Financial Statements **December 31, 2016**(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

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Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholder of Signia Financial Group Inc.

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects the financial position of Signia Financial Group Inc. (the Company) as at December 31, 2016, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

What we have audited

The Company's financial statements comprise:

- the balance sheet as at December 31, 2016;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- · the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

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 *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Chairman's/CEO's Report for the year ended December 31, 2016 and the Five Year Highlights but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.



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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

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

Other matter

This report is made solely to the Company's shareholder, as a body corporate, in accordance with Section 147 of the Companies Act of Barbados. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholder those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law and subject to any enactment or rule of law to the contrary, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's shareholder as a body corporate, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinion we have formed.

Pricewaterhouse Coopers SRL

Bridgetown, Barbados April 28, 2017

Balance Sheet

As at December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

		December 31 2016 \$	December 31 2015 \$
	Notes		
Assets			
Cash resources	4	21,366,282	38,845,584
Due from parent company	5	39,398	88,485
Financial investments	6	4,314,649	7,471,650
Loans and advances to customers	7	191,797,615	169,786,267
Property, plant and equipment	8	535,707	452,844
Intangible assets	9	22,957	510
Operating lease assets	10	293,867	474,581
Other assets	11	4,510,651	2,800,138
Deferred tax asset	12	199,900	126,286
Total assets		223,081,026	220,046,345
Liabilities			
Due to customers	13	187,765,748	185,265,723
Other liabilities	14	2,750,608	4,357,118
Asset tax payable	15	191,200	142,452
Current tax payable		556,530	588,076
Total liabilities		191,264,086	190,353,369
Equity			
Share capital	16	9,210,857	9,210,857
Statutory and other reserves	17	4,987,554	4,436,374
Retained earnings		17,618,529	16,045,745
<i>-</i>		31,816,940	29,692,976
Total liabilities and equity		223,081,026	220,046,345

Approved by the Board of Directors on April 26, 2017

Ger House (de la Director

Director

Signia Financial Group Inc. Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

	Share capital \$	Statutory and other reserves \$	Retained earnings \$	Total \$
Balance at December 31, 2014	9,210,857	3,886,334	14,078,852	27,176,043
Dividends (12.49 cents per share)	_	-	(1,150,000)	(1,150,000)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	_	_	3,666,933	3,666,933
Transfer to statutory reserves (note 17)	_	550,040	(550,040)	
Balance at December 31, 2015	9,210,857	4,436,374	16,045,745	29,692,976
Dividends (16.83 cents per share)	_	_	(1,550,569)	(1,550,569)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	_	-	3,674,533	3,674,533
Transfer to statutory reserves (note 17)	_	551,180	(551,180)	
Balance at December 31, 2016	9,210,857	4,987,554	17,618,529	31,816,940

Signia Financial Group Inc. Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

		December 31 2016 \$	December 31 2015 \$
	Notes		
Interest income		18,271,891	17,502,234
Interest expense		(6,953,700)	(6,934,192)
Net interest income	18	11,318,191	10,568,042
Impairment losses on loans and advances	7	(1,644,585)	(1,374,404)
Net interest income after loan impairment charges		9,673,606	9,193,638
Fee and commission income	19	132,533	95,391
Fee and commission expense	19	(52,239)	(46,684)
Net fee and commission income		80,294	48,707
Net lease income	20	68,206	61,074
Other operating income	21	242,044	298,154
Foreign exchange and brokerage income	22	686,264	1,133,766
Fair value gain on financial investments		313,565	_
Asset tax	15	(689,813)	(407,063)
Operating expenses	23	(5,606,302)	(5,518,336)
Profit before corporation tax		4,767,864	4,809,940
Corporation tax expense	12	(1,093,331)	(1,143,007)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		3,674,533	3,666,933

Signia Financial Group Inc. Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

	December 31	December 31
	2016	2015
	\$	Þ
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before corporation tax	4,767,864	4,809,940
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and	240.220	402.055
operating lease assets and amortisation of intangible assets	340,328	493,067
Impairment losses on loans and advances	1,644,585 (9,401)	1,374,404 (67,923)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment Fair value gain on financial investments	(313,565)	(07,923)
Interest income	(18,271,891)	(17,502,234)
Interest expense	6,953,700	6,934,192
Gain on sale of operating lease assets and repossessed stock	(17,553)	(6,005)
	(4,905,933)	(3,964,559)
Changes in working capital		
Increase in restricted cash	(70)	(500,035)
Decrease/(increase) in due from parent company	49,087	(69,007)
Increase in loans and advances to customers	(23,522,309)	(7,900,155)
Net change in operating lease assets Increase in other assets	(5,022)	(220,891)
Increase in due to customers	(1,659,977) 2,838,658	(220,381) 20,642,719
(Decrease)/increase in other liabilities	(1,641,594)	1,796,982
Increase/(decrease) in asset tax payable	48,749	(86,157)
Fees received	566,990	470,424
Taxation paid	(1,198,493)	(1,172,590)
Interest paid	(7,292,330)	(6,501,243)
Interest received	17,610,276	17,030,127
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	(19,111,968)	19,305,234
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(361,240)	(216,660)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	72,755	67,923
Purchase of treasury bills Maturity of treasury bills	(26,283,650) 29,755,300	(29,756,800) 29,756,800
Purchase of investments	(18,500,000)	(18,500,000)
Maturity of investments	18,500,000	18,500,000)
Transley of invocations	10,200,000	10,500,000
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	3,183,165	(148,737)

Signia Financial Group Inc. Statement of Cash Flows ... continued

Statement of Cash Flows ... continued For the year ended December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

	December 31 2016 \$	December 31 2015 \$
Cash flows from financing activities Payment of dividends	(1,550,569)	(1,150,000)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(17,479,372)	18,006,497
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	33,066,292	15,059,795
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	15,586,920	33,066,292
Represented by: Cash at bank (Note 4) Short term deposits (Note 4)	11,071,697 4,515,223	27,040,387 6,025,905
	15,586,920	33,066,292

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

1 Incorporation, ownership and principal activities

Signia Financial Group Inc. (the Company) was incorporated under the Laws of Barbados on September 13, 1996. On January 2, 1998 the Company was granted a licence under the Financial Institutions Act 1996 to carry on business as a finance company. Its principal activities are the provision of term finance, motor vehicle leasing and the acceptance of deposits. The Company is also an authorised foreign exchange dealer and licensed stock broker.

The Company is wholly-owned by CSGK Finance Holdings Limited (CSGK), which is a company incorporated under the Laws of Barbados and is a joint venture between Cave Shepherd & Co. Limited and Massy United Insurance Company Limited, companies incorporated under the Laws of Barbados, and First Global Holdings Limited, a subsidiary of Grace Kennedy & Company Limited, a company incorporated in Jamaica.

The Company's principal place of business is located on the First Floor, Carlisle House, Hincks Street, Bridgetown, Barbados.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, ("IFRS"). Significant accounting policies are set out below and have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements comprise the balance sheet, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and the notes to the financial statements.

