

SigniaGlobe Financial Group Inc.
(formerly Signia Financial Group Inc.)

Financial Statements
December 31, 2019
(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

SigniaGlobe Financial Group Inc. (formerly Signia Financial Group Inc.)

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Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholder of SigniaGlobe Financial Group Inc.

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of SigniaGlobe Financial Group Inc. (formerly Signia Financial Group Inc.) (the Company) as at December 31, 2019, 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, 2019;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of comprehensive income 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 Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2019 (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 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 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "PricewaterhouseCoopers SA".

Bridgetown, Barbados
May 27, 2020

SigniaGlobe Financial Group Inc.
(formerly Signia Financial Group Inc.)

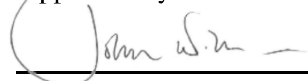
Balance Sheet

As at December 31, 2019

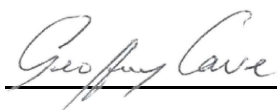
(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

		December 31 2019 \$	December 31 2018 \$
	Notes		
Assets			
Cash resources	4	53,298,825	73,287,557
Due from parent company	5	34,136	28,886
Financial investments	6	9,677,207	8,659,080
Loans and advances to customers	7	334,176,115	345,248,962
Property, plant and equipment	8	5,947,101	5,954,652
Intangible assets	9	1,777,657	2,791,755
Right-of-use assets	10	298,644	–
Operating lease assets	11	2,195,598	5,052,265
Other assets	12	6,974,954	5,894,047
Corporation tax receivable	13	111,966	–
Total assets		414,492,203	446,917,204
Liabilities			
Due to customers	14	354,659,072	388,755,183
Other liabilities	15	4,432,238	7,580,238
Lease liability	10	301,060	–
Asset tax payable	16	529,054	542,997
Shareholder loan	17	11,371,936	11,371,936
Current tax payable		–	1,095,396
Deferred tax liability	13	62,016	62,016
Total liabilities		371,355,376	409,407,766
Equity			
Share capital	18	9,210,857	9,210,857
Statutory and other reserves	19	7,266,453	6,422,345
Retained earnings		26,659,517	21,876,236
		43,136,827	37,509,438
Total liabilities and equity		414,492,203	446,917,204

Approved by the Board of Directors on May 27, 2020



Director



Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SigniaGlobe Financial Group Inc.
(formerly Signia Financial Group Inc.)

Statement of Changes in Equity

As at December 31, 2019

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

	Share capital \$	Statutory and other reserves \$	Retained earnings \$	Total \$
Balance at January 1, 2018	9,210,857	5,614,225	18,991,515	33,816,597
Profit for the year	–	–	5,412,092	5,412,092
Other comprehensive loss	–	–	(24,620)	(24,620)
Total comprehensive income	–	–	5,387,472	5,387,472
Transfer to statutory reserves (note 19)	–	808,120	(808,120)	–
Dividends (18.40 cents per share)	–	–	(1,694,631)	(1,694,631)
Balance at December 31, 2018	9,210,857	6,422,345	21,876,236	37,509,438
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	5,627,389	5,627,389
Transfer to statutory reserves (note 19)	–	844,108	(844,108)	–
Balance at December 31, 2019	9,210,857	7,266,453	26,659,517	43,136,827

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SigniaGlobe Financial Group Inc.
(formerly Signia Financial Group Inc.)

Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended December 31, 2019

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

		December 31 2019 \$	December 31 2018 \$
	Notes		
Interest income		27,640,046	21,836,422
Interest expense		(9,657,906)	(7,740,214)
Net interest income	20	17,982,140	14,096,208
Impairment losses on loans and advances	7	(3,518,930)	(2,726,458)
Impairment losses on financial investments		638,495	(262,549)
Total impairment losses		(2,880,435)	(2,989,007)
Net interest income after impairment charges		15,101,705	11,107,201
Fee and commission income	21	427,823	209,368
Fee and commission expense	21	(68,957)	(78,397)
Net fee and commission income		358,866	130,971
Net lease income	22	455,108	211,072
Other operating income	23	869,515	382,453
Foreign exchange and brokerage income	24	1,109,675	855,674
Negative goodwill	9	(768,611)	2,900,000
Asset tax expense	16	(1,521,837)	(1,070,606)
Operating lease expense	10	(32,415)	–
Operating expenses	25	(10,345,952)	(9,432,224)
Profit before corporation tax		5,226,054	5,084,541
Taxation	13	401,335	327,551
Profit for the year		5,627,389	5,412,092
Other comprehensive income:			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to income</i>			
Deferred income tax on remeasurement of employee benefits		–	(24,620)
Total comprehensive income for the year		5,627,389	5,387,472

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statement

SigniaGlobe Financial Group Inc.
(formerly Signia Financial Group Inc.)

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2019

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

	December 31 2019 \$	December 31 2018 \$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before corporation tax	5,226,054	5,084,541
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and operating lease assets and amortisation of intangible assets	2,711,836	1,249,219
Depreciation of right-of-use leased assets	27,150	–
Impairment losses on financial assets	2,880,435	2,989,007
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(19,226)	(4,947)
Negative goodwill	768,611	(2,900,000)
Interest income	(27,640,046)	(21,836,422)
Interest expense	9,657,906	7,740,214
Gain on sale of operating lease assets and repossessed stock	(277,120)	(126,596)
	(6,664,400)	(7,804,984)
Changes in working capital		
Increase in restricted cash	(149,621)	(695,056)
Increase in due from parent company	(5,250)	(1,857)
Decrease/(increase) in loans and advances to customers	7,567,372	(9,565,323)
Net change in operating lease assets	427,271	392,231
Increase in other assets	(276,185)	(1,082,909)
(Decrease)/increase in due to customers	(33,667,204)	27,463,804
(Decrease)/increase in other liabilities	(3,237,606)	2,266,254
(Decrease)/increase in asset tax payable	(13,943)	96,310
Fees received	754,072	545,082
Taxation paid	(806,024)	(1,508,457)
Interest paid	(10,086,817)	(7,452,944)
Interest received	26,583,714	21,329,594
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	(19,574,621)	23,981,745
Cash flows generated from investing activities		
Cash acquired in acquisition (note 29)	–	23,817,575
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(640,246)	(227,111)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	102,489	29,680
Purchase of treasury bills	(7,276,114)	(12,502,266)
Maturity of treasury bills	7,276,114	12,473,427
Purchase of financial investments	(14,000,000)	(6,000,000)
Maturity of financial investments	14,000,000	6,000,000
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities	(537,757)	23,591,305

SigniaGlobe Financial Group Inc.
(formerly Signia Financial Group Inc.)

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2019

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

	December 31 2019 \$	December 31 2018 \$
Cash flows from financing activities		
Payment of dividends	–	(1,694,631)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(20,708)	–
Interest paid on lease liabilities	(5,266)	–
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(20,138,352)	45,878,419
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	61,011,273	15,132,854
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	40,872,921	61,011,273
Represented by:		
Cash at bank (Note 4)	34,856,494	59,009,011
Short term deposits (Note 4)	6,016,427	2,002,262
	40,872,921	61,011,273
Non-cash investing and financing activities		
Payment for acquisition of Globe Finance (Note 29)	–	(11,371,936)
Proceeds from shareholder loan (Note 16)	–	11,371,936

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SigniaGlobe Financial Group Inc. **(formerly Signia Financial Group Inc.)**

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2019

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

1 Incorporation, ownership and principal activities

Signia Financial Group Inc. was incorporated under the Laws of Barbados on September 13, 1996. The Company is licenced under the Financial Institutions (Amendment) Act 2018 to carry on business as a finance company. On September 4, 2018 Signia Financial Group Inc. acquired Globe Finance Inc. a company incorporated under the Laws of Barbados, licensed under the Financial Institutions Act and engaged in lending, motor vehicle leasing and deposit taking (note 29). The operations of the two businesses were amalgamated and was registered as SigniaGlobe Financial Group Inc. (the Company).

