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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholder of Capita Financial Services Inc.

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Capita Financial Services Inc. and its subsidiary ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2021, the consolidated statements of changes in equity, profit or loss and other comprehensive income and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at March 31, 2021, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Barbados and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Shareholder of Capita Financial Services Inc. (continued)

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Emphasis of Matter – comparative information

We draw attention to Note 26 to the consolidated financial statements which indicates that the comparative information presented as at and for the year ended March 31, 2020 has been restated. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

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



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Shareholder of Capita Financial Services Inc. (continued)

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 Group'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 Group'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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the
 entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the
 consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision
 and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit
 opinion.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Shareholder of Capita Financial Services Inc. (continued)

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements, continued

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.

Other Matter

This report is made solely to the Group's shareholder in accordance with Section 147 of the Companies Act of Barbados. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Group's shareholder those matters we are required to state to the shareholder in an auditors' 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 Group and the Group's shareholder, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinion we have formed.

Chartered Accountants Bridgetown, Barbados

KPMG

September 28, 2021

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at March 31, 2021 With comparative figures for 2020

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

Assets	<u>Notes</u>		<u>2021</u>	(Restated Note 26) 2020
Cash resources	4	\$	18,188,956	25,554,681
Investment securities:	4	φ	10, 100,930	23,334,001
FVOCI	5		1,667,249	1,483,164
Amortized cost	5		4,169,842	3,786,512
Loans and advances	6		275,474,898	265,770,793
Corporation tax recoverable	0		326,810	326,788
Due from related company	7		356,619	270,841
Property and equipment	8		8,429,136	7,197,258
Other assets	9		4,489,801	3,778,300
Other assets	3		4,400,001	
Total Assets		\$	313,103,311	308,168,337
Liabilities and Equity Liabilities				
Customer deposits	10	\$	267,726,826	263,623,928
Other liabilities	11		5,680,323	5,318,657
Due to related companies	7		5,622	6,004
Loans payable	12		11,145,960	12,282,195
Corporation tax payable			133,591	123,583
Deferred loan commitment fees			464,957	466,650
Tax on asset payable	13		321,612	314,378
Deferred taxation	14		68,074	66,052
Total Liabilities			285,546,965	282,201,447
Equity				
Share capital	15		10,297,059	10,297,059
Other reserves	16		6,695,758	6,452,392
Retained earnings			10,563,529	9,217,439
Total Equity			27,556,346	_25,966,890
Total Liabilities and Equity		\$	313,103,311	308,168,337

Α	p	prov	'ed	by	the	Board	of	Dir	recto	rs.
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State	Director	Plebye	Director

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended March 31, 2021 With comparative figures for 2020

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

		Share	Other	Retained	
	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Reserves</u>	<u>Earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at April 1, 2019		\$ 10,297,059	4,266,641	8,801,304	23,365,004
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 16	of			13,858	13,858
Restated balance at April 1, 2019)	\$ 10,297,059	4,266,641	8,815,162	23,378,862
Profit for the year		-	-	1,636,542	1,636,542
Dividend declared		-	-	(110,268)	(110,268)
Transfer to statutory reserve	16	-	244,218	(244,218)	-
Transfer to general reserve	16	-	879,779	(879,779)	-
Unrealised fair value gain on FVOCI equity investment, as restated	16, 26		1,061,754		1,061,754
Balance at March 31, 2020, as restated	26	\$ 10,297,059	6,452,392	9,217,439	25,966,890
Balance at April 1, 2020, as restated	26	\$ 10,297,059	6,452,392	9,217,439	25,966,890
Profit for the year		-	-	1,857,667	1,857,667
Dividend declared		-	-	(275,000)	(275,000)
Transfer to statutory reserve	16	-	236,577	(236,577)	-
Transfer to general reserve	16	-	-	-	-
Unrealised fair value gain on FVOCI equity investment	16		6,789	<u>-</u>	6,789
Balance at March 31, 2021		\$ 10,297,059	6,695,758	10,563,529	27,556,346

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended March 31, 2021 With comparative figures for 2020

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2021</u>	(Restated Note 26) 2020
Interest income	18	\$ 16,890,900	16,789,568
Interest expense	19	(7,192,820)	(7,884,280)
Net interest income		9,698,080	8,905,288
Other income	20	2,777,061	2,525,541
Net interest and other income		12,475,141	11,430,829
Operating expenses Salaries and other staff costs Occupancy costs Debt impairment recovery Expected credit losses Receivables written off Other operating expenses Depreciation Total operating expenses Profit before levies and taxation Tax on assets Profit before taxation Taxation	21 22 23 8	3,156,138 153,935 (132,350) 824,570 88,175 3,441,658 2,026,405 9,558,531 2,916,610 (960,711) 1,955,899 (98,232)	3,112,818 150,277 (87,381) 322,480 167,054 3,478,049 1,639,731 8,783,028 2,647,801 (842,378) 1,805,423 (168,881)
Profit for the year		1,857,667	1,636,542
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will never be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss: Unrealised fair value gain on FVOCI equity investment securities, net	,	6,78 <u>9</u>	1,061,754
Total comprehensive income for the y	ear	\$ 1,864,456	2,698,296

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended March 31, 2021 With comparative figures for 2020

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

	<u>Notes</u>		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Cash flows from operating activities	110163		2021	2020
Profit before taxation		\$	1,955,899	1,805,423
Adjustments for:		Ψ	1,000,000	1,000,120
Depreciation	8		2,026,405	1,639,731
Interest income	18		(16,890,900)	(16,789,568)
Interest expense	19		7,192,820	7,884,280
Debt impairment recovery			(132,350)	(87,381)
Expected credit losses	22		824,570	322,480
Receivables written off			88,175	167,054
(Gain) loss on sale of assets			(56,897)	<u>19,531</u>
			(4,992,278)	(5,038,450)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:				
Increase in mandatory reserve deposits with Central Bar	nk		-	(1,000,015)
Increase in loans and advances			(9,944,694)	(27,713,990)
Increase in other assets			(799,676)	(358,954)
Increase in customer deposits			3,073,442	23,262,986
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities			880,564	(377,773)
(Increase) decrease in net due to/from related companie Increase in deferred loan commitment fees	es		(86,160)	138,759 66,826
Decrease in tax on asset payable			7,234 (1,693)	(77,23 <u>3</u>)
Decrease in tax on asset payable			(1,093)	(11,233)
Net cash used in operations			(11,863,261)	(11,097,844)
Interest received			16,258,262	16,565,465
Interest paid			(6,244,938)	(7,901,412)
Taxes paid			(87,830)	<u>(54,395</u>)
Net cash used in operating activities			(1,937,767)	(2,488,186)
Cash flows from investing activities				
Disposal of other term deposits			1,670,621	6,842,972
Purchase of investment securities			(293, 138)	(1,212,000)
Sale of investment securities			-	592,000
Purchase of property and equipment	8		(3,327,120)	(1,691,069)
Proceeds from sale of assets			279,261	145,000
Net cash (used in) from investing activities			(1,670,376)	4,676,903
Cash flows from financing activities				
Dividend paid			(275,000)	(110,268)
Payment of lease liability			(672,422)	(647,110)
Repayment of loans payable			(1,136,235)	(1,237,981)
Net cash used in financing activities		\$	(2,083,657)	(1,995,359)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2021 With comparative figures for 2020

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalent	ts for the year	\$ (5,691,800)	193,358
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year		15,533,968	15,340,610
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	4	\$ 9,842,168	<u>15,533,968</u>

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2021

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

1. Reporting Entity

Capita Financial Services Inc. and its subsidiary ("the Group") are registered under the relevant financial and corporate legislations within the countries in which they operate.

Capita Financial Services Inc. ("the Parent Company") is incorporated in Barbados and is a wholly owned subsidiary of BPW Financial Holdings Inc., a Barbados company. Its ultimate parent is Barbados Public Workers' Co-operative Credit Union Limited ("BPWCCUL"), a company incorporated in Barbados. The Parent Company is registered under Part III of the Financial Institutions Act, Cap 324A. The Group's principal place of business is at 2nd Floor, Co-operators General Insurance Building, Upper Collymore Rock, St. Michael and its registered office is at Olive Trotman House, Keith Bourne Complex, Belmont Road, St. Michael.

The principal activities of the Parent Company are the provision of long-term mortgage financing, short-term loans, lease financing and stock brokerage in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Institutions Act, Cap 324A.

In August 2010, the Parent Company purchased a branch in St. Lucia, which was established in October 2005. These consolidated financial statements include the activities of that branch.

On September 11, 2016, the Parent Company incorporated a 100% owned subsidiary, Capita Insurance Brokers Inc. ("the Subsidiary"), the principal activity of which is provision of insurance brokerage services. The subsidiary is registered as a composite insurance broker under the Insurance Act, Cap 310.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of accounting

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on September 14, 2021.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiary as disclosed in Note 1, after elimination of intercompany transactions, balances, revenues and expenses. The financial statements of the subsidiary are prepared for the same reporting year end as the Parent Company, using consistent accounting policies.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2021

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies...continued

(a) Basis of accounting...continued

Basis of consolidation...continued

Business combinations

The Group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when the acquired set of activities and assets meets the definition of a business and control is transferred to the Group.