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies ... continued

a) Basis of preparation ... continued

Standards, amendments and interpretations effective in 2016

The following amendments to published standards are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

Annual improvements 2014 (effective annual periods on or after January 1, 2016). These set of amendments impact 4 standards:

- IFRS 5, 'Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations' regarding methods of disposal.
- IFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' (with consequential amendments to IFRS 1) regarding servicing contracts.
- IAS 19, 'Employee benefits' regarding discount rates.
- IAS 34, 'Interim financial reporting' regarding disclosure of information.
- Amendment to IAS 1 'Presentation of financial statements' on the disclosure initiative effective January 1, 2016. These amendments are a part of the IASB initiative to improve presentation and disclosure in financial reports and seek to clarify guidance in IAS 1 on materiality and aggregation, the presentation of subtotals, the structure of financial statements and the disclosure of accounting policies.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies ... continued

a) Basis of preparation ... continued

New standards, amendments and interpretations to published standards that are not yet effective but have been early adopted by the Company

There are no standards that are not yet effective that have been early adopted by the Company.

New standards, amendments and interpretations to published standards that are not yet effective but will be relevant to the Company

- Amendments to IAS 7, 'Statement of Cash Flows' effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017, introduces an additional disclosure that will enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities. The Company is yet to assess the full impact of the amendment.
- Amendments to IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers' effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. The Company is yet to assess the full impact of the amendment.
- IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments' effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortised cost and fair value where the basis of classification depends on the Company's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The Company is yet to assess the full impact of the standard.
- IFRS 16, 'Leases' effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. The Company is yet to assess the full impact of this standard.

b) Foreign currency translation

i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Company's financial statements are measured using the currency of the economic environment in which the Company operates. The statements are presented in Barbados Dollars which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are converted into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies ... continued

c) Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in accordance with the following IAS 39 categories: loans and receivables and available-for-sale. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are designated in this category. They are included in financial investments on the balance sheet.

Recognition and measurement

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on settlement date, the date on which the Company settles the purchase or sells the asset. Loans and receivables are reported in the balance sheet as loans and advances to financial institutions or customers or as financial investments. Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Loans and receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost. Available-for-sale financial assets are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently remeasured at fair value using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same and discounted cash flow analysis.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets classified as available-for-sale are recognised in other comprehensive income. When financial assets classified as available-for-sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments previously recognised in other comprehensive income are included in the statement of comprehensive income as gains and losses from financial investments.

Fair value

Fair value amounts represent the price (or estimates thereof) that would be agreed upon in an orderly transaction between market participants at valuation date.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies ... continued

d) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, and are primarily deposits from customers or banks.

e) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired, individually or collectively.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The criteria that the Company uses to determine whether there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

- Delinquency in contractual payments of principal or interest;
- Cash flow difficulties experienced by the borrower;
- Breach of loan covenants or conditions;
- Initiation of bankruptcy proceedings;
- Deterioration of the borrower's competitive position; and
- Deterioration in the value of collateral.

The Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant.

If the Company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

When a loan is uncollectible, it is written off against the related provision for loan impairment. Such loans are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off decrease the amount of the provision for loan impairment in the statement of comprehensive income.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies ... continued

e) Impairment of financial assets...continued

For an available-for-sale equity security, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income if there has been a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost. Determination of what is significant or prolonged requires judgement which includes consideration of the volatility of the fair value, and the financial condition and financial viability of the investee.

Impairment losses on equity instruments that were recognised in the statement of comprehensive income are not reversed in a subsequent period.

f) Current and deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

The principal temporary differences arise from depreciation of property, plant and equipment and operating lease assets and the collective allowance for impairment losses.

Income tax payable on profits, based on the applicable tax law is recognised as an expense in the period in which the profits arise. The tax effects of tax losses available for carry forward are recognised as an asset when it is probable that future taxable profits will be available to utilise against these losses.

g) Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or are recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is provided on the straight-line method at the following annual rates considered appropriate to write off the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Leasehold improvements - 20% or over the term of the lease

Computer - 14% - 33% Furniture and equipment - 10% - 50% Motor vehicles - 20%

Leased vehicles and equipment - Over the term of the lease agreement.

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

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies ... continued

g) Property, plant and equipment... continued

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

h) Intangible assets

Acquired computer software is capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives of three years.

i) Leases

i) The Company is the lessor

The leases entered into by the Company are primarily finance leases. When assets are held subject to a finance lease, the present value of the minimum lease payments is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease using the net investment method (before tax), which reflects a constant periodic rate of return.

ii) The Company is the lessee

The total payments made under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required to be made by the lessee by way of penalty is recognised as an expense in the period in which termination has taken place.

j) Repossessed property

In certain circumstances, property is repossessed following the foreclosure on loans or leases that are in default. Repossessed properties are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and reported within 'Other assets'.

k) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and balances with three months or less maturity from the date of acquisition, including, amounts due from other banks.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies ... continued

l) Share capital

i) Share issue costs

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax from the proceeds.

ii) Dividends

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are approved by the Company's directors.

m) Fees and commission income

Fees and commissions are generally recognised on an accrual basis when the service has been provided. Loan commitment fees are recognised over the life of the loan. Commission and fees arising from third party transactions such as the collection of payments for service providers are recognised on completion of the transactions.

n) Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for all interest bearing financial instruments using the effective interest method. Income from leasing of motor vehicles and from term deposits and investments is recognised using the effective interest method.

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

o) Employee retirement benefits

The Company's employees are members of the Cave Shepherd Group Defined Contribution Pension Plan. The plan is administered by Trustees and investments are held by an independent Custodial Trustee. Contributions to the plan are based on pensionable salary and are recognised as an employee benefit expense.

p) Provisions

Provisions for legal claims are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; if it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. The Company recognises no provisions for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

3 Critical accounting estimates, and judgments in applying accounting policies

The Company 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 are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

a) Impairment losses on loans and advances

The Company reviews its loan portfolio to assess impairment at least on a monthly basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the statement of comprehensive income, the Company makes judgments as to whether there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from individual loans before the decrease can be identified with the collective loans in that portfolio. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any difference between loss estimates and actual loss experience. To the extent management's estimate of cash flows differs by +/- 5%, the net income for the year would have increased by \$162,856 (2015 - \$190,226) and decreased by \$173,264 (2015 - \$195,951).

b) Valuation of equity investments

The Company uses internally developed models to estimate market values for unquoted equity investments. The estimated market value is based on best estimate assumptions and may vary substantially as these assumptions are varied. The models used for equity investments are based on value in use calculations, adjusted as appropriate for marketability restrictions and market risk factors. Information about the fair value techniques and sensitivity is disclosed in Note 27.

c) Corporation taxes

The Company is subject to corporation taxes in the jurisdiction in which it operates. Estimates are required in determining the provision for income taxes. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

d) Tax on assets

The Company is subject to a tax of **0.35%** (2015 - 0.2%) of its average domestic assets, which was enacted through an amendment to the Tax on Assets Act 2015. Where the final asset tax outcome is different from the amount initially recorded, such differences are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

4 Cash resources

	December 31 2016 \$	December 31 2015 \$
Cash Short term deposits Restricted cash	11,071,697 4,515,223 5,779,362	27,040,387 6,025,905 5,779,292
Total cash resources	21,366,282	38,845,584

The Company is required to maintain mandatory reserve deposits with the Central Bank of Barbados representing a percentage of deposit liabilities as cash or deposits. These funds are not available to finance the Company's day to day operations and as such, are excluded from cash resources to arrive at cash and cash equivalents. At December 31, 2016 mandatory deposits amounted to \$5,508,354 (2015 - \$5,566,990).