The Company's 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 'Shirley House', Hastings Main Road, Christ Church, 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 changes in equity, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of cash flows and the notes to the financial statements.

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of financial assets at Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

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.

SigniaGlobe Financial Group Inc. (formerly Signia Financial Group Inc.)

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2019

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies ...continued

a) Basis of preparation ...continued

Standards, amendments and interpretations effective in 2019

The following amendments to published standards are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

- Amendment to IFRS 9, Financial instruments', on prepayment features with negative compensation and modification of financial liabilities. This amendment confirmed two points: (1) that reasonable compensation for prepayments can be both negative or positive cash flows when considering whether a financial asset solely has cash flows that are principal and interest and (2) that when a financial liability measured at amortised cost is modified without this resulting in de-recognition, a gain or loss should be recognised immediately in profit or loss. The gain or loss is calculated as the difference between the original contractual cash flows and the modified cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. This means that the difference cannot be spread over the remaining life of the instrument which may be a change in practice from IAS 39. This amendment had no impact on the financial statements.
- IFRS 16 'Leases'. This standard replaces the current guidance in IAS 17 and is a far-reaching change in accounting by lessees in particular. Under IAS 17, lessees were required to make a distinction between a finance lease (on balance sheet) and an operating lease (off balance sheet). IFRS 16 now requires lessees to recognise a lease liability reflecting future lease payments and a 'right-of-use asset' for virtually all lease contracts. The IASB has included an optional exemption for certain short term leases and leases of low-value assets; however, this exemption can only be applied by lessees. For lessors, the accounting stays almost the same. However, as the IASB has updated the guidance on the definition of a lease (as well as the guidance on the combination and separation of contracts), lessors will also be affected by the new standard. At the very least, the new accounting model for lessees is expected to impact negotiations between lessors and lessees. Under IFRS 16, 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. The impact of the adoption of IFRS 16 on the Company is noted in note 2(i).

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

There are no new 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

- Amendment to IAS 1 and IAS 8, 'Definition of Material' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020). These amendments to IAS 1, "Presentation of financial statements", and IAS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors', and consequential amendments to other IFRSs: i) use a consistent definition of materiality throughout IFRSs and the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting; ii) clarify the explanation of the definition of material and iii) incorporate some of the guidance in IAS 1, about immaterial information.

SigniaGlobe Financial Group Inc. (formerly Signia Financial Group Inc.)

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2019

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies ...continued

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 financial 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.

c) Financial assets

i) Financial assets

Classification and measurement

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Amortised cost or
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Debt instruments

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans, government and corporate bonds.

Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:

- the Company's business model for managing the asset; and
- the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Business model test:

The business model reflects how the Company manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the Company's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets.

SigniaGlobe Financial Group Inc. (formerly Signia Financial Group Inc.)

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2019

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies ...continued

c) Financial assets ...continued

i) Financial assets ...continued

Solely Payments of Principal and Interest test (SPPI):

Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Company assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. In making this assessment, the Company considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement.

Based on these factors, the Company classifies its debt instruments into one of the following two measurement categories:

- Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI'), and that are not designated at Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognised and measured. Interest income from these financial assets is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method.
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses on the instrument's amortised cost which are recognised in profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method.

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent and none occurred during the period.

SigniaGlobe Financial Group Inc. (formerly Signia Financial Group Inc.)

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2019

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies ...continued

c) Financial assets ...continued

i) Financial assets ...continued

Equity instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective; that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets. The Company subsequently measures equity investments at fair value through profit or loss unless the asset is not held for trading purposes and the Company makes an irrevocable election to designate the assets as FVOCI. This election is made on an instrument by instrument basis. When this election is used, fair value gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss, including on disposal. Impairment losses are not reported separately from other changes in fair value. Dividends, when representing a return on such investments, continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

The Company has elected to irrevocably designate at FVOCI its existing non-trading equity portfolio.

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.

After initial recognition, an expected credit loss (ECL) is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

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.

Credit risk measurement

IFRS 9 outlines a 'three-stage' model for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarised below:

- A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in 'Stage 1'. Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12 months.

SigniaGlobe Financial Group Inc. (formerly Signia Financial Group Inc.)

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2019

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies ...continued

c) Financial assets ...continued

i) Financial assets ...continued

- If a significant increase in credit risk ('SICR') since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to 'Stage 2' but is not yet deemed to be credit-impaired. Instruments in Stages 2 have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis.
- If the financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to 'Stage 3'. Instruments in Stages 3 have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis.
- Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets are those financial assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition. Their ECL is always measured on a lifetime basis.

For debt securities, the Company examines the issuer's capital adequacy, financial performance, and liquidity position, to assess whether the issuer has experienced significant increase in credit risk since the origination of the assets. The Company also considers if there is any negative press or adverse market information that may indicate changes in credit risk.

For loans and receivables, delinquency status is utilised as the main indicator for changes in credit risk. Credit management actions are triggered by movement in days past due. Accounts that are 30 days past due are considered to have experienced significant increase in credit risk. This criteria is also a backstop prescribed by IFRS 9. Other qualitative factors are considered, which include but are not limited to:

- Early signs of cashflow/liquidity problems
- In short-term forbearance
- Known adverse change in financial conditions
- Known adverse changes in business or economic conditions in which the borrower operates

For debt securities, default is defined as the miss of contractual payment of principal or interests. For loans and receivables, the Company defines default based on the following criteria:

Quantitative criteria

- The borrower is more than 90 days past due on its contractual payments

Qualitative criteria

The borrower meets unlikeliness to pay criteria, which indicates the borrower is in significant financial difficulty. Examples of these instances are:

- The borrower is in long-term forbearance
- The borrower is deceased
- The borrower is insolvent
- The borrower is in breach of financial covenants

The criteria above are consistent with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes.

SigniaGlobe Financial Group Inc. (formerly Signia Financial Group Inc.)

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2019

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies ...continued

c) Financial assets ...continued

i) Financial assets ...continued

Impairment measurement

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses ('ECL') associated with its debt instrument assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI and the exposure arising from loan commitments. The Company recognises a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- The time value of money; and
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The estimation of credit exposure for risk management purposes is complex and requires the use of models, as the exposure varies with changes in market conditions, expected cash flows and the passage of time. The assessment of credit risk of a portfolio of assets entails further estimations as to the likelihood of defaults occurring, of the associated loss ratios and of default correlations between counterparties. The Company measures credit risk using Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD).

PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation either over the next 12 months (12M PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation. PD is generated based on historical default data of each portfolio.

EAD is based on the amounts the Company expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months (12M EAD) or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime EAD). EAD is assessed based on contractual terms of the debt instrument.

LGD represents the Company's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, availability of collateral or other credit support, and historical recovery information.

ECL is determined by projecting the PD, LGD and EAD for future periods and for each individual exposure or collective segment. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for forward looking information. For expected credit loss provisions modelled on a collective basis, a group of exposures is assessed on the basis of shared risk characteristics, such that risk exposures within a group are homogeneous.

SigniaGlobe Financial Group Inc. (formerly Signia Financial Group Inc.)

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2019

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies ...continued

c) Financial assets ...continued

i) Financial assets...continued

Modification of loans

The Company sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual cash flows of loans to customers. When this happens, the Company assesses whether or not the new terms are substantially different to the original terms. The Company does this by considering among others the following factors:

- If the borrower is in financial difficulty, whether the modification merely reduces the contractual cash flows to amounts the borrower is expected to be able to pay.
- Significant extension of the loan term when the borrower is not in financial difficulty.
- Significant change in the interest rate.
- Insertion of collateral, other security or credit enhancements that significantly affect the credit risk.