The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognised in profit or loss immediately. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debt or equity securities.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, then it is not remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, other contingent consideration is remeasured at fair value at each reporting date and subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss.

If share-based payment awards (replacement awards) are required to be exchanged for awards held by the acquiree's employees (acquiree's awards), then all or a portion of the amount of the acquirer's replacement awards is included in measuring the consideration transferred in the business combination. This determination is based on the market-based measure of the replacement awards compared with the market-based measure of the acquiree's awards and the extent to which the replacement awards relate to pre-combination service.

Subsidiaries

'Subsidiaries' are entities controlled by the Group. The Group 'controls' an entity if it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The Group reassesses whether it has control if there are changes to one or more of the elements of control. This includes circumstances in which protective rights held (e.g. those resulting from a lending relationship) become substantive and lead to the Group having power over an investee.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

Non-controlling interests

NCI are measured initially at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition.

Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2021

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies...continued

(a) Basis of accounting...continued

Basis of consolidation...continued Loss of control

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related NCI and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses (except for foreign currency transaction gains or losses) arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

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 Group are as follows:

- Amendment to IFRS 16 COVID 19: Related Rent Concessions effective June 1, 2020
- Amendments to IAS 37 Onerous Contracts: Cost of Fulfilling a Contract effective January 1, 2022
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018 2020 effective January 1, 2022
- Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use effective January 1, 2022
- Amendments to IFRS 3 Reference to the Conceptual Framework effective January 1, 2022
- Amendments to IAS 1 Classification of liabilities as current or non-current effective January 1, 2023
- Disclosure of Accounting Policy (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2) effective January 1, 2023
- Definition of Accounting Estimate (Amendments to IAS 8) effective January 1, 2023

None of these are expected to have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Company in the period of adoption.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2021

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies...continued

(b) Financial assets and financial liabilities

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

The Group initially recognises loans and advances, deposits and loans payable on the date on which they are originated. All other financial instruments are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. The fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is generally its transaction price.

(ii) Classification

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

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 (SPPI).

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 SPPI.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group 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 Group 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.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2021

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies...continued

- (b) Financial assets and financial liabilities... continued
 - (ii) Classification... continued

Business model assessment

The Group makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and its strategy for how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated (e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected); and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reason for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Group's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

Financial assets that are held for trading or managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets; and
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money (e.g. periodical reset of interest rates).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2021

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies...continued

- (b) Financial assets and liabilities... continued
 - (ii) Classification... continued

Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest... continued

The Group holds a portfolio of long-term fixed-rate loans for which the Group has the option to propose to revise the interest rate at periodic reset dates. These reset rights are limited to the market rate at the time of revision. The borrowers have an option to either accept the revised rate or redeem the loan at par without penalty. The Group has determined that the contractual cash flows of these loans are SPPI because the option varies the interest rate in a way that is consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and costs associated with the principal amount outstanding.

Reclassifications

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost and include deposits from customers, loans payable and related company balances. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(iii) Derecognition

Financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI is recognised in profit or loss.

Any cumulative gain/loss recognised in OCI in respect of equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI is not recognised in profit or loss on derecognition of such securities. Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Group is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its consolidated statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them. In such cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2021

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies...continued

(b) Financial assets and liabilities... continued

(iii) Derecognition... continued

Financial liabilities

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

(iv) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the consolidated statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them 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 under IFRS, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the Group's trading activity.

(v) Impairment

The Group recognises loss allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- financial assets that are debt instruments:
- loan commitments issued

No impairment loss is recognised on equity investments

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following, for which they are measured as 12-month ECL:

- debt investment securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial instruments on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition

The Group considers a debt investment security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'. The Group does not apply the low credit risk exemption to any other financial instruments.

12-month ECL are the portion of lifetime ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Financial instruments for which a 12-month ECL is recognised are referred to as 'Stage 1 financial instruments'. Financial instruments allocated to Stage 1 have not undergone a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and are not credit-impaired.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2021

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies...continued

- (b) Financial assets and liabilities... continued
 - (v) Impairment ...continued

Lifetime ECL are the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument or the maximum contractual period of exposure. Financial instruments for which lifetime ECL are recognised but that are not credit-impaired are referred to as 'Stage 2 financial instruments'. Financial instruments allocated to Stage 2 are those that have experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but are not credit-impaired.

Financial instruments for which lifetime ECL are recognised and that are credit-impaired are referred to as 'Stage 3 financial instruments'.

Measurement of ECL

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:

- financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: as 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 Group expects to receive);
- *financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date*: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows; and
- undrawn loan commitments: as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Group if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive.

Restructured financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the borrower, then an assessment is made of whether the financial asset should be derecognised and ECL are measured as follows:

- if the expected restructuring will not result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected
 cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the cash shortfalls
 from the existing asset.
- if the expected restructuring will result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as the final cash flows from the existing financial asset at the time of its derecognition. This amount is included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing financial asset that are discounted from the expected date of derecognition to the reporting date using the original effective interest rate of the existing financial asset.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2021

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies...continued

- (b) Financial assets and liabilities... continued
 - (v) Impairment... continued

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt financial assets carried at FVOCI are credit-impaired (referred to as 'Stage 3 financial assets'). A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise:
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

A loan that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. In addition, a retail loan that is overdue for 90 days or more is considered credit-impaired even when the regulatory definition of default is different.

In making an assessment of whether an investment in sovereign debt is credit-impaired, the Group considers the following factors:

- The market's assessment of creditworthiness as reflected in bond yields.
- The rating agencies' assessments of creditworthiness.
- The country's ability to access the capital markets for new debt issuance.
- The probability of debt being restructured, resulting in holders suffering losses through voluntary or mandatory debt forgiveness.
- The international support mechanisms in place to provide the necessary support as 'lender of last resort' to that country, as well as the intention, reflected in public statements, of governments and agencies to use those mechanisms. This includes as assessment of the depth of those mechanisms and, irrespective of the political intent, whether there is the capacity to fulfil the required criteria.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2021

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies...continued

- (b) Financial assets and liabilities... continued
 - (v) Impairment... continued

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the consolidated statement of financial position

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: generally as a provision
- debt instruments measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is disclosed and is recognised in the fair value reserve.

Write-off

Loans and debt securities are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. This assessment is carried out at the individual asset level.

Recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognised when cash is received and are included in 'impairment losses on financial instruments' in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2021

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies...continued

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances, term deposits and deposits with Central Bank other than mandatory reserves with maturity dates less than or equal to 90 days from the date of acquisition.

(d) Property and equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised, only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group. Ongoing repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

Depreciation is provided on the straight-line basis at rates which are expected to write off the cost of equipment less salvage over their expected useful lives as follows:

Leasehold improvements - 10%

Furniture and equipment - 10% - 331/3%

Motor vehicles - 20%

Leased vehicles - Life of the lease Land & Building - Life of the lease

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

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

(e) Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

(f) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

This policy is applied to contracts entered into (or changed) on or after 1 April 2019.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2021

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies...continued

(f) Leases... continued

Group acting as a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative standalone price. However, for leases of branches and office premises the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove any improvements made to branches or office premises.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Group determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and the type of the asset leased.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2021

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies...continued

(f) Leases... continued

Group acting as a lessee... continued

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Group presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'property and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'other liabilities' in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Short term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group acting as a lessor

At inception or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative standalone selling prices.

When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether the lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2021

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies...continued

(f) Leases... continued

Group acting as a lessor... continued

To classify each lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Group considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

The Group applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in IFRS 9 to the net investment in the lease. The Group further regularly reviews estimated unguaranteed residual values used in calculating the gross investment in the lease.

(g) Foreign currency translation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Barbados dollars which is the Group's presentation currency. The functional currency of the St. Lucia branch is Eastern Caribbean dollars.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Barbados dollars at the rates of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Transactions arising during the year denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Barbados dollars and recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Differences arising from fluctuations in exchange rates are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Assets and liabilities of the St. Lucia branch are translated into the Group's presentation currency at the rate of exchange as at the reporting date, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income is translated at the weighted average exchange rates for the year. Exchange differences arising on translation are taken directly to a separate component of equity. No such exchange differences have arisen to date.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2021

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies...continued

(h) Fees and commission income

Fees and commission income is generally recognised on an accrual basis when the service has been provided. Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down are deferred (together with related direct costs) and recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the loan.

Insurance agency commissions and other interest are recognised on an accrual basis.

(i) Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. In calculating this rate, cash flows are estimated considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but not considering future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate as well as transaction costs.

Once a financial asset has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

(j) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the Group's right to receive the dividend is established.