5 Due from parent company

Amounts due from parent company bear no interest and have no stated terms of repayment.

6 Financial investments

	December 31 2016 \$	December 31 2015 \$
Treasury bills Equity investments	3,996,084 318,565	7,471,650
Total financial investments	4,314,649	7,471,650

Equity investments are comprised of shares issued to the Company by the Barbados Stock Exchange (BSE) upon the demutualisation of the BSE in 2016. Prior to the demutualisation of the BSE the Company was classified as an ordinary member of the BSE and a contribution of \$5,000 was recorded within Other assets.

Signia Financial Group Inc.Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

7 Loans and advances to customers

	Corporate 2016	Individual 2016 \$	Total December 2016 \$
Gross loans and advances	47,685,390	146,901,430	194,586,820
Less: impairment losses	(473,053)	(2,316,152)	(2,789,205)
Balance, end of year	47,212,337	144,585,278	191,797,615
	Corporate 2015	Individual 2015 \$	Total December 2015 \$
Gross loans and advances Less: impairment losses	41,751,831 (1,312,953)	131,373,845 (2,026,456)	173,125,676 (3,339,409)
Balance, end of year	40,438,878	129,347,389	169,786,267

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

7 Loans and advances to customers ... continued

Analysis of loans by industry sector

	December 31	December 31
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Education	105,092	161,452
Electricity, gas and water supply	_	2,305
Other financial corporations	5,533,836	377,706
Manufacturing	1,577,602	1,675,727
Transport, storage and communication	4,919,357	2,542,931
Hotels and restaurants	701,985	819,731
Agriculture	665,565	1,744,143
Health and social work	1,494,989	1,800,159
Construction	2,422,455	2,534,850
Real estate, renting and other business	31,043,958	30,092,827
Individuals and individual trusts	146,121,981	131,373,845
	194,586,820	173,125,676
Receivable 12 months or less after the reporting period	43,823,140	39,523,688
Receivable more than 12 months after the reporting period	150,763,680	133,601,988
	194,586,820	173,125,676

Loans and advances to customers are predominantly secured by the vehicles and title deeds relating to property financed under the individual contracts.

Impairment losses on loans and advances

	December 31 2016 \$	December 31 2015 \$
Increase in impairment losses on loans and advances Amounts written off during the year as uncollectible	1,615,088 188,356	1,451,932 59,216
Amounts received on loans previously written off	1,803,444 (158,859)	1,511,148 (136,744)
	1,644,585	1,374,404

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

7 Loans and advances to customers ... continued

Allowance for impairment losses

Movement in allowance for impairment losses:

	December 31				December 31	
	2016	2016	2016	2015	2015	2015
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	Specific	Collective	Total	Specific	Collective	Total
Balance, beginning						
of year	2,377,920	961,489	3,339,409	2,377,206	945,549	3,322,755
Increase in						
impairment losses	1,346,545	268,543	1,615,088	1,435,992	15,940	1,451,932
Loans written off during						
the year as uncollectible	(2,299,817)	_	(2,299,817)	(1,343,278)	_	(1,343,278)
Net movement on loans						
transferred to inventory	134,525	_	134,525	(92,000)	_	(92,000)
Balance, end of year	1,559,173	1,230,032	2,789,205	2,377,920	961,489	3,339,409

At December 31, 2016, non-accrual loans amounted to \$6,017,862 (2015 - \$6,146,193).

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

7 Loans and advances to customers ... continued

Loans and advances to customers include finance lease receivables as follows:

Gross investment in finance lease receivables:

	December 31	December 31
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
	·	·
No later than 1 year	2,920,246	2,420,935
Later than 1 year but no later than 5 years	7,317,886	5,179,266
·	,	
	10,238,132	7,600,201
Unearned future finance income on finance leases	(1,401,703)	(1,084,541)
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Net investment in finance lease receivables	8,836,429	6,515,660
The net investment in finance lease receivables may be analysed as f	ollowe	
The net investment in finance lease receivables may be analysed as r	onows.	
No later than 1 year	2,351,521	1,957,576
Later than 1 year but no later than 5 years	6,484,908	4,558,084
	2,131,900	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
	8,836,429	6,515,660

The carrying amount of finance lease receivables includes \$3,313,162 (2015 - \$2,532,212) of unguaranteed residual value accruing to the benefit of the company.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

8 Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improvements	Computers	Furniture & equipment \$	Motor vehicles \$	Total \$
At December 31, 2014	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ
Cost Accumulated depreciation	370,308 (344,648)	577,786 (442,983)	509,994 (372,349)	512,817 (345,013)	1,970,905 (1,504,993)
Net book value	25,660	134,803	137,645	167,804	465,912
Year ended December 31,	2015				
Opening net book amount Additions Depreciation charge	25,660 - (24,612)	134,803 53,500 (59,761)	137,645 - (50,243)	167,804 163,160 (95,112)	465,912 216,660 (229,728)
Closing net book value	1,048	128,542	87,402	235,852	452,844
At December 31, 2015					
Cost Accumulated depreciation	370,308 (369,260)	628,981 (500,439)	508,408 (421,006)	480,117 (244,265)	1,987,814 (1,534,970)
Net book value	1,048	128,542	87,402	235,852	452,844
Year ended December 31,	2016				
Opening net book amount Additions Disposals Depreciation charge	1,048 - - (1,048)	128,542 66,615 (141) (73,921)	87,402 107,220 - (36,016)	235,852 159,910 (63,214) (76,541)	452,844 333,745 (63,354) (187,527)
Closing net book value		121,094	158,605	256,007	535,707
At December 31, 2016					
Cost Accumulated depreciation	370,308 (370,308)	661,416 (540,322)	614,561 (455,955)	432,413 (176,407)	2,078,699 (1,542,993)
Net book value		121,094	158,605	256,007	535,707

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

9 Intangible assets

Computer software

	December 31 2016	December 31 2015
Cost	\$	\$
Beginning of year Additions	377,076 27,495	377,076 –
End of year	404,571	377,076
Accumulated amortisation		
Beginning of year Charge for the year	376,566 5,048	328,285 48,281
End of year	381,614	376,566
Net book value		
End of year	22,957	510
Beginning of year	510	48,791

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

10 Operating lease assets

Leased vehicles

	December 31 2016	December 31 2015
Cost	\$	\$
Beginning of year Additions Transfer to repossessed stock	669,784 194,870 (98,631)	833,853 416,311 (133,282)
Disposals	(344,722)	(447,098)
End of year	421,300	669,784
Accumulated depreciation		
Beginning of year Charge for the year Transfer to repossessed stock Disposals	195,203 147,753 (43,095) (172,427)	310,895 215,058 (73,068) (257,682)
End of year	127,434	195,203
Net book value		
End of year	293,867	474,581
Beginning of year	474,581	522,958

11 Other assets

	December 31 2016 \$	December 31 2015 \$
Prepaid expenses Other receivables Repossessed or end of lease stock VAT recoverable	321,346 2,533,329 1,406,579 249,397	397,895 506,977 1,894,737 529
Receivable 12 months or less after the reporting period	4,510,651 4,501,780	2,800,138 2,786,267
Receivable more than 12 months after the reporting period	8,871 4,510,651	13,871 2,800,138

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

12 Taxation

	Decem	nber 31	December 31
		2016	2015
		\$	\$
Current tax charge	1,1	166,946	1,162,190
Deferred tax credit		(73,615)	(19,183)
	1,0	093,331	1,143,007
			_

