### Schedule 1

### FORM ECSRC - K

# ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 98(1) OF THE SECURITIES ACT, 2001

For the financial year ended September	r 30, 2018
Issuer Registration number  ACB201555	5AB
ANTIGUA COMM	MERCIAL BANK LTD.
(Exact name of report	ting issuer as specified in its charter)
ANTIGUA 8	& BARBUDA
(Territ	ory of incorporation)
ST. MARY'S & THAM	ES STREETS, ST. JOHN'S, ANTIGUA
(Addre	ss of principal office)
REPORTING ISSUER'S:	(000) 404 4000/4/0/0
Telephone number (including area code):	(268) 481-4200/1/2/3
Fax number:	(268) 481-4449
Email address:	acb@acboline.com
(Provide information stipulated in paragra Indicate whether the reporting issuer has a Securities Act, 2001 during the preceding	filed all reports required to be filed by section 98 of the
Yes 🗸	No

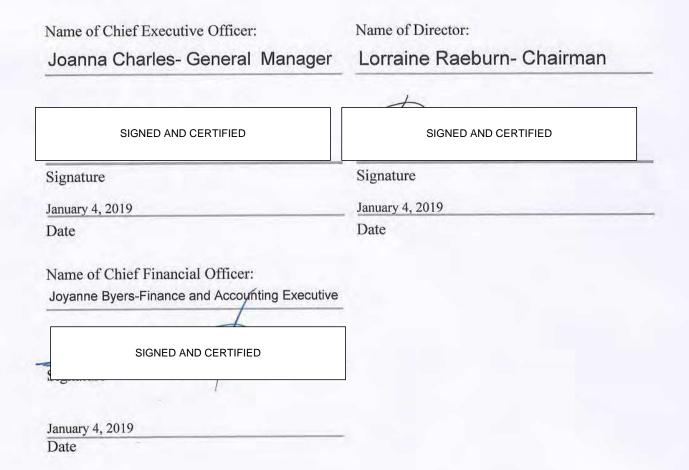
Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the reporting issuer's classes of common
stock, as of the date of completion of this report.

CLASS	NUMBER
Ordinary Shares	10 million issued
	(150 million - maximum number of shares
	the Company is authorized to issue)

### **SIGNATURES**

A Director, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the company shall sign this Annual Report on behalf of the company. By so doing each certifies that he has made diligent efforts to verify the material accuracy and completeness of the information herein contained.

The Chief Financial Officer by signing this form is hereby certifying that the financial statements submitted fairly state the company's financial position and results of operations, or receipts and disbursements, as of the dates and period(s) indicated. The Chief Financial Officer further certifies that all financial statements submitted herewith are prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards consistently applied (except as stated in the notes thereto) and (with respect to year-end figures) including all adjustments necessary for fair presentation under the circumstances.



### **INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN FORM ECSRC-K**

#### 1. Business.

Provide a description of the developments in the main line of business including accomplishments and future plans. The discussion of the development of the reporting issuer's business need only include developments since the beginning of the financial year for which this report is filed.

As we enter 2019, the ACB Group will pursue a strategy that continues to focus on its human capital by developing capacity from within. This will involve training in critical areas such as customer service, credit underwriting, loan recovery, risk management and leadership development, as we prepare staff for assuming positions of leadership.

In 2018/2019, the Bank will develop a three (3) year Strategic Plan to guide the achievement of its vision. This strategy will focus on institutional strengthening in all areas of operations as it seeks to improve its operations through digitization, convenience banking and excellent customer service.

It is necessary for the ACB Group to continue to strengthen its capital base not only to withstand exogenous shocks in the future but to allow the Bank to be in a position to take advantage of opportunities for growth through mergers and acquisitions and expansion of its services.

### 2. Properties.

Provide a list of properties owned by the reporting entity, detailing the productive capacity and future prospects of the facilities. Identify properties acquired or disposed of since the beginning of the financial year for which this report is filed.

List of Properties owned by Antigua Commercial Bank Ltd.

- (i) Antigua Commercial Bank Headquarters Thames & St. Mary's Streets, St. John's, Antigua
- (ii) ACB Financial Centre High & Temple Streets, St. John's, Antigua
- (iii) Storage Building in ACB Staff Parking Lot, St. Mary's Street, St. John's, Antigua

No properties were acquired or disposed of during the relevant period.

### 3. Legal Proceedings.

Furnish information on any proceedings that were commenced or were terminated during the current financial year. Information should include date of commencement or termination of proceedings. Also include a description of the disposition thereof with respect to the reporting issuer and its subsidiaries.

Proceedings terminated during the financial year:-

Bruce Goodwin v. ACB #293 of 2013 - Mr. Goodwin sought substantive relief under the "in duplum" rule to prevent the Bank recovering further on its debt and has claimed damages in excess of \$1M for breach of fiduciary duty - On May 1, 2015- Judgment was issued in favour of the Bank wherein the claim by Mr. Goodwin was dismissed and costs awarded in favour of the Bank of \$93,750.00- the matter was referred to the Court of Appeal- Notice of Discontinuance filed by Mr. Goodwin on November 23, 2018. The Bank is now free to pursue the realization of its security.

Proceedings commenced during the financial year:-

ACB v. Linette Robinson - Funds to be reimbursed to the Bank as a result of CSR mistake regarding Standing Order instructions-\$36,000- Matter outsourced to External Counsel on October 12, 2018.

ACB v. Sundry Workers - Outstanding Starting Salary Matter involving the Collective Agreement 2005/2008- regarding the Non-Supervisory category of employees (NS) - Application filed before the Industrial Court on December 3, 2018.

ACB v. Antigua and Barbuda Football Association - Debt Recovery matter - Matter outsourced on August 29, 2018 to pursue the subdivision of the securing property and further realization of the security.

ACB Mortgage & Trust Company Limited v. Clico International Life Insurance Limited (in liquidation) - Debt Recovery matter-Matter outsourced on August 21, 2018 for Counsel to follow with the receivers for progress on the proposed sale via private treaty of the securing property. 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

> If any matter was submitted to a vote of security holders through the solicitation of proxies or otherwise during the financial year covered by this report, furnish the following information:

(a) The date of the meeting and whether it was an annual or special meeting.

On December 21, 2018, the Company hosted its 63rd Annual General Meeting.

(b) If the meeting involved the election of directors, the name of each director elected at the meeting and the name of each other director whose term of office as a director continued after the meeting.

**Election of Directors** 

Craig J. Walter retired and was ineligible for re-election to the ACB Board having served for more than ten (10) years consecutively in accordance with s.3 of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2009.

Lorraine Raeburn and Reginald Peterson were re-elected to the ACB Board of Directors together with newly elected members, C. Kevin Silston and C. Kamilah Roberts.

(c) A brief description of each other matter voted upon at the meeting and a statement of the number of votes cast for or against as well as the number of abstentions as to each such matter, including a separate tabulation with respect to each nominee for office.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENT 2018

The Audited Financial Statements for the year ended September, 30 2018 and the report of the External Auditors, were approved as presented.

**DIVIDEND 2018** 

A cash dividend of \$0.40 for each unit share to be paid for the financial year ended September 30, 2018, as at record date December 5, 2018, was

AUDIT 2019
The appointment of KPMG as the Company's External Auditors for the year ending September 30, 2019 was approved. Shareholders also

A description of the terms of any settlement between the registrant and any other (d) participant.

NOT APPLICABLE			

	(e)	Relevant details of any matter where a decision was taken otherwise than at a meeting of such security holders.
	NOT AP	PLICABLE
5.	Mark	et for Reporting issuer's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters.
Furnish information regarding all equity securities of the reporting issuer sold reporting issuer during the period covered by the report.		
	NOT AP	PLICABLE
6. Financial Statements and Selected Financial Data.		cial Statements and Selected Financial Data.
	Attach Audited Financial Statements, which comprise the following:	
	(i) (ii)	For the most recent financial year Auditor's report; and Statement of Financial Position;
	(iii) (iv) (v) (vi)	For the most recent financial year and for each of the two financial years preceding the date of the most recent audited Statement of Financial Position being filed  Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income; Statement of Cash Flows; Statement of Changes in Equity; and Notes to the Financial Statements.

### 7. Disclosure about Risk Factors.

Provide a discussion of the risk factors that may have an impact on the results from operations or on the financial conditions. Avoid generalised statements. Typical risk factors include untested products, cash flow and liquidity problems, dependence on a key supplier or customer, management inexperience, nature of business, absence of a trading market (specific to the securities of the reporting issuer), etc. Indicate if any risk factors have increased or decreased in the time interval between the previous and current filing.

All risks faced by ACB are endemic to the business that we are in, i.e. there is none that is specific to us. Given the core business of the Bank, the primary risk facing the institution is credit risk. ACB faces risks emanating from its operations in the form of potential fraud, employee safety, cybercrime, threat from national disasters etc. Notwithstanding, the Bank continues to actively monitor and implement measures to manage its various risk exposures. On the liquidity side, the Bank's liquidity indicators were all within the regulatory requirements. Overall, there has been no notable increase in the Bank's risk profile.	

(a)	)	Where the rights of the holders of any class of registered securities have been materially modified, give the title of the class of securities involved. State briefly the general effect of such modification upon the rights of holders of such securities.
	NOT	APPLICABLE
(b)	)	Where the use of proceeds of a security issue is different from that which is stated in the registration statement, provide the following:
		<ul> <li>Offer opening date (provide explanation if different from date disclosed in the registration statement)</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Offer closing date (provide explanation if different from date disclosed in the registration statement)</li> </ul>
		Name and address of underwriter(s)
		Amount of expenses incurred in connection with the offer
		Net proceeds of the issue and a schedule of its use
		Payments to associated persons and the purpose for such payments

8.

Changes in Securities and Use of Proceeds.

<b>:</b> )	Report any working capital restrictions and other limitations upon the payment of dividends.
NOT	APPLICABLE
 Defau	ılts upon Senior Securities.
a)	If there has been any material default in the payment of principal, interest, a sinking or purchase fund instalment, or any other material default not satisfied within 30 days, with respect to any indebtedness of the reporting issuer or any of its significant subsidiaries exceeding 5 per cent of the total assets of the reporting issuer and its consolidated subsidiaries, identify the indebtedness. Indicate the nature of the default. In the case of default in the payment of principal, interest, or a sinking or purchase fund instalment, state the amount of the default and the total arrears on the date of filing this report.
NO	OT APPLICABLE
b)	If any material arrears in the payment of dividends have occurred or if there has been any other material delinquency not satisfied within 30 days, give the title of the class and state the amount and nature of the arrears or delinquency.
NO	OT APPLICABLE

9.

## 10. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation.

Discuss the reporting issuer's financial condition covering aspects such as liquidity, capital resources, changes in financial condition and results of operations during the financial year of the filing. Discussions of liquidity and capital resources may be combined whenever the two topics are interrelated.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis should disclose sufficient information to enable investors to judge:

- 1. The quality of earnings;
- 2. The likelihood that past performance is indicative of future performance; and
- 3. The issuer's general financial condition and outlook.

It should disclose information over and above that which is provided in the management accounts and should not be merely a description of the movements in the financial statements in narrative form or an otherwise uninformative series of technical responses. It should provide management's perspective of the company that enables investors to view the business from the vantage point of management.

The discussion should focus on aspects such as liquidity; capital resources; changes in financial condition; results of operations; material trends and uncertainties and measures taken or to be taken to address unfavourable trends; key performance indicators; and non-financial indicators.

#### General Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition

The Group's Net Profit After Tax was \$19.7 million. There were both positive and negative factors which contributed to our performance for the year and these are further discussed below.

Gross Interest Income has been on a downward trajectory, which continued into 2018 resulting in a year-over-year reduction of \$1.4 million or 3%. The 4% decrease in income from loans and advances resulted from shrinking interest yields on loans and advances resulting from competitive market pressures and fewer collections of non-performing loans. However, this was partially offset by a 5% or \$0.5 million increase in income from deposits with other banks and investments, due largely from a 72% increase in Investment Securities as a means to diversifying the income generating asset portfolio.

On the positive side, Other Operating Income increased by 22% or \$2.6 million dollars when compared to the previous year. This growth was largely driven by the \$1.7 million (24%) increase in Fees & Commission. Another significant contribution was the increased flow of foreign currency as a result of an increase in tourism activity which impacted Foreign Exchange income positively by \$0.9 million or 22%.

The Deposit Liability portfolio increased by 4% or \$34 million. This significant increase in deposits, translated to an overall increase in Interest Expense of \$0.22 million or 1% year-over-year, which further reduced net interest income. Operating Expenses increased by 11% or \$2.8 million, when compared to the prior year.

In 2017, the Bank earned \$1.5 million in Loan Loss recovery which was not repeated in 2018 to assist in offsetting the additional expenses. Additionally, General and Administrative Expenses increased by \$1.9 million or 9% largely driven by the increases of \$0.92 million or 7% in Salaries and related costs mainly due to union negotiations and an increased staff complement as well as \$0.83 million or 89% in Software Operating Expenses year-over-year. These increases are in keeping with our mandate to enhance the customer experience.

Despite the effects of the above and other factors, the ACB Group recorded a Net Profit of \$19.7 million, the third highest profit recorded in the Group's history.

### **Liquidity and Capital Resources**

Provide a narrative explanation of the following (but not limited to):

- i) The reporting issuer's financial condition covering aspects such as liquidity, capital resources, changes in financial condition and results of operations.
- ii) Any known trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that will result in, or that are reasonably likely to result in, the issuer's liquidity increasing or decreasing in any material way. If a deficiency is identified, indicate the course of action that the reporting issuer has taken or proposes to take to remedy the deficiency.
- iii) The issuer's internal and external sources of liquidity and any material unused sources of liquid assets.
- iv) Provisions contained in financial guarantees or commitments, debt or lease agreements or other arrangements that could trigger a requirement for an early payment, additional collateral support, changes in terms, acceleration of maturity, or the creation of an additional financial obligation such as adverse changes in the issuer's financial ratios, earnings, cash flows or stock price or changes in the value of underlying, linked or indexed assets.
- v) Circumstances that could impair the issuer's ability to continue to engage in transactions that have been integral to historical operations or are financially or operationally essential or that could render that activity commercially impracticable such as the inability to maintain a specified level of earnings, earnings per share, financial ratios or collateral.
- vi) Factors specific to the issuer and its markets that the issuer expects will affect its ability to raise short-term and long-term financing, guarantees of debt or other commitment to third parties, and written options on non-financial assets.
- vii) The relevant maturity grouping of assets and liabilities based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. Commentary should provide information about effective periods and the way the risks associated with different maturity and interest profiles are managed and controlled.
- viii) The issuer's material commitments for capital expenditures as of the end of the latest fiscal period, and indicate the general purposes of such commitments and the anticipated source of funds needed to fulfil such commitments.
- ix) Any known material trends, favorable or unfavorable, in the issuer's capital resources, including any expected material changes in the mix and relative cost of capital resources, considering changes between debt, equity and any off-balance sheet financing arrangements.

### f I ianidity nd Capital D

Discussion of Liquidity and Capital Resources
Total Assets were reported at \$1.22 billion at the end of fiscal 2018 compared to \$1.17 billion in 2017.
Amounts Due from Other Banks grew by \$22 million or 44%, primarily due to the transfer of funds from ECCB (evidenced by a \$23.5 million reduction in the Cash and Balances with the Central Bank) to income generating fixed deposit accounts. Loans and Advances increased by \$9.4 million or 1% when compared to the previous year, a marginal growth, as we focus on adding quality loans and advances in a somewhat challenging environment. With Loans and Advances growing at a slower pace than Deposit Liabilities (an increase of 4%), the Loan-to- Deposit ratio fell by two percentage points year-over-year to 67%.

#### **Off Balance Sheet Arrangements**

Provide a narrative explanation of the following (but not limited to):

- i) Disclosures concerning transactions, arrangements and other relationships with unconsolidated entities or other persons that are reasonably likely to materially affect liquidity or the availability of, or requirements for capital resources.
- ii) The extent of the issuer's reliance on off-balance sheet arrangements should be described fully and clearly where those entities provide financing, liquidity, market or credit risk support, or expose the issuer to liability that is not reflected on the face of the financial statements.
- Off-balance sheet arrangements such as their business purposes and activities, their economic substance, the key terms and conditions of any commitments, the initial on-going relationship with the issuer and its affiliates and the potential risk exposures resulting from its contractual or other commitments involving the off-balance sheet arrangements.
- iv) The effects on the issuer's business and financial condition of the entity's termination if it has a finite life or it is reasonably likely that the issuer's arrangements with the entity may be discontinued in the foreseeable future.