(k) Taxation

Deferred income taxes are accounted for under tax effect accounting using the liability method. Deferred tax is provided for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes using the rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the asset is realised or liability settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the asset can be utilised.

(I) Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Group has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the plan does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The Group's contributions to its defined contribution plan are charged to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the year to which they relate.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2021

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies ...continued

(m) Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Redeemable preference shares are treated as equity because they cannot be converted by the holders thereof at any time nor is the Group mandatorily required to redeem them on a specific date.

Dividends to the shareholder are recognised in equity in the period in which they are approved by the Group's Board of Directors.

(n) Provisions

Provisions for restructuring costs and legal claims are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events or it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations and the amount has been reliably estimated.

3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The Group makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The most significant uses of judgment and estimates are as follows:

(a) Classification of financial assets:

Assessment of the business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

(b) Expected credit losses (ECL)

Establishing the criteria for determining whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, determining methodology for incorporating forward-looking information into measurement of ECL and selection and approval of models used to measure ECL.

Impairment of financial instruments: determining inputs into the ECL measurement model, including incorporation of forward-looking information.

(c) Measurement of fair values

A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses market observable data as far as possible.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as disclosed in Note 25.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2021

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments ...continued

(d) Income taxes

The Group is subject to income taxes in Barbados and St. Lucia. Significant estimates are required in determining the provision for income taxes. Where the final tax outcome is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

(e) COVID-19

COVID-19, a global pandemic, has materially impacted and continues to materially impact the markets in which the Group operates. Governments around the world, including Barbados and St. Lucia, imposed a number of measures designed to contain the outbreak, including business closures, travel restrictions, quarantines and cancellations of gatherings and events. These measures have caused increased volatility and uncertainty in financial markets. This has given rise to heightened uncertainty as it relates to the key areas of estimation uncertainty. The Group has utilized estimates, assumptions and judgments that reflect this uncertainty. While management makes its best estimates and assumptions, given the dynamic and evolving nature of COVID-19 and limited recent experience of the economic and financial impacts of such a pandemic, the actual outcomes for the Group in the future may differ from assumptions that have been applied in the measurement of the Group's assets and liabilities.

The Group has taken into account the impact of COVID-19 and related market volatility in preparing these financial statements. While the methodologies and assumptions applied in the measurement of various items within the financial statements remain unchanged from those applied in the 2020 financial statements, the impact of COVID-19 has resulted in the application of further judgement and the incorporation of estimates and assumptions specific to the impact of COVID-19

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2021

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

4. Cash Resources

Cash resources consist of the following:	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Bank balances	\$ 5,099,953	12,524,978
Short term deposits	4,742,215	3,008,990
Cash and cash equivalents	9,842,168	15,533,968
Other term deposits	1,000,000	2,670,621
Mandatory reserve deposits with Central Bank of Barbados	7,350,843	7,350,843
Total gross cash resources	18,193,011	25,555,432
Less: expected credit loss allowance	(4,055)	(751)
	\$ <u> 18,188,956</u>	25,554,681

Mandatory reserve deposits with the Central Bank of Barbados represent the Parent Company's regulatory requirement to maintain 3% of total average deposit liabilities as a cash reserve with the Central Bank of Barbados. These funds are not available to finance the Parent Company's day-to-day operations and as such, are excluded from cash resources to arrive at cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the statement of cash flows.

At March 31, 2021, cash resources with the exception of mandatory reserve deposits with Central Bank carry interest at rates varying between 0% to 4.5 % per annum (2020 - 0% to 4.5%).

The movement in expected credit loss allowance on deposits is as follows:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 751	-
Expected credit loss on other term deposits	 3,304	<u>751</u>
Balance at end of year	\$ 4,055	<u>751</u>

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2021

Balance at end of year

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

5.	Investment Securities					
			2	021	202	
			Carrying	Fair	Carrying	Fair
			<u>Value</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Value</u>
	FVOCI					
	Quoted investments					
	Scotia Investments Ltd Jamaica	\$	-	-	-	-
	Guardian Holdings		33,428	33,428	22,883	22,883
	Royal Bank of Canada		295,848	295,848	64,966	64,966
	Unquoted investments					
	Barbados Stock Exchange		<u>1,337,973</u>	<u>1,337,973</u>	<u>1,395,315</u>	<u>1,395,315</u>
		\$	1,667,249	1,667,249	1,483,164	1,483,164
	Amortised cost					
	Government of Barbados					
	1.00% Series B2 Bond		2,271,230	2,271,230	2,138,880	2,138,880
	1.00% Series B Bond		1,274,962	1,274,962	1,223,953	1,223,953
	0.50% Treasury Bills		482,948	482,948	482,947	482,947
	1.00% Series B5 Bond		137,657	137,657	-	
						
			4,166,797	4,166,797	3,845,780	3,845,780
	Accrued interest receivable		3,045	3,045	6,740	6,740
			4,169,842	4,169,842	3,852,520	3,852,520
	Expected credit loss allowance			-	(66,008)	(66,008)
			4,169,842	4,169,842	3,786,512	3,786,512
	Total Investment Securities	\$	5,837,091	5,837,091	5,269,676	5,269,676
	The movement in expected credit I	oss a	allowance on inv	estments is as fo	llows:	
					<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	Balance at beginning of year				66,008	133,522
	Expected credit loss on investment	ts		_	(66,008)	(67, <u>514</u>)

The Group has a regulatory requirement to maintain 1.5% of total domestic deposits as a security reserve.

\$ _____ 66,008

During the year, the Group purchased an additional Series B5 Bond for \$153,730. At March 31, 2021, the amount reserved was \$3,912,701 (2020 - \$3,595,781).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2021

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

6. Loans and Advances

Loans and advances are comprised of the following:

	 2021						
	Consumer	<u>Business</u>	<u>Mortgages</u>	<u>Total</u>			
Gross loans Less: ECL allowance	\$ 62,912,070 (3,327,834)	34,260,953 (167,887)	179,689,011 (1,067,700)	276,862,034 (4,563,421)			
	\$ 59,584,236	34,093,066	<u>178,621,311</u>	272,298,613			
Add: interest receivable				3,176,285			
				275,474,898			
		202	0				
	Consumer	<u>Business</u>	<u>Mortgages</u>	<u>Total</u>			
Gross loans Less: ECL allowance	\$ 63,314,745 (2,465,299)	34,865,002 (269,587)	168,737,595 (955,310)	266,917,342 (3,690,196)			
	\$ 60,849,446	34,595,415	167,782,285	263,227,146			
Add: interest receivable				2,543,647			
				265,770,793			

In October 2015, the Group entered into a Deed of Sale and Administration agreement with the Eastern Caribbean Home Mortgage Bank (ECHMB), wherein the Group sold its rights to 100% of the cash flows arising on a portfolio of loans amounting to \$2,424,473. The agreement provides that the Group could repurchase and replace any loan included in the loan portfolio subject to the mutual agreement of the parties. The Group has determined that substantially all the risks and rewards of the said loan portfolio have been retained by the Group and consequently, the loans were not derecognised. The Group accounted for the transaction as collateralised borrowing and recorded the cash received from such agreement as loans payable reported in the consolidated statement of financial position (see Note 12).

In November 2015, the Group entered into a Deed of Sale and Administration agreement with Barbados Public Workers' Co-operative Credit Union Limited (BPWCCUL), its ultimate parent, for the acquisition of a portfolio of real estate loans amounting to \$20 million over a two year period at a rate of \$10 million a year starting the fiscal year 2015 - 2016. The Group has determined that substantially all the risks and rewards of the said loan portfolio have been transferred to the Group and consequently, the loans were recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2021

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

6. Loans and Advances...continued

The Company's loans and advances portfolio as at March 31, are in the following staging categories.

	 2021					
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	<u>Total</u>		
Consumer Business Mortgages	\$ 46,711,327 25,208,697 127,298,581	7,656,784 4,235,541 17,564,482	8,543,959 4,816,714 34,825,949	62,912,070 34,260,952 179,689,012		
Gross loans Less: ECL allowance	199,218,605 (262,072)	29,456,807 (247,392)	48,186,622 (4,053,957)	276,862,034 (4,563,421)		
	\$ <u>198,956,533</u>	29,209,415	44,132,665	272,298,613		
Add: interest receivable				3,176,285		
			\$	275,474,898		
		202	0			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	<u>Total</u>		
Consumer Business Mortgages	\$ 54,401,029 29,051,906 129,375,810	5,493,085 942,593 19,502,987	3,420,631 4,870,503 19,858,798	63,314,745 34,865,002 168,737,595		
Gross loans Less: ECL allowance	212,828,745 (972,104)	25,938,665 (319,328)	28,149,932 (2,398,764)	266,917,342 (3,690,196)		
	\$ 211,856,641	25,619,337	25,751,168	263,227,146		
Add: interest receivable				2,543,647		
			\$	265,770,793		

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2021

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

6. Loans and Advances...continued

The movement in the expected credit loss allowance is as follows:

	 2021						
	Consumer	<u>Business</u>	<u>Mortgages</u>	<u>Total</u>			
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 2,465,299	269,587	955,310	3,690,196			
Amounts charged/written off Expected credit loss (note 22)	- 862,535	- (101,700)	- 112,390	- 873,225			
Balance, end of year	\$ 3,327,834	167,887	1,067,700	4,563,421			
	 	2020					
	Consumer	<u>Business</u>	<u>Mortgages</u>	<u>Total</u>			
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 825,294	2,200,785	456,175	3,482,254			
Amounts charged/written off Expected credit loss (note 22)	(183,991) 	- _(1,931,198)	- 499,135	(183,991) <u>391,933</u>			
Balance, end of year	\$ 2,465,299	269,587	955,310	3,690,196			

The effective rate of interest on mortgages and land loans varies between 4% and 12.5% (2020 - 4% and 12.5%) per annum while the rates on consumer loans vary between 5% and 23% (2020 - 4.5% and 21%) per annum. The term of mortgage loans does not exceed 25 years.