The tax on the profit before corporation tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate as follows:

	December 31 2016	December 31 2015
	\$	\$
Profit before corporation tax	4,767,864	4,809,940
Corporation tax at a tax rate of 25% (2015 - 25%)	1,191,966	1,202,485
Income subject to tax at different rate	(30,098)	(30,161)
Income not subject to tax	(82,499)	12,901
Expenses not deductible for tax	9,061	_
Prior year under/(over) provision	4,901	(42,218)
Taxation charge for the year	1,093,331	1,143,007

The movement on the deferred tax account is as follows:

	December 31 2016 \$	December 31 2015 \$
Balance - beginning of year Deferred tax credit for the year	126,286 73,615	107,103 19,183
Balance - end of year	199,900	126,286

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

12 Taxation ... continued

The deferred tax asset consists of the following components:

	December 31 2016	December 31 2015
	\$	\$
Accelerated tax depreciation Collective allowance for impairment losses	430,433 (1,230,032)	456,347 (961,489)
r	(799,599)	(505,142)
Deferred tax asset at corporation tax rate of 25% (2015 - 25%)	(199,900)	(126,286)

13 Due to customers

	December 31	December 31
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Financial institutions		
Payable at fixed dates	24,160,043	27,762,804
Individuals		
Payable with notice	4,393,734	3,745,246
Payable at fixed dates	112,505,463	105,903,717
Business and government		
Payable with notice	5,677,936	4,435,483
Payable at fixed dates	38,760,213	40,807,329
Other		
Payable at fixed dates	2,268,359	2,611,144
Deposits due to customers	187,765,748	185,265,723
Payable with notice	10,071,670	8,180,729
Payable at fixed dates	177,694,078	177,084,994
	187,765,748	185,265,723
		_
Payable 12 months or less after the reporting period	103,094,203	101,276,138
Payable more than 12 months after the reporting period	84,671,546	83,989,585
	_	
	187,765,748	185,265,723
Other Payable at fixed dates Deposits due to customers Payable with notice Payable at fixed dates Payable 12 months or less after the reporting period	2,268,359 187,765,748 10,071,670 177,694,078 187,765,748 103,094,203 84,671,546	2,611,144 185,265,723 8,180,729 177,084,994 185,265,723 101,276,138 83,989,585

The rates of interest on fixed deposits vary in accordance with the length and value of the deposit from 1.5% to 5.5% (2015 - 2.75% to 5.5%). \$7,269,654 (2015 - \$10,767,509) of these deposits are held as security on loans and advances.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

14 Other liabilities

	December 31	December 31
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Due to brokers and related customers	1,218,076	2,814,492
ICF loan	889,236	1,029,472
Other payables	643,296	513,154
	2,750,608	4,357,118
Payable 12 months or less after the reporting period	2,001,592	3,467,866
Payable more than 12 months after the reporting period	749,016	889,252

Industrial Credit Fund (ICF) loan represents variable rate loans on special terms due to the Central Bank of Barbados used to finance specific loans in designated sectors of the economy. Interest on amounts advanced is charged at **2%** - **3%** (2015 - 2% - 3%) per annum.

15 Asset tax payable

	December 31 2016 \$	December 31 2015 \$
Beginning of year Asset tax expense Asset tax paid	142,452 689,813 (641,064)	228,609 407,063 (493,220)
End of year	191,200	142,452

16 Share capital

Authorised:

The Company is authorised to issue an unlimited number of common shares of no par value.

Issued:

	December 31 2016 \$	December 31 2015 \$
9,210,857 common shares issued (2015 - 9,210,857)	9,210,857	9,210,857

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

17 Statutory and other reserves

	December 31 2016 \$	December 31 2015 \$
Balance, beginning of year Transfer from retained earnings	4,436,374 551,180	3,886,334 550,040
Balance, end of year	4,987,554	4,436,374

Section 33 of the Financial Institutions Act, 1996 requires that a minimum of 15% of annual net income be appropriated to a reserve fund until the balance of such fund equals the Company's share capital.

18 Net interest income

	December 31	December 31
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Interest income		
Cash and other short term funds	94,485	70,402
Investment securities	407,163	428,741
Finance lease income	726,351	720,339
Credit related fees	641,175	581,978
Loans and advances	16,402,717	15,700,774
	18,271,891	17,502,234
Interest expense		
Due to customers	(6,953,700)	(6,934,192)
Net interest income	11,318,191	10,568,042

At December 31, 2016, interest income accrued on impaired financial assets amounted to \$11,562 (2015 - \$7,144).

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

19 Net fee and commission income

19	Net fee and commission income		
		December 31 2016 \$	December 31 2015 \$
	Fee and commission income Creditor life and other commissions	132,533	95,391
	Fee and commission expense		
	Dealer commissions	52,239 80,294	46,684 48,707
20	Net lease income		
		December 31 2016 \$	December 31 2015 \$
	Operating lease income Depreciation expense Lease repair expense	218,745 (147,753) (2,786)	285,276 (215,058) (9,144)
		68,206	61,074
21	Other operating income		
		December 31 2016 \$	December 31 2015 \$
	Profit on sale of operating lease assets and repossessed stock Lease and other charges	230,768 11,276	281,767 16,387

298,154

242,044

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

22 Foreign exchange and brokerage income

	December 31 2016	December 31 2015
	\$	\$
Foreign exchange transaction gains and losses	509,358	767,241
Brokerage fees	176,906	366,525
	686,264	1,133,766

23 Operating expenses

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Staff costs (Note 24) Administrative expenses Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and	3,050,838 2,362,888	2,974,523 2,265,804
intangible assets	192,576	278,009
	5,606,302	5,518,336

December 31

December 31

24 Staff costs

	December 31 2016 \$	December 31 2015 \$
Salaries and wages National insurance contributions Pension costs:	2,675,648 182,521	2,651,261 160,173
- defined contribution plan Other	64,133 128,536	67,288 95,801
	3,050,838	2,974,523

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

25 Related party transactions

A number of transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These include loans and advances, deposits, and administrative services. The volumes of related party transactions and outstanding balances at year end and related income and expenses for the year are as follows:

		rs and key ent personnel
	December 31 2016 \$	December 31 2015
Loans and advances Loans and advances outstanding at beginning of year	140,825	149,392
Loans and advances issued during the year Loan repayments during the year	14,000 (47,215)	68,218 (76,785)
Loans and advances outstanding at end of year	107,610	140,825
Interest income earned	7,206	9,602

No provisions have been recognised in respect of loans given to related parties in 2016 and 2015.

Interest is payable at **6%** (2015 - 6.5%) per annum. These loans are secured predominantly by vehicles and have fixed terms of repayment.

Amounts due from parent company

	December 31 2016 \$	December 31 2015 \$
CSGK Finance Holdings Limited	39,398	88,485

Amounts due from parent company bear no interest and have no stated terms of repayment.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

25 Related party transactions ... continued

Directors and key management personnel **December 31 December 31** 2016 2015 \$ \$ 596,887 297,180 51,443 358,671 (99,310)(58,964)549,020 596,887

23,270 14,723

Deposits

Deposits at beginning of year Deposits received during the year Deposits repaid during the year

Deposits at end of year

Interest expense on deposits

Included in amounts due to customers is \$1,000,000 (2015 - \$3,082,196) placed by a shareholder of the parent company. Included in loans and advances are finance leases held by a related party in the amount of \$111,114 at year end (2015 - \$Nil).