If the terms are substantially different, the Company derecognizes the original financial asset and recognises a 'new' asset at fair value and recalculates a new effective interest rate for the asset. The date of renegotiation is consequently considered to be the date of initial recognition for impairment calculation purposes, including the purpose of determining whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred. However, the Company also assesses whether the new financial asset recognised is deemed to be credit-impaired at initial recognition, especially in circumstances where the renegotiation was driven by the debtor being unable to make the originally agreed payments.

If the terms are not substantially different, the renegotiation or modification does not result in derecognition.

Write-offs

Write-offs are made when a loan is deemed uncollectible or is forgiven. Write-offs are charged against previously established provisions for credit losses and reduce the principal amount of a loan.

Recoveries in part or in full of amounts previously written-off are credited to provision for credit losses in arriving at net profit or loss.

SigniaGlobe Financial Group Inc. (formerly Signia Financial Group Inc.)

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies ...continued

c) Financial assets ...continued

i) Financial assets...continued

Forward-looking information

When incorporating forward looking information, such as macroeconomic forecasts, into determination of expected credit losses, the Company considers the relevance of the information for each specific group of financial instruments. The macroeconomic indicators utilised include but are not limited to GDP growth, unemployment rate and inflation rate. These variables and their associated impact on the ECL varies by financial instrument. Judgment is applied in this process.

In addition to the base economic scenario, the Company also incorporated upside and downside scenarios along with scenario weightings. The number of other scenarios used is set based on the analysis of each major product type to ensure non-linearities are captured. The attributes of scenarios are reassessed at each reporting date. The scenario weightings take account of the range of possible outcomes each chosen scenario is representative of.

The table below shows the variance in the ECL as at December 31, 2019 that would result from possible changes in economic outlooks from the actual assumptions used in the Company's economic variable assumptions:

	Variance to Actual (Probability Weighted)
Base Case	(10,569)
Worst Case	31,708
Best Case	(52,846)

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies ...continued

d) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value and then subsequently at amortised cost, and are primarily deposits from customers or banks. Trade payables and other liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost

The company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged.

e) 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.

f) Tax on assets

The Company is subject to a tax of 0.35% of its average domestic assets, which was enacted through the Tax on Assets Act 2017. Tax on assets expense is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income monthly based on the average of the domestic assets for three months. The tax on assets liability is settled quarterly. Where the final asset tax outcome is different from the amount initially recorded, such differences are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies ...continued

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:

Buildings	- 2%
Leasehold improvements	- 20% or over the term of the lease
Computers	- 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.

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.

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies ...continued

h) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are recognised at their estimated fair values at the acquisition date. The intangible assets have a finite useful life and are carried at estimated realisable value less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method over the expected useful lives of the intangible assets which is 15 years for the Globe Finance Brand and 8 years for Core Deposits.

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.

At each reporting date, as well as whenever a trigger event has been observed for impairment testing intangible assets acquired in a business combination are tested for impairment. Brands and trade marks are tested by comparing the present value of the expected future cash flows with the carrying value of its net assets. Core Deposits are assessed for impairment by comparing the retention rate of deposits over the prior reporting period.

i) Leases

i) The Company is the lessor

Finance Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are passed on to the lessee are classified as 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.

Operating Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Assets leased as operating leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives. Rental income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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Notes to Financial Statements

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies ...continued

i) Leases ...continued

ii) The Company is the lessee

The Company leases various offices and equipment, rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 1 year to 5 years.

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Company allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their stand-alone prices.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions.

Until the 2018 financial year, leases of property, plant and equipment were classified as operating leases. From January 1, 2019, leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. The Company has not restated comparatives for the 2018 reporting period. The classifications and the adjustments arising from the new leasing rules are recognised in the opening balance sheet on January 1, 2019.

On adoption of IFRS 16 the Company recognised leases liabilities in relation to leases entered into during the year which previously would have met the criteria to be classified as 'operating leases' under the principles of IAS 17 Leases. These liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. The weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities was 4%. The incremental borrowing rate utilised represents the interest rate the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term.

There was no impact on the Company's balance sheet as at January 1, 2019.

Practical expedients applied

In applying IFRS 16 for the first time, the Company used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard:

- applying a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics;
- accounting for operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months as at January 1, 2019 as short-term leases; and
- excluding initial direct costs for the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.

Accounting policies applied until December 31, 2018

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.

SigniaGlobe Financial Group Inc. (formerly Signia Financial Group Inc.)

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2019

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies ...continued

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.

l) Shareholder loan

Shareholder loans are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Shareholder loans are subsequently carried at amortised cost.

m) 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.

n) Statutory reserves

In accordance with Section 33 of the Financial Institutions (Amendment) Act, 2018 15% of the Company's annual net income is appropriated to a reserve fund.

o) Fees and commission income

Fees and commissions primarily relate to transaction service fees and commissions, securities brokerage commissions and foreign exchange fees.

Commissions and fees related to securities brokerage commissions, transaction service fees/commissions and foreign exchange fees related to the provision of specific transaction type services are recognised when the service is fulfilled.

When service fees and other costs are incurred in relation to commissions and fees earned, we record these costs on a gross basis.

SigniaGlobe Financial Group Inc. (formerly Signia Financial Group Inc.)

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2019

(Amounts in Barbados dollars)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies ...continued

p) 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.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets, except for:

- i) POCI financial assets, for which the original credit-adjusted effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost of the financial asset.
- ii) Financial assets that are not 'POCI' but have subsequently become credit impaired, for which interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (after deduction of the expected credit loss provision).

q) Employee retirement benefits

The Company's employees are members of the Cave Shepherd & Co. Limited 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 when they are due.

r) 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.

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2 Summary of significant accounting policies ...continued

s) Business combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquiree comprises the:

- fair values of the assets transferred
- liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business
- equity interests issued by the company

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The excess of the consideration transferred over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the business acquired, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss as a bargain purchase.

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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 measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI is an area that requires significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses). Explanations of the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring the ECL are detailed in note 2(c). A number of significant judgements are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as:

- Choosing appropriate assumptions for the measurement of ECL including PD, EAD and LGD;
- Developing a range of unbiased future economic scenarios and relative weightings; and
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purpose of measuring ECL

Information about the judgements and estimates made by the Company in the above areas is set out in note 2(c).

The Company makes judgements as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from loans and advances. This evidence typically presents itself as adverse changes in scheduled payments from borrowers. The macroeconomic indicators utilised include but are not limited to GDP growth, unemployment rate, and inflation rate. These variables and their associated impact on the ECL vary by financial instrument. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio when scheduling its future cash flows.

b) Impairment losses on debt securities

Financial assets purchased at a discount and classified as purchased or originated credit-impaired assets (POCI) are measured using an internally generated yield curve derived from the Central Bank of Barbados yield curve to which the Company has applied a risk premium. If the risk premium is increased/decreased by 1%, the value of the POCI instruments would increase/decrease by \$32,212/\$112,770.

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4 Cash resources

	December 31 2019	December 31 2018
	\$	\$
Cash at bank	34,856,494	59,009,011
Short term deposits	6,016,427	2,002,262
Restricted cash	12,425,904	12,276,284
Total cash resources	53,298,825	73,287,557

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, 2019 the Company was required to hold **\$10,496,625** (2018 - \$11,583,416) in mandatory deposits.