NOT APPLICABLE				

### **Results of Operations**

In discussing results of operations, issuers should highlight the company's products and services, facilities and future direction. There should be a discussion of operating considerations and unusual events, which have influenced results for the reporting period. Additionally, any trends or uncertainties that might materially affect operating results in the future should be discussed.

Provide a narrative explanation of the following (but not limited to):

- i) Any unusual or infrequent events or transactions or any significant economic changes that materially affected the amount of reported income from continuing operations and, in each case, the extent to which income was so affected.
- ii) Significant components of revenues or expenses that should, in the company's judgment, be described in order to understand the issuer's results of operations.
- iii) Known trends or uncertainties that have had or that the issuer reasonably expects will have a material favorable or unfavorable impact on net sales or revenues or income from continuing operations.
- iv) Known events that will cause a material change in the relationship between costs and revenues (such as price increases, costs of labour or materials), and changes in relationships should be disclosed.
- v) The extent to which material increases in net sales or revenues are attributable to increases in prices or to increases in the volume or amount of goods or services being sold or to the introduction of new products or services.
- vi) Matters that will have an impact on future operations and have not had an impact in the past.
- vii) Matters that have had an impact on reported operations and are not expected to have an impact upon future operations
- viii) Off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationships that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on the registrant's financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.
- ix) Performance goals, systems and, controls,

### Overview of Results of Operations

Despite the less than favorable economic conditions, and a very intense competitive landscape, the ACB Group continued its strong performance. The loan portfolio grew marginally by 1% in the fiscal ended September 30, 2018. This translated to a reduction in Interest Income from Loans and Advances by 4%. However, Interest Income from deposits with other banks and investments and Other Operating Income increased by 5% and 22% respectively.

In its fiscal year ended September 30, 2018, the ACB Group recorded its third highest net profit of \$18.9 million, a 7% or \$1.4 million decline from the previous year. This difference was the direct result of additional loan loss provisions of approximately \$191,000 in 2018 and a \$1.5 million loan loss recovery in 2017 which did not recur in 2018.

This fiscal, the level of ECCB provisions for the NPL portfolio was significantly increased due to the deteriorating value of the underlying security for some legacy accounts. The property market in Antigua is not vibrant and disposal of property to liquidate bad loans through sales, is a very protracted affair. This extended time to sell is a critical factor in determining the adequate level of specific provisions for each loan. The management of the Bank exercised prudence by increasing provisions to ensure that the Bank complied with Regulator's guidelines on provisioning. In 2019, the level of provisions is expected to increase in accordance with IFRS9, the new accounting standard on financial instruments.

This increased level of provisions has affected the Bank's retained earnings and impacted its capital. This action was necessary to ensure that the Bank has adequate reserves to withstand any future losses from the disposal of security. Despite this event, the Bank's capital remained strong at 22%, still exceeding the Regulator's ratio of 8%.

It is our hope that with the implementation of the Credit Bureau, harmonized foreclosure legislation, and the ECCB's new valuation standards, loan underwriting and credit facilitation throughout the ECCU, will improve to attain the more robust standards of larger territories.

11.	Changes in and Disagreements with Auditors on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.
	Describe any changes in auditors or disagreements with auditors, if any, on financial disclosure.
	Not Applicable
12.	Directors and Executive Officers of the Reporting Issuer. (Complete Biographical Data Form attached in Appendix 1 and Appendix 1(a) for each director and executive officer)
	Furnish biographical information on directors and executive officers indicating the nature of their expertise.
13.	Other Information.
	The reporting issuer may, at its option, report under this item any information, not previously reported in a Form ECSRC – MC report provided that the material change occurred within seven days of the due date of the Form ECSRC – K report. If disclosure of such information is made under this item, it need not be repeated in a Form ECSRC – MC report which would otherwise be required to be filed with respect to such information.
1	NOT APPLICABLE

### 14. List of Exhibits

List all exhibits, financial statements, and all other documents filed with this report.

- (i) Audited Financial Statements for the year ended September 30, 2018- Antigua Commercial Bank (Separates and Consolidated)
- (ii) Audited Financial for the year ended September 30, 2017- Antigua Commercial Bank (Separates and Consolidated);
- (ii) Audited Financial for the year ended September 30, 2016- Antigua Commercial Bank (Separates and Consolidated);

### **DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY**

Name: Lorraine Raeburn ( formerly Headley)	PositionChairman			
	Age:49 years			
Mailing Address:P.O. Box 1568, Belle View Es	state,			
St. John's, Antigua	i			
Telephone No.: 460-4683/764-2133				
List jobs held during past five years (include names of	List jobs held during past five years (include names of employers and dates of employment).			
- Director, Crystal Cay Ltd.				
- Joint Owner of Keyonna Beach – All Inclusiv	re – Johnson Point, Antigua – April 2008 - Present			
Give brief description of <u>current</u> responsibilities				
Chairman of the ACB Board				
Director of the ACB Mortgage & Trust Company Lin	nited's Board – appointed by ACB Board			
Chairman of the following Board Sub-Committees: - Governance and Executive - Investment				
Member of the following Board Sub-Committees:				
<ul><li>Human Resources &amp; Compensation</li><li>Board Retreat Planning Committee</li></ul>				

### Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):

- Doctoral Candidate for the Doctorate in Business Administration, University of the West Indies, Barbados 2008 Present
- Masters in Business Administration University of the West Indies, Barbados 1997
- Bachelor of Arts Degree Mathematics & Economics, Cirton College, Cambridge University, England 1990
- Accredited Director Certification Institute of Chartered Secretaries Canada (ICSA) 2013

### **DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY:**

Name:Craig J. Walter	Position:Vice-Chairman
	Age:44 years
Mailing Address: Belle Vue Estate,	
St. John's, Antigua	
Telephone No.: 764-3476	
List jobs held during past five years (include names of e	mployers and dates of employment).
<ul> <li>Director of Finance &amp; Administration – Eastern C</li> <li>2008 – Present</li> </ul>	Caribbean Civil Aviation Authority (ECCAA) – June
Give brief description of <b>current</b> responsibilities	
Vice- Chairman of the ACB Board	
Director of the ACB Mortgage & Trust Company Limite	ed's Board – appointed by ACB Board
Chairman of the following Board Sub-Committees: - Board Retreat Planning Committee	
Member of the following Board Sub-Committees:	
<ul><li>Audit &amp; Risk Management Committee</li><li>Governance &amp; Executive Committee</li></ul>	
- Investment	
- Marketing & Public Relations /AGM Editorial	
E1	1

- BSc. Accounting State University of New York at Genesco 1996
- Accredited Director Certification Institute of Chartered Secretaries Canada (ICSA) 2010

#### DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY

Name:Mavis George	Position:Vice-Chairman
	Age:59 years
Mailing Address: Crosbies	_
St. John's, Antigua	
Telephone No.: 464-1226/723-1226	
List jobs held during past five years (include names of en	mployers and dates of employment).
- General Manager – Antigua Fisheries Ltd. – 1986	5 – present

### Give brief description of current responsibilities

Vice- Chairman of the ACB Board

Director of the ACB Mortgage & Trust Company Limited's Board – appointed by ACB Board

Chairman of the following Board Sub-Committee:

- Human Resources & Compensation Committee

Member of the following Board Sub-Committees:

- Governance & Executive Committee
- Marketing & Public Relations /AGM Editorial
- Audit & Risk Management Committee
- ACB Louis H. Lockhart Scholarship Screening Committee

- Masters in Business Administration University of the West Indies, Barbados 2004
- Executive Diploma in Management University of the West Indies, Barbados, 2002
- Diploma in General Accounting University of Scranton, Pennsylvania 1986
- Certificates Institute of Chartered Accountants of the Eastern Caribbean (ICAEC), the Caribbean Association of Audit Committee Members Inc. (CAACM) and the Caribbean Governance Training Institute (CGTI)
- Accredited Director Certification Institute of Chartered Secretaries Canada (ICSA) 2012

#### DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY

Name:Reginald Peterson	Position: Vice - Chairman	
	Age:69 years	
Mailing Address:Liberta Village,		
St. Paul's, A	Antigua	
Telephone No.: 723-8010/774-1231		
List jobs held during past five years (include	names of employers and dates of employment).	
- Director, Mavis Cabral Medical Centre	e	
- Self-Employed Farmer		
- Retired Teacher		
- Small Business Operator – Aunt Vie's	Variety Store – Owner/Manager	
		_

### Give brief description of **current** responsibilities

Director of the ACB Board

Director of the ACB Mortgage & Trust Company Limited's Board – appointed by ACB Board

Chairman of the following Board Sub-Committees:

- Credit Committee
- ACB Louis H. Lockhart Scholarship Screening Committee

Member of the following Board Sub-Committees:

- Governance and Executive Committee
- Audit & Risk Management Committee
- Technology Committee

- Bachelor of Education New Brunswick, Canada 1978
- Accredited Director Certification Institute of Chartered Secretaries Canada (ICSA) 2011

#### **DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY:**

Name:Sandra Derrick		Position:Director
		Age:52 years
Mailing Address: P.O.	Box 359,	
	St. John's, Antigua	
Telephone No.: 764-5361		
List jobs held during past f	ive years (include names of e	mployers and dates of employment).
		Management Corporation (ECAMC)
2016- 2017- Financial Consult 2012 – 2015	:ant	
- Head/Senior Financial	Analyst - Ministry of Finance, S	tate owned Enterprise Unit
- Financial Consultant -	- Antigua & Barbuda Port Autho	rity
- Acting Chief Financial	Officer – Antigua & Barbuda Po	rt Authority

### Give brief description of current responsibilities

Director of the ACB Board

Chairman of the following Board Sub-Committee:

- Technology Committee

Member of the following Board Sub-Committees:

- Credit Committee
- Human Resources & Compensation Committee
- Audit & Risk Management Committee
- Investment Committee

### Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):

- MBA Finance, Marketing & Decision Sciences Kellogg School of Management Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois 1993
- BSc. Industrial Engineering Stanford University, Stanford, California 1988
- Professional Certifications CFA Certified Financial Analyst 1999
- Accredited Director Certification Institute of Chartered Secretaries Canada (ICSA) 2016

#### **DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY:**

Name: _Sharon A. Matthew-Edwards	Position:Director
	Age:47 years
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2334, Royal Estate	
St. John's, Antigua	
Telephone No.: 764-5391/562-4222	
List jobs held during past five years (include names of e	employers and dates of employment).
- Owner/Manager - Concord Business Associates,	Chartered Accountants – 2010 – present
Give brief description of <u>current</u> responsibilities	
Director of the ACB Board Director of the ACB Mortgage & Trust Company Limit	ed's Board – appointed by ACB Board
hairman of the following Board Sub-Committee: - Audit & Risk Management Committee	

Member of the following Board Sub-Committees:

- **Board Retreat Planning Committee**
- **Technology Committee**

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- **Investment Committee**
- ACB Louis H. Lockhart Scholarship Screening Committee

Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):

- Continuing Professional Development Courses 1994 Present
- International Financial Reporting Standards Train the Trainer Course 2012
- Chartered Accountant Designation The Atlantic School of Chartered Accountants Nova Scotia, Canada - 1994
- Bachelor of Commerce Degree (cum laude) Double Major in Accounting & Finance St. Mary's University, Nova Scotia, Canada – 1992
- Accredited Director Certification Institute of Chartered Secretaries Canada (ICSA) 2016

### **DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY:**

Name:Valerie Jeffery	Position:Director
	Age: _70 years
Mailing Address:P.O. Box W57, Woods Centre,	
Telephone No. 463-0816/464-4856	
List jobs held during past five years (include names of en	mployers and dates of employment).
- Owner/CEO – Dispatch Services Antigua Ltd. – 2	2000 – Present
Give brief description of current responsibilities	
Director of the ACB Board	
Member of the following Board Sub-Committees:	
<ul><li>Credit Committee</li><li>Human Resources &amp; Compensation Committee</li></ul>	
- Marketing & Public Relations Committee	
- Property, Plant & Equipment Committee	
- ACB Louis H. Lockhart Scholarship Screening Co	ommittee
Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, sch	ools attended, and dates):
<ul> <li>1975 – 1978 – London University, United Kingdom</li> <li>Completed two (2) years of Law School, LLB degree</li> <li>Certified IATA Instructor</li> </ul>	е

### **DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY:**

Name:Cassandra P. Simon	Position:Director
	Age:51 years
Mailing Address:Cane Drive , Jeffrey's Estate , Pot	ters, Antigua
Telephone No. 720-5155	
List jobs held during past five years (include names of en	mployers and dates of employment).
- Principal- Accounting Solutions- 1999 to present	
Give brief description of <u>current</u> responsibilities	
Principal- Accounting Solutions	and Discosial Advisors Designation and Individuals
Audit, Accounting, Tax, Payroll, Software Installation, Staff Training	3 and Financial Advisor to Businesses and Individuals
Director of the ACB Board	
Iember of the following Board Sub-Committees: - Credit Committee	
- Audit & Risk Management Committee	
- Technology Committee	
Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, sch	ools attended, and dates):
B.SC (Hons) Accounting 1991 –UWI, Cave Hill	
ACCA, 1997 – Association of Certified Chartered Acco	untants;
Diploma, Computer Repair & networking 2001-Antigu	ıa & Barbuda Institute of Information Technology

#### **DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY:**

Name:Adekunle O. Osoba	Position:Director
	Age:35 years
Mailing Address:P.O. Box Hammerfield ,Off All S Telephone No. 720-2786	Saints Road, St. John's, Antigua
List jobs held during past five years (include names of e	mployers and dates of employment).
Citizenship by Investment Unit- August 23, 2013 to p  - Compliance and Due Diligence related exercises and	<u>-</u>
-Trium Bank & Trust Ltd January 2012 to Novem Compliance Officer	ber 2012 – Senior Manager Risk and
-ABI Holdings Ltd- October 2011 to December 2011	- October 2011 to December 2011

Give brief description of current responsibilities

#### **Director of the ACB Board**

Member of the following Board Sub-Committees:

- Credit Committee
- Human Resources & Compensation Committee
- Marketing & Public Relation/ AGM Editorial Committee
- Investment Committee

Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):

**Certified professional Anti-Money Laundering (CP/AML)** April 2016 –Florida International Bankers Association (FIBA), Inc. in Partnership with Florida International University;

**Certificate in Financial Planning-** August 2009 – Florida State University;

**Anti-**Money laundering Certified Associate (AML/CA) –January 2009–Florida International Bankers Association (FIBA), Inc. in Partnership with Florida International University;

**Bachelor of Commerce**- May 2006- Saint Mary's University, Halifax Nova Scotia, major: Finance Accredited Director Certification – Institute of Chartered Secretaries Canada (ICSA) – 2018

### **APPENDIX 1 - BIOGRAPHICAL DATA FORMS**

### **DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY:**

Name: _C. Davidson Charles	Position:Director
	Age:54 years
Mailing Address: St. Clair's Heights, P.O. Box 370	01,
St. John's, Antigua _	
Telephone No.: 480-4104(w)/ 464-7115(m)	
List jobs held during past five years (include names of	employers and dates of employment).
-General Manager / Director- at Hutchinson Antigua	a – April 2016 to present;
-Managing Director – Cable & Wireless Lee wards, B	BVI and TCI between 2010 and 2012.
<ul> <li>General Manager Antigua -2002 through 20</li> </ul>	015.
<ul> <li>General Manager of Antigua only 2003 – 20</li> </ul>	15
-Chief Financial Officer- C& W Leewards Area and B	U VP Finance 2000 to 2002;
-Division Manager Accounting & Finance –C&W An	<b>tigua</b> – 1995 to 2015;
-Management Accountant –C&W Antigua – 1994 to	1995;
-Audit Experience – at Price Waterhouse/ KPMG Pea	at Marwick as an <b>Owner of Audit Practice</b> of CD Charles
Chartered Accountants – 1994 to present;	
-Manager- at Price Waterhouse – 1990 to 1994;	
<ul> <li>Assistant Manager -1989 to 1990</li> </ul>	
• Senior Accountant -1988 to 1989	
-Senior Accountant - at Peat Marwick – 1987 to 198	8;
<ul> <li>Staff Accountant -1984 t 1987</li> </ul>	

### Give brief description of **<u>current</u>** responsibilities

### -General Manger / Director at Hutchinson Antigua

• Oversee the daily operations;

### -Owner and manage audit practice at CD Charles Chartered Accountants

- auditing for private companies , public and non-profit organisations to statutory authority;
- auditing and business advisory role including companies involved in wide range industries;
- preparation of financial forecast ,cash flow projects, assistance to clients in establishing accounting policies ,preparation of corporate tax returns, tax planning and consultation and preparation of annual returns.

#### -Directorships

- Director Eastern Caribbean Amalgamated Bank –Octo 2015 to present;
- Director Antigua Lions Club –July 2016 to present.

### Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):

-Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants -CA

Institute of Chartered accountants of Eastern Caribbean (ICAEC)-CA -1986

Dual Degree of St. Mary's University – Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada

- Bachelor of Commerce, B.Comm-Major in Accounting- St. Mary's University 1984;
- Bachelor of Arts ,BA -Major in Economics -1984

Accredited Director Certification - Institute of Chartered Secretaries Canada (ICSA) - 2008

### **APPENDIX 1(a) -BIOGRAPHICAL DATA FORMS**

### EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND OTHER KEY PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY

Name: Peter N. Ash	Position: <u>Acting -General ManagerAntigua Commer</u> cial Bank - <u>July 13, 2018 to September 30, 2018</u>
	Age: _54 years
Mailing Address:	Friars Hill Road, St. John's ,Antigua
Telephone No.:	(268) 481-4311/764-4315
•	past five years (including names of employers and dates of employment).  n of <u>current</u> responsibilities.
Manager, ACB Mort	gage and Trust Company Limited- June 2006 to present (substantive position)
0 11	ort to the Board of Directors by spearheading the planning and establishing of the
-	the Company to ensure the profitable and effective management, control and/or
<u> </u>	of the Company; Responsible for the operations of the Company.
Education (degrees of	r other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):
Bachelor's in Accoun	nting – State University,
Diploma in Internatio	onal Trust Management (ITM), TEP
Also a Director of the	e company [ ] Yes [ X ] No
f retained on a part t	ime basis, indicate amount of time to be spent dealing with company matters:
Not Applicable	and case, measure and or onic to be spent dealing with company matters.
Use additional sheets	s if necessary.

### EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND OTHER KEY PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY

Name: <u>Joyanne Byers</u> Position: <u>Finance &amp; Accounting Executive</u>
Age:38 years
Mailing Address: Gunthropes, P.O. Box W844,St.Peters,Antigua
Telephone No.: (268) 764-0060
(200) 101 000
List jobs held during past five years (including names of employers and dates of employment).
Give brief description of <u>current</u> responsibilities.
Finance & Accounting Executive – Antigua Commercial Bank – 2009 to present
To provide strong support to the General Manager in the provision of accurate and comprehensive
financial accounts and management reports, profitable and effective cash management and the overall
efficient administration of the Finance, Accounting and Customer Support operation.
Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):
Antigua Girls' High School – 1992 to 1997
Antigua State College – 1997-1999
BSc in Accounting – University of the West Indies, Cave Hill Campus – 1999 – 2002
Certified Public Accountant –July 2013
Also a Director of the company [ ] Yes [ X ] No
If retained on a part time basis, indicate amount of time to be spent dealing with company matters:
Not Applicable
Use additional sheets if necessary.

### EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND OTHER KEY PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY

Name: Rhodette F.C. Paige Position: Legal Counsel / Corporate Secretary
Age:37 years  Mailing Address:#2 Belmont Estate ,St. John's ,Antigua
Telephone No.: (268) 481-4330 /764-4330  List inha held during root five years (including names of ampleyors and dates of ampleyment)
List jobs held during past five years (including names of employers and dates of employment).  Give brief description of <u>current</u> responsibilities.
Legal Counsel/ Corporate Secretary at Antigua Commercial Bank- October, 2008 to present
- providing legal and secretarial support to the Board of Directors and Management;
- Manager of the Legal/ Secretariat Department
Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):
- Bachelor of Laws with First Class Honors- University of the West Indies, Cave Hill Campus, Barbados (1999 to 2002)
- Legal Education Certificate of Merit- Norman Manley Law School, Jamaica (2004 to 2006)
- Accredited Director Certification – Institute of Chartered Secretaries Canada (ICSA) - 2010
Also a Director of the company [ ] Yes [ X ] No
If retained on a part time basis, indicate amount of time to be spent dealing with company matters:
Not Applicable

### EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND OTHER KEY PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY

Position: Chief Internal Auditor

	Age:48 years
Mailing Address:	American Road ,St. John's ,Antigua
Telephone No.:	(268) 481-4233/764-4233
•	g past five years (including names of employers and dates of employment). on of <b>current</b> responsibilities.
hief Internal Audito ollows:	or at Antigua Commercial Bank- August 2006 to present. Responsibilities are as
<ul> <li>Manage the</li> </ul>	Internal Audit Department for the ACB Group.
controls for	d provide assurance on the adequacy and application of the system of internal the operations within the ACB Group. Ensuring that proper systems, procedures and strols are in place and followed.
ensuring co	nmendations and offer advice on how to minimize and manage risk as well as impliance with systems, policies and relevant regulations with a view to improving a performance.
<ul> <li>Conduct in</li> </ul>	vestigations when required.
Ensuring th	at relevant training is provided to the Internal Audit staff.

Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):

### November 2011 - The Chartered Institute of Bankers in Scotland

• Certified International Risk Manager (CIRM)

Name: Austen S. Gittens

March 2009 - Florida International Bankers Association & Florida International University

• Anti-Money Laundering Certification (AML/CA)

### **July 2001 – University of Manchester, Great Britain**

• Master of Business Administration (MBA), Finance

### May 1993 - Barry University, Miami, Florida

- Bachelor of Science (BSc), Finance & Economics (Major)
- Associates Degree (ASc), Computer Science

Also a Director of the company	[ ] Yes	[ X ] No		
If retained on a part time basis, indicate amount of time to be spent dealing with company matters:				
Not Applicable				

### EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND OTHER KEY PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY

Name: M. A	rlene R. Edwards Position: Manager- Corporate Banking		
	Age: _59 years		
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 3292,St.John's ,Antigua			
Telephone No.:	(268) 481-4160 / 764- 0062		
List jobs held during past five years (including names of employers and dates of employment). Give brief description of <b>current</b> responsibilities.			

Manager – Corporate Banking Antigua Commercial Bank - December 2016 to present - Direct oversight of Corporate Banking as well as management of the three (3) Corporate Banking staff

Manager- Private & Corporate Banking- December, 2010 to 2016- operations- Village Walk Branch

2012 July	International Finance Corporation
	Certificate of Participation – Risk Management and Corporate
	Governance
2010 December	Chartered Institute of Bankers Scotland
	<ul> <li>Certified Credit Professional (CCP)</li> </ul>
2007 June	Caribbean Association of Indigenous Banks
	<ul> <li>Certificate of Participation – Improving Small &amp; Medium Sized (SMEs)</li> <li>Enterprises</li> </ul>
2006 November	Caribbean Integrated Financial Services Limited
	Certificate of Participation – Outstanding participation in Effective
	Lending Techniques – Commercial Loans

2003 October	University of The West Indies, Cave Hill, Barbados  MBA, General Management
2001 November	Florida Atlantic University  Certificate of Achievement – Debt Collection & Customer service techniques
1999 October	University of The West Indies, Cave Hill, Barbados <ul><li>Diploma in Management</li></ul>

Also a Director of the company [ ] Yes [ X ] No

If retained on a part time basis, indicate amount of time to be spent dealing with company matters:

Not Applicable

### EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND OTHER KEY PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY

Name: Helen J. Looby	Position: Acting Manager- ACB Mortgage & Trust
_	Company Limited - July 13, 2018 to September 30, 2018
	Age: 54 years
Mailing Address:	Pares Village ,Antigua
Telephone No.: (26	8) 764-4312/481-4312
	st five years (including names of employers and dates of employment).  f <u>current</u> responsibilities.
Operations & Accounting (substantive position)	ng Officer (ACB Mortgage & Trust Company Limited) May 2011 to present
All Operations and Acc	counting related duties
Education (degrees or ot	ther academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):
Antigua State College -	- Diploma 1984
UWI – Executive Diplo	oma in Management Studies 2003
Also a Director of the co	ompany [ ] Yes [ X ] No
If retained on a part time	e basis, indicate amount of time to be spent dealing with company matters:
Not Applicable	
Use additional sheets if	necessary.

## EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND KEY PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY

Name: Maria Abra	aham Position: <u>Audit Officer</u>
	Age:48 years
Mailing Address:	Villa Area, St. John's ,Antigua
Telephone No.:	(268) 481-4251
•	ng past five years (including names of employers and dates of employment). ion of <b>current</b> responsibilities.
Audit Officer – Antig	nua Commercial Bank – January 2010 to present
<ul> <li>Assists with</li> <li>Assists with</li> <li>Make sound</li> <li>Work close</li> <li>Supervises</li> </ul>	licies and procedures for compliance with Anti-Money Laundering the the management of the department's workflow the accurate and timely preparation of reports to the Board derecommendation to reduce risk, improve controls and operations rely with External Auditors, and Management providing assistance as required 3 staff auditors commending and conducting training for staff
Education (degrees	or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):
<ul><li>▶ BA – Univo</li><li>▶ MBA in Ac</li></ul>	ersity of the Virgin Islands – 1994-1998 ecounting – Bowling Green State University – 2002-2003 atternal Auditor – Institute of Internal Auditors - 2008
	the company [ ] Yes [ X ] No
	t time basis, indicate amount of time to be spent dealing with company matters:
Not Applicable	

## EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND OTHER KEY PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY

Name: Sidlow Frank	Position: Manager - Information Systems
	Age:43 years
Mailing Address:P.O. Box 3	650 , Herbert's Estate, St. John's, Antigua
Telephone No.: (268)764-4371 /720-	7810
List jobs held during past five years (in Give brief description of current respo	cluding names of employers and dates of employment).
Manager - Information Systems Network Administrator/LAN Analyst - responsible for communications and to	Antigua Commercial Bank June 2016 to Present Antigua Commercial Bank January 2006 to May 2016 technology systems and projects; network and systems support
Education (degrees or other academic q	qualifications, schools attended, and dates):
BSc Computer Information Systems - A	Andrews University Berrien Springs, MI (1998 – 2002)
1 7 2	] Yes [x] No
If retained on a part time basis, indicate  Not Applicable	e amount of time to be spent dealing with company matters:
Use additional sheets if necessary.	

#### EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND OTHER KEY PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY

Name: <u>Heidi Weste</u>	Position: Manager- Retail Lending & Recoveries		
	Age: <u>38</u>		
Mailing Address:	P.O. Box W1762, Scott's Hill, St. John's, Antigua		
Telephone No.	268-481-4271/268-764-7401		

List jobs held during past five years (including names of employers and dates of employment). Give brief description of **current** responsibilities.

#### Experience

#### Manager- Retail Lending & Recoveries

August 2018-Present Antigua Commercial Bank

Thames & St. Mary's Streets, St. John's, Antigua

- •To provide strong support to the Senior Manager Credit by managing the Consumer Lending, Securities and Maintenance and Recoveries Units profitably and effectively
- Ensures that Consumer Lending, Securities and Maintenance and Recoveries Units targets set with respect to Business development loans, deposits, fees, other services and non-performing loans and interest are met, with any negative variance not exceeding 10%.
- •Ensures that the Consumer Lending, Securities and Maintenance and Recoveries Units portfolios are profitably managed with the department's overall portfolio delinquency no greater than 5% of portfolio value/number of accounts and that penalties accrued on the transfer of accounts to Recoveries i.e. 20% of Loan Value, do not exceed \$ value set i.e. 1 % of Total Portfolio Value.
- •Ensures that all delinquent accounts are thoroughly and comprehensively managed and that effective recovery strategies and individual work-out plans are developed and implemented in a timely and decisive manner.
- •Assists in developing and implementing new policies/procedures to control delinquency and regularize accounts in identifying and closing training gaps in lending personnel

April 2013- July 2018

#### **Corporate Account Executive**

Antigua Commercial Bank

Thames & St. Mary's Streets, St. John's, Antigua

- •To provide strong support to the Manager- Corporate Banking by managing and growing a complex portfolio of Corporate and Commercial accounts profitably and effectively
- •Ensures that individual targets set with respect to Business development are met or exceeded, with any negative variance not exceeding 10%
- •Ensures that portfolio delinquency is no greater than 5% of portfolio value or the number of accounts
- •Reviews a minimum of 80% of portfolio accounts promptly at least on an annual basis, updating information and ensuring security exists and is properly in place to ensure accurate risk assessment and rating etc.
- •Develops relationship banking with all commercial and high net worth clients by acting as the prime liaison between customers and the Bank, addressing all financial needs and concerns etc.

Education (degrees of	or other academic	qualifications,	schools attended,	and dates):

August 2011

Certified Risk and Compliance Management Professional (CRCMP)
International Association of Risk and Compliance Professionals

May 2011

Credit Analysis and Lending
Eastern Caribbean Institute of Banking & Financial Services

September 2010

Professional in Human Resources (PHR)
HR Certification Institute

August 2007- June 2008

Master of Business Administration, GPA 3.83
Inter American University of Puerto Rico, San Juan PR

August 2004- May 2007

Bachelor Degree in Psychology (Magna Cum Laude)
University of the Virgin Islands

#2 John Brewer's Bay, St. Thomas 00802

Also a Director of the company [ ] Yes [x ] No

If retained on a part time basis, indicate amount of time to be spent dealing with company matters:

## EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND OTHER KEY PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY

Name: Jonathan Li	indsay Position: Manager- Customer Relations and Service	
	<u>Ouality</u>	
	Age: _47 years	
Mailing Address:	Cedar Hill, P.O. Box 3456, St. John's ,Antigua	
Telephone No.:	(268) 481-4205 /764-4205	
•	ng past five years (including names of employers and dates of employment). ion of <u>current</u> responsibilities.	
Manager – Customer l	Relations and Service Quality at Antigua Commercial Bank – June 2007 to present	
Duties:		
<ul><li>operations,</li><li>Also project</li><li>Processing</li></ul>	f Customer Relations operations for the ACB Head Office which includes treasury remote agencies, Debit Card, new accounts, wire transfers and night deposit activity. et manager for several projects, such as the installation of the Alchemy Payment Suite which handles automation of wire transfers and drafts, ECACH project installation of two ATMs at remote locations	
Education (degrees	or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):	•
Master of Science (	(MS) – Management - University of Maryland Eastern Shore 1993 - 1995	
Bachelor of Science	te (BS) - Accounting - University of Maryland Eastern Shore 1989 - 1993	
St. Joseph's Acader	my 1982 - 1988	
	the company [ ] Yes [ X ] No	
	t time basis, indicate amount of time to be spent dealing with company matters:	
Not Applicable		

## EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND OTHER KEY PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY

Name: Sharon Nathaniel	Position: Corporate Accounts Executive
	Age:52 years
Mailing Address: Mount Pleasant, S	t. John's ,Antigua
Telephone No.: (268) 464-4181 /481-4	195
List jobs held during past five years (includi Give brief description of <b>current</b> responsibi	ing names of employers and dates of employment).
Antigua Commercial Bank - Corporate Acc	counts Executive - July 2010 to Present
situations are identified and timely a recommendations for action; - Ensures that departmental targets se services – are not exceeded;	via credit reports and other means to ensure that deteriorating action taken to correct them; making sound t with respect to Business development - loans, fees, other pplicants, analyses financial data, visits premises, confirm
Education (degrees or other academic qualificat	tions, schools attended, and dates):
- The University of the West Indies -	ers in Business Administration – Finance (2009) Diploma in Management (Distinction) (2001) Administrative (Professional) Secretaries Certificate  king Certificate (1999)
Also a Director of the company [ ] Ye	es [X]No
If retained on a part time basis, indicate amo	ount of time to be spent dealing with company matters:
Not Applicable	

## EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND OTHER KEY PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY

Name: Seth Burton	Position: <u>Marketing &amp; Public Relations Executive</u>
	Age: _50 years
Mailing Address:	Liberta Village, P.O. Box 1999, Antigua
<b></b>	
Telephone No.:	(268) 464-4290/481-4290
•	g past five years (including names of employers and dates of employment). on of <b>current</b> responsibilities.
Marketing & Publ	lic Relations Executive- Antigua Commercial Bank -August, 2015 to present
<ul> <li>responsible</li> </ul>	for implementing the Group's marketing and public relations strategies
• Directed a recognition	Manager, National Park Authority – November 2010 to July 2015  ll human resources functions including training and development, employee, policy, benefits. Planned and monitored all Public Relation communication Support.
Education (degrees	or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):
	rts –Communications Management, University of Alabama at Birmingham, USA – 004 to December 17, 2005.
- Bachelor of	Business Administration, Andrews University ,1986 –August 1990
Also a Director of th	ne company [ ] Yes [ X ] No
If retained on a part	time basis, indicate amount of time to be spent dealing with company matters:
Not Applicable	

## EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND OTHER KEY PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY

Name: Sherene Bird	Position: <u>Human Resources Executive</u>
	Age:51 years
Mailing Address:	Friar's Hill, P.O. Box 2735, St. John's ,Antigua
Telephone No.: (26)	8) 464-4240/481-4240
	st five years (including names of employers and dates of employment).  f <u>current</u> responsibilities.
<ul> <li>manages the</li> </ul>	ces Executive- Antigua Commercial Bank - August, 2015 to present  HR Department and is mainly responsible for dealing with HR and premises s for the Group
_	development Manager- Sandals Grande Resort – 2001 to July 2015 deliver training programs; supervise internship Programs and Hospitality grams
Education (degrees or ot	ther academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):
MSc -Research and Dev	velopment Studies –University of the West Indies Jamaica
BSc-Government –Univ	versity of the West Indies –St. Augustine
Also a Director of the co	ompany [ ] Yes [ X ] No
If retained on a part time	e basis, indicate amount of time to be spent dealing with company matters:
Not Applicable	
Use additional sheets if	necessary.

## EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND OTHER KEY PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY

Name: <u>Hermine Thomas</u> Position: <u>Manager – Risk &amp; Compliance</u>
Age: 38 years
Mailing Address: Carlisle Estate, St. Georges, Antigua
Telephone No.: 1-268-464-4250
List jobs held during past five years (including names of employers and dates of employment).  Give brief description of <b>current</b> responsibilities.
<ol> <li>Manager-Risk and Compliance at Antigua Commercial bank (01 July 2016 to Present) – Head of Risk and Compliance Department.         Develop and implement a comprehensive risk management programme, to identify, measure, monitor and make recommendations for the control of all material risks faced by the ACB Group.     </li> <li>Financial Risk Analyst (2015-2016) – East Caribbean Financial Holding Company Ltd.</li> <li>Banking Officer/Portfolio Manager (2014-2015) – Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB)</li> <li>Examiner (2011-2014) – ECCB</li> <li>Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):</li> </ol>
Financial Risk Manager (FRM, Level 1) – Global Associate of Risk Professionals, (2015 to present)  M.Sc Banking and Finance – UWI, 2010  B.Sc Management Studies – UWI, 2008  Certificate in Business Administration – UWI, 2003  CXC Certificate – St. Joseph's Convent, 1993-1998
Also a Director of the company [ ] Yes [X] No
If retained on a part time basis, indicate amount of time to be spent dealing with company matters:
Not Applicable
Use additional sheets if necessary.

#### EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND OTHER KEY PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY

Name: Vaughn Joseph Position: Finance & Accounting Officer

Age: 48 years

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 3406, St. John's, Antigua

Telephone No.: 481-4241/764-4241

# Finance & Accounting Officer – Antigua Commercial Bank – June 2016 to present Current responsibilities:

Provides strong support to the Finance & Accounting Executive in the provision of accurate
and comprehensive financial accounts and management reports, profitable and effective cash
management, and the overall efficient administration of the Finance, Accounting & Customer
Support operation in accordance with the Bank's strategy, policies and relevant ECCB
guidelines.

Ansbacher Antigua Limited - Head of Financial Accounting & Deputy Operations Manager – Nov. 2015 to March 2016 (Ansbacher Antigua Ltd. assumed ownership of PKB PrivatBank Ltd in October 2015)

**PKB Private bank Ltd: - Head of Financial Accounting & Deputy Operations Manager** – Sept. 1996 to October, 2015

- Responsible for producing & later supervising the production of the financial statements
- Produced financial reports on a quarterly basis to the Financial Services Regulatory Commission

Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):

B.A. Accounting - University of the Virgin Islands - 1994			
Antigua Grammar School - 1981-1986			
Also a Director of the company	[ ] Yes	[☑] No	
If retained on a part time basis, indicate amount of time to be spent dealing with company matters:  Not Applicable			

#### **EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND OTHER KEY PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY**

Name: Collin Roderick Maynard Position: Compliance Specialist

Age: 58 years

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1809, St. John's, Antigua

Telephone No Home- 426 -1242, Personal Mobile – 464 -1307

#### • **Employment**

Mr. Maynard commenced employment with Antigua Commercial Bank in August 1979.

#### • Positions held from July 2007 to the present

Compliance Assistant (Compliance Department) from July 2007 to December 2015. Compliance Specialist - Acting (Compliance Department) from January 2016 to November 2016.

Compliance Specialist (Risk Management& Compliance Department) from December 2016 to present .

The above positions relate to Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and the Countering Financing of Terrorism (CFT), AML/CFT.

#### • Brief description of current responsibilities

The main objective of the position is to support the Compliance function by designating, developing, and maintaining an effective Compliance Programme, monitoring regularly to ensure that the requisite Anti-Money Laundering policies and procedures are formulated, implemented, and adhered to by staff at all levels and to assist in ensuring that the Bank's overall policies are followed in accordance with the ECCB guidelines and ACB's objectives.

Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):

- Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (ACFE). The scheduled examination date is the fourth quarter of 2017.
- ❖ Attended a two-day conference held in Antigua and titled Antigua & Barbuda Compliance Officers Forum, from November 23 and 24, 2016 facilitated by the Office of National Drug & Money Laundering Control Policy (ONDCP).
- ❖ Attained the Anti-Money Laundering certification − Certified Anti-Money Laundering & Financial Crimes Prevention (CAMLFC) from the Anti-Money Laundering & Financial Crimes Institute in September 2016. The examination was conducted in Antigua.
- \* Attended the Florida International Bankers Association (FIBA) AML conference in February 2013 in Florida, USA.
- ❖ Attended the 3<sup>rd</sup> Annual (ACAMS) AML/Fraud Prevention Conference August 15 to 16, 2011 facilitated by M&K Consulting, held at Sandals Resort, St. John's Antigua.
- ❖ Attained the Anti-Money Laundering certification − Certified Anti-Money Launder Specialist (CAMS) in February 2011 from the Association of Certified Anti-Money Laundering Specialist (ACAMS). The examination was conducted in Puerto Rico.

If retained on a part time basis, indicate amount of time to be spent dealing with company matters:

Not Applicable

## EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND OTHER KEY PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY

Name: Alan Byron Scholl Position: Project Manager
Tobloom <u>Frogress Front Serior</u>
Age: 51 years
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2397, Sunset Lane ,Mc Kinnon's ,John's, Antigua
Telephone No.: off 481-4378 /mob 464-1350/ h 561-4026
List jobs held during past five years (including names of employers and dates of employment).  Give brief description of <b>current</b> responsibilities.
Antigua Commercial Bank- Project Manager –March 1, 2017 to present
LIAT (1974 Ltd-January 6, 2014 to February 24, 2017- Network Administrator
LIME/CW Jan 2009 to October 31, 2013- Regional Project Manager
Responsible for ensuring the Bank's projects are managed within time and budget and that process adhere to acceptable project management methodologies such as PRINCE2 or PMI.
Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):
Bachelor of Science Degree-Computer Engineering –Florida Institute of Technology graduated June 1990 PRINCE2 Foundation –November 2013
Also a Director of the company [ ] Yes [☑] No
If retained on a part time basis, indicate amount of time to be spent dealing with company matters:
Not Applicable

#### EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND OTHER KEY PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY

Name: LOIS TEAGUE Position: ASSISTANT MANAGER – CUSTOMER

#### **RELATIONS & SERVICE QUALITY**

Age: 48 YEARS

Mailing Address: CROSBIES, ST. JOHN'S, ANTIGUA

Telephone No.: (268) 461-4197/464-4197

List jobs held during past five years (including names of employers and dates of employment). Give brief description of **current** responsibilities.

- ASSISTANT MANAGER- CUSTOMER RELATIONS & SERVICE QUALITY- December, 2016 to present
  - 1. TO MANAGE ALL ASPECTS OF RETAIL BANKING AT THE VILLAGE WALK BRANCH;
  - 2. TO BE THE "BANKER" OF THE BUSINESS PROCESS RE-ENGINEERING TEAM-RESPONSIBLE FOR REVIEWING ALL CURRENT PROCESSES TO IMPROVE OVERALL EFFICIENCY.
- CUSTOMER SERVICE SUPERVISOR ANTIGUA COMMERCIAL BANK- 2007 TO 2016 Teller Supervisor

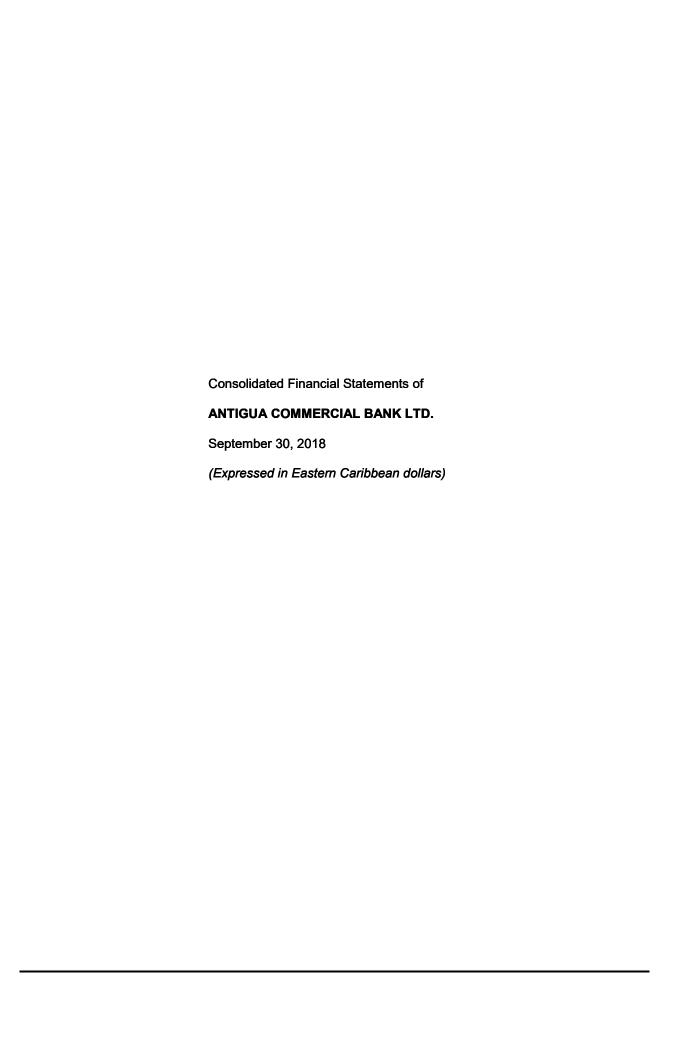
Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):

POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN BANKING & FINANCIAL SERVICES FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER. ENGLAND.

Also a Director of the company [ ] Yes [X] No

If retained on a part time basis, indicate amount of time to be spent dealing with company matters:

#### **NOT APPLICABLE**



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KPMG 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, ABI Financial Centre 156 Redcliffe Street P.O. Box W388 St. John's Antigua

Telephone (268) 562-9172 Email: <u>ecinfo@kpmq.aq</u>

#### **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

To the Shareholders of Antigua Commercial Bank Ltd.

#### Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Antigua Commercial Bank Ltd. and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at September 30, 2018, the consolidated statements of income, profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at September 30, 2018, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

#### **Basis for Opinion**

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

#### Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Annual Report 2018, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated 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.



#### **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (cont'd)**

#### To the Shareholders of Antigua Commercial Bank Ltd.

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

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

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

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

#### Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit
  procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of
  expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



#### **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (cont'd)**

To the Shareholders of Antigua Commercial Bank Ltd.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (cont'd)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the
  entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated
  financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance
  of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

Chartered Accountants December 7, 2018

Antigua and Barbuda

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at September 30, 2018 with comparative figures for 2017

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)			
	Notes	2018	2017
Assets			
Cash and balances with the Central Bank	8	\$ 214,760,039	238,303,738
Due from other banks	9	71,838,547	49,740,690
Treasury bills	10	90,223,743	96,728,323
Statutory deposit	11	5,874,812	5,845,549
oans and advances	12	659,077,207	649,685,295
Other assets	13	22,221,662	22,128,051
nvestment securities	14	113,625,445	65,887,957
Property and equipment	15	32,611,807	31,259,658
Pension asset	16	8,109,502	8,251,792
Total Assets		\$ 1,218,342,764	1,167,831,053
Liabilities and Equity			
Liabilities			
ncome tax payable	20	\$ 1,173,830	3,934,414
Deposits due to customers	17	972,880,583	938,846,249
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	18	18,620,392	17,585,201
Deferred tax liability	20	7,277,536	4,907,819
Total Liabilities		999,952,341	965,273,683
Equity			
Stated capital	22	36,000,000	36,000,000
Statutory reserve	23	23,459,372	20,768,281
Other reserves	24	58,623,186	39,577,518
Retained earnings		100,307,865	106,211,571
Total Equity		218,390,423	202,557,370
Total Liabilities and Equity		\$ 1.218.342.764	1,167,831,053

Approved for issue by the Board of Directors on December 7, 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

Maclaum Chairman

Director

Consolidated Statement of Income

For the year ended September 30, 2018 with comparative figures for 2017

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)				
	<u>Notes</u>		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Interest income				
Income from loans and advances		\$	44,082,198	45,936,514
Income from deposits with other banks and investments			9,244,418	<u>8,765,636</u>
			53,326,616	54,702,150
Interest expense				
Savings accounts			10,439,998	9,735,433
Time deposits and current accounts			6,287,052	6,763,488
Investment expenses			30,224	36,520
invosition expenses			50,224	<u> </u>
			<u>16,757,274</u>	<u> 16,535,441</u>
Net interest income			36,569,342	38,166,709
				, ,
Other operating income	25		<u>14,518,845</u>	11,927,790
Total income			51,088,187	50,094,499
Operating expenses				
General and administrative expenses	27		24,662,335	22,726,094
Depreciation	15		1,995,345	2,183,116
Directors' fees and expenses	21		999,304	906,933
Provision for/(recovery of) loan impairment	12		190,880	(1,462,484)
Provision for impairment of investments	14		190,880 118,699	(1,462,464) <u>789,822</u>
Provision for impairment of investments	14		110,099	109,022
			27,966,563	<u>25,143,481</u>
Profit before tax			23,121,624	24,951,018
Taxation				
Current tax expense			1,075,173	3,955,873
Deferred tax expense			2,329,293	<u>732,677</u>
	20		3,404,466	4,688,550
Profit for the year		\$	<u> 19,717,158</u>	20,262,468
		Ψ		
Earnings per share	26	\$	1.97	2.03

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended September 30, 2018 with comparative figures for 2017

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)			
	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Profit for the year		\$ <u>19,717,158</u>	20,262,468
Other comprehensive income: Items net of tax that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss in the future:			
Increase/(decrease) in fair value of investment securities net of taxes of \$211,293 (2017: \$3,333)	, 24	628,502 628,502	<u>(5,000)</u> <u>(5,000)</u>
Items net of tax that will never be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Actuarial loss for the year, net of taxes of \$170,869 (2017: \$44,215)	16	(512,607)	(132,648)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		115,895	(137,648)
Total comprehensive income for the year		\$ 19,833,053	20,124,820

**Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows** 

For the year ended September 30, 2018 with comparative figures for 2017

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)				
	Notes		<u>2018</u>	2017
Cash flows from operating activities	<u> </u>		<u>=0.10</u>	<u> </u>
Profit for the year		\$	19,717,158	20,262,468
Items not affecting cash:		•	10,7 11,100	20,202, 100
Provision for/(recovery of) loan impairment	12		190,880	(1,462,484)
Provision for impairment of investment securities	14		118,699	789,822
Depreciation	15		1,995,345	2,183,116
Pension income	16		(156,679)	(139,244)
Interest income	10		(53,326,616)	(54,702,150)
Interest income Interest expense			16,757,275	16,535,441
Tax expense			3,404,466	4,688,550
rax expense			3,404,400	4,000,000
Cash flows used in operating activities before change	noe			
in operating assets and liabilities	yes		(11,299,472)	(11,844,481)
Change in statutory deposit			(29,263)	(81,035)
Change in other receivables and other assets			(3,009,381)	(5,652,990)
Change in loans and advances			(9,337,375)	(17,617,293)
Change in deposits due to customers			33,343,196	1,942,399
Change in other liabilities and accrued expenses			<u>1,035,191</u>	<u>2,354,282</u>
Cash flows from/(used in) operating activities before	e interest,			(00.000.110)
taxes and pension contributions			10,702,896	(30,899,118)
Interest received			52,777,444	54,028,854
Interest paid			(16,066,137)	(16,668,091)
Taxes paid			(3,835,757)	(5,546,518)
Pension contributions paid			<u>(384,505)</u>	<u>(366,729)</u>
Net cash flows provided by operating activities			43,193,941	548,398
net cash hows provided by operating activities			<del>40, 180,84 1</del>	<del></del>
Cash flows from investing activities				
Redemption of investment securities			5,903,908	35,159,009
Purchase of short-term investments			(65,477,912)	(29,160,972)
	15			
Purchase of property and equipment	ıə		(3,347,494)	(2,762,975)
Purchase of investment securities			<u>(13,941,022)</u>	
Net cash flows (used in)/provided by investing activ	ities		(76,862,520)	3,235,062
,			<del>()</del>	
Cash flows from financing activities				
Dividends paid	19		(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)
Divisional para	.0		(1,000,000)	<u>(1,000,000</u> )
Net cash flows used in financing activities			(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)
-			- <del></del>	
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents			(37,668,579)	(216,540)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year			<u>263,770,531</u>	263,987,071
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	28	\$	226,101,952	263,770,531
•		•		<del></del>