Key management compensation

Salaries and benefits

Directors' remuneration

In 2016, the total remuneration to the directors was **\$60,000** (2015 - \$48,000).

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

26 Contingent liabilities and commitments

a) Legal proceedings

No contingent liabilities associated with legal action have been disclosed as professional advice indicates that it is unlikely that any significant loss will arise.

b) Commitments

Rental commitment is as follows:

	December 31 2016	December 31 2015
	\$	\$
Within one year	275,943	99,118
Later than one year but no later than five years	855,951	10,000
	1,131,894	109,118
The Company had loan commitments as follows:		

December 31	December 31
2015	2016
\$	\$
14,507,939	6,770,238

Loan commitments

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

27 Financial instruments, financial risk and capital management

By its nature, the Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks such as credit risk, market risk (predominantly cash flow interest rate risk) and liquidity risk. The Company accepts deposits from customers at fixed interest rates over varying terms of maturity and seeks to earn the appropriate interest margin through lending to commercial and retail borrowers at fixed and variable rates over varying terms of maturity and by investing funds in high quality assets. This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above financial risks, the Company's objectives, policies and procedures for measuring and managing these risks, as well as the Company's management of its capital.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board has established the Credit Committee and the Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO") both of which include non-executive members and regularly report to the Board of Directors on their activities. In addition, the Board has established an Audit Committee to assist the directors in overseeing the reliability of the Company's financial statements, compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, external and internal auditor independence, as well as business practices and ethical standards. The Audit Committee also oversees compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, as well as reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the potential risks which the Company faces.

a) Credit risk:

Credit risk arises from the possibility that counterparties may default on their obligations to the Company resulting in a financial loss to the Company. Credit risk is considered to be the most significant of the financial risks which the Company faces and as a result, the Company's financial risk management focuses heavily on managing its exposure to credit risk. Credit risk arises primarily from the Company's lending activities that result in loans and advances to customers, including finance leases, as well as investment activities that bring fixed income securities into the Company's investment portfolio.

The Board of Directors has delegated the responsibility for and oversight of credit risk management and control to the Credit Committee. In addition, the Credit Committee has responsibility for:

- reviewing internal credit policies and establishing approval limits;
- establishing portfolio composition limits;
- monitoring and assessing the loan portfolio to ensure that the Company's lending policies and practices are adhered to;
- reviewing and vetting the Company's lending policies and procedures for submission to the Board of Directors;
- approving or declining loan applications submitted to the Committee;
- reviewing and analysing delinquency statistics; and
- providing general guidance on lending practices.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

27 Financial instruments, financial risk and capital management ... continued

a) Credit risk: ... continued

The Company has formulated commercial and retail lending credit policies and guidelines. These policies and guidelines measure, manage, limit and control credit risk and the potential for concentration therein. These polices also cover collateral requirements, credit evaluations and ongoing credit assessments, risk grading and reporting, documentary and legal procedures, as well as compliance with regulatory requirements.

Authorised lending limits are established by the Credit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors. The Chief Executive Officer assigns lending limits to selected credit officers within which they can approve loans that conform to the Company's credit policies and guidelines. Management closely monitors the composition of the loan portfolio by industry sector and potential concentration of credit risk therein on a monthly basis - see Note 6 for analysis of loans by industry sector as of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. All loans and advances are made to customers located within Barbados and as a result, there is no need to monitor the loan portfolio by geographic sector.

Exposure to credit risk from loans and advances to customers, including net investment in finance leases, is further managed through the regular analysis of the ability of potential and existing borrowers to meet their contractual obligations. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is indicated by the carrying amount of its financial assets. The following table illustrates the worst case scenario of credit risk exposure to the Company at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements which may be in place. This table also includes the impact of loan commitments which are not recognised on the balance sheet.

	December 31 2016	December 31 2015
	\$	\$
Credit risk exposure relative to financial assets		
reported on the balance sheet are as follows:		
Cash resources	21,366,282	38,845,584
Treasury bills	3,996,084	7,471,650
Due from parent company	39,398	88,485
Loans and advances to customers	191,797,615	169,786,267
Other assets	2,481,614	395,879
	219,680,993	216,587,865
Credit risk exposure relative to off-balance sheet		
items are as follows:	< 0 000	14.505.020
Loan commitments	6,770,238	14,507,939
		221 005 001
	226,451,231	231,095,804

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

27 Financial instruments, financial risk and capital management ... continued

a) Credit risk: ... continued

The Company's main source of credit risk arises from its loans and advances which are inclusive of net investment in finance lease receivables and when combined with loan commitments, represent 88% (2015 - 80%) of the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk. As mentioned previously, the analysis does not take into account any security or collateral which is normally required by the Company on loans in an attempt to mitigate credit risk. The Company has specific policies in place detailing the requirement for acceptable collateral. Loans and advances to customers are typically secured by bills of sale on the underlying vehicles and mortgages over the underlying properties, as well as other forms of security such as stocks, bonds, mutual funds and the cash surrender values on borrower's life insurance policies. In order to further minimise credit risk, the Company may seek additional collateral from a borrower as soon as there is objective evidence of impairment or other similar indicators. The Company has not issued any financial guarantees.

Cash and cash equivalents as well as short term deposits are all placed with reputable financial institutions which have been pre-approved by the ALCO committee and which are considered to be financially secure. The level of credit risk arising from the remaining financial assets is not considered to be significant.

Loans and advances to customers are summarised as follows:

	<u>Loans and advances</u> Corporate Individual		<u>Finance leases</u> Corporate Individual		Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Neither past due nor impaired	22,647,958	96,301,184	5,002,771	92,112	124,044,025
Past due but not impaired Impaired	16,082,688 519,357	46,637,415 3,136,908	3,234,127 495,058	30,190 120,333	65,984,420 4,271,656
Less: allowances for	39,250,003	146,075,507	8,731,956	242,635	194,300,101
impairment losses	(608,670)	(2,042,372)	(127,441)	(10,722)	(2,789,205)
	38,641,333	144,033,135	8,604,515	231,913	191,510,896
Other loans and advances					286,719
Total loans and advances to customers					191,797,615

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

27 Financial instruments, financial risk and capital management ... continued

a) Credit risk: ... continued

December 31, 2015

	Loans and advances		<u>Fi</u>		
	Corporate	<u>Individual</u>	Corporate	<u>Individual</u>	<u>Total</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Neither past due nor impaired	20,394,261	84,692,298	4,258,756	41,187	109,386,502
Past due but not impaired Impaired	12,827,564 1,928,094	43,179,167 3,224,992	1,785,727 563,631	41,923 6,810	57,834,381 5,723,527
Less: allowances for	35,149,919	131,096,457	6,608,114	89,920	172,944,410
impairment losses	(1,340,679)	(1,816,357)	(175,563)	(6,810)	(3,339,409)
	33,809,240	129,280,100	6,432,551	83,110	169,605,001
Other loans and advances					181,266
Total loans and advances to customers					169,786,267

All other classes of financial assets are considered to be neither past due nor impaired.