5 Due from parent company

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

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6 Financial investments

	Treasury bills at amortised cost \$	Debt securities at amortised cost \$	Equity Investments at FVOCI \$	Total \$
Balance December 31, 2018	1,091,417	7,249,098	318,565	8,659,080
Impairment allowance	(89,212)	–	–	(89,212)
Amortisation of interest on investments	727,611	379,728	–	1,107,339
Balance December 31, 2019	1,729,816	7,628,826	318,565	9,677,207

7 Loans and advances to customers

	Corporate 2019 \$	Individual 2019 \$	Total December 2019 \$
Gross loans and advances	111,379,975	235,597,760	346,977,735
Less: Expected credit losses	(5,842,450)	(6,959,170)	(12,801,620)
Balance, end of year	105,537,525	228,638,590	334,176,115

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7 Loans and advances to customers ...continued

	Corporate 2018 \$	Individual 2018 \$	Total December 2018 \$
Gross loans and advances	48,564,981	158,606,865	207,171,846
Acquired from Globe Finance	60,498,788	87,742,233	148,241,021
Total gross loans and advances	109,063,769	246,349,098	355,412,867
Less: Expected credit losses	(4,007,404)	(6,156,501)	(10,163,905)
Balance, end of year	105,056,365	240,192,597	345,248,962

Analysis of loans by industry sector

	December 31 2019 \$	December 31 2018 \$
Education	255,308	149,082
Financial corporations	5,159,173	5,607,853
Manufacturing	6,989,071	2,042,865
Transport, storage and communication	6,862,566	7,295,063
Hotels and restaurants	502,284	2,011,745
Agriculture	9,932,841	9,289,579
Health and social work	7,019,442	7,119,204
Construction	3,237,750	6,859,728
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	1,112,107
Real estate, renting and other business	66,143,508	77,996,434
Individuals and individual trusts	240,875,792	235,929,207
	346,977,735	355,412,867
Receivable 12 months or less after the reporting period	88,641,186	82,668,600
Receivable more than 12 months after the reporting period	258,336,549	272,744,267
	346,977,735	355,412,867

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

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7 Loans and advances to customers ...continued

Impairment losses on loans and advances

	December 31 2019 \$	December 31 2018 \$
Increase in impairment losses on loans and advances	3,545,347	3,084,231
Amounts written off during the year as uncollectible	209,757	99,092
	3,755,104	3,183,323
Amounts received on loans previously written off	(236,174)	(456,865)
	3,518,930	2,726,458

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

Gross investment in finance lease receivables:

	December 31 2019 \$	December 31 2018 \$
No later than 1 year	5,926,180	5,791,482
Later than 1 year but no later than 5 years	9,857,965	14,633,295
	15,784,145	20,424,777
Unearned future finance income on finance leases	(1,261,262)	(2,391,030)
Net investment in finance lease receivables	14,522,883	18,033,747

The net investment in finance lease receivables may be analysed as follows:

No later than 1 year	5,492,597	4,826,359
Later than 1 year but no later than 5 years	9,030,286	13,207,388
	14,522,883	18,033,747

The carrying amount of finance lease receivables includes **\$5,883,333** (2018 - \$5,752,363) of unguaranteed residual value accruing to the benefit of the Company.

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8 Property, plant and equipment

	Land & buildings	Leasehold improvements	Computers	Furniture & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
At December 31, 2017						
Cost	–	419,394	689,847	588,821	442,409	2,140,471
Accumulated depreciation	–	(374,399)	(597,628)	(440,891)	(182,389)	(1,595,307)
Net book value	–	44,995	92,219	147,930	260,020	545,164
Year ended December 31, 2018						
Opening net book amount	–	44,995	92,219	147,930	260,020	545,164
Additions	–	12,707	85,631	36,776	91,995	227,109
Acquired from Globe Finance	4,990,573	–	27,003	388,850	110,885	5,517,311
Disposals	–	–	–	–	(24,733)	(24,733)
Depreciation charge	(48,838)	(41,590)	(57,888)	(67,986)	(93,897)	(310,199)
Closing net book value	4,941,735	16,112	146,965	505,570	344,270	5,954,652
At December 31, 2018						
Cost	4,990,573	432,101	798,661	984,426	617,022	7,822,783
Accumulated depreciation	(48,838)	(415,989)	(651,696)	(478,856)	(272,752)	(1,868,131)
Net book value	4,941,735	16,112	146,965	505,570	344,270	5,954,652
Year ended December 31, 2019						
Opening net book amount	4,941,735	16,112	146,965	505,570	344,270	5,954,652
Additions	–	286,750	164,865	49,817	132,606	634,038
Disposals	–	–	–	(7,923)	(75,333)	(83,256)
Depreciation charge	(172,440)	(41,112)	(96,598)	(125,166)	(123,017)	(558,333)
Closing net book value	4,769,295	261,750	215,232	422,298	278,526	5,947,101
At December 31, 2019						
Cost	4,990,573	697,215	963,345	1,007,400	599,720	8,258,253
Accumulated depreciation	(221,278)	(435,465)	(748,113)	(585,102)	(321,194)	(2,311,152)
Net book value	4,769,295	261,750	215,232	422,298	278,526	5,947,101

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9 Intangible assets

	Brand \$	Core deposits \$	Computer software \$	Total \$
As at December 31, 2018				
Cost	400,000	2,500,000	404,571	3,304,571
Accumulated depreciation	(8,889)	(104,167)	(399,760)	(512,816)
Net book value	391,111	2,395,833	4,811	2,791,755
Year ended December 31, 2019				
Opening net book value	391,111	2,395,833	4,811	2,791,755
Additions	–	–	6,200	6,200
Purchase price adjustment	(100,000)	(700,000)	–	(800,000)
Amortisation charge	(17,778)	(195,833)	(6,687)	(220,298)
Closing net book value	273,333	1,500,000	4,324	1,777,657
At December 31, 2019				
Cost	300,000	1,800,000	370,153	2,470,153
Accumulated depreciation	(26,667)	(300,000)	(365,829)	(692,496)
Net book value	273,333	1,500,000	4,324	1,777,657

During 2019 an adjustment was made to record the Intangible assets acquired in 2018 at their adjusted fair value. These fair value adjustments resulted in a reduction of \$100,000 in the fair value of the Globe Brand and a reduction of \$800,000 in the fair value of the Core deposits before amortisation charges. The amortisation expense and negative good will were reduced by \$31,389 and \$768,611 respectively.

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10 Right-of-use assets

	December 31 2019 \$	December 31 2018 \$
Buildings		
Beginning of year	—	—
Additions	325,794	—
Depreciation expense	(27,150)	—
End of year	298,644	—
	December 31 2019 \$	December 31 2018 \$
Lease liabilities		
Beginning of year	—	—
Additions	325,794	—
Interest	5,266	—
Lease payments	(30,000)	—
End of year	301,060	—
Current	61,069	—
Non-current	239,991	—
End of year	301,060	—

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Notes to Financial Statements

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10 Right-of-use assets...continued

Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	December 31 2019	December 31 2018
	\$	\$
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	27,150	—
Interest expense on lease liabilities	5,265	—
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in administrative expenses)	270,108	—
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets (included in administrative expenses)	24,058	—
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	326,581	—

The total cash outflow for leases in 2019 was \$306,305.