The notes on pages 10 to 82 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended September 30, 2018 with comparative figures for 2017

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

	<u>Notes</u>	Stated <u>capital</u>	Statutory reserve	Revaluation reserve: available for sale investments	Capital <u>reserve</u>	Revalation reserve: property	Pension reserve	Loan loss <u>reserve</u>	Retained earnings	<u>Total</u>
Balance, September 30, 2017 Profit for the year Other comprehensive income	<b>\$</b>	36,000,000 - -	20,768,281 - -	2,107,502 - 628,502	7,461,949 - 	5,317,922 - -	8,251,792 - -	16,438,353 	106,211,571 19,717,158 (512,607)	202,557,370 19,717,158 115,895
Total comprehensive income	,			628,502					19,204,551	19,833,053
Transfer to reserve fund	23	-	2,691,091	-	-	=	=	-	(2,691,091)	-
Increase in reserve for loan loss	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,559,456	(18,559,456)	-
Decrease in pension reserve	24	-	-	-	-	-	(142,290)	-	142,290	-
Transactions with owners Dividends paid	19								(4,000,000)	_(4,000,000)
Balance, September 30, 2018	\$	<u>36,000,000</u>	23,459,372	2,736,004	<u>7,461,949</u>	5,317,922	8,109,502	34,997,809	100,307,865	218,390,423

The notes on pages 10 to 82 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (cont'd)

For the year ended September 30, 2018 with comparative figures for 2017

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

	<u>Notes</u>	Stated capital	Statutory reserve	Revaluation reserve: available for sale investments	Capital reserve	Revalation reserve: property	Pension <u>reserve</u>	Loan loss reserve	Retained earnings	<u>Total</u>
Balance, September 30, 2016	\$	36,000,000	18,013,557	2,112,502	7,461,949	5,317,922	7,922,682	14,028,439	95,575,499	186,432,550
Profit for the year Other comprehensive loss		<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	(5,000)	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	20,262,468 (132,648)	20,262,468 (137,648)
Total comprehensive income	,		<u> </u>	(5,000)					20,129,820	20,124,820
Transfer to reserve fund	23	-	2,754,724	-	-	-	-	-	(2,754,724)	-
Increase in reserve for loan loss	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,409,914	(2,409,914)	-
Increase in pension reserve	24	-	-	-	-	-	329,110	-	(329,110)	-
Transactions with owners Dividends paid	19		<del>-</del>	<del>-</del>		<del>-</del>			(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)
Balance, September 30, 2017	\$	36,000,000	20,768,281	2,107,502	7,461,949	5,317,922	8,251,792	16,438,353	106,211,571	202,557,370

The notes on pages 10 to 82 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

September 30, 2018

#### (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

#### 1. Nature of operations

The principal activity of Antigua Commercial Bank Ltd. and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), is the provision of commercial banking services. The Bank is licensed to carry on banking business in Antigua and Barbuda and is regulated by the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank in accordance with the Banking Act No. 10 of 2015 and the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank Act No. 10 of 1983.

#### 2. General information and statement of compliance with IFRS

Antigua Commercial Bank Ltd. the Group's ultimate parent company is a limited liability company incorporated on October 19, 1955 in Antigua and Barbuda and continued under the provisions of the Antigua Companies Act 1995. The Group's registered office is located at St. Mary's and Thames Streets, St. John's, Antigua.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

These consolidated financial statements were approved for issuance on December 7, 2018.

These consolidated financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except for availablefor-sale quoted securities and land and buildings which are stated at fair value, and pension asset, which is stated at the fair value of plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

#### 3. Changes in accounting policies

#### 3.1 Adoption of new or revised standards, amendments to standards and interpretations

The Group has adopted the following amendments to standards and new interpretations effective from October 1, 2017. Except as otherwise indicated, the adoption of these amendments to standards and interpretations did not have any significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

#### Effective January 1, 2017

- Amendments to IAS 7, Disclosure Initiative The amendments require disclosures that enable
  users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities,
  including both changes arising from cash flow and non-cash changes.
- Amendments to IAS 12, Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses The amendments clarify the accounting for deferred tax assets for unrealised losses on debt instruments measured at fair value.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2018

#### (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

#### 3. Changes in accounting policies (cont'd)

#### 3.2 Standards issued but not yet adopted

A number of new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after October 1, 2017. The Group has not early adopted the following new or amended standards in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

#### Effective January 1, 2018

#### IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

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

#### (i) IFRS 9 Implementation Strategy

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

The Group is in the process of completing a detailed impact assessment including most of the accounting analysis and has commenced work on the design and build of models, systems, processes and controls.

Given the nature of the Group's operations, this standard is expected to have a pervasive impact on the Group's financial statements. In particular, calculation of impairment of financial instruments on an expected credit loss basis is expected to result in a significant increase in the overall level of impairment allowances.

#### (ii) Classification - Financial assets

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

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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2018

#### (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

3. Changes in accounting policies (cont'd)

#### 3.2 Standards issued but not yet adopted (cont'd)

Effective January 1, 2018 (cont'd)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (cont'd)

(ii) Classification – Financial assets (cont'd)
A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

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

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

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

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

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

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

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

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

**September 30, 2018** 

#### (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

#### 3. Changes in accounting policies (cont'd)

#### 3.2 Standards issued but not yet adopted (cont'd)

Effective January 1, 2018 (cont'd)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (cont'd)

(ii) Classification – Financial assets (cont'd)

#### Preliminary impact assessment

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

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

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

#### (iii) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

No impairment loss will be recognised on equity investments.

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

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

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

September 30, 2018

#### (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

#### 3. Changes in accounting policies (cont'd)

#### 3.2 Standards issued but not yet adopted (cont'd)

Effective January 1, 2018 (cont'd)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (cont'd)

#### (iii) Impairment of financial assets (cont'd)

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

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

#### Measurement of ECL

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

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

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

#### Preliminary impact assessment

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

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

September 30, 2018

#### (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

#### 3. Changes in accounting policies (cont'd)

#### 3.2 Standards issued but not yet adopted (cont'd)

Effective January 1, 2018 (cont'd)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (cont'd)

#### (iv) Classification - Financial liabilities

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

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

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

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

#### (v) Disclosures

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

#### (vi) Transition

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

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

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

September 30, 2018

#### (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

#### 3. Changes in accounting policies (cont'd)

#### 3.2 Standards issued but not yet adopted (cont'd)

Effective January 1, 2018 (cont'd)

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, replaces IAS 11, Construction Contracts, IAS 18, Revenue, IFRIC 13, Customer Loyalty Programmes, IFRIC 15, Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate, IFRIC 18, Transfer of Assets from Customers, and SIC-31, Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services. It does not apply to insurance contracts, financial instruments or lease contracts, which fall in the scope of other IFRSs. It also does not apply if two companies in the same line of business exchange non-monetary assets to facilitate sales to other parties.

The Group will apply a five-step model to determine when to recognise revenue, and at what amount. The model specifies that revenue should be recognised when (or as) an entity transfers control of goods or services to a customer at the amount to which the entity expects to be entitled. Depending on whether certain criteria are met, revenue is recognised at a point in time, when control of goods or services is transferred to the customer; or over time, in a manner that best reflects the entity's performance.

There will be new qualitative and quantitative disclosure requirements to describe the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers.

The new standard is to be applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted.

The Group is assessing the potential impact on its financial statements resulting from the application of IFRS 15.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Amendment)

Amendment to IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers' (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018) comprise clarifications of the guidance on identifying performance obligations, accounting for licences of intellectual property and the principal versus agent assessment (gross versus net revenue presentation). New and amended illustrative examples have been added for each of those areas of guidance. The IASB has also included additional practical expedients related to transition to the new revenue standard. It is expected that the adoption of this standard will not have a significant impact on the Group.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

September 30, 2018

#### (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

#### 3. Changes in accounting policies (cont'd)

#### 3.2 Standards issued but not yet adopted (cont'd)

#### Effective January 1, 2019

IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16, Leases, eliminates the current dual accounting model for lessees, which distinguishes between on-balance sheet finance leases and off-balance sheet operating leases. Instead, there is a single, on-balance sheet accounting model that is similar to current finance lease accounting. Companies will be required to bring all major leases on-balance sheet, recognising new assets and liabilities. The on-balance sheet liability will attract interest; the total lease expense will be higher in the early years of a lease even if a lease has fixed regular cash rentals. Optional lessee exemption will apply to short-term leases and for low-value items with a value of US\$5,000 or less.

Lessor accounting remains similar to current practice as the lessor will continue to classify leases as finance and operating leases. Finance lease accounting will be based on IAS 17 lease accounting, with recognition of net investment in lease comprising lease receivable and residual asset. Operating lease accounting will be based on IAS 17 operating lease accounting.

The Group is expected to adopt IFRS 16 from October 1, 2019 and is therefore assessing the impact that this standard will have on its 2020 financial statements.

Early adoption is permitted if IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, is also adopted.

The Group is assessing the potential impact on its financial statements resulting from the application of IFRS 16.

#### 4. Summary of significant accounting policies

#### 4.1 Overall considerations

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared using the significant accounting policies and measurement bases summarised below.

#### 4.2 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, non-mandatory deposits with the ECCB and other banks, treasury bills, and other short-term highly liquid instruments with original maturities of three months of less.

#### 4.3 Financial instruments

#### Recognition, initial measurement and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted for transaction costs. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities is described below. Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2018

#### (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

#### 4. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

#### 4.3 Financial instruments (cont'd)

#### Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition:

- · loans and receivables;
- · held-to-maturity (HTM) investments; and
- · available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets.

All financial assets are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date to identify whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described below.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within "interest income" and "interest expense", except for impairment of loans and advances which is presented separately in the statement of income.

#### (a) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Group's cash and cash equivalents, loans and advances, and some investment securities fall into this category of financial instruments.

#### (b) Held-to-maturity investments

HTM investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity other than loans and receivables. Investments are classified as HTM if the Group has the intention and ability to hold them until maturity. HTM investments are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The Group currently does not have investments designated into this category.

#### (c) Available-for-sale financial assets

AFS financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated to this category or do not qualify for inclusion in any of the other categories of financial assets. The Group's AFS financial assets include listed securities and debentures, and equity investments in various entities that are measured at cost less any impairment charges, where their fair value cannot currently be estimated reliably. Impairment charges are recognised in profit or loss.

All other AFS financial assets are measured at fair value. Gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and reported within the AFS reserve within equity, except for interest and dividend income, impairment losses and foreign exchange differences on monetary assets, which are recognised in profit or loss. When the asset is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss is reclassified from the equity reserve to profit or loss. Interest is calculated using the effective interest method and dividends are recognised in profit or loss under "other operating income".

AFS financial assets are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of it within 12 months of the end of the reporting period.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

September 30, 2018

#### (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

#### 4. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

#### 4.3 Financial instruments (cont'd)

#### Impairment of financial assets

#### (a) Assets carried at amortised cost

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

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

- (i) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- (ii) a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- the Group granting to the borrower, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- (iv) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
- (v) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
- (vi) observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the group, including:
  - adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the group; or
  - national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the portfolio.

The Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment.

Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not yet been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount is then reduced to the recoverable amount as at the reporting date. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. As a practical expedient, the Group may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

September 30, 2018

#### (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

#### 4. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

#### 4.3 Financial instruments (cont'd)

#### Impairment of financial assets (cont'd)

#### (a) Assets carried at amortised cost (cont'd)

The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralised financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

For the purposes of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics (i.e. on the basis of the Group's grading process that considers asset type, industry, geographical location, collateral type, past-due status and other relevant factors). Those characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such assets by being indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated.

Future cash flows in a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of the contractual cash flows of the assets in the group and historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not currently exist.

Estimates of changes in future cash flows for groups of assets should reflect and be directionally consistent with changes in related observable data from period to period (for example, changes in unemployment rates, property prices, payment status, or other factors indicative of changes in the probability of losses in the group and their magnitude).

The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Group to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

When a loan is uncollectible, it is written off against the related allowance for loan impairment. Such loans are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Impairment charges relating to loans and advances to banks and customers are classified in "loan impairment charges" whilst impairment charges relating to investment securities (loans and receivables categories) are classified in "provision for impairment of investment securities" in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance account. The amount of the reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

September 30, 2018

### (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

### 4. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

#### 4.3 Financial instruments (cont'd)

#### Impairment of financial assets (cont'd)

# (b) Assets classified as available-for-sale

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. In the case of equity investments classified as available- for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is objective evidence of impairment resulting in the recognition of an impairment loss.

If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss – is removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss on equity instruments are not reversed through operating profit within the statement of income. Any subsequent changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income.

If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available-for-sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through operating profit within the statement of income.

#### (c) Renegotiated loans

Loans that are either subject to collective impairment assessment or are individually significant and whose terms have been renegotiated are no longer considered to be past due, but are treated as new loans. In subsequent years, the asset is considered to be past due and disclosed only if renegotiated again.

# Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities include customers' deposits and other liabilities and accrued expenses. Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. All interest-related charges are included within "interest expense" in the statement of income.

### **Classes of financial instruments**

The Group classifies its financial instruments into classes that reflect the nature of the instrument and take into account the characteristics of those financial instruments. The classifications made can be seen in the table below:

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

**September 30, 2018** 

# (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

# 4. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

# 4.3 Financial instruments (cont'd)

# Classes of financial instruments (cont'd)

Due from banks and other financial institutions    Due from banks and other financial institutions			Deposits with the Central Bank					
Financial assets  Loans and receivables  Loans and receivables  Loans and advances to individuals  Loans and advances to corporate entities  Loans and advances to corporate entities  Loans and advances to government and statutory bodies  Investment securities  Available-for-sale financial assets  Loans and advances to governments  Available-for-sale financial assets  Loans and advances to governments  Debt instruments  Cuoted  Unquoted  Unquoted  Financial  Deposits due to customers					Correspondent bank accounts			
Financial assets  Loans and receivables  Financial assets  Loans and advances to customers  Loans and advances to customers  Loans and advances to corporate entities  Demand Loans  Non-performing loans and advances  Non-performing loans and advances  Non-performing loans and advances  Non-performing loans and advances  Demand Loans  Non-performing loans and advances  Non-performing loans and advances  Demand Loans  Nortgage			financi	al institutions	Fixed deposits			
Financial assets  Loans and receivables  Loans and advances to individuals  Loans and receivables  Loans and advances  Loans and advances to corporate entities  Loans and advances  Loans and advances  Credit Card advances  Demand Loans  Non-performing loans and Mortgage loans  Non-performing loans and advances  Demand Loans  Non-performing loans and Mortgage loans  Non-performing loans  Mortgage loans  Non-performing loans and advances  Demand Loans  Non-performing loans					Demand loans			
Financial assets  Loans and receivables  Loans and advances to individuals  Loans and receivables  Loans and advances to customers  Loans and advances to customers  Loans and advances to corporate entities  Loans and advances to corporate entities  Loans and advances to corporate entities  Loans and advances  Demand Loans  Non-performing loans and advances  Overdrafts  Loans and advances  Overdrafts  Loans and advances  Overdrafts  Demand Loans  Non-performing loans and advances  Overdrafts  Demand Loans  Overdrafts  Overdrafts  Demand Loans  Overdrafts  Overdrafts  Demand Loans  Overdrafts  Overdrafts  Demand Loans  Non-performing loan					Mortgage loans			
Financial assets  Loans and receivables  Loans and advances to customers  Loans and advances to corporate entities  Loans and advances to government and statutory bodies  Treasury bills  Local and regional treasury bills  Debt instruments  Available-forsale financial assets  Loans and advances to government and statutory bodies  Treasury bills  Debt instruments  Loans and advances  Overdrafts  Loans and advances  Overdrafts  Demand Loans  Loans and advances  Overdrafts  Demand Loans  Loans and advances  Overdrafts  Demand Loans  Demand Loans  Non-performing loans and advances to government and statutory  Demand Loans  Non-performing loans and advances to coverdants  Overdrafts  Demand Loans  Non-performing loans				Loans and				
Financial assets    Loans and receivables   Loans and advances to customers   Loans and advances to customers   Loans and advances to corporate entities   Loans and advances to corporate entities   Loans and advances to government and statutory bodies   Treasury bills   Local and regional treasury bills								
Financial assets    Loans and receivables   Loans and advances to customers   Loans and advances to customers   Loans and advances to corporate entities   Demand Loans				individuals				
Financial assets    Loans and receivables   Loans and advances to customers   Loans and advances   Overdrafts								
Financial assets  Loans and receivables  Loans and advances to corporate entities  Loans and advances to customers  Loans and advances to corporate entities  Loans and advances  Demand Loans  Overdrafts  Loans and advances  Overdrafts  Loans and advances  Overdrafts  Loans and advances  Overdrafts  Demand Loans  Overdrafts  Overdrafts  Debt instruments  Coal and regional treasury bills  Debt instruments  Unquoted  Unquoted  Unquoted  Financial  Financial  Other financial  Other financial					Credit Card advances			
Financial assets  Financial assets  Loans and advances to customers  Loans and advances to customers  Loans and advances to customers  Loans and advances to corporate entities  Loans and advances to government and statutory bodies  Treasury bills  Local and regional treasury bills  Local and regional treasury bills  Local and regional treasury bills  Debt instruments  Other assets  Available-for-sale financial assets  Financial  Other financial  Other financial  Other financial  Deposits due to customers					Demand Loans			
Financial assets  Loans and advances to customers  Loans and advances to government and statutory bodies  Treasury bills  Local and regional treasury bills  Local and regional treasury bills  Unquoted  Other assets  Available-for-sale financial assets  Financial  Other financial  Debt instruments  Local and regional treasury bills  Unquoted				advances to corporate	Mortgage loans			
Financial assets    Available-for-sale financial assets   Available-for-sale financial assets   Available-for-sale financial assets   Available for-sale financial   Available	Financial	receivables						
Available-for- sale financial  Available for- sale financial  Financial  Available of Customers  Customers  Loans and advances to government and statutory bodies  Treasury bills  Local and regional treasury bills  Local and regional treasury bills  Debt instruments  Other assets  Debt instruments  Quoted  Unquoted  Unquoted  Equity securities  Unquoted  Unquoted  Unquoted  Unquoted  Unquoted  Unquoted  Unquoted  Unquoted			advances to					
Loans and advances to government and statutory bodies  Investment securities  Available-for-sale financial assets  Loans and advances to government and statutory bodies  Treasury bills  Local and regional treasury bills  Unquoted	assets							
Solution								
Available-for- sale financial assets    Available   Financial   Other financial     And statutory     bodies     Treasury bills     Local and regional treasury bills     Quoted     Unquoted     Unquot					Overdrafts			
Debt instruments   Debt instruments   Debt instruments   Quoted   Unquoted								
Investment securities   Debt instruments   Quoted								
Securities  Debt instruments Unquoted  Other assets  Available-for-sale financial assets  Investment securities  Debt instruments Unquoted Unquoted Unquoted  Equity securities Unquoted Unquoted Unquoted Unquoted				Treasury bills	Local and regional treasury bills			
Available-for- sale financial assets  Securities  Other assets  Debt instruments Unquoted				Dobt instruments	Quoted			
Available-for- sale financial assets  Investment securities  Debt instruments  Unquoted  Quoted  Quoted  Unquoted  Unquoted  Unquoted  Unquoted  Unquoted			securities	Debtilistiuments	Unquoted			
Available-for- sale financial assets  Investment securities  Debt instruments Unquoted Quoted Unquoted Unquoted Unquoted Unquoted				Other	assets			
Financial Other financial Othe				Dobt instruments	Quoted			
assets   Securities   Equity securities   Quoted   Unquoted    Financial   Other financial   Deposits due to customers			Investment	Deptilistraments	Unquoted			
Financial Other financial Deposits due to customers			securities	Equity occurities	Quoted			
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		assets		Equity securities	Unquoted			
liabilities liabilities Other liabilities and approach		Other financial		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	liabilities	liabilities	Other liabilities and accrued expenses					

# Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when, and only when, there is a current legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRS or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the Group's trading activity.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

September 30, 2018

### (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

#### 4. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

# 4.4 Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Provisions for legal disputes or other claims are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required from the Group and amounts can be estimated reliably. Timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain.

A provision for Group levies is recognised when the condition that triggers the payment of the levy is met. If a levy obligation is subject to a minimum activity threshold so that the obligating event is reaching a minimum activity, then a provision is recognised when that minimum activity threshold is reached.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Any reimbursement that the Group is virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognised as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision. In those cases where the possible outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is considered improbable or remote, no liability is recognised. Such situations are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the outflow of resource is remote.

#### 4.5 Property and equipment and depreciation

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost or revalued amount, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method at rates estimated to write down the cost or valuation of such assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Buildings	40 years
ATM buildings and building improvements	10 years
Car park	10 years
Furniture and fixtures	6 <sup>2/3</sup> years
Equipment	10 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Computer hardware	5 years
Computer software	3 years

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or are recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss when the expenditure is incurred.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date. Property and equipment are periodically reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

September 30, 2018

#### (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

#### 4. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

#### 4.5 Property and equipment and depreciation (cont'd)

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Gains or losses arising on the disposal of property and equipment are determined as the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and are recognised within "other operating income" in profit or loss.

Revaluations of property and equipment are carried out every 3 to 5 years based on independent valuations.

# 4.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value- in-use. To determine the value-in-use, management estimates expected future cash flows from each cash- generating unit and determines a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. Discount factors are determined individually for each cash-generating unit and reflect management's assessment of respective risk profiles, such as market and asset-specific risk factors. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

All assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognised may no longer exist. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

#### 4.7 Dividends on ordinary shares and dividend income

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are approved by shareholders. Dividends for the year which are approved after the reporting date are disclosed as a subsequent event (note 19).

Dividend income is recognised in "other operating income" in profit or loss when the entity's right to receive payment is established.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

September 30, 2018

#### (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

#### 4. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

#### 4.8 Interest income and expense and revenue recognition

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognised within "interest income" and "interest expense" in the statement of income using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

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

# 4.9 Fee and commission income and revenue recognition

Fees and commissions are generally recognised on the accrual basis when the service has been provided. Loan origination fees are deferred (together with related direct costs) and recognised as an adjustment to the effective yield on the loan.

Commissions and fees arising from negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party, such as the acquisition of shares or other securities, are recognised on completion of the underlying transaction.

#### 4.10 Foreign currency translation

#### Functional and presentation currency

The Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in Eastern Caribbean Dollars, which is also the functional currency of the Group.

#### Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Eastern Caribbean Dollars using the closing rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the re-measurement of monetary items denominated in foreign currency at year-end exchange rates are recognised in the statement of income.

Non-monetary items are not retranslated at year-end and are measured at historical cost (translated using the exchange rates at the transaction date), except for non-monetary items measured at fair value which are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

September 30, 2018

#### (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

### 4. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

#### 4.11 Post-employment benefits

The Group provides post-employment benefits through a defined benefit plan. Under this plan, the amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement is defined by reference to the employee's length of service and final salary. The legal obligation for any benefits remains with the Group, even if plan assets for funding the defined benefit plan have been set aside. Plan assets may include assets specifically designated to a long-term benefit fund as well as qualifying insurance policies.

The liability recognised in the statement of financial position for a defined benefit plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation (DBO) at the reporting date less the fair value of plan assets.

Management estimates the DBO annually with the assistance of independent actuaries. This is based on assumed rates of inflation, medical cost trends and mortality. It also takes into account the Group's specific anticipation of future salary increases. Discount factors are determined close to each year-end by reference to high quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability.

Service cost on the Group's defined benefit plan is included in employee benefits expense. Employee contributions, all of which are independent of the number of years of service, are treated as a reduction of service cost. Net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability is included in salaries and related costs in profit or loss. Actuarial gains and losses resulting from re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability are included in other comprehensive income.

#### 4.12 Leased assets

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. All of the Group's leases are treated as operating leases and the Group is a lessee. All payments on operating lease agreements are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Associated costs, such as maintenance and insurance, are expensed as incurred.

# 4.13 Repurchase agreements

Securities sold subject to repurchase agreements are included in loans and receivables. These securities are not secured by collateral. The counterparty liability is included in 'due under repurchase agreements' and is recorded at amortised cost. The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the agreements using the effective interest method.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

September 30, 2018

### (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

### 4. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

#### 4.14 Current and deferred income taxes

Tax expense recognised in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

#### Current tax

Current income tax assets and/or liabilities comprise those obligations to, or claims from, fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting periods, that are unpaid at the reporting date. Current tax is payable on taxable profit, which differs from profit or loss in the Consolidated Financial Statements. Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period in Antigua and Barbuda.

#### Deferred tax

Deferred income taxes are calculated on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated, without discounting, at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realisation, provided those rates are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the underlying tax loss or deductible temporary difference will be utilised against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Group's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss or credit. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when the Group has a right and intention to set off current tax assets and liabilities from the same taxation authority.

#### 4.15 Other liabilities

Other liabilities are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Other liabilities are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Other liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

# 4.16 Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised in profit or loss upon utilisation of the service or as incurred.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

September 30, 2018

#### (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

#### 4. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

#### 4.17 Equity and reserves

Stated capital represents the issue price multiplied by the number of shares that have been issued. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of any related income tax benefits.

Other components of equity include the following:

- Regulatory reserve for loan loss additional provision as required by the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank and interest on loans not recognised for regulatory purposes
- Pension reserve comprises a reserve equivalent to the calculated pension plan asset
- Revaluation reserve: property comprises unrealised gains and losses from the revaluation of land and buildings
- Revaluation reserve for AFS financial assets comprises unrealised gains and losses relating to these types of financial instruments
- Retained earnings includes all current and prior period retained profits or losses

See note 24 for details on each component of other reserves.

# 4.18 Basis of consolidation

Our consolidated financial statements include the assets and liabilities and results of operations of the parent company, Antigua Commercial Bank Ltd., and its subsidiaries, after elimination of intercompany transactions, balances, revenues and expenses.

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

#### 5. Financial instrument risk

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks and those activities involve the analysis, evaluation, acceptance and management of some degree of risk or combination of risks. Taking risk is core to the financial business, and the operational risks are an inevitable consequence of being in business. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

The Group's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyse these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up-to- date information systems. The Group regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practice.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2018

# (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

#### 5. Financial instrument risk (cont'd)

Risk management is carried out by the Group's Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO) and Investment Committee under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The ALCO and Investment Committee identify, evaluate and hedge financial risks in close co-operation with the Group's operating departments. The Board provides guidance for overall risk management, as well as

written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. In addition, Internal Audit is responsible for the independent review of risk management and the control environment. The risks arising from financial instruments to which the Group is exposed are credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk (which are discussed below) and other operational risk.

#### 5.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of suffering financial loss, should any of the Group's customers, clients or market counterparties fail to fulfil their contractual obligations to the Group. Credit risk arises mainly from commercial and consumer loans and advances, credit cards, and loan commitments arising from such lending activities, but can also arise from credit enhancements provided, such as financial guarantees and letters of credit. The Group is also exposed to other credit risks arising from investments in debt securities.

Credit risk is the single largest risk for the Group's business; management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk. The credit risk management and control including risk on debt securities, cash, loans and advances, credit cards and loan commitments are monitored by the ALCO and Investment Committees, which report to the Board of Directors regularly. Cash deposits with other banks and short- term investments are placed with reputable regional and international financial institutions and Governments.

# 5.1.1 Credit risk management

### (a) Loans and advances

The Group assesses the probability of default of individual counterparties using internal rating tools tailored to the various categories of the counterparty. These have been developed based on the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank guidelines. Customers of the Group are segmented into five rating classes. The Group's rating scale, which is shown below, reflects the range of default probabilities defined for each rating class. This means that, in principle, exposures migrate between classes as the assessment of their probability of default changes. The rating tools are reviewed and upgraded as necessary.

Group's rating	Description of the grade		
1	Pass		
2	Special mention		
3	Sub-standard		
4	Doubtful		
5	Loss		

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

**September 30, 2018** 

#### (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

# 5. Financial instrument risk (cont'd)

#### 5.1 Credit risk (cont'd)

#### 5.1.1 Credit risk management (cont'd)

# (b) Debt securities and other bills

The Group's portfolio of debt securities and other bills consists of St. Kitts and Nevis Government, St. Lucia Government and Antigua and Barbuda Government ninety-one day treasury bills, and other debt obligations by regional banking and non-banking financial institutions, all of which are unrated. The Group assesses the risk of default on these obligations by regularly monitoring the performance of the Governments through published government data, information received directly from government departments and information published by international agencies such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. The risk of default on regional corporate debt is assessed by continuous monitoring of the performance of these companies through published financial information, and other data gleaned from various sources.

#### (c) Credit card receivables

The risk related to the Bank's credit card portfolio is significantly covered by the interest charged to customers at a rate of 19.5% per annum. Historically, the risk of loss has been on average less than 1% per annum over the past seven years. The portfolio is closely monitored by a third party and the Group on a daily basis to minimize the risk of default.

# 5.1.2 Risk limit control and mitigation policies

The Group manages, limits and controls concentrations of credit risk wherever they are identified, in particular to individual counterparties and groups, and to industries.

The Group structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or groups of borrowers and industry segments. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and subject to an annual or more frequent review by the Board of Directors.

The exposure to any one borrower, including banks and brokers is further restricted by sub-limits covering on and off-balance sheet exposure. Actual exposures against limits are monitored on an ongoing basis.

Exposure to credit risk is also managed through regular analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligations and by changing these lending limits where appropriate. Exposure to credit risk is also managed in part by obtaining collateral and corporate and personal guarantees. Lending limits are reviewed in light of changing market and economic conditions and periodic credit reviews and assessments of probability of default.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

September 30, 2018

### (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

# 5. Financial instrument risk (cont'd)

#### 5.1 Credit risk (cont'd)

### 5.1.2 Risk limit control and mitigation policies (cont'd)

The following specific control and mitigation measures are also utilised:

# (a) Collateral

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

- Mortgages over residential and commercial properties.
- Charges over business assets such as equipment, inventory and accounts receivable.
- Charges over financial instruments such as cash and short-term deposits.
- Government and personal guarantees.

Longer-term finance and lending to corporate entities are generally secured; revolving individual credit facilities may be secured or unsecured. In addition, the Group seeks to proactively minimize credit loss by taking pledges of collateral from the counterparty as part of its general risk mitigation strategy.

Collateral held as security for financial assets other than loans and advances depends on the nature of the instrument. Debt securities, treasury and other eligible bills are generally unsecured

### (b) Financial guarantees (for credit related commitments and loan books)

The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Guarantees and standby letters of credit carry the same credit risk as loans. Documentary and commercial letters of credit – which are written undertakings by the Group on behalf of a customer authorising a third party to draw drafts on the Group up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions – are collateralised by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate and therefore carry less risk than a direct loan.

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of authorisations to extend credit in the form of loans, guarantees or letters of credit. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Group is potentially exposed to loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments. However, the likely amount of loss is less than the total unused commitments, as most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards (often referred to as financial covenants).

The Group monitors the term to maturity of credit commitments because longer-term commitments generally have a greater degree of credit risk than shorter-term commitments.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

September 30, 2018

#### (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

#### 5. Financial instrument risk (cont'd)

#### 5.2 Credit risk (cont'd)

#### 5.1.3 Impairment and provisioning policies

The internal rating systems described in Note 5.1.1 focus more on credit quality mapping from the inception of the lending and investment activities. In contrast, impairment provisions are recognised for financial reporting purposes only for losses that have been incurred at the reporting date based on objective evidence of impairment. Due to the different methodologies applied, the amount of incurred credit losses provided for in the Consolidated Financial Statements is usually lower than the amount determined from the expected loss model that is used for internal operational management and banking regulation purposes.

The loan impairment provision shown in the statement of financial position at year end is derived from each of the five rating grades. However, the majority of the impairment provision comes from the substandard, doubtful and loss grades. The table below shows the percentage of the Group's on and off-balance sheet items relating to loans and advances and the associated impairment provision for each of the Group's internal rating categories:

Group's rating	Credit risk exposure	2018 Impairment allowance	Credit risk exposure	2017 Impairment allowance
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Pass	33	4	26	7
Special mention	45	6	56	16
Sub-standard	11	14	17	47
Doubtful	11	72	1	21
Loss	<del>_</del>	4	<del>-</del>	9
	100	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	100

The mortgage subsidiary company had, on average 91% of its loan portfolio at a pass rating for the financial year ended September 30, 2018 (2017: 86%).