Vehicle and equipment loans are secured by individual bills of sale, while land loans are secured by first legal mortgages.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2021

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

7. Related Party Balances and Transactions

Related parties include those entities and individuals that have the ability to control or exercise significant influence over the Group in making financial or operational decisions, and entities that are controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by them.

(i) Key Management Compensation:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Salaries and allowances National Insurance Pension costs Other costs	\$ 673,084 25,716 17,578 5,464	563,071 28,078 24,868 34,822

(ii) Key management loans:

		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Beginning of the year Additional loans disbursed Loan repayments during the year Other movement Interest charged	\$	1,821,196 148,474 (144,156) - 80,690	1,410,132 550,740 (122,619) (17,057) 66,432
Interest charged Interest received End of the year	-	(80,690) 1,825,514	(66,432) 1,821,196

The rate of interest on loans ranged between 4% and 8% (2020 - 4% and 8%).

Key management loans include both mortgages and consumer loans.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2021

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

7. Related Party Balances and Transactions...continued

(iii) Related party balances and transactions:

Due to related companies	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Capita Insurance Brokers Inc. BPWCCUL	\$ 217 <u>5,405</u>	- 6,004
	\$ 5,622	6,004
Due from related company		
BPWCCUL	\$ 356,619	270,841

Due from/to related company balances are unsecured, interest free and repayable within a year.

Management fees of \$144,000 were paid to a related company during 2021 (2020 - \$144,000).

Customer deposit balances and interest charged to the related party are disclosed in Note 10.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2021

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

8.	Property and Equipment				Furniture		
		Right-of-Use	Leased	Leasehold	and	Motor	
	Cost	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Vehicles</u>	<u>Improvements</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Vehicles</u>	<u>Tota</u> l
	Cost						
	Balance, April 1, 202019	2,973,483	3,803,520	139,863	1,834,874	704,560	9,456,300
	Additions	368,184	1,550,233	-	140,836	-	2,059,253
	Disposals	-	(191,475)		_	_	(191,475)
	Balance, March 31, 20210	3,341,667	5,162,278	139,863	1,975,710	704,550	11,324,078
	Balance, April 1, 2020	3,341,667	5,162,278	139,863	1,975,710	704,560	11,324,078
	Additions	403,959	2,410,623	1,869	914,628	-	3,731,079
	Disposals	(368,183)	(301,323)			_	(669,506)
	Balance, March 31, 2021	3,377,443	7,271,578	141,732	2,890,338	704,560	14,385,651
	Accumulated Depreciation						
	Balance, April 1, 2019	-	627,266	60,754	1,361,751	482,996	2,532,767
	Depreciation charge	689,105	662,669	26,506	158,840	102,611	1,639,731
	Disposals	-	<u>(45,678</u>)	-		<u> </u>	(45,678)
	Balance, March 31, 2020	<u>689,105</u>	1,244,257	87,260	1,520,591	585,607	4,126,820
	Balance, April 1, 2020	689,105	1,244,257	87,260	1,520,591	585,607	4,126,820
	Depreciation charge	701,031	953,805	26,290	264,323	80,956	2,026,405
	Disposals	(122,728)	(73,982)			-	(196,710)
	Balance, March 31, 2021	1,267,408	2,124,080	113,550	1,784,914	666,563	<u>5,956,515</u>
	Net Book Value						
	March 31, 2020	2,652,562	3,918,021	52,603	<u>455,119</u>	<u>118,953</u>	<u>7,197,258</u>
	March 31, 2021	2,110,035	5,147,498	28,182	1,105,424	37,997	<u>8,429,136</u>

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(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

9.	Other Assets			
			<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	Prepayments and deferred expenses Premiums receivable Other receivables	\$ \$	322,527 1,200,386 2,966,888 4,489,801	327,355 618,152 2,832,793 3,778,300
10.	Customer Deposits			
	These amounts are categorised as follows:			
			2021	2020

Time deposits \$ 236,835,850 243,812,624
Related party 25,394,884 15,344,669
Interest payable 5,496,092 4,466,635

\$ 267,726,826 263,623,928

The rate of interest on deposits varied between 0.35% and 6.5% for the year (2020 - 0.35% to 6%).

Interest charged on related party balances was \$91,242 (2020 - \$208,772).

A portfolio of mortgage loans has been pledged as security for certain customer deposits totalling \$18,850,000 (2020 - \$18,850,000).

11. Other Liabilities

		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Insurance premiums Other Withholding tax payable Lease liability Accrued expenses	\$	1,733,649 1,574,697 2,234 2,175,661 194,082	1,360,995 1,064,281 15,179 2,694,557 183,645
·	\$ ₌	5,680,323	5,318,657

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12. Loans Payable

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Related party (i) Eastern Caribbean Home Mortgage Bank (ii)	\$ 9,828,483 1,317,477	10,940,609 1,341,586
	\$ 11,145,960	12,282,195

- (i) The Group entered into a loan with a related party with a term of 10 years and an interest rate of 1.25% per annum. Fixed annual repayments are \$1,242,528 over the life of the loan.
- (ii) The Eastern Caribbean Home Mortgage Bank loan is comprised of the cash proceeds from the collateralised borrowing as discussed in Note 6.

The Group has not had any defaults of principal, interest or other breaches with respect to its loans payable during the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020.

13. Tax on Asset Payable

Under the Tax on Asset Act, 2015, every entity licensed under Section 22 of the Financial Institutions Act, Cap 324A with total gross assets of \$40 million or more and that accepts deposits from third parties, is liable to a levy of 0.20% per annum on the average domestic assets of the deposit taking licensee. This Act came into effect on June 1, 2016.

In 2017, the Tax on Asset Act, 2017 came into effect, increasing the levy to 0.35%. Tax on assets expense for this Group amounted to \$960,711 (2020: \$842,378).

14. Taxation

The corporation tax expense for the year is as follows:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Current tax	\$ 96,524	128,366
Under provision of prior year current tax	-	33,922
Deferred tax charge	1,708	6,593
Taxation charge	\$ 98,232	168,881

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14. Taxation...continued

The tax on the Group's profit before taxation differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the statutory rate of corporation tax as follows:

the statutory rate of corporation tax as follows.	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Profit before taxation	\$ 1,955,899	1,805,423
Tax calculated at a rate of 5.5% (2020 – 5.5%) Income not subject to tax Effect of different tax rates Items deductible in determining taxable profits Items not deductible in determining taxable profits Movement on deferred tax asset not recognized Prior year under provision – current tax	\$ 106,294 (56,992) (9,834) 132,314 (148,761) 75,211	118,582 (64,630) 3,264 - 44,678 33,065 33,922
Taxation charge	\$ 98,232	168,881
Deferred taxation		
Deferred tax liability relates to the following items:	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Accelerated tax depreciation Unrealised fair value gain/loss on FVOCI investments	\$ 69,906 (1,832)	68,196 (2,144)
	\$ 68,074	66,052
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Beginning of year Effect of decrease in tax rate Deferred tax charge Deferred tax on fair value gain (loss)	\$ 66,052 (10,026) 11,735 313	60,326 - 6,599 (873)
End of year	\$ 68,074	66,052

The deferred tax asset not recognised in the financial statements relates to the St. Lucia branch and consists of the following components (calculated at a tax rate of 30%):

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Accelerated tax depreciation Unutilised tax losses	\$ 37,671 (172,700)	(4,820) (92,388)
	\$ (135,029)	(97,208)

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14. Taxation...continued

Deferred taxation...continued

The Group has accumulated losses in the St. Lucia branch for tax purposes which may be carried forward and set off against future taxable income as follows:

Year of Loss	Losses <u>B/fwd</u>	Incurred	<u>Utilised</u>	Expired	Losses <u>C/fwd</u>	Expiry <u>Date</u>
2017	\$ 62,450	-	-	-	62,450	2023
2018	100,491	-	-	-	100,491	2024
2019	51,144	-	-	-	51,144	2025
2020	110,883		-	-	110,883	2026
2021		250,699			250,699	2027
	\$ 324,968	250,699			575,667	

These losses are as computed by the Group in its corporation tax returns and have as yet neither been confirmed nor disputed by the tax authority.