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11 Operating lease assets

Leased vehicles

	December 31 2019 \$	December 31 2018 \$
Cost		
Beginning of year	5,849,954	316,002
Acquired from Globe Finance	–	5,957,791
Additions	329,977	113,970
Transfer to end of lease stock	(1,181,482)	(63,677)
Disposals	(667,122)	(474,132)
End of year	4,331,327	5,849,954
Accumulated depreciation		
Beginning of year	797,689	106,638
Charge for the year (note 21)	1,901,816	816,891
Transfer to end of lease stock	(376,782)	(8,549)
Disposals	(186,994)	(117,291)
End of year	2,135,729	797,689
Net book value		
End of year	2,195,598	5,052,265
Beginning of year	5,052,265	209,364

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12 Other assets

	December 31 2019	December 31 2018
	\$	\$
Prepaid expenses	1,068,894	561,325
Other receivables	3,081,766	2,937,969
Repossessed or end of lease stock	2,653,103	2,117,228
VAT recoverable	171,191	277,525
	6,974,954	5,894,047
Receivable 12 months or less after the reporting period	6,938,379	5,857,471
Receivable more than 12 months after the reporting period	36,575	36,575
	6,974,954	5,894,047

13 Taxation

	December 31 2019	December 31 2018
	\$	\$
Current tax charge	(401,335)	1,825,386
Deferred tax credit	-	(2,152,937)
	(401,335)	(327,551)

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

	December 31 2019	December 31 2018
	\$	\$
Profit before corporation tax	5,226,054	5,084,541
Corporation tax at a tax rate of 5.5% (2018 - 30%)	287,433	1,525,362
Income subject to tax at different rate	-	(18,496)
Income not subject to tax	-	(886,149)
Expenses not deductible for tax	101,168	99,896
Prior year over provision - current tax	(814,646)	(19,135)
Prior year under/(over) provision - deferred tax	126,391	(153,763)
Current year over provision of current and deferred tax	-	795,479
Tax effect of rate at which deferred tax is computed	-	241,010
Effect of change in tax rate during the year on deferred tax balance	(101,681)	(1,911,755)
Taxation charge for the year	(401,335)	(327,551)

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13 Taxation ...continued

The movement on the deferred tax account is as follows:

	December 31 2019	December 31 2018
	\$	\$
Balance - beginning of year	(62,016)	203,232
Acquired from Globe Finance	-	(2,418,185)
Deferred tax credit for the year	-	2,152,937
	(62,016)	(62,016)

The deferred tax liability consists of the following components:

	December 31 2019	December 31 2018
	\$	\$
Accelerated tax depreciation	(3,981,526)	(3,147,141)
Collective allowance for impairment losses	2,862,823	1,629,807
Severance payments accrued	-	373,886
Interest accrued not yet received	(8,861)	(532,660)
	(1,127,564)	(1,676,108)
Deferred tax liability at corporation tax rate of 5.5% (2018 - 3.7%)	(62,016)	(62,016)

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14 Due to customers

	December 31 2019 \$	December 31 2018 \$
Financial institutions		
Payable with notice	133,898	28,984
Payable at fixed dates	35,861,397	51,773,668
Individuals		
Payable with notice	7,927,464	5,503,005
Payable at fixed dates	222,007,544	240,324,982
Business and government		
Payable with notice	10,396,011	8,634,434
Payable at fixed dates	76,184,986	80,312,930
Other		
Payable with notice	60,683	-
Payable at fixed dates	2,087,089	2,177,180
Deposits due to customers	354,659,072	388,755,183
Payable with notice	18,518,056	14,166,423
Payable at fixed dates	336,141,016	374,588,760
	354,659,072	388,755,183
Payable 12 months or less after the reporting period	218,317,131	237,177,814
Payable more than 12 months after the reporting period	136,341,941	151,577,369
	354,659,072	388,755,183

The rates of interest on fixed deposits vary in accordance with the length and value of the deposit from **1.25% to 5.75%** (2018 - 1.5% to 7%). **\$2,639,039** (2018 - \$2,530,242) of these deposits are held as security on loans and advances to customers.

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15 Other liabilities

	December 31 2019 \$	December 31 2018 \$
Due to brokers and related customers	2,076,849	4,378,946
ICF loan	806,606	608,681
Other payables	1,548,783	2,592,611
	4,432,238	7,580,238
Payable 12 months or less after the reporting period	3,785,045	7,103,673
Payable more than 12 months after the reporting period	647,193	476,565
	4,432,238	7,580,238

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%** (2018 - 2% - 3%) per annum.

16 Asset tax payable

	December 31 2019 \$	December 31 2018 \$
Beginning of year	542,997	260,686
Asset tax expense	1,521,837	1,070,606
Asset tax paid	(1,535,780)	(788,295)
End of year	529,054	542,997

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17 Related party transactions

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

	Directors and key management personnel	
	December 31 2019	December 31 2018
	\$	\$
Loans and advances		
Loans and advances outstanding at beginning of year	4,126,500	397,031
Loans and advances issued during the year	143,359	3,935,782
Loan repayments during the year	(1,904,379)	(206,313)
	2,365,480	4,126,500
Loans and advances outstanding at end of year		
Interest income earned	205,937	22,894

Included in the loans to related parties is a loan to a shareholder of the parent company with a balance of **\$1,940,000** (2018 - \$3,880,000). This loan is secured and has an interest rate of 5.5% per annum. Interest is payable monthly. The principal is payable in semi-annual installments of \$970,000 beginning June 2019.

Interest is payable on all other loans and advances at **6% - 6.5%** (2018 - 5.5% - 6%) per annum.

Amounts due from parent company

	December 31 2019	December 31 2018
	\$	\$
CSGK Finance Holdings Limited	34,136	28,886

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

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17 Related party transactions ...continued

Shareholder loan

During 2018, the Company entered into an agreement for an unsecured non-interest-bearing loan in the amount of \$11,371,936 with its parent company to finance the purchase of the net assets of Globe Finance Inc. The principal is repayable via semi-annual payments of \$600,000 beginning June 2020. This loan is for a period of five (5) years.

The Company also entered into a facility agreement with its parent company who entered into a non-revolving term facility with a commercial bank. A facilitation fee is to be paid to the parent company for entering into the agreement. The fee is to be paid at a rate of 4% of \$12,000,000 per annum for the first three (3) years of the facility after which the facilitation fee shall be based on the Barbados lending rate less 4% per annum.

	Directors and key management personnel	
	December 31 2019	December 31 2018
	\$	\$
Deposits		
Deposits at beginning of year	1,738,701	825,326
Deposits received during the year	114,243	956,407
Deposits repaid during the year	(233,726)	(43,032)
Deposits at end of year	1,619,218	1,738,701
Interest expense on deposits	92,600	104,059

Included in amounts due to customers is **\$1,076,474** (2018 - \$1,054,075) 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 **\$113,560** (2018 - \$144,281).

	December 31 2019	December 31 2018
	\$	\$
Key management compensation		
Salaries and benefits	1,496,492	1,415,058

Directors' remuneration

In 2019, the total remuneration to the directors was **\$64,000** (2018 - \$36,000).

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18 Share capital

Authorised:

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

Issued:

	December 31 2019 \$	December 31 2018 \$
9,210,857 common shares issued (2018 - 9,210,857)	9,210,857	9,210,857

19 Statutory and other reserves

	December 31 2019 \$	December 31 2018 \$
Balance, beginning of year	6,422,345	5,614,225
Transfer from retained earnings	844,108	808,120
Balance, end of year	7,266,453	6,422,345

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.