The internal rating tool assists management to determine whether objective evidence of impairment exists under IAS 39, based on the following criteria set out by the Group:

- · Delinquency in contractual payments of principal or interest
- Cash flow difficulties experienced by the borrower (eg. Equity ratio, net income percentage of sales)
- Breach of loan covenants or conditions
- Initiation of bankruptcy proceedings
- Deterioration of the borrower's competitive position
- Deterioration in the value of collateral

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

September 30, 2018

# (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

# 5. Financial instrument risk (cont'd)

# 5.1 Credit risk (cont'd)

# 5.1.3 Impairment and provisioning policies (cont'd)

The Group's policy requires the review of individual financial assets that are above materiality thresholds at least annually or more regularly when individual circumstances require. Impairment allowances on individually assessed accounts are determined by an evaluation of the incurred loss at the reporting date on a case by case basis, and are applied to all individually significant accounts. The assessment normally encompasses collateral held (including re-confirmation of its enforceability) and the anticipated receipts for that individual account.

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

	Maximum Exposure		
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	
Credit risk exposures relating to on-balance sheet assets			
Due from other banks	\$ 71,838,547	49,740,690	
Treasury bills	90,223,743	96,728,323	
Statutory deposits	5,874,812	5,845,549	
Loans and advances			
Loans and advances to individuals:			
Overdrafts	8,107,573	8,882,930	
Term loans	40,330,772	36,502,939	
Mortgages	210,087,365	204,700,469	
Loans and advances to corporate entities	400,551,497	399,598,957	
Investment securities			
Loans and receivables- debt securities	46,893,850	51,473,592	
Held-to-maturity	51,596,134	-	
Other assets	20,732,209	21,030,962	
	\$ 946,236,502	<u>874,504,411</u>	
Credit risk exposures relating to off-balance sheet assets			
Loan commitments and other credit related obligations	\$ <u>53,286,818</u>	<u>38,053,415</u>	
At September 30	\$ 999,523,320	912,557,826	

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

September 30, 2018

# (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

#### 5. Financial instrument risk (cont'd)

#### 5.1 Credit risk (cont'd)

#### 5.1.4 Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held or other credit enhancements (cont'd)

The above table represents a worse-case scenario of credit risk exposure to the Group at September 30, 2018 and 2017, without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements attached. For on-balance sheet assets, the exposures set out above are based on net carrying amounts as reported in the consolidated statement of financial position.

As shown above, 70% of the total maximum exposure is derived from loans and advances to customers (2017: 74%); 10% represents investments in debt securities (2017: 6%).

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

- Business loans, which represents the biggest group in the portfolio, are backed by collateral; and
- 74% of loans and advances portfolio are considered to be neither past due nor impaired (2017: 72%).

2018

2017

#### 5.1.5 Loans and advances

Loans and advances are summarised as follows:

	<u> </u>			
	Loans	and advances to customers	Loans and advances to customers	
Neither past due nor impaired Past due but not impaired Individually impaired	\$	492,938,251 110,154,258 <u>59,128,486</u>	466,926,755 132,300,497 _53,700,436	
Gross		662,220,995	652,927,688	
Interest receivable Deferred interest income Deferred fees		16,537,216 (3,314,766) (2,026,118)	16,291,799 (3,314,766) (2,070,186)	
Less: allowance for impairment		(14,340,120)	(14,149,240)	
Net		659,077,207	<u>649,685,295</u>	
Allowance for impairment: Individually impaired Portfolio allowance	\$	11,189,030 3,151,090 14,340,120	10,887,765 3,261,475 14,149,240	

The total impairment provision for loans and advances is \$14,340,120 (2017: \$14,149,240) of which \$11,189,030 (2017: \$10,887,765) represents the individually impaired loans and the remaining amount of \$3,151,090 (2017: \$3,261,475) represents the portfolio allowance. Further information about the impairment allowance for loans and advances to customers is provided in note 12.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2018

# (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

#### 5. Financial instrument risk (cont'd)

#### 5.1 Credit risk (cont'd)

# 5.1.5 Loans and advances (cont'd)

Loans and advances neither past due nor impaired

The credit quality of the portfolio of loans and advances that were neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to the internal rating system adopted by the Group.

	Loans and advances to customers					
	<u>Indi</u>	Individual (retail customers)		Corporate entities Large		
	<u>Overdrafts</u>	Term <u>Loans</u>	<u>Mortgages</u>	Corporate Customers	<u>SMEs</u>	<u>Total</u>
September 30, 2018						
<b>Grades</b> Standard monitoring Special monitoring	\$ 46,976,527 13,940,244	32,343,836 4,707,669	149,968,344	178,456,220 <u>51,656,859</u>	11,240,688 3,647,864	418,985,615 <u>73,952,636</u>
	\$ 60,916,771	<u>37,051,505</u>	<u>149,968,344</u>	<u>230,113,079</u>	<u>14,888,552</u>	<u>492,938,251</u>
September 30, 2017						
<b>Grades</b> Standard monitoring Special monitoring	\$ 52,534,819 13,450,715	29,747,671 561,816	147,445,382 	202,578,932 349,749	19,779,854 477,817	452,086,658 14,840,097
	\$ 65,985,534	30,309,487	147,445,382	202,928,681	20,257,671	466,926,755

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2018

# (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

# 5. Financial instrument risk (cont'd)

# 5.1 Credit risk (cont'd)

#### 5.1.5 Loans and advances (cont'd)

# (b) Loans and advances past due but not impaired

Late processing and other administrative delays on the side of the borrower can lead to a financial asset being past due but not impaired. Therefore, loans and advances less than 90 days past due are not usually considered impaired, unless other information is available to indicate the contrary. The gross amounts of loans and advances by class to customers that were past due but not impaired were as follows:

		Individual (retail customers)		Corporat	<u>te entities                                  </u>		
		<u>Overdrafts</u>	Term <u>Loans</u>	Mortgages	Large Corporate <u>Customers</u>	<u>SMEs</u>	<u>Total</u>
September 30, 2018	•		4 007 000	00 000 405	0.000.450	0.000.404	50,000,040
Past due up to 30 days	\$	-	1,297,299	38,002,485	8,900,158	2,038,101	50,238,043
Past due 31 – 60 days		-	183,972	4,118,550	-	450,965	4,753,487
Past due 61 – 90 days		-	70,630	3,421,250	-	753,582	4,245,462
Past due 90 days							
and over		<u>2,504,865</u>	<u>854,849</u>	<u>11,345,443</u>	<u>30,702,658</u>	<u>5,509,451</u>	<u>50,917,266</u>
Total	\$	2,504,865	2,406,750	56,887,728	<u>39,602,816</u>	8,752,099	<u>110,154,258</u>
September 30, 2017							
Past due up to 30 days	\$	_	1,609,164	26,285,475	2,469,888	1,735,536	32,100,063
Past due 31 – 60 days	•	_	253,601	8,763,065	6,130,451	441,453	15,588,570
Past due 61 – 90 days		_	495,902	9,277,260	12,822,509	3,463,030	26,058,701
Past due 90 days			,	., ,	,- ,	-,,	-,, -
and over		2,220,776	<u>1,229,656</u>	11,903,618	33,355,228	9,843,885	<u>58,553,163</u>
Total	\$	2,220,776	3,588,323	56,229,418	54,778.076	15,483,904	132,300,497
i Vilai	Ψ	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<del>57.110.010</del>	10,700,804	102,000,431

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2018

# (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

# 5. Financial instrument risk (cont'd)

# 5.1 Credit risk (cont'd)

# 5.1.5 Loans and advances (cont'd)

# (c) Loans and advances individually impaired

The individually impaired loans and advances to customers before taking into consideration the cash flows from collateral held amounts to \$59,128,486 (2017: \$53,700,436).

The breakdown of the gross amount of individually impaired loans and advances by class is as follows:

	Individual (retail customers)			Corporate entities			_
	<u>Overdrafts</u>	Credit <u>Cards</u>	Term <u>Loans</u>	<u>Mortgages</u>	Large Corporate <u>Customers</u>	SMEs	<u>Total</u>
September 30, 2018 Gross amount	\$ 2,760,192	1,548,058	985,929	<u>852,340</u>	50,351,007	2,630,960	<u>59,128,486</u>
Amount provided	\$ <u>767,711</u>	1,223,039	718,734	295,494	7,688,553	495,499	<u>11,189,030</u>
September 30, 2017 Gross amount	\$ 1,933,352	1,584,087	1,208,387	728,803	<u>35,623,195</u>	12,622,612	<u>53,700,436</u>
Amount provided	\$ <u>752,855</u>	1,223,039	618,839	135,067	5,010,572	<u>3,147,393</u>	<u>10,887,765</u>

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

**September 30, 2018** 

# (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

# 5. Financial instrument risk (cont'd)

#### 5.1 Credit risk (cont'd)

### 5.1.5 Loans and advances (cont'd)

#### (d) Loans and advances renegotiated

Restructuring activities include extended payment arrangements, approved external management plans, modification and deferral of payments. Following restructuring, a previously overdue account is reset to a normal status and managed together with other similar accounts. Restructuring policies and practices are based on indicators or criteria which, in the judgement of management, indicate that payment will most likely continue. These policies are kept under continuous review.

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Renegotiated loans and advances to individuals	\$ -	726,512
Renegotiated loans and advances to corporations	\$ 13,094,789	-

# 5.1.6 Debt securities, treasury bills and other eligible bills

There is no formal rating of the credit quality of bonds, treasury bills and equity investments. A number of qualitative and quantitative factors are considered in assessing the risk associated with each investment. However, there is no hierarchy of ranking. There are no external ratings of securities at the year-end. The tables below presents an analysis of debt securities, treasury bills and other eligible bills at September 30, 2018 and 2017:

	Treasury Bills	Available- for-Sale	Held-to- maturity	Loans and receivables	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
At September 30, 2018					
Rated	_	-	51,596,134	_	51,596,134
Unrated	90,223,743	15,135,461	-	46,893,850	152,253,054
	90,223,743	15,135,461	51,596,134	46,893,850	203,849,188
At September 30, 2017					
Unrated	96,728,323	14,414,365	-	51,473,592	162,616,280

See note 14 for provision for impairment of investment securities.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

**September 30, 2018** 

# (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

# 5. Financial instrument risk (cont'd)

# 5.1 Credit risk (cont'd)

# 5.1.7 Concentration of risk of financial assets with credit risk exposure

(a) Geographical concentration of assets and off-balance sheet items The Group's exposure to credit risk is concentrated as detailed below. Antigua and Barbuda is the home country of the Group where the predominant activity is commercial banking services.

As a major indigenous, bank in Antigua and Barbuda, the Bank accounts for a significant share of credit exposure to many sectors of the economy. However, credit risk is spread over a diversity of personal and commercial customers.

The following table analyses the Group's main credit exposures at their carrying amounts, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit support as categorised by geographical region. For all classes of assets, the Group has allocated exposure to regions based on the country of domicile of the counterparties.

		Antigua and Barbuda	Other Caribbean	Non- Caribbean	Total
2018:					
Credit risk exposures					
relating to on-balance					
sheet assets:	_				
Due from other banks	\$	15,091,979	25,366,862	31,379,706	71,838,547
Statutory deposits		5,874,812	-	-	5,874,812
Treasury bills		15,577,396	69,347,042	5,299,305	90,223,743
Loans and Receivables					
Debt Securities		36,859,510	11,637,134	49,993,340	98,489,984
Loans and advances		655,630,734	2,661,644	784,829	659,077,207
Other assets		20,732,209			20,732,209
		749,766,640	109,012,682	87,457,180	946,236,502
Credit risk exposures relating to off-balance sheet assets:	_				
Loan commitments and of	the				
credit related facilities		<u>53,286,818</u>			<u>53,286,818</u>
September 30, 2018	\$	803,053,458	109,012,682	<u>87,457,180</u>	999,523,320

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

September 30, 2018

# (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

# 5. Financial instrument risk (cont'd)

# 5.1 Credit risk (cont'd)

# 5.1.7 Concentration of risk of financial assets with credit risk exposure (cont'd)

(a) Geographical concentration of assets and off-balance sheet items (cont'd)

2017:	Antigua and <u>Barbuda</u>	Other <u>Caribbean</u>	Non- <u>Caribbean</u>	<u>Total</u>
Credit risk exposures relating to on balance sheet assets:				
Due from other banks \$ Statutory deposits	11,134,959 5,845,549	30,559,343 -	8,046,388 -	49,740,690 5,845,549
Treasury bills	23,275,866	73,452,457	-	96,728,323
Loans and Receivables				
Debt securities	51,204,199	-	269,393	51,473,592
Loans and advances	645,776,457	2,661,644	1,247,194	649,685,295
Other assets	21,030,962			21,030,962
	758,267,992	106,673,444	9,562,975	874,504,411
Credit risk exposures relating to off balance sheet assets: Loan commitments and o	ther			
credit related facilities	<u>38,053,415</u>	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	<u>38,053,415</u>
September 30, 2017 \$	796,321,407	106,673,444	9,562,975	912,557,826

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2018

5.1

# Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

# Financial instrument risk (cont'd)

# Credit risk (cont'd)

# 5.1.7 Concentration of risk of financial assets with credit risk exposure (cont'd)

Industry risk concentration of assets and off-balance sheet items

The following table breaks down the Group's credit exposure at carrying amounts (without taking into account any collateral held or other credit support), as categorised by the industry sectors of the Group's counterparties.

		inancial itutions \$'000	Tourism \$'000	Real Estate \$'000	Wholesale and Retail Trade \$'000	Public Sector \$'000	Other Industries \$'000	Individuals \$'000	Total \$'000
Due from other banks	\$	71,839	-	-	-	-	-	<del>-</del>	71,839
Treasury bills		-	-	-	=	90,224	-	-	90,224
Statutory deposits		-	-	-	-	5,875	-	-	5,875
Loans and advances to cus  Loans to individuals:  Overdrafts Term loans Mortgages	tome	ers: - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - - -	8,108 40,331 210,087	8,108 40,331 210,087
Loans to corporate entities: - Large corporate custom		_	51,023	36,091	107,079	117,160	89,198	-	400,551
Investment securities: - Debt securities		-	-	-	-	-	98,490	-	98,490
Other assets	_						20,732		20,732
As of September 30, 2018	\$_	71,839	51,023	36,091	107,079	213,259	208,420	<u>258,526</u>	946,237

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2018

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5.1

# (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

# Financial instrument risk (cont'd)

# Credit risk (cont'd)

# 5.1.7 Concentration of risk of financial assets with credit risk exposure (cont'd)

(b) Industry risk concentration of assets and off-balance sheet items (cont'd)
The following table breaks down the Group's credit exposure at carrying amounts (without taking into account any collateral held or other credit support), as categorised by the industry sectors of the Group's counterparties.

	Fin Institu	ancial itions \$'000	Tourism \$'000	Real Estate \$'000	Wholesale and Retail Trade \$'000	Public Sector \$'000	Other Industries \$'000	Individuals \$'000	Total \$'000
Due from other banks	\$ 4	49,741	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,741
Statutory deposits		-	-	_	-	96,728	-	=	96,728
Treasury bills		-	-	-	-	5,846	_	-	5,846
Loans and advances to cus	tomers	<b>:</b> :							
<ul> <li>Overdrafts</li> </ul>		_	_	_	=	_	_	8,883	8,883
- Term loans		_	_	_	-	_	_	36,503	36,503
- Mortgages		-	-	-	-	9,446	39,125	156,129	204,700
Loans to corporate entities: - Large corporate custom		143	46,214	37,681	114,164	117,924	83,473	-	399,599
Investment securities: - Debt securities		-	-	-	-	-	51,474	-	51,474
Other assets							21,031		21,031
As of September 30, 2017	'\$ <u></u>	<u> 19,884</u>	46,214	37,681	114,164	229,944	195,103	201,515	874,505

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2018

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5.1

# (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

# Financial instrument risk (cont'd)

Credit risk (cont'd)

# 5.1.7 Concentration of risk of financial assets with credit risk exposure (cont'd)

(b) Industry risk concentration of assets and off-balance sheet items (cont'd)

	Financial Institutions <u>\$'000</u>	Tourism \$'000	Real Estate \$'000	Wholesale and Retail Trade \$'000	Public Sector \$'000	Other Industries \$'000	Individuals \$'000	Total \$'000
Loan commitments and other credit related obligations	\$	25,047	<del>-</del>	3,848	5,92 <u>5</u>	3,319	15,148	53,287
As of September 30, 2018	\$	25,047	<del>_</del>	3,848	5,925	<u>3,319</u>	<u>15,148</u>	53,287
Loan commitments and other credit related obligations	\$	<u>475</u>	<u>-</u>	19,276	<u>7,413</u>	3,621	7,268	38,053
As of September 30, 2017	\$	<u>475</u>		19,276	<u>7,413</u>	3,621	7,268	38,053

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September 30, 2018

### (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

#### 5. Financial instrument risk (cont'd)

#### 5.2 Market risk

The Group takes on exposure to market risk, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk arises from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market rates or prices such as interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

Non trading portfolio market risks primarily arise from the interest rate management of the entity's retail and commercial banking assets and liabilities. Non-trading portfolio market risks also include foreign exchange risks and risks associated with the change in equity prices arising from the Group's available-for-sale investment securities.