15. Share Capital

Authorised

Unlimited number of common shares of no par value

Unlimited number of 8.5% cumulative preference shares of no par value.

Issued

At the reporting date, the following shares were issued and outstanding:

_	5	<u>shares</u>		
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Common shares 8.5% Cumulative preference shares	8,734,032 1,563,027	8,734,032 1,563,027	\$ 8,734,032 1,563,027	8,734,032 1,563,027
_	10,297,059	10,297,059	\$ <u>10,297,059</u>	10,297,059

The preference shares are redeemable at the option of the Group. Dividends of \$275,000 (2020: \$110,268) were declared and paid during the year.

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16. Other Reserves

i) Statutory reserve

Under the provisions of the Financial Institutions Act, the Company is required to transfer a minimum of 15% of its after-tax profits to a reserve fund until such fund equals the share capital. A transfer of \$236,577 was required during 2021 (2020 - \$244,218).

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Balance – beginning of year Transfer to statutory reserve	\$ 3,715,873 236,577	3,471,655 244,218
Balance – end of year	\$ 3,952,450	3,715,873

ii) General reserve

The general banking reserve represents the difference between the loan loss reserve requirements in accordance with statutory requirements compared to the expected credit loss allowance on loans and advances calculated in accordance with IFRS. The transfer during 2020 was for accumulated interest on certain non-performing loans where requirements were met in accordance with IFRS 9.

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Balance – beginning of year Transfer from retained earnings	\$ 1,379,779	500,000 879,779
Balance – end of year	\$ 1,379,779	1,379,779

iii) Fair value reserve

The fair value reserve represents the net effect of fair value gains/ (losses) on FVOCI securities held

The movement on the fair value reserve for the year is as follows:

		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Balance – beginning of year Unrealised fair value gain – net of tax	\$	1,356,740 6,789	294,986 1,061,754
Balance – end of year	\$ _	1,363,529	1,356,740
Total other reserves	\$ _	6,695,758	6,452,392

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17. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities

At March 31, 2021, unutilised commitments to extend credit for mortgages and other loans amounted to \$39,417,658 (2020 - \$25,567,115).

18. Interest Income

		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	Loans and advances	\$ 16,521,937	16,297,967
	Cash resources Financial investments	42,737 326,226	115,151 376,450
	T mandar myodinonio	020,220	<u> </u>
		\$ 16,890,900	16,789,568
19.	Interest Expense		
		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	Customer deposits	\$ 6,936,147	7,524,258
	Loans payable Lease liabilities	130,812 125,861	208,394 151,628
	Lease nabilities	123,001	131,020
		\$ 7,192,820	7,884,280
20.	Other Income		
		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	Brokerage commissions	\$ 1,407,148	1,268,303
	Fees and commissions Leases	360,277 1,135,380	422,685 848,693
	Gain (loss) on disposal of assets	56,897	(19,735)
	Other operating income	108,311	` 5,595 [°]
	Credit Card Project	(290,952)	
		\$ 2,777,061	2,525,541

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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20. Other Income...continued

The Group derives income from the leasing of vehicles (see Note 8). The future minimum lease payments due to the Group are as follows:

	Within <u>1 year</u>	Between 1 to 2 years	Between 2 to 3 years	Between 3 to 4 years	Between 4 to 5 years	Over 5 <u>Years</u>
2021	\$ <u>1,039,748</u>	1,032,812	870,955	<u>596,481</u>	266,127	
2020	\$ <u>1,064,268</u>	1,057,332	844,314	464,523	128,652	

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2021

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

21.	Salaries and Other Staff Costs			
			<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	Salaries and wages National Insurance Pension costs	\$	2,662,073 247,105 88,720	2,613,008 239,590 71,516
	Other costs		158,240	188,704
		\$	3,156,138	3,112,818
22.	Expected Credit Losses		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	Loans and advances (Note 6) Undrawn loan commitments	\$	873,225 16,740	391,933
	Financial investments (Note 5) Other		(66,008) (2,691)	(67,514) (2,690)
	Term deposits (Note 4)		3,304	751
		\$	<u>824,570</u>	322,480
23.	Other Operating Expenses			
			<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
	Professional fees Office expenses Marketing Insurance Travel Utilities Licence fees Bank charges Commissions Vehicle expenses Directors expenses Training Sundry	\$	892,200 524,876 240,008 403,640 (1,312) 252,048 395,548 189,988 122,133 64,852 170,766 16,293 170,618	637,502 682,245 265,235 335,503 158,625 226,865 390,682 151,384 161,165 78,291 116,800 74,900 198,852
		\$	3,441,658	3,478,049

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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24. Financial Risk Management

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of risks which include credit risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk and operational risk. The Group's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyse these risks, to set appropriate limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence limits by means of reliable and up-to-date information systems. The Group regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes and emerging best practices.

Risk management is carried out by management under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board provides written principles and policies for overall risk management.

Impact of COVID-19

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a global pandemic. Governments and regulatory bodies in affected areas, including Barbados and St. Lucia, have imposed a number of measures designed to contain the outbreak, including government-mandated social distancing measures, travel restrictions, quarantines, and stay at home directives. The breadth and depth of the impact of COVID-19 on the global economy and financial markets continues to evolve with disruptive effects. The specific impact on the economies of Barbados and St. Lucia, which are largely driven by tourism has been significant and during the year reduced incoming flights to the islands continued. The resulting impacts continued into 2021 including increased unemployment, hotel closures/hotel operations at reduced occupancy levels for those which remained opened and reduced revenue for businesses, financial institutions and the Government. As a consequence of the job cuts and reduced disposable income, there was continued impact on persons' ability to service their loan commitments and other obligations.

While some of the Government and Regulatory measures have been eased across regions and the economies have started to recover, subsequent spikes in the virus have caused some measures to be reinstated and future economic activity to be uncertain. This has also been the case in Barbados and St. Lucia and the Governments continues to monitor the number of active cases.

COVID-19 continues to impact the Group's employees, customers and community, impacting the Group's operations, financial results and present and future risks to the Group's business. For the year ended March 31, 2021, the Group recognized net income of \$1,857,667 (2020: \$1,636,542). The Group's net assets as at March 31, 2021 were \$27,556,346 (2020: \$25,966,890). The Group has \$18,193,011 of resources comprising cash and cash equivalents and other highly liquid assets at the date of authorization of these consolidated financial statements. There is still uncertainty over how the future development of the outbreak will impact the Group's business and customer demand for its products. Hence, the Group is closely monitoring the potential effects and impact of the pandemic, which is an evolving situation.

The governments of Barbados and St. Lucia and the Group's regulators, the Central Bank of Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank have taken, and are continuing to take, significant measures to provide economic assistance to individual households and businesses, stabilize the markets, and support economic growth. The effectiveness of these programs will depend on the duration and scale of COVID-19.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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24. Financial Risk Management...continued

Impact of COVID-19...continued

The Group's risk and capital management framework continues to be applied and the Group continues to monitor the impact of COVID-19 on the Group's risk and capital profile. Non-financial risks emerging from global movement restrictions, and remote working by staff, counterparties and customers are being identified, assessed, managed and governed through timely application of the Group's Risk Management Framework

Credit risk management

The Group takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will cause a financial loss to the Group by failing to discharge its obligation. Credit exposures arise principally in lending activities that lead to loans and advances, and investment activities that bring debt securities into the Group's asset portfolio. There is also credit risk in off-balance sheet financial instruments, such as commitments. Credit risk management and control are performed by the credit risk management team of the Group and reported to the Board of Directors regularly.

a) Loans and advances

In measuring credit risk of loans and advances to customers, the Group considers the probability of default' by the client and the likely recovery ratio on the defaulted obligations (the 'loss given default'). The Group assesses the probability of default of individual customers using internal delinquency reports showing loan in arrears.

b) Debt securities

For debt securities, credit risk exposure is managed by investing in low risk Government Bonds and monitoring the credit rating of the bonds and the related sovereign.

Risk limit control and mitigation policies

The Group manages limits and controls concentrations of credit risk wherever they are identified.

The Group employs a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. The most traditional of these is the taking of security for funds advanced, which is common practice. The Group implements guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk mitigation. The principal collateral types for loans and advances are:

- Bills of sale over vehicles and equipment;
- Mortgages over residential and commercial properties;
- Charges over business assets such as premises, inventory and accounts receivable;
- Charges over financial instruments such as cash, debt securities and equities.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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24. Financial Risk Management...continued

Credit risk management...continued

Credit-related commitments

The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of authorisations to extend credit in the form of loans. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Group is potentially exposed to loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments.

However, the likely amount of loss is less than the total unused commitments, as most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards. The Group monitors the term to maturity of credit commitments because longer-term commitments generally have a greater degree of credit risk than shorter-term commitments.

COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic's significant impact to the economy and the different stages of lockdown and re-opening, resulted in continued uncertainty on timing of recovery. This required additional considerations to determine the allowance for credit losses this year.

In response to the pandemic, and based on regulatory support, during the period the Group introduced a support mechanism for customers impacted by COVID-19, including the deferral of payments for an initial period of three months. The option to extend for an additional three months is available to customers who still display challenges in meeting their loan commitments. Special payment arrangements such as payment plan solutions and debt restructuring, based on approval by the relevant Committee and the Board was also offered to customers.

The ECL methodology, model inputs, significant increase in credit risk (SICR) thresholds, and definition of default remain consistent with those used as at March 31, 2020. Scenarios and associated weightings, were revised to reflect the unprecedented impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the resulting significant uncertainty as it relates to current conditions and outlook.

IFRS 9 requires the consideration of past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forward-looking information over the life of the exposure to measure expected credit losses. Furthermore, to assess significant increase in credit risk, the Standard requires that entities assess changes in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of a financial instrument when determining staging. The IASB and global regulators issued guidance for entities, consistent with IFRS 9, to consider the exceptional circumstances of the COVID-19 pandemic. This includes consideration of significant government support and the high degree of uncertainty around historical long-term economic trends used in determining reasonable and supportable forward-looking information.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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24. Financial Risk Management...continued

Credit risk management...continued

COVID-19...continued

The Group's models are calibrated to consider past performance and macroeconomic forward-looking variables as inputs. Expert credit judgement is applied to consider the exceptional circumstances this period, including consideration of government assistance programs, in the assessment of underlying credit deterioration and migration of balances to progressive stages.

Consistent with requirements of IFRS 9, the Group considered both quantitative and qualitative information in the assessment of significant increase in risk. First time utilization of a payment deferral program was not considered an immediate trigger, in keeping with IASB and regulatory guidance, for an account to migrate to a progressive stage, given the purpose of these programs is to provide temporary cashflow relief to the Group's customers. Early observations of payment behaviour of expiries for this year were considered in the assessment of the longer-term probability of the customers' ability to pay, a key input in determining migration. Consequently, the Group also determined that the extension of the initial payment deferral period was not an indicator that credit risk had significantly increased and these exposures were not migrated to the next stage.

A key input into the Group's expected credit loss provisioning model is the incorporation of forward-looking macroeconomic sensitivity as required per the IFRS 9 guidance.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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24. Financial Risk Management...continued

Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held or other credit enhancements

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Credit risk exposures relating to on-balance sheet assets are as follows:		
Loans and advances to customers Consumer loans Mortgages Business Interest receivable	\$ 62,912,070 179,689,011 34,260,953 3,176,285	63,314,745 168,737,595 34,865,002 2,543,647
Investment securities - Government and other Corporate Bonds	<u>280,038,319</u> 4,169,842	<u>269,460,989</u> 3,852,520
Credit risk exposures relating to off-balance sheet items are as follows: - Loan commitments	39,417,658	<u>25,567,115</u>
	\$ 323,625,819	298,880,625

The above table represents a worst case scenario of credit risk exposure to the Group at March 31, 2021 and 2020, without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements attached. For assets, the exposures set out above are based on gross carrying amounts as reported in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Management is confident in its ability to continue to control and sustain minimal exposure of credit risk to the Group resulting from both its loan and advances portfolio and debt securities based on the following:

- 89% of the loans and advances portfolio is categorised in the top two grades of the internal rating system (2020 - 56%);
- Mortgage loans, which represent the biggest group in the portfolio, are backed by collateral;
- 89% of the loans and advances portfolio are considered to be neither past due nor impaired (2020 56%);
- The Group has introduced a more stringent selection process upon granting loans and advances;
- 100% of the investment in debt securities is low risk government bonds.

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24. Financial Risk Management...continued

Credit quality analysis

The following tables set out information about the credit quality of financial assets measured at amortised cost, FVOCI debt investments. Unless specifically indicated, for financial assets, the amounts in the table represent gross carrying amounts. For loan commitments, the amounts in the table represent the amounts committed.

Explanation of the terms 'Stage 1', 'Stage 2' and 'Stage 3' in included in Note 2(b)(v).

	2021					
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost:	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	<u>Total</u>		
Pass	191,961,344	26,969,827	19,141,654	238,072,825		
Special Mention	3,053,292	1,164,161	4,577,781	8,795,234		
Substandard	4,203,969	1,322,819	23,158,112	28,684,900		
Doubtful	-,,	-	1,141,880	1,141,880		
Loss	-	_	167,195	167,195		
	199,218,605	29,456,807	48,186,622	276,862,034		
Expected credit loss	(262,072)	(247,392)	(4,053,957)	(4,563,421)		
Carrying amount	<u>198,956,533</u>	29,209,415	44,132,665	272,298,613		
		2	2020			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	<u>Total</u>		
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost:						
Pass	202,575,646	23,801,778	4,974,758	231,352,182		
Special Mention	4,487,407	856,658	4,148,704	9,492,769		
Substandard	5,755,007	1,280,229	17,930,930	24,966,166		
Doubtful	10,685	-	1,095,540	1,106,225		
Loss	-	-				
	212,828,745	25,938,665	28,149,932	266,917,342		
Expected credit loss	(972,104)	(319,328)	(2,398,764)	(3,690,196)		
Carrying amount	211,856,641	25,619,337	25,751,168	263,227,146		

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24. Financial Risk Management...continued

Credit quality analysis...continued

The following tables set out information about the overdue status of loans and advances to customers in Stages 1, 2 and 3, and shows reconciliations from the opening balances.

	2021						
Loans and advances to	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	<u>Total</u>			
customers at amortised cost:							
Current	146,226,078	- 1 750 700	-	146,226,078			
Overdue <31 days Overdue 31 – 89 days	52,992,527 -	1,759,708 27,697,099	-	54,752,235 27,697,099			
Overdue >89 days			48,186,622	48,186,622			
Gross carrying amount	<u>199,218,605</u>	29,456,807	48,186,622	276,862,034			
Sovereign securities at							
amortised cost:							
Moody's Default (D): Central Bank of Barbados–Bonds Not Rated:	-	-	4,166,797	4,166,797			
Government of St. Lucia				-			
Gross carrying amount							
Loss allowance							
Carrying amount		<u>-</u>	4,166,797	4,166,797			

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24. Financial Risk Management...continued

Credit quality analysis...continued

	2020						
Loans and advances to	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	<u>Total</u>			
customers at amortised cost:							
Current	131,326,917	16,714,524	2,417,744	150,459,185			
Overdue <31 days	58,299,356	6,901,697	-	65,201,053			
Overdue 31 – 89 days	23,202,472	2,322,444	-	25,524,916			
Overdue >89 days			25,732,188	25,732,188			
Gross carrying amount	212,828,745	25,938,665	28,149,932	266,917,342			
Sovereign securities at amortised cost:							
Moody's Default (D): Central Bank of Barbados–Bonds Not Rated:	-	-	3,845,780	3,845,780			
Government of St. Lucia							
Gross carrying amount	-	-	3,845,780	3,845,780			
Loss allowance			(66,008)	(66,008)			
Carrying amount			3,779,772	3,779,772			

Impact of deferral programs

The table below sets out the gross credit risk exposures which remain on deferral at March 31, 2021:

Stage 1	\$ 2,598,013
Stage 2	622,697
Stage 3	172,597
Total	\$ 3,393,307

Options available for customers upon expiry of the initial deferral period included:

- extension of moratoriums for up to an additional 3 months
- resuming regular repayments
- extension of loan terms
- debt consolidation

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24. Financial Risk Management...continued

Credit quality analysis...continued

Cash and cash equivalents

The Group held cash and cash equivalents of \$9,842,168 at March 31, 2021 (2020: \$15,533,968). The cash and cash equivalents are held with financial institution counterparties that are rated at least Aa1 to Baa2, based on Moody's ratings.

Amounts arising from Expected Credit Losses (ECL)

Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment

Measurements of ECL

The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the term structure of the following variables:

- Probability of default (PD);
- Loss given default (LGD); and
- Exposure at default (EAD).

ECL for exposures in Stage 1 is calculated by multiplying the 12-month PD by LGD and EAD. Lifetime ECL is calculated by multiplying the lifetime PD by LGD and EAD.

LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. The Group estimates LGD parameters based on the history of recovery rates of claims against defaulted counterparties. The LGD models consider the structure, collateral, seniority of the claim and recovery costs of any collateral that is integral to the financial asset. LGD estimates are calculated on a discounted cash flow basis using the effective interest rate as the discounting factor.

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Group derives the EAD from the current exposure to the counterparty and potential changes to the current amount allowed under the contract and arising from amortisation. The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount at the time of default. For lending commitments, the EADs are potential future amounts that may be drawn under the contract, which are estimated based on historical observations and forward-looking forecasts.