The Company currently utilises the Central Bank of Barbados Asset Classification and Provisioning Guidelines rating system to assess its loan portfolio. Under this system, customers are segmented into the five rating categories, as summarised in the table below, which reflect the full range of default probabilities. The Company assesses the probability of default of individual customers based on the aging of the portfolio of loans and advances which is then mapped to the Central Bank of Barbados' rating categories. This exercise is supplemented by the judgment of experienced credit officers within the Company. The table below shows the Company's internal rating and the associated impairment provision on loans and advances at December 31.

		Impairment allowance				
Company's	Description	2016	2016	2015	2015	
rating		\$	%	\$	%	
1	Pass	_	_	_	_	
2	Special mention	_	_	_	_	
3	Substandard	468,878	30	839,823	35	
4	Doubtful	311,749	20	327,213	14	
5	Loss	778,546	50	1,210,884	51	

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

27 Financial instruments, financial risk and capital management ... continued

a) Credit risk: ... continued

Over time, exposures to default can migrate between classes as the probability of default increases for selected customers. The provisioning guidelines of the Central Bank of Barbados, while used internally for credit rating, can be contrasted with the impairment allowances required under IAS 39, which are based on losses that have been incurred at the balance sheet date rather than expected impairment losses.

The category of Pass typically includes loans which are current and loans where the financial condition of the borrower is generally sound. The Special Mention category includes loans which although up to date, may present credit challenges in the future either as a result of a potential deterioration in the borrower's ability to service the loan or through the impairment of the collateral associated with the loan. Loans are assigned to the Substandard category where well defined credit weaknesses exist such as insufficient cash flow to service the loan and where the Company may have to renegotiate the terms of the loan or obtain the collateral. The Doubtful category consists of loans where the collection of the full contractual amounts due is questionable or improbable. In this category, the possibility of incurring a financial loss exists but other factors may be present which could improve the current situation. Finally, the category of Loss is used where the loan is deemed uncollectible and it is not considered practical or desirable to pursue further recovery efforts.

Based on this system, the credit quality of the Company's loans and advances to customers which are neither past due nor impaired can be categorised as follows:

	Loans and advances		Finance leases		Total
	Corporate	<u>Individual</u>	Corporate	<u>Individual</u>	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Internal rating scheme					
1. Pass	17,896,065	86,835,800	5,002,771	92,112	109,826,748
2. Special Mention	4,751,893	9,411,648	_	_	14,163,541
3. Sub-standard	_	53,736	_	_	53,736
4. Doubtful	_	_	_	_	_
5. Loss		_	_	_	_
	22,647,958	96,301,184	5,002,771	92,112	124,044,025

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

27 Financial instruments, financial risk and capital management ... continued

a) Credit risk: ... continued

December 31, 2015

	Loans and advances		Finance leases		Total
	Corporate	Corporate Individual (<u>Individual</u>	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Internal rating scheme					
1. Pass	17,324,736	80,308,692	4,105,053	41,187	101,779,668
2. Special Mention	3,065,663	4,321,678	_	_	7,387,341
3. Sub-standard	3,862	61,928	153,703	_	219,493
4. Doubtful	_	_	_	_	_
5. Loss		_	_	_	_
	20,394,261	84,692,298	4,258,756	41,187	109,386,502

65% (2015 - 64%) of the Company's overall portfolio of loans and advances to customers are categorised within the two top grades of the internal rating system.

Included within the table above, are loans with renegotiated terms amounting to \$557,389 (2015 - \$564,508). Loans with renegotiated terms are considered to be loans which have been restructured due to deterioration in the borrower's financial position and where the Company may have made concessions that it would not otherwise consider under normal circumstances.

A financial asset is considered to be past due when a counterparty has failed to make a payment when contractually due. Impairment may not be considered appropriate where the level of security/collateral available is adequate and/or where the stage of collection efforts is sufficiently advanced. The table below summarises the carrying value of loans and advances to customers which are past due but which management, based on individual assessments, does not consider impaired:

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

27 Financial instruments, financial risk and capital management ... continued

a) Credit risk: ... continued

December 31, 2016

<u> </u>			Total
	Corporate	<u>Individual</u>	loans
	\$	\$	\$
Past due 1 to 5 days	7,851,622	30,288,100	38,139,722
Past due 6 to 30 days	4,713,411	4,146,415	8,859,826
Past due 31 to 60 days	1,900,310	7,352,089	9,252,399
Past due 61 to 90 days	317,624	3,389,652	3,707,276
Past due over 90 days	1,299,721	1,461,159	2,760,880
	16,082,688	46,637,415	62,720,103
			Finance
	Corporate	<u>Individual</u>	<u>leases</u>
	\$	\$	\$
Past due 1 to 5 days	132,962	_	132,962
Past due 6 to 30 days	2,879,658	30,190	2,909,848
Past due over 30 days	221,507	_	221,507
	3,234,127	30,190	3,264,317

December 51, 2015			
			Total
	Corporate	Individual	loans
	\$	\$	\$
Past due 1 to 5 days	9,638,462	28,201,989	37,840,451
Past due 6 to 30 days	_	341,978	341,978
Past due 31 to 60 days	1,013,005	10,222,591	11,235,596
Past due 61 to 90 days	1,238,395	3,228,020	4,466,415
Past due over 90 days	937,702	1,184,589	2,122,291
	12,827,564	43,179,167	56,006,731
			Finance
	Corporate	Individual	leases
	\$	\$	\$
Past due 1 to 5 days	11,987	<u>.</u>	11,987
Past due 6 to 30 days	884,031	1,151	885,182
Past due over 30 days	889,709	40,772	930,481
•			
	1,785,727	41,923	1,827,650

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

27 Financial instruments, financial risk and capital management ... continued

a) Credit risk: ... continued

Impairment and provisioning policies:

Where there is objective evidence of impairment, as a result of one or more events that have occurred subsequent to the initial recognition of a loan, the Company establishes an allowance for impairment losses that represents its estimate of the incurred losses within its loan portfolio. Objective evidence that a loan is impaired includes observable data that comes to the attention of the Company that a loss event has occurred such as significant financial difficulty of a borrower or a breach of the loan agreement by way of default or delinquency in interest and principal payments. The main components of this allowance are a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures and a collective loan loss allowance established for groups of homogeneous loans in respect of losses that have been incurred but have not been identified on loans subject to the specific impairment assessment. The specific loss component is determined by comparing the individual carrying amount of the impaired loan with its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is in turn calculated by comparing the fair value of the collateral to the carrying value or assessing the present value of the future expected cash flows associated with each past due loan. In determining the collective loan loss allowance, observable historical data, experience and judgment is employed.

As at December 31, 2016, the total allowance for impairment against loans and advances to customers amounted to \$2,789,205 (2015 - \$3,339,409) of which \$1,230,032 (2015 - \$961,489) represents the collective portfolio provision. Included within Note 6 is an analysis showing the movement in this allowance during the year ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

The fair value of the collateral for individually impaired loans is as follows:

2016	2015
\$	\$
2,235,255	2,957,538

Fair value of collateral

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

27 Financial instruments, financial risk and capital management ... continued

b) Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as interest rates, equity prices and foreign exchange rates will affect the Company's income or the value of its financial instruments. The Company is not directly exposed to changes in foreign exchange rates given that the Company does not hold significant foreign currency denominated monetary assets or liabilities. The most significant type of market risk to which the Company is exposed is interest rate risk, which generally includes cash flow interest rate risk and fair value interest rate risk. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates, whereas fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. All of the Company's financial instruments are measured at amortised cost and as a result, the Company is not directly exposed to fair value interest rate risk. However, the Company is exposed to fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates whereby net interest margins may increase as a result of these changes or may be reduced in the event that unexpected movements take place.