20 Net interest income

	December 31 2019 \$	December 31 2018 \$
Interest income		
Cash and other short term funds	1,009	215
Investment securities	532,760	134,616
Finance lease income	1,369,883	956,279
Credit related fees	793,984	680,696
Loans and advances	24,942,410	20,064,616
	27,640,046	21,836,422
Interest expense		
Due to customers	(9,657,906)	(7,740,214)
Net interest income	17,982,140	14,096,208

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21 Net fee and commission income

	December 31 2019 \$	December 31 2018 \$
Fee and commission income		
Creditor life and other commissions	427,823	209,368
Fee and commission expense		
Dealer commissions	(68,957)	(78,397)
	358,866	130,971

22 Net lease income

	December 31 2019 \$	December 31 2018 \$
Operating lease income	2,362,718	1,036,955
Depreciation expense (note 11)	(1,901,816)	(816,891)
Lease repair expense	(5,794)	(8,992)
	455,108	211,072

23 Other operating income

	December 31 2019 \$	December 31 2018 \$
Profit on sale of operating lease assets and repossessed stock	828,889	294,560
Lease and other charges	40,626	87,893
	869,515	382,453

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24 Foreign exchange and brokerage income

	December 31 2019 \$	December 31 2018 \$
Foreign exchange transaction gains and losses	856,840	653,657
Brokerage fees	252,835	202,017
	1,109,675	855,674

25 Operating expenses

	December 31 2019 \$	December 31 2018 \$
Staff costs (Note 26)	5,126,782	3,977,351
Administrative expenses (Note 27)	4,409,656	5,022,545
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	809,514	432,328
	10,345,952	9,432,224

26 Staff costs

	December 31 2019 \$	December 31 2018 \$
Salaries and wages	4,473,428	3,480,970
National Insurance contributions	334,975	256,177
Pension costs:		
- defined contribution plan	125,453	108,100
Other	192,926	132,104
	5,126,782	3,977,351

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27 Administrative expenses

	December 31 2019 \$	December 31 2018 \$
Integration expenses	–	1,235,566
Advertising and marketing expense	458,620	319,752
Professional fees	583,947	692,759
Rent expense	270,108	370,737
Repairs and maintenance	139,309	182,566
Technology expenses	375,035	202,108
Telephone and utilities	347,492	225,801
Bank charges	175,715	207,706
Irrecoverable VAT	421,498	271,611
Other expenses	1,637,932	1,313,939
	4,409,656	5,022,545

28 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 2019 \$	December 31 2018 \$
Within one year	106,335	60,557
Later than one year but no later than five years	143,865	–
	250,200	60,557

The Company had loan commitments as follows:

	December 31 2019 \$	December 31 2018 \$
Loan commitments	10,939,550	11,090,531

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29 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.

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29 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 policies 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 7 for analysis of loans by industry sector as of December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018. 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 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, which reflect the full range of credit quality.

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.

The following table contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of financial instruments for which an ECL allowance is recognised. The gross carrying amount of financial assets below also represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets.

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

a) Credit risk: ...continued

Debt securities - amortised cost	2019				Total
	ECL Staging				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 life-time ECL	Stage 3 life-time ECL	Purchased credit- impaired	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Credit grade:					
Investment grade	-	1,819,028	-	-	1,819,028
Non-investment grade	-	-	-	-	-
Watch	-	-	-	-	-
Default	-	-	-	7,628,826	7,628,826
	-	1,819,028	-	7,628,826	9,447,854
Loss allowance	-	(89,212)	-	-	(89,212)
Carrying amount	-	1,729,816	-	7,628,826	9,358,642
Debt securities - amortised cost	2018				Total
	ECL Staging				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 life-time ECL	Stage 3 life-time ECL	Purchased credit- impaired	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Credit grade:					
Investment grade	-	-	-	-	-
Non-investment grade	-	-	-	-	-
Watch	-	-	-	-	-
Default	-	-	-	8,340,515	8,340,515
Carrying amount	-	-	-	8,340,515	8,340,515

Included in the carrying amount of the debt securities is \$326,607 in undiscounted credit losses.

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

a) Credit risk: ...continued

Loans and advances to customers - amortised cost	2019				
	ECL Staging				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 life-time ECL	Stage 3 life-time ECL	Purchased credit- impaired	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Credit grade:					
Pass	156,166,691	6,409,135	-	-	162,575,826
Special Mention	89,171,570	45,864,423	-	-	135,035,993
Substandard	-	3,801,690	18,904,918	-	22,706,608
Doubtful	-	-	8,096,878	-	8,096,878
Loss	-	-	18,562,430	-	18,562,430
Gross carrying amount	245,338,260	56,075,248	45,564,226	-	346,977,735
Loss allowance	(777,162)	(764,479)	(11,259,979)	-	(12,801,620)
Carrying amount	244,561,098	55,310,769	34,304,247	-	334,176,115
	2018				
	ECL Staging				
Loans and advances to customers - amortised cost	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 life-time ECL	Stage 3 life-time ECL	Purchased credit- impaired	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Credit grade:					
Pass	231,294,297	13,600,127	-	-	244,894,424
Special Mention	57,006,611	19,441,088	-	-	76,447,699
Substandard	-	3,183,019	8,805,007	-	11,988,026
Doubtful	-	-	3,961,613	-	3,961,613
Loss	-	-	18,121,105	-	18,121,105
Gross carrying amount	288,300,908	36,224,234	30,887,725	-	355,412,867
Loss allowance	(1,273,587)	(356,220)	(8,534,098)	-	(10,163,905)
Carrying amount	287,027,321	35,868,014	22,353,627	-	345,248,962

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

a) Credit risk: ...continued

Loss allowances

The allowance for ECL is recognised in each reporting period and is impacted by a variety of factors, as described below:

- Transfers between stages due to financial assets experiencing significant movement in credit risk or becoming credit-impaired during the period;
- Additional allowances for new financial instruments recognised during the period, as well as releases for financial instruments derecognised in the period;
- Impact on the measurement of ECL due to inputs used in the calculation including the movement between 12-month and lifetime ECL;
- Impacts on the measurement of ECL due to changes made to models and model assumptions; and
- Foreign exchange retranslations for assets denominated in foreign currencies.

The following tables explain the changes in the loss allowance between the beginning and the end of the annual period due to these factors:

	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$	Purchased credit- impaired \$	Total \$
Debt securities					
- Loss allowance					
Loss allowance as at January 1, 2019	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers:					
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets fully derecognised during the period	-	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	-	89,212	-	-	89,212
Loss allowance as at December 31, 2019	-	89,212	-	-	89,212

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

a) Credit risk: ...continued

	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$	Purchased credit- impaired \$	Total \$
Debt securities					
- Loss allowance					
Loss allowance as at January 1, 2018	985,383	-	-	-	985,383
Loss allowance - Globe Finance debt securities	-	-	1,810,761	-	1,810,761
Transfers:					
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(985,383)	-	985,383	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets fully derecognised during the period	-	-	(2,796,144)	-	(2,796,144)
Loss allowance as at December 31, 2018	-	-	-	-	-

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

a) Credit risk: ...continued

	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$	Purchased credit- impaired \$	Total \$
Loans and advances to customers - Loss allowance					
Loss allowance as at January 1, 2019	1,273,586	356,220	8,534,099	-	10,163,905
New financial assets originated or purchased	240,489	197,774	728,000	-	1,166,263
Transfers:					
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(142,328)	260,438	-	-	118,110
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(74,697)	-	1,574,267	-	1,499,570
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	3,963	(61,004)	-	-	(57,041)
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(117,592)	423,867	-	306,275
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	1,371	-	(110,397)	-	(109,026)
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	6,545	(73,158)	-	(66,613)
Financial assets fully derecognised during the period	(142,360)	(83,556)	(1,109,848)	-	(1,335,764)
Changes to inputs used in ECL calculation	(382,862)	205,654	1,293,149	-	1,115,941
Loss allowance as at December 31, 2019	777,162	764,479	11,259,979	-	12,801,620

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

a) Credit risk: ...continued

	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$	Purchased credit- impaired \$	Total \$
Loans and advances to customers - Loss allowance					
Loss allowance as at January 1, 2018	562,175	92,819	1,974,805	-	2,629,799
New financial assets originated or purchased	937,058	266,606	7,015,324	-	8,218,988
Transfers:					
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(24,691)	57,061	-	-	32,370
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(13,744)	-	404,315	-	390,571
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	7,674	(34,379)	-	-	(26,705)
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(8,949)	308,663	-	299,714
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	3,759	-	(78,134)	-	(74,375)
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	4,327	(129,970)	-	(125,643)
Financial assets fully derecognised during the period	(150,404)	(45,618)	(1,130,306)	-	(1,326,328)
Changes to inputs used in ECL calculation	(48,241)	24,353	169,402	-	145,514
Loss allowance as at December 31, 2018	1,273,586	356,220	8,534,099	-	10,163,905

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

a) Credit risk: ...continued

IFRS 9 carrying values

The following tables explain the changes in the carrying value between the beginning and the end of the period due to these factors. The gross carrying amounts of financial investments below represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets.