As described above, and subject to using a maximum of a 12-month PD for Stage 1 financial assets, the Group measures ECL considering the risk of default over the maximum contractual period (including any borrower's extension options) over which it is exposed to credit risk, even if, for credit risk management purposes, the Group considers a longer period. The maximum contractual period extends to the date at which the Group has the right to require repayment of an advance or terminate a loan commitment or guarantee.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2021

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

24. Financial Risk Management...continued

Amounts arising from Expected Credit Losses (ECL)...continued

Loss allowance

The following table shows reconciliations from the opening to the closing balance of the loss allowance by class of financial instrument.

	2021					
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	<u>Total</u>		
Loans and advances to						
customers at amortised cost:						
amortised cost:	0=0.404	0.10.000		0.000.400		
Opening balance	972,104	319,328	2,398,764	3,690,196		
Transfer to Stage 1	59,057	(40,396)	(18,661)	-		
Transfer to Stage 2	(11,248)	11,248	-	-		
Transfer to Stage 3	(7,834)	(1,086)	8,920	-		
Net remeasurement of loss						
allowance	(750,007)	(41,702)	1,664,934	873,225		
Amounts charged off	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>				
Ending balance	262,072	247,392	4,053,957	4,563,421		
Sovereign securities at						
amortised cost:						
Opening balance	-	-	66,008	66,008		
Transfer to Stage 1	-	-	· -	· -		
Transfer to Stage 2	-	-	-	_		
Transfer to Stage 3	_	_	_	_		
Derecognition of financial assets	-	_	_	_		
Net remeasurement of loss						
allowance	_	<u>-</u>	(66,008)	(66,008)		
-						
Ending balance		-				

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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24. Financial Risk Management...continued

Amounts arising from Expected Credit Losses (ECL)...continued

Loss allowance... continued

	2020					
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	<u>Total</u>		
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost: amortised cost:		-				
Opening balance	614,337	391,191	2,476,726	3,482,254		
Transfer to Stage 1	326,165	(196,735)	(129,430)	-		
Transfer to Stage 2	(20,101)	29,678	(9,577)	-		
Transfer to Stage 3	(2,464)	(39,266)	41,730	-		
Net remeasurement of loss	(, ,	(, , ,	•			
allowance	54,167	134,460	203,307	391,934		
Amounts charged off	_	<u>-</u>	(183,992)	(183,992)		
Ending balance	972,104	319,328	2,398,764	3,690,196		
Sovereign securities at amortised cost:						
Opening balance	60,226	_	73,296	133,522		
Transfer to Stage 1	00,220	_	73,290	133,322		
Transfer to Stage 2	_	_		_		
Transfer to Stage 2 Transfer to Stage 3	_	_		_		
Derecognition of financial assets	(60,226)	_	_	(60,226)		
Net remeasurement of loss	(00,220)			(00,220)		
allowance	_	_	(7,288)	(7,288)		
anowarioo			(1,200)	(1,200)		
Ending balance	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	66,008	66,008		

Loans and advances renegotiated

Restructuring activities include extended payment arrangements, approved external management plans and modification of payments. Following restructuring, a previously overdue customer account is reset to a normal status and managed together with other similar accounts. Restructuring policies and practices are based on indicators or criteria which, in the judgment of local management, indicate that payment will most likely continue. These policies are kept under continuous review. Renegotiated loans that would otherwise be past due or impaired totalled \$1,061,144 at March 31, 2021 (2020 - \$5,215,536).

Repossessed collateral

The Group took possession of collateral held as security in the amount of \$2,133,395 during 2021 (2020 - \$452,675).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2021

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24. Financial Risk Management...continued

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises when there is a mismatch between the size and maturity of interest earning assets and deposit liabilities such that interest rate charges can expose the Group to earning volatility.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year March 31, 2021

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24. Financial Risk Management ...continued

Differences in contractual re-pricing or maturity dates and changes in interest rates may expose the Group to interest rate risk. The table below summarises the Group's exposure to interest rate risk on its interest-bearing assets and liabilities:

2021	Total	Within 3 months	Within 3 months to 1 year	Between 1 to 5 years	Over <u>5 Years</u>	Non- Interest <u>Bearing</u>
Assets	<u> </u>	<u>=</u>	<u> you.</u>	<u>yea</u>	<u> </u>	<u>======</u>
Cash resources	\$ 18,188,956	8,102,735	1,732,150	999,283	-	7,354,788
Investment securities – amortised cost	4,169,842	-	482,949	1,559,216	2,127,677	-
Loans and advances to customers	275,474,898	4,901,479	9,807,581	32,314,638	195,345,320	33,105,880
Due from related company	356,619					356,619
Other assets	4,489,801	_		<u> </u>		4,489,801
Total financial assets	\$ 302,680,116	13,004,214	12,022,680	34,873,137	197,472,997	45,307,088
Liabilities						
Customer deposits	\$ 267,726,826	58,774,455	112,281,310	95,963,098	546,459	161,504
Due to related company	5,622	-	-	-	-	5,622
Loans payable	11,145,960	-	-	-	11,145,960	-
Other liabilities	5,680,323	-		-		5,680,323
Total financial liabilities	\$ 284,558,731	<u>58,774,455</u>	<u>112,281,310</u>	95,963,098	<u>11,692,419</u>	5,847,449
Total interest Repricing gap	\$	<u>(45,770,241)</u>	(100,258,630)	<u>(61,089,961)</u>	185,780,578	

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2021

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

24. Financial Risk Management ...continued

2020	Total	Within 3 months	Within 3 months <u>to 1 year</u>	Between 1 to 5 years	Over 5 Years	Non- Interest <u>Bearing</u>
Assets			<u> </u>			
Cash resources	\$ 25,554,681	17,200,965	-	1,000,000	-	7,353,716
Investment securities – amortised cost	3,786,512	482,948	-	1,262,941	2,040,623	-
Loans and advances to customers	265,770,793	422,041	6,148,976	38,845,349	187,269,606	33,084,821
Due from related company	270,841	-	-	-	-	270,841
Other assets	3,778,300					3,778,300
Total financial assets	\$ 299,161,127	18,105,954	6,148,976	41,108,290	189,310,229	44,487,678
Liabilities						
Customer deposits	\$ 263,623,928	81,325,208	109,761,897	71,646,060	732,312	158,451
Due to related						
company	6,004	-	-	-	-	6,004
Loans payable	12,282,195	-	-	-	12,282,195	-
Other liabilities	<u>5,318,657</u>	<u>196,220</u>	<u>588,661</u>	<u>1,909,676</u>		2,624,100
Total financial liabilities	\$ 281,230,784	81,521,428	110,350,558	73,555,736	13,014,507	2,788,555
Total interest Repricing gap	\$	<u>(63,415,474</u>)	(104,201,582)	(32,447,446)	176,295,722	

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2021

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

24. Financial Risk Management ... continued

An interest rate sensitivity analysis was performed to determine the impact on profit of reasonable possible changes in the interest rates prevailing as at March 31, 2021, with all other variables held constant.

The impact is illustrated and shown in the table below:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Increase / decrease of 100 bps		
Impact on profit + 100 bps	\$ (27,925)	(66,111)
Impact on profit – 100 bps	27,925	66,111

Currency risk

Currency risk arises when future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Group's functional currency.

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk primarily with respect to Eastern Caribbean dollars.

Management monitors economic and political conditions in the countries in which the Group operates for risks of currency fluctuations.

<u>2021</u>		East	
	<u>Barbados</u>	<u>Caribbean</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets			
Cash resources \$ Investment securities: - Amortised costs - FVOCI Loans and advances Due from related company Other assets	12,962,141 4,169,842 1,667,249 257,169,660 356,619 3,902,598	5,226,815 - - - - 18,305,238 - 587,203	18,188,956 4,169,842 1,667,249 275,474,898 356,619 4,489,801
Total financial assets \$	280,228,109	24,119,256	304,347,365
Liabilities			
Customer deposits \$ Loans payable Due to related company Other liabilities	241,886,038 9,828,484 5,622 5,504,077	25,840,788 1,317,476 - 176,246	267,726,826 11,145,960 5,622 5,680,323
Total financial liabilities \$	257,224,221	27,334,510	284,558,731

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2021

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

24. Financial Risk Management ...continued

2020	Dorbodoo	East	Total
Assets	<u>Barbados</u>	<u>Caribbean</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash resources Investment securities:	\$ 19,721,547	5,833,134	25,554,681
- Amortised costs	3,786,512	_	3,786,512
- FVOCI	1,483,164	-	1,483,164
Loans and advances	247,702,985	18,067,808	265,770,793
Due from related company	270,841	-	270,841
Other assets	2,685,424	1,092,876	3,778,300
Total financial assets	\$ 275,650,473	24,993,818	300,644,291
Liabilities			
Customer deposits Loans payable Due to related company Other liabilities	\$ 239,316,891 10,940,609 6,004 5,098,086	24,307,037 1,341,586 - 220,571	263,623,928 12,282,195 6,004 5,318,657
Total financial liabilities	\$ 255,361,590	25,869,194	281,230,784

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due and to replace funds when they are withdrawn. The consequence may be the failure to meet obligations to repay depositors and fulfil commitments to lend.