Interest rate risk

Assuming that the interest bearing financial assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2016 were to remain until maturity or settlement without any action by the Company to alter the resulting interest rate risk exposure, an immediate and sustained increase/decrease of 100 basis points in market rates across all maturities would result in an insignificant increase/decrease in the net income of the following year.

Management closely monitors net interest margins, as well as other related ratios such as interest earned to average loans and interest incurred to average deposits. The ALCO Committee's responsibilities include ensuring adherence to the Company's policies and procedures concerning asset and liability management, which in addition to liquidity risk, addresses interest rate risk.

Management reserves the right to adjust interest rates to address negative interest rate exposure.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

27 Financial instruments, financial risk and capital management ... continued

b) Market risk: ... continued

Interest rate risk.... continued

The table below summarises the Company's exposure to interest rate risk. It includes the Company's financial instruments at carrying amounts categorised by the earlier of maturity or contractual repricing:

	Up to 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 <u>years</u> \$	Over 5 years	Non interest bearing \$	<u>Total</u> \$
Assets	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ
Cash						
resources	15,586,920	_	_	_	5,779,362	21,366,282
Financial						
investments	3,996,084	_	_	_	318,565	4,314,649
Due from					20, 200	20.200
parent Loans and	_	_	_	_	39,398	39,398
advances to						
customers	9,605,999	32,188,035	112,362,742	37,640,839	_	191,797,615
Other assets	_	_		_	2,481,614	2,481,614
Total financial assets	29,189,003	32,188,035	112,362,742	37,640,839	8,618,939	219,999,558
assets	29,109,003	32,100,033	112,502,742	37,040,037	0,010,939	219,999,336
Liabilities						
Customer						
deposits	36,635,847	66,458,356	84,671,546	_	_	187,765,748
Other liabilities	990 242				1 601 722	2 590 057
naomues	889,242				1,691,733	2,580,976
Total financial						
liabilities	37,525,089	66,458,356	84,671,546	_	1,691,733	190,346,724
·						
Total	(0.00<000	(24.4=0.201)	• • • • • • • • •	2	< 0.0 m . 6.5.	•0 (•• 05 :
repricing gap	(8,336,086)	(34,270,321)	27,691,196	37,640,839	6,927,206	29,652,834

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

${\bf 27\ \ Financial\ instruments,\ financial\ risk\ and\ capital\ management\ ...} {\it continued}$

b) Market risk: ... continued

Interest rate risk ... continued

	Up to 3 months	3-12 months \$	1-5 years \$	Over 5 years \$	Non interest bearing \$	Total \$
Assets						
Cash						
resources	33,066,292	_	_	_	5,779,292	38,845,584
Financial						
investments	7,471,650	_	_	_	_	7,471,650
Due from parent	_	_	_	_	88,485	88,485
Loans and					00,403	00,403
advances to						
customers	11,729,563	25,791,927	100,006,628	32,258,149	_	169,786,267
Other assets					395,879	395,879
Total financial						
assets	52,267,505	25,791,927	100,006,628	32,258,149	6,263,656	216,587,865
T . 1						
Liabilities Customer						
deposits	27,547,035	73,729,103	83,989,585	_	_	185,265,723
Other	27,517,055	73,723,103	03,505,505			103,203,723
liabilities	1,029,472			_	3,156,697	4,186,169
Total financial liabilities	28,576,507	73,729,103	83,989,585		3,156,697	189,451,892
navinues	40,370,307	13,149,103	03,707,305		3,130,097	109,431,092
Total						
repricing gap	23,690,998	(47,937,176)	16,017,043	32,258,149	3,106,959	27,135,973

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

27 Financial instruments, financial risk and capital management ... continued

b) **Market risk:** ... continued

Foreign exchange risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising primarily from exposure to the United States dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities.

Management manages this risk by limiting its exposure to United States dollar which has a fixed parity to the functional currency of the Company. This fixed parity allows management to predict with relative certainty the potential outcome of foreign exchange transactions and the likely impact on the Company's performance. Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. At December 31, 2016, all the Company's financial assets and liabilities are denominated in Barbados Dollars with the exception of \$1.748 (2015 - \$1.386) million in cash and \$1.166 (2015 - \$1.231) million in liabilities.

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices. The Company is exposed to price risk because of investments held and classified on the balance sheet as available-for-sale financial assets. The Company mitigates this risk by holding a portfolio of securities within specified limits set by the ALCO. An increase/decrease of +/-10.00% would result in an increase/decrease of \$31,857 in the carrying values of equity investments.

c) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations as they fall due.

The Board of Directors has delegated the responsibility for and oversight of liquidity risk management to the ALCO. The ALCO's responsibilities include but are not limited to:

- monitoring management's adherence to policies and procedures that are established to ensure adequate liquidity at all times;
- establishing asset and liability pricing policies to protect the liquidity structure, as well as to assess the probability of various 'liquidity shocks' and interest rate scenarios;
- ensuring compliance with the Company's asset and liability policies and procedures which address the management of liquidity, foreign exchange and interest rate risk;
- managing the balance sheet and ensuring that business strategies are consistent with liquidity requirements; and
- establishing and monitoring relevant liquidity and prudential ratios, as well as specific balance sheet targets.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

27 Financial instruments, financial risk and capital management ... continued

c) Liquidity risk: ... continued

The Company is exposed to daily requirements for its available cash resources arising from maturing customer deposits, the advancement of loans and other cash settled transactions. The Company does not maintain sufficient cash resources to meet all of these liquidity needs, as historical industry and company-specific experience has shown that a high level of reinvestment of maturing funds can be predicted with a high level of certainty. The Company, however, has two committed lines of credit in the combined amount of \$13 million upon which it can draw to meet unforeseen and unexpected liquidity needs; the line of credit of \$3 million currently has an effective rate of **6.8%** (2015 - 6.8%). The line of credit of \$10 million currently has an effective rate of **7.7%** (2015 - 7.7%).

No amounts have been drawn down on these facilities at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. The table below shows the undiscounted cash flows on the basis of their earliest contractual maturities. Expected cash flows from these instruments can vary significantly from this analysis. For example, customer deposits are expected to maintain a stable or increasing balance and unrecognised loan commitments are not all expected to be drawn down immediately.

Management prepares daily cash flow forecasts to assess liquidity needs in the period ahead. These cash flow forecasts report the current level of liquid resources along with customer deposits maturing within 90 days and after 90 days and maturing investments in the period ahead. Additionally, management closely monitors net free cash flows, as well as the concentration of customer deposits.

The table below represents the Company's cash flows payable under non-derivative financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities at the balance sheet date.