	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$	Purchased credit- impaired \$	Total \$
Debt securities - amortised cost					
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2019	-	-	-	8,340,515	8,340,515
Transfers:					
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets fully derecognised during the period	-	-	-	(1,729,816)	(1,729,816)
New financial assets originated or purchased	-	1,729,816	-	-	1,729,816
Changes in principal and interest	-	-	-	1,018,127	1,018,127
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2019	-	1,729,816	-	7,628,826	9,358,642

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

a) Credit risk: ...continued

	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$	Purchased credit- impaired \$	Total \$
Debt securities					
- amortised cost					
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2018	3,996,440	-	-	-	3,996,440
Gross carrying amount acquired from Globe Finance	-	-	8,000,000	-	8,000,000
Transfers:					
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(3,996,440)	-	3,996,440	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets fully derecognised during the period	-	-	(11,996,440)	-	(11,996,440)
New financial assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	8,340,515	8,340,515
Changes in principal and interest	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2018	-	-	-	8,340,515	8,340,515

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

a) Credit risk: ...continued

	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$	Purchased credit- impaired \$	Total \$
Loans and advances to customers - amortized cost					
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2019	288,300,908	35,595,400	31,516,559	-	355,412,867
Transfers:					
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(40,374,240)	33,380,714	-	-	(6,993,526)
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(14,844,337)	-	13,448,515	-	(1,395,822)
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	5,422,884	(6,974,772)	-	-	(1,551,888)
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(5,534,071)	4,233,682	-	(1,300,389)
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	291,197	-	(492,698)	-	(201,501)
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	556,702	(696,237)	-	(139,535)
New financial assets originated or purchased	69,985,361	7,576,165	4,236,867	-	81,798,393
Financial assets fully derecognised during the period	(28,750,116)	(5,573,032)	(4,399,487)	-	(38,722,635)
Changes in principal and interest	(34,693,397)	(2,951,858)	(2,282,974)	-	(39,928,229)
Foreign exchange adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2019	245,338,260	56,075,248	45,564,227	-	346,977,735

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

a) Credit risk: ...continued

	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL \$	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$	Purchased credit- impaired \$	Total \$
Loans and advances to customers - amortized cost Gross carrying amount as at January 01, 2018	175,591,125	18,231,336	6,387,875	-	200,210,336
Transfers:					
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(8,002,235)	6,923,590	-	-	(1,078,645)
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(3,453,978)	-	2,567,185	-	(886,793)
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	2,624,850	(3,493,951)	-	-	(869,101)
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(2,816,832)	2,380,648	-	(436,184)
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	279,865	-	(351,649)	-	(71,784)
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	486,491	(583,920)	-	(97,429)
New financial assets originated or purchased	170,655,738	21,723,826	21,900,676	-	214,280,240
Financial assets fully derecognised during the period	(26,574,715)	(3,369,809)	(1,113,263)	-	(31,057,787)
Changes in principal and interest	(22,819,742)	(1,460,417)	(299,827)	-	(24,579,986)
Foreign exchange adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at December 31, 2018	288,300,908	36,224,234	30,887,725	-	355,412,867

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

a) Credit risk: ...continued

The scenario weightings assigned to each economic scenario at December 31, 2019 were as follows:

	Base	Upside	Downside
SigniaGlobe Financial portfolio	50%	27.5%	22.5%

Expected credit losses are calculated under varying economic scenarios, captured through percentage variations in the probability of default rates on loans in the portfolio. Three scenarios are probability weighted using the table above, which was inspired by management's opinion of the Central Bank's outlook for the Barbadian economy in the coming year.

Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets

The Government of Barbados defaulted on its debt instruments on June 1, 2018 when principal and interest payments were suspended. On October 1, 2018 the debt exchange was completed with new instruments exchanged for the old instruments in Barbados dollars. 15% of these debt instruments held by the Company were converted to 90-day Treasury Bills, and the remaining were converted to Series B Government Bonds.

The restructuring triggered the derecognition of the old instruments and the recognition of the new instruments, which were considered as Purchased Originated Credit Impaired, as they were the result of a debt restructuring under default conditions.

Prior to the restructuring the Company held \$3,996,440 in 90-day Treasury Bills and \$8,000,000 in Treasury Notes. These instruments were exchanged for \$1,819,028 in 90-day Treasury Bills and \$10,307,828 in Series B Government Bonds.

These new instruments were recognised at fair value of \$8,340,515 and on recognition and impairment loss of \$3,809,014 was recognised in the income statement. The fair value included undiscounted ECL of \$326,607

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29 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. 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.

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.

Company's rating	Description	Impairment allowance			
		2019 \$	2019 %	2018 \$	2018 %
1	Pass	488,966	5	1,209,375	12
2	Special mention	730,426	6	614,126	6
3	Substandard	1,831,108	15	1,391,479	14
4	Doubtful	1,723,277	14	753,413	8
5	Loss	7,171,669	60	5,943,670	60

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

	December 31 2019 \$	December 31 2018 \$
Fair value of collateral	76,626,887	46,323,640

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29 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. The majority 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, 2019 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.

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29 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:

December 31, 2019

	<u>Up to</u> <u>3 months</u> \$	<u>3-12</u> <u>months</u> \$	<u>1-5</u> <u>years</u> \$	<u>Over</u> <u>5 years</u> \$	<u>Non</u> <u>interest</u> <u>bearing</u> \$	<u>Total</u> \$
Assets						
Cash resources	40,872,921	–	–	–	12,425,904	53,298,825
Due from parent	–	–	–	–	34,136	34,136
Financial investments	1,729,816	–	–	7,628,826	318,565	9,677,207
Loans and advances to customers	34,789,242	49,830,857	185,360,335	64,195,681	–	334,176,115
Other assets	–	–	–	–	1,875,094	1,875,094
Total financial assets	77,391,979	49,830,857	185,360,335	71,824,507	14,653,699	399,061,377
Liabilities						
Customer deposits	74,872,706	142,119,577	320,037	137,346,752	–	354,659,072
Other liabilities	32,348	97,065	335,332	11,860	2,653,859	3,130,464
Shareholder loan	–	1,200,000	10,171,936	–	–	11,371,936
Total financial liabilities	74,905,054	143,416,642	10,827,305	137,358,612	2,653,859	369,161,472
Total repricing gap	2,486,925	(93,585,785)	174,533,030	(65,534,105)	11,999,840	29,899,905