Management of the Group's liquidity is the responsibility of the Asset and Liability Management Committee. Management of this liquidity is performed on a daily basis.

The Group manages its liquidity risk by performing the following:

- Day-to-day funding, managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that the requirements can be met;
- Monitoring statement of financial position liquidity ratios against internal and regulatory requirements;
- Managing the concentration and profile of debt securities; and
- Monitoring and reporting using monthly cash flow measurement and projections including an analysis of the contractual maturity of the financial liabilities and the expected collection date of the financial assets.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

24. Financial Risk Management ... continued

Liquidity risk management approach

The steps taken by the Group to respond to possible future liquidity constraints arising from the COVID-19 pandemic and the impact of those steps on the Group's financial statements include the following:

- i. The Asset and Liability Management Committee meets regularly to discuss strategies and plans around managing the liquidity and the capital needs of the Group.
- ii. Robust stress testing of our liquidity buffer at levels above regulatory requirements:
- Assessing the monthly inflow and outflow of funds (liquidity forecasting);
- Identifying and assessing the adequacy of contingency liquidity funding requirements;
- Revisiting measures geared at strengthening the Group's capital base; and the monitoring of portfolio behavioural matrices in reference to customers servicing their loans

The table below analyses the contractual undiscounted cash flows of the Group's financial assets and liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date.

<u>2021</u>	<u>Total</u>	Within 3 months	Within 3 months to 1 year	Between 1 to 5 <u>years</u>	over <u>5 years</u>
Cash resources	\$ 18,188,956	8,105,611	1,733,225	999,277	7,350,843
Investment securities: - amortised cost Loans and advances to	4,169,842	-	482,949	1,559,941	2,126,952
customers	392,621,599	13,571,705	5,842,823	60,155,575	313,051,496
Due from related company Other assets	356,619 4,489,801	356,619 4,489,801	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Assets	\$ 419,826,817	26,523,736	8,058,997	62,714,793	322,529,291
Liabilities					
Customer deposits	\$ 274,975,632	54,896,754	117,904,819	101,595,477	578,582
Loans payable	11,145,960 5,622	- 5 622	-	-	11,145,960
Due to related company Other liabilities	\$ 5,580,323	5,622 5,580,323	-	-	-
Total labilities	\$ 291,707,537	60,482,699	117,904,819	101,595,477	11,724,542
Net liquidity gap	\$	(33,958,963)	(109,845,822)	(38,880,684)	310,804,749

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2021

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24. Financial Risk Management ... continued

<u>2020</u>				Within	Between	
			Within	3 months to	1 to 5	over
		<u>Total</u>	3 months	<u>1 year</u>	<u>years</u>	<u>5 years</u>
Assets						
Cash resources	\$	25,554,681	17,204,589	-	999,249	7,350,843
Investment securities:						
- amortised cost		3,786,512	482,948	-	1,262,941	2,040,623
Loans and advances to		007 554 704	7.000.000		00 000 004	0.10.101.10=
customers		397,551,701	7,380,380	7,560,392	66,209,824	316,401,105
Due from related		070.044	070.044			
company		270,841	270,841	-	-	-
Other assets		3,778,300	3,778,300		-	-
Total Assets	\$	430,942,035	29,117,058	7,560,392	68,472,014	325,792,571
Liabilities						
Customer deposits	\$	276,408,447	83,153,349	116,028,473	76,445,188	781,437
Loans payable	Ψ	15,412,964	-	-	-	15,412,964
Due to related company		6,004	6,004	_	_	-
Other liabilities	\$	<u>5,318,657</u>	2,820,320	588,662	1,909,675	_
	*					
Total labilities	\$	297,146,072	<u>85,979,673</u>	<u>116,617,135</u>	78,354,863	<u>16,194,401</u>
Net liquidity gap	\$		(56,862,615)	(109,056,743)	(9,882,849)	309,598,170

Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are:

- To comply with the capital requirements set by the regulators of financial institutions where the Group operates;
- To safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns to its shareholder and benefits for other stakeholders; and

To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored daily by the Group's management, employing techniques based on policies and guidelines regulated by the Financial Institutions Act. The required information is filed with the Central Bank of Barbados on a quarterly basis.

The Central Bank of Barbados requires the Group to: (a) hold the minimum level of the regulatory capital and (b) maintain a ratio of total regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets at the internationally agreed minimum of 8% for the Parent Company and an additional 4% for the branch in St. Lucia.

The Group has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

25. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair value of on and off-balance sheet financial instruments is based on the valuation methods and assumptions set out in note 2 - significant accounting policies. Fair value represents the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date and is best evidenced by a quoted market price, if one exists.

The carrying amounts reported in the consolidated statement of financial position for cash resources, due from related company, other assets, due to related company and other liabilities approximate their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

Loans and other advances result from transactions conducted in the normal course of business and their values are not adversely affected by unusual terms. The inherent rates of interest in the portfolio approximate market conditions. The estimated fair value of loans and advances represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates to determine fair value.

Loans payable are carried at amounts which reflect contractual obligations and bear terms and conditions similar to those under market conditions.

The fair value of customer deposits with no stated maturity is assumed to be equal to their carrying values. Deposits with fixed rate characteristics are at rates which are not significantly different from current rates. The estimated fair value of fixed interest-bearing deposits not quoted in an active market is based on discounted cash flows using interest rates for new debts with similar remaining maturity.

The fair value of FVOCI securities is determined by reference to bid prices on the Security Exchange.

Given market volatility during the year, the Group reviewed the appropriateness of the inputs to its fair values. As a result and as part of the process to determine fair values of financial instruments since the onset of the pandemic, the Group has applied a heightened level of judgement than would otherwise generally be required with the objective of determining the fair value that is most representative of those financial instruments.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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25. Fair Value of Financial Instruments...continued

Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchy

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

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

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

Level 3: techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3.

The following table presents the Group's financial instruments that are measured at fair value.

	2021			
Investment securities	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total <u>balance</u>
FVOCI - Equity securities	\$ 329,276		1,337,973	1,667,249
	\$ 329,276		1,337,973	1,667,249

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

25. Fair Value of Financial Instruments...continued

	2020			
Investment securities FVOCI	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total <u>balance</u>
- Equity securities	\$ 87,849		1,395,315	1,483,164
	\$ 87,849		<u>1,395,315</u>	1,483,164

The following table shows a reconciliation of all movements in the fair value of financial investments categorised within Level 1 between the beginning and end of the reporting period.

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Balance - beginning of year	\$ 87,849	153,693
Additions Disposals Unrealised gain (loss)	176,915 - 64,512	(49,976) (15,868)
Balance - end of year	\$ 329,276	87,849

The following table shows a reconciliation of all movements in the fair value of financial investments categorised within Level 3 between the beginning and end of the reporting period.

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Balance - beginning of year Unrealised (loss) gain Purchases	\$ 1,395,315 (57,342)	318,565 1,076,750
Balance - end of year	\$ 1,337,973	1,395,315

There were no transfers in or out of Level 3 during the year ended March 31, 2021 (2020 - \$NIL).

Unobservable inputs used in measuring Level 3 fair values

Valuation technique		Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between key		
	Asset based approach with discounts applied where prudent, with subsequent consideration of the Company's shareholding		unobservable inputs and fair value measurement The estimated fair value would increase/(decrease) if: Net assets were higher/(lower)		
			Shareholding increases/(decreases)		

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

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26. Prior Period Adjustment

During the current period, the Parent Company performed a detailed assessment of the fair value of its unquoted FVOCI equity interest in the Barbados Stock Exchange as disclosed in Note 5. A similar assessment was not previously performed. Based on this, it was determined that the value as at March 31, 2020 required adjustment. The investment balance as at March 31, 2020 was therefore adjusted, along with the related amount within other comprehensive income to account for the change in fair value. The effects of the adjustments for the year ended March 31, 2020 are detailed below:

(a) Effects on the consolidated statement of financial position:

	Impact of adjustment		
	As previously reported	Adjustments	As restated
March 31, 2020			
Total assets	307,091,587	1,076,750	308,168,337
Investments - FVOCI	406,414	1,076,750	1,483,164
Total liabilities	282,201,447	-	282,201,447
Total equity	24,890,140	1,076,750	25,966,890
Other reserves	5,375,642	1,076,750	6,452,392

(b) Effects on the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income:

	As previously reported	Adjustments	As restated
March 31, 2020			
Profit for the year Other comprehensive (loss) income for the	1,636,542	-	1,636,542
year	(14,996)	1,076,750	1,061,754
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,621,546	1,076,750	2,698,296

(c) Effects on the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2020:

There was no effect on the statement of cash flows.

(d) Effects on the notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020:

Adjustments were made to the following notes to reflect the restated values for 2020 as reflected above in (a).

- Note 5
- Note 16
- Note 24
- Note 25