	Up to 3 months	3 - 12 months \$	1-5 <u>years</u> \$	Over 5 years \$	Total \$
<u>December 31, 2016</u>					
Due to customers	36,739,387	66,932,533	94,454,544	_	198,126,464
Other liabilities	1,436,708	452,785	590,359	226,969	2,706,821
Loan commitments	6,770,238	_	_		6,770,238
Total financial					
liabilities	44,946,333	67,385,318	95,044,903	226,969	207,603,523

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

27 Financial instruments, financial risk and capital management ... continued

c) Liquidity risk: ... continued

	Up to 3 months	3 -12 months \$	1-5 <u>years</u> \$	Over 5 years \$	Total \$
<u>December 31, 2015</u>					
Due to customers	27,632,161	74,484,721	94,966,955	_	197,083,837
Other liabilities	2,925,276	443,986	617,054	365,344	4,351,660
Loan commitments	14,507,939	_	_	_	14,507,939
Total financial liabilities	45.065.376	74,928,707	95,584.009	365.344	402.870.994

The Company holds a diversified portfolio of cash and high-quality highly-liquid securities to support payment obligations and contingent funding in a stressed market environment. The Company's assets held for managing liquidity risk comprise:

- Cash resources excluding restricted cash
- Certificate of deposits
- Treasury bills
- Committed lines of available credit

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

27 Financial instruments, financial risk and capital management ... continued

d) Fair value:

Financial instruments carried at fair value in the financial statements are measured in accordance with a fair value hierarchy based on the degree to which the fair values are observable as follows:

- Level 1 includes those instruments which are measured based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 includes those instruments which are measured using inputs other than quoted prices within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is derived from prices).
- Level 3 includes those instruments which are measured using valuation techniques that include inputs for the instrument that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table shows the financial assets carried at fair value at December 31, 2016 on a recurring basis by level of the fair value hierarchy.

2016	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
Available-for-sale: Equity investments	_	_	318,565	318,565
Total assets			318,565	318,565

The table below provides information about the fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3).

Deganintian	Fair val Decemb		Valuation	Unobservable	Range	of inputs	Relationship of unobservable
Description	2016	2015	technique	inputs	2016	2015	inputs to fair
	\$	\$					value
Equity	318,565	_	Discounted	Discount for	30%	_	The effect of a
investments			cash flows	lack of			1% increase in
				marketability			interest rates
				and			would decrease
				liquidation			the fair value by
							\$3,511 and a 1%
							decrease in
							interest rates
							would increase
							the fair value by
							\$3,466

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

28 Financial instruments, financial risk and capital management ... continued

d) Fair value: ... continued

The following table presents the movement in Level 3 instruments for the year.

	December 31	December 31
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Beginning of year	_	_
Additions	318,565	
End of year	318,565	

The fair value hierarchy of other financial instruments not carried at fair value but for which fair value disclosure is required is set out below. Of the Company's financial assets amounting to \$219,999,558 (2015 - \$216,587,865), \$219,680,993 falls within the IAS 39 category of loans and receivables whereas \$318,565 falls within the category of available-forsale. The Company's financial liabilities amounting to \$190,346,724 (2015 - \$189,451,892) all fall within the IAS 39 category of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

The following table sets out the carrying value of the Company's loans and advances to customers and due to customers along with their estimated fair values:

	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015		
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Financial assets Loans and advances to customers					
Individuals	144,585,278	149,655,052	129,347,389	131,364,469	
Corporate and other entities	47,212,337	45,280,700	40,438,878	40,730,703	
Financial liabilities					
Due to customers Financial institutions Individuals Business and government Other	24,160,043 116,899,197 44,438,149 2,268,359	23,941,851 113,807,631 43,939,032 2,251,953	27,762,804 109,648,963 45,242,812 2,611,144	26,882,202 102,340,117 43,544,922 2,528,845	

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

27 Financial instruments, financial risk and capital management ... continued

d) Fair value: ... continued

The fair values of loans and deposits are estimated by applying current loan and deposit rates on the existing portfolio, while taking into consideration current payments and time to maturity. These fair values are classified within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The following table analyses within the fair value hierarchy other assets and liabilities (by class) not measured at fair value at December 31, but for which fair value is disclosed.

December 51, 2010	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
Assets				
Cash resources	21,366,282	_	_	21,366,282
Treasury bills	_	3,996,084	_	3,996,084
Due from parent company	_	39,398	_	39,398
Other assets	_	2,481,614	_	2,481,614
Total	21,366,282	6,517,096	_	27,883,378
Liabilities				
Due to brokers and related customers	_	1,218,076	_	1,218,076
ICF loan	_	889,236	_	889,236
Other payables	_	473,664	_	473,664
Total	_	2,580,976	_	2,580,976

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

27 Financial instruments, financial risk and capital management ... continued

d) Fair value: ... continued

<u>December 31, 2015</u>				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Assets				
Cash resources	38,845,584	_	_	38,845,584
Treasury bills	_	7,471,650	_	7,471,650
Due from parent company	_	88,485	_	88,485
Other assets	_	395,879	-	395,879
Total	38,845,584	7,956,014	_	46,801,598
Liabilities				
Due to brokers and related				
customers	_	2,814,492	_	2,814,492
ICF loan	_	1,029,472	_	1,029,472
Other payables	_	342,205	_	342,205
Total		4,186,169	_	4,186,169

The methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practical to estimate fair value are as follows:

i) Short-term financial assets and liabilities

The carrying value of these assets and liabilities is a reasonable estimate of their fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments. Short-term financial assets and liabilities comprise cash and cash equivalents, short term deposits, treasury bills, amounts due from parent company and other liabilities.

ii) Longer-term financial assets and liabilities

The estimated fair value of loans and advances to customers represents the discounted amount of the estimated future cash flows expected to be received. Loans and advances are reported net of provisions for impairment losses.

The estimated fair value of customer deposits with no stated maturity, which includes non interest bearing deposits, is the amount repayable with notice. The estimated fair value of customer deposits represents the discounted amount of the principal and interest due to customers on fixed rate deposits using interest rates for new debt.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

27 Financial instruments, financial risk and capital management ... continued

e) Capital management:

The Company's objectives when managing its capital are to:

- comply with the capital requirements established by the Central Bank of Barbados;
- safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns to its shareholder and benefits to other stakeholders; and
- maintain a strong capital base to support the growth and development of its business, as well as to maintain customer and market confidence.

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are reviewed and monitored monthly by the Company's management so as to ensure compliance with the capital requirements imposed externally by the Central Bank of Barbados. The required information concerning capital adequacy is reported to the ALCO and filed with the Central Bank of Barbados on a quarterly basis.

The Central Bank of Barbados requires that the Company:

- hold no less than a minimum level of stated capital of \$2,000,000; and
- maintain a ratio of regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets at or above the prescribed minimum requirement of 8%.

The Company's regulatory capital consists entirely of Tier 1 capital, which is comprised of share capital, retained earnings and other reserves created by the appropriation of retained earnings. As at December 31, 2016, the Company's capital adequacy ratio was **19.93%** (2015 - 15.87%).

Throughout the current year the Company complied with the capital requirements relevant to its licensing and there has been no material change in the Company's management of capital during the year compared with the prior year.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

27 Financial instruments, financial risk and capital management ... continued

e) Capital management: ... continued

The table below summarises the composition of regulatory capital of the Company.

	December 31 2016 \$	December 31 2015 \$
Tier 1 Capital		
Share capital	9,210,857	9,210,857
Statutory and other reserves	4,987,554	4,436,374
Retained earnings	17,618,529	16,045,745
Total qualifying Tior 1 conital	21 916 040	29,692,976
Total qualifying Tier 1 capital	31,816,940	29,092,970
Risk-weighted assets		
On-balance sheet	152,905,162	172,574,750
Off-balance sheet	6,770,238	14,507,939
Total risk-weighted assets	159,675,400	187,082,689
Capital adequacy ratio	19.93%	15.87%