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

b) Market risk: ...continued

Interest rate risk ...continued

December 31, 2018

	<u>Up to</u> <u>3 months</u> \$	<u>3-12</u> <u>months</u> \$	<u>1-5</u> <u>years</u> \$	<u>Over</u> <u>5 years</u> \$	<u>Non</u> <u>interest</u> <u>bearing</u> \$	<u>Total</u> \$
Assets						
Cash resources	61,011,273	–	–	–	12,276,284	73,287,557
Due from parent Financial investments	–	–	–	–	28,886	28,886
Loans and advances to customers	1,247,677	–	–	7,092,838	318,565	8,659,080
Other assets	29,657,660	49,545,360	197,489,591	68,556,351	–	345,248,962
	–	–	–	–	2,258,618	2,258,618
Total financial assets	91,916,610	49,545,360	197,489,591	75,649,189	14,882,353	429,483,103
Liabilities						
Customer deposits	78,744,125	158,433,270	151,566,663	11,125	–	388,755,183
Other liabilities	35,048	97,065	416,243	60,322	5,318,643	5,927,321
Shareholder loan	–	–	11,371,936	–	–	11,371,936
Total financial liabilities	78,779,173	158,530,335	163,354,842	71,447	5,318,643	406,054,440
Total repricing gap	13,137,437	(108,984,975)	34,134,749	75,577,742	9,563,710	23,428,663

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29 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 the 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, 2019, all the Company's financial assets and liabilities are denominated in Barbados Dollars with the exception of **\$15.93 million** (2018 - \$7.37 million) in cash and **\$7.42 million** (2018 - \$4.83 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 FVOCI. 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.

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29 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%** (2018 - 6.8%). The line of credit of \$10 million currently has an effective rate of **7.7%** (2018 - 7.7%).

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.

	<u>Up to 3</u> <u>months</u> \$	<u>3-12</u> <u>months</u> \$	<u>1-5</u> <u>years</u> \$	<u>Over</u> <u>5 years</u> \$	<u>Total</u> \$
<u>December 31, 2019</u>					
Due to customers	75,002,277	144,208,844	320,037	145,596,451	365,127,609
Other liabilities	2,855,439	698,825	455,332	191,860	4,201,456
Shareholder loan	–	1,200,000	10,171,936	–	11,371,936
Loan commitments	10,939,550	–	–	–	10,939,550
Total financial liabilities	88,797,266	146,107,669	10,947,305	145,788,311	391,640,551

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

c) Liquidity risk: ...continued

	<u>Up to 3</u> <u>months</u> \$	<u>3-12</u> <u>months</u> \$	<u>1-5</u> <u>years</u> \$	<u>Over</u> <u>5 years</u> \$	<u>Total</u> \$
<u>December 31, 2018</u>					
Due to customers	74,815,429	159,593,382	164,234,680	11,125	398,654,616
Other liabilities	5,836,215	1,043,970	445,758	61,670	7,387,613
Shareholder loan	–	–	11,371,936	–	11,371,936
Loan commitments	11,090,531	–	–	–	11,090,531
Total financial liabilities	<u>91,742,175</u>	<u>160,637,352</u>	<u>176,052,374</u>	<u>72,795</u>	<u>428,504,696</u>

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
- Debt securities
- Committed lines of available credit

The Company's management notes that at December 2019 there is a shortfall between the liquid securities held and the payment obligations due within 12 months. However, historical performance has shown that the Company has an 80% deposit retention ratio and as such there is no expectation of significant withdrawals in customer deposits. Management will seek to extend the terms on maturing customer deposits while continuing to closely monitor the pattern of deposit withdrawals.

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29 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 on a recurring basis by level of the fair value hierarchy.

2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
FVOCI:				
Equity investments	–	–	318,565	318,565
Total assets	–	–	318,565	318,565
<hr/>				
2018	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
FVOCI:				
Equity investments	–	–	318,565	318,565
Total assets	–	–	318,565	318,565

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

d) Fair value ...continued

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

Description	Fair value at December 31,		Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Range of inputs		Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
	2019 \$	2018 \$			2019	2018	
Equity investments	318,565	318,565	Discounted cash flows	Discount for lack of marketability and liquidation	30%	30%	The effect of a 1% increase would decrease the fair value by \$3,511 and a 1% decrease would increase the fair value by \$3,466.

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29 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 2019	December 31 2018
	\$	\$
Beginning of year	318,565	318,565
Additions	–	–
End of year	318,565	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 **\$399,061,377** (2018 - \$429,483,103), \$398,742,812 falls within the IFRS 9 category of financial assets at amortised cost whereas \$318,565 falls within the category of FVOCI. The Company's financial liabilities amounting to **\$369,161,473** (2018 - \$406,054,440) all fall within the IFRS 9 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, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets				
Loans and advances to customers				
Individuals	228,638,590	228,907,845	278,410,233	241,484,792
Corporate and other entities	105,537,525	105,525,747	66,838,729	100,590,965
Financial liabilities				
Due to customers				
Financial institutions	35,995,296	35,809,520	51,802,652	51,558,934
Individuals	229,933,593	228,608,631	245,827,987	245,221,540
Business and government	86,580,997	86,250,128	88,947,364	84,599,749
Other	2,147,772	2,137,746	2,177,180	2,166,693

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29 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 31, 2019

	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
Assets				
Cash resources	53,298,825	–	–	53,298,825
Due from parent company	–	34,136	–	34,136
Financial investments	–	–	9,358,643	9,358,643
Other assets	–	2,394,663	–	2,394,663
Total	53,298,825	2,428,799	9,358,643	65,086,267
Liabilities				
Other liabilities	–	3,130,465	–	3,130,465
Total	–	3,130,465	–	3,130,465

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

d) Fair value: ...continued

December 31, 2018

	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
Assets				
Cash resources	73,287,557	–	–	73,287,557
Due from parent company	–	28,886	–	28,886
Financial investments	–	–	8,340,515	8,340,515
Other assets	–	2,258,618	–	2,258,618
Total	73,287,557	10,628,019	8,340,515	83,915,576
Liabilities				
Other liabilities	–	5,927,321	–	5,927,321
Total	–	5,927,321	–	5,927,321

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.

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29 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, 2019, the Company's capital adequacy ratio was **13.80%** (2018 - 11.81%).

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.

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29 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 2019	December 31 2018
	\$	\$
Tier 1 Capital		
Share capital	9,210,857	9,210,857
Statutory and other reserves	7,266,453	6,422,345
Retained earnings	26,659,517	21,876,236
	43,136,827	37,509,438
Risk-weighted assets		
On-balance sheet	301,611,073	306,589,902
Off-balance sheet	10,939,550	11,090,531
	312,550,623	317,680,433
Capital adequacy ratio	13.80%	11.81%

30 Subsequent event

Since the outbreak of COVID-19 in the first quarter of 2020, global financial markets have experienced, and may continue to experience significant volatility and there are significant consequences for the global economy from travel and border restrictions, quarantines, supply chain disruptions, lower consumer demand and general market uncertainty. The extent and duration of the impact of COVID-19 on the global economy, financial markets and credit quality of the Company's lending portfolio is uncertain at this time, but it has the potential to adversely affect the Company's business and operations. The impact of the pandemic on the credit quality of the Company's lending portfolio could over time result in significant increases in credit risk and decreases in collateral values supporting assets, thereby affecting the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition.

The company has used certain assumptions for declines in both lending and debt servicing to assess its capital adequacy and cash flow requirements. Based on this assessment, the capital adequacy remains within the regulatory requirements under significantly stressed variables. Management has identified three sources of liquidity support. Firstly the company has overdraft facilities with commercial banks, secondly the shareholders have pledged their commitment to respond to cash requirements and thirdly the Central Bank of Barbados announced it stands ready to make collateralised loans for up to six months as liquidity support for licensees, if necessary.

As of May 27, 2020 management was not aware of any significant adverse affects on the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 as a result of COVID-19. Management will continue to monitor the situation and the impact on the Company.