#### 5.2.1 Price risk

The Group's investment portfolio includes securities that are quoted on the Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange. The Group is exposed to equities price risk because of investments held and classified on the statement of financial position as available-for-sale. To manage this price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Group diversifies its portfolio. The Group does not hold securities that are quoted on the world's major securities markets.

#### 5.2.2 Interest rate risk

The Group advances loans and receives deposits as a part of its normal course of business from both related and third parties. The interest rates on loans generally reflect interest based on market rates. Investment securities and customer deposits generally attract fixed interest rates. The table below analyses the effective interest rates of each class of financial asset and financial liability:

	<u>2018</u>	<u> 2017</u>
Loans and advances:		
Demand loans	8 - 13%	8 - 13%
Discount loans	11 - 22%	11 - 22%
Mortgage loans	8 - 12%	8 - 12%
Advances and overdrafts	8 - 12%	8 - 12%
Other	19.50%	19.50%
Investment securities:		
Government treasury bills & bonds	2 - 7%	3.5 - 7%
Other securities	1.75 - 9%	1.75 - 9%

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

**September 30, 2018** 

# (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

#### 5. Financial instrument risk (cont'd)

# 5.2 Market risk (cont'd)

# 5.2.2 Interest rate risk (cont'd)

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Deposits due to customers		
Demand deposits	0.0%	0.0%
Savings deposits	2.00%	2.00%
Time deposits	1.0-1.40%	1.0-2.25%
Other thrift, pension	2.0- 3.75%	2.0- 3.75%

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. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow risks.

Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may reduce losses in the event that unexpected movements arise.

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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2018

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# (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

# Financial instrument risk (cont'd)

# 5.2 Market risk (cont'd)

# 5.2.2 Interest rate risk (cont'd)

		0 - 3 <u>months</u>	3 – 6 <u>months</u>	6 months <u>- 1 year</u>	1 – 3 <u>years</u>	3 - 5 y <u>ears</u>	Over <u>5 years</u>	Non-interest bearing	<u>Total</u>
As of September 30, 2018 Assets									
Cash and balances with the Central Bank	\$	_	_	_	_	_	_	214,760,039	214,760,039
Statutory deposits	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,874,812	5,874,812
Due from other banks		21,579,603	10,800,000	39,234,450	-	-	-	224,494	71,838,547
Treasury bills Investment securities:		42,234,619	32,090,964	15,898,160	-	-	-	•	90,223,743
- Debt securities		2,363,618	-	-	41,113,870	10,482,264	44,530,232	-	98,489,984
- Equity securities		-	-	-		-		15,135,461	15,135,461
Loans and advances		116,158,055	5,637,627	23,523,856	41,884,310	62,330,453	408,169,089	1,373,817	659,077,207
Other assets			-	-	-	-	-	20,732,209	20, 732,209
Total financial assets	\$	182,335,895	48,528,591	78,656,466	82,998,180	72,812,717	452,699,321	258,100,832	1,176,132,002
Liabilities		60E E06 4E6	27 427 267	02 642 060	00 524 456		70 040 452	2 044 202	072 000 502
Deposits due to customers Other liabilities and accrued		685,526,456	37,427,267	83,643,960	92,531,456	-	70,810,152	2,941,292	972,880,583
expenses		341,267	-	-	-	1,299,150	-	16,979,975	18,620,392
Total financial liabilities	\$	685,867,723	37,427,267	83,643,960	92,531,456	1,299,150	70,810,152	19,921,267	991,500,975
As of September 30, 2018	\$	(503,531,828)	11,101,324	(4,987,494)	(9,533,276)	71,513,567	381,889,169	238,179,565	184,631,027

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2018

5.

# (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

# Financial instrument risk (cont'd)

# 5.2 Market risk (cont'd)

# 5.2.2 Interest rate risk (cont'd)

		0 - 3 <u>months</u>	3 – 6 <u>months</u>	6 months - 1 year	1 – 3 <u>years</u>	3 - 5 <u>years</u>	Over <u>5 years</u>	Non-interest bearing	<u>Total</u>
As of September 30, 2017 Assets Cash and balances									
with the Central Bank	\$	_	_	_	_	_	_	238,303,738	238,303,738
Statutory deposits	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,845,549	5,845,549
Due from other banks		34,515,432	-	15,225,258	-	-	-	-	49,740,690
Treasury bills Investment securities:		73,571,282	-	23,157,041	-	-	-	-	96,728,323
- Debt securities		2,403,071	-	-	-	-	49,070,521	-	51,473,592
- Equity securities			-	-	-			14,414,365	14,414,365
Loans and advances		118,651,903	4,595,571	23,759,637	32,722,431	74,418,741	394,074,748	1,462,264	649,685,295
Other assets			-	<u> </u>	-	-	<u> </u>	21,030,962	21,030,962
Total financial assets	\$	229,141,688	4,595,571	62,141,936	32,722,431	74,418,741	443,145,269	281,056,878	1,127,222,514
Liabilities Deposits due to customers Other liabilities and accrued		682,272,491	48,001,096	61,647,944	76,937,832	-	67,998,449	1,988,437	938,846,249
expenses		420,548	-	-	-	1,264,355	-	15,900,298	17,585,201
Total financial liabilities	\$	682,693,039	48,001,096	61,647,944	76,937,832	1,264,355	67,998,449	17,888,735	956,431,450
As of September 30, 2017	\$	(453,551,351)	(43,405,525)	493,992	(44,215,401)	73,154,386	375,146,820	263,168,143	170,791,064

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

**September 30, 2018** 

# (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

#### 5. Financial instrument risk (cont'd)

# 5.2 Market risk (cont'd)

# 5.2.3 Foreign exchange risk

The Group takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows.

Substantially all of the Group's transactions and assets and liabilities are denominated in Eastern Caribbean dollars or United States dollars. Therefore, the Group's exposure to currency risk is considered minimal.

The exchange rate of the Eastern Caribbean dollar (EC\$) to the United States dollar (US\$) has been formally pegged at EC\$2.7 = US\$1.00 since 1974. The table below summarises the Group's exposure to foreign currency exchange risk at September 30, 2017. Included in the table are the Group's financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorised by currency.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2018

# (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

# 5. Financial instrument risk (cont'd)

# 5.2 Market risk (cont'd)

# 5.2.3 Foreign exchange risk (cont'd)

		XCD	<u>usd</u>	<u>EUR</u>	<u>GBP</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
As of September 30, 2018 Assets							
Cash and balances with the							
Central Bank	\$	214,416,095	285,260	12,323	25,428	20,933	214,760,039
Statutory deposits		5,874,812	=	=.	=	=.	5,874,812
Deposits from other banks		54,288,739	17,361,418	35,033	91,285	62,072	71,838,547
Treasury bills		84,924,439	5,299,304				90,223,743
Investment securities:							4- 40- 404
Available-for-sale (equity securities		15,135,461	-	-	-	-	15,135,461
Loans and receivables – debt secu	irities	46,893,850		-	-	-	46,893,850
Held-to-maturity		<del>-</del>	51,596,134	-	-	-	51,596,134
Loans and advances		653,606,707	5,470,500	=	=	-	659,077,207
Other assets		20,732,209	-	-	-	-	20,732,209
Total financial assets	\$	1,095,872,312	80,012,616	47,356	116,713	83,005	1,176,132,002
Liabilities							
Deposits due to customers	\$	923,252,608	49,627,975	_	_	_	972,880,583
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	Ψ	18,620,392	-	_	_	_	18,620,392
Galor habiliado aria adorada expensos		10,020,002					10,020,002
Total financial liabilities	\$	941,873,000	49,627,975	_	_	_	991,500,975
	*	<u> </u>	,,0.0				***,***,***
Net on-balance sheet position	\$	153.999.312	30.384.641	47.356	116.713	83.005	184.631.027

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2018

# (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

# 5. Financial instrument risk (cont'd)

# 5.2 Market risk (cont'd)

# 5.2.3 Foreign exchange risk (cont'd)

		XCD	<u>USD</u>	<u>EUR</u>	<u>GBP</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
As of September 30, 2017							
Assets							
Cash and balances with the							
Central Bank	\$	237,746,616	428,004	74,259	31,359	23,500	238,303,738
Statutory deposits		5,845,549	-	-	-	-	5,845,549
Deposits from other banks		41,941,848	7,634,372	20,759	76,033	67,678	49,740,690
Treasury bills		96,728,323	-	-	-	-	96,728,323
Investment securities:							
Available-for-sale (equity securitie	s)	14,414,365	=	-	-	-	14,414,365
Loans and receivables - debt sec	urities	51,204,199	269,393	-	-	-	51,473,592
Loans and advances		649,685,295	-	-	=	-	649,685,295
Other assets		21,030,962	=	-	-	-	21,030,962
Total financial assets	\$	<u>1,118,597,157</u>	8,331,769	95,018	107,392	91,178	1,127,222,514
Liabilities							
Deposits due to customers	\$	857,359,109	81,487,140	_	-	-	938,846,249
Other liabilities and accrued expenses		17,585,201		-			17,585,201
Total financial liabilities	\$	874,944,310	81,487,140				956,431,450
Net on-balance sheet position	\$	243,652,847	(73,155,371)	95,018	107,392	91,178	170,791,064

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September 30, 2018

### (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

# 5. Financial instrument risk (cont'd)

#### 5.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group is unable to meet its obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due as a result of customer deposits being withdrawn, cash requirements from contractual commitments, or other cash outflows, such as debt maturities or margin calls for derivatives. Such outflows would deplete available cash resources for client lending, trading activities and investments. In extreme circumstances, lack of liquidity could result in reductions in the statement of financial position and sales of assets, or potentially an inability to fulfil lending commitments. The risk that the Group will be unable to do so is inherent in all banking operations and can be affected by a range of institution-specific and market-wide events including, but not limited to, credit events, merger and acquisition activity, systemic shocks and natural disasters.

The Group is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources from overnight deposits, current accounts and maturing deposits. Management sets limits on the minimum proportion of maturing funds available to meet such calls and on the minimum level of inter-bank and other borrowing facilities that should be in place to cover withdrawals at unexpected levels of demand.

The maturities of assets and liabilities and the ability to replace, at an acceptable cost, interest-bearing liabilities as they mature are important factors in assessing the liquidity of the Group and its exposure to changes in interest rates and exchange rates.

### Liquidity risk management process

The Group's liquidity risk management processes are carried out by the Group's senior management and monitored by the finance team and include the following:

- Day-to-day funding, managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met. This includes replenishment of funds as they mature or are borrowed by customers. The Group maintains an active presence in regional markets to enable this to happen;
- Maintaining the liquidity ratios of the statement of financial position against internal and regulatory requirements; and
- Managing the concentration and profile of debt maturities.

Monitoring and reporting takes the form of cash flow measurement and projections for the next day, week and month respectively, as these are key periods for liquidity management. The starting point for those projections is an analysis of the contractual maturity of the financial liabilities and the expected collection date of the financial assets.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2018

# (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

# 5. Financial instrument risk (cont'd)

# 5.3 Liquidity risk (cont'd)

# **Funding approach**

Sources of liquidity are regularly reviewed by management and the Board of Directors in order to maintain a wide diversification by currency, geography, provider, product and term.

# Assets held for management of liquidity risk

The Group's assets held for managing liquidity risk comprise:

- · Cash and balances with other banks;
- Unimpaired loans and advances;
- · Certificates of deposit;
- Treasury and other eligible bills; and
- Government bonds and other securities that are readily acceptable in repurchase agreenents with central banks.

In the normal course of business, a proportion of customers' loans contractually repayable in one year will be extended. In addition, debt securities and treasury and other eligible bills can be pledged to secure liabilities. The Group would also be able to meet unexpected net cash requirements by selling securities. The Group can also access alternative funds for short-term borrowing needs via the Interbank market, lines of credit with international banks and repurchase agreements.

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September 30, 2018

i.3

# Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

#### Financial Instrument risk (cont'd)

# Liquidity risk (cont'd)

#### Non-derivative financial liabilities and assets held for managing liquidity risk

The table below presents the cash flows payable by and payable to the Group with respect to non-derivative financial liabilities and assets held for managing liquidity risk by remaining contractual maturities at the reporting date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, whereas the Group manages liquidity risk based on a different basis (see Liquidity risk management process), not resulting in a significantly different analysis.

	0 – 3 months	3 – 6 months	6 – 12 months	1 – 5 <u>years</u>	Over <u>5 years</u>	Total
As at September 30, 2018 Liabilities					<del></del>	
Deposits due to customers Other liabilities and accrued expenses	\$ 686,996,442 2,541,820	37,555,488 	84,595,553 399,890	93,759,135 15,678,681	70,810,152 	973,716,770 18,620,391
Total liabilities (contractual maturity dates)	\$ 689,538,262	37,555,488	84,995,443	<u>109,437,816</u>	70,810,152	992,337,161
Assets held for managing liquidity risk	222,562,024	49,015,741	91,685 ,599	629,746,762	185,620,142	<u>1,178,630,268</u>
As at September 30, 2017						
Liabilities Deposits due to customers Other liabilities and accrued expenses	\$ 683,528,143 15,751,460	48,364,505	62,293,785 569,384	77,716,935 1,264,357	67,998,449	939,901,817 17,585,201
Total liabilities (contractual maturity dates)	\$ 699,279,603	<u>48,364,505</u>	62,863,169	78,981,292	67,998,449	957,487,018
Assets held for managing liquidity risk	267 629 824	16 613 651	77 494 835	615 474 167	150 648 593	1 127 861 070

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

September 30, 2018

### (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

# 5. Financial instrument risk (cont'd)

#### 5.4 Fair value

'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

The table below summarises the carrying amounts and fair values of the Group's financial assets and liabilities:

	Carry	ing value	<u>Fair value</u>		
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	2017	
Financial Assets					
Statutory deposits	\$ 5,874,812	5,845,549	5,874,812	5,845,549	
Treasury bills	90,223,743	96,728,323	90,273,138	96,728,323	
Due from other banks	71,838,547	49,740,690	71,838,547	49,740,690	
Loans and advances	659,077,207	649,685,295	661,866,378	665,440,681	
Investment securities	113,625,445	65,887,957	118,110,577	65,887,957	
Other assets	20,732,209	<u>21,030,962</u>	20,732,209	<u>21,030,962</u>	
	\$ 961,371,963	<u>888,918,776</u>	<u>968,695,661</u>	904,674,162	
Financial Liabilities					
Deposits due to customers Other liabilities and	\$ 972,880,583	938,846,249	971,211,419	937,453,063	
accrued expenses	18,620,392	<u>17,585,201</u>	18,620,392	<u>17,585,201</u>	
	\$ 991,500,975	956,431,450	989,831,811	955,038,264	

The following methods and assumptions have been used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instrument for which it is practical to estimate a value:

# • 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 are comprised of cash resources and short term investments, fixed deposits, interest receivable, and other assets. Short-term financial liabilities are comprised of demand deposits, interest payable and certain other liabilities.

#### Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances are net of allowance for impairment. The estimated fair value of loans and advances represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates to determine fair value. Except for the staff loans, the interest rates on all other loans reflect the market rates, hence the carrying values generally approximate the fair values.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

September 30, 2018

# (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

#### 5. Financial instrument risk (cont'd)

#### 5.4 Fair value (cont'd)

Deposits from banks and due to customers

The estimated fair value of deposits with no stated maturity, which include non-interest-bearing deposits, is the amount repayable on demand.

The estimated fair value of fixed-interest-bearing deposits not quoted in an active market is based on discounted cash flows using interest rates for new debts with similar remaining maturity. The interest rates on these financial liabilities reflect the market interest rates, hence the carrying values generally approximate the fair values.

#### Investment securities

The fair value for loans and receivables and held-to-maturity assets are based on market prices or broker/dealer price quotations. Where this information is not available, fair value is based on cost less any impairment recognised.

\$5.8 million (2017: \$5.8 million) of available-for-sale unquoted equity investment securities for which fair values cannot be reliably determined were stated at cost less impairment. All other quoted available-for-sale assets are already measured and carried at fair value, less impairment, if any.

#### 5.4.1 Fair value hierarchy

IFRS 7 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources; and unobservable inputs reflect the Group's market assumptions. These two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This level includes listed debt instruments listed on exchanges.
- Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the assets
  or liabilities, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).
- Level 3 Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This level includes equity investments and debt instruments with significant unobservable components.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

**September 30, 2018** 

# (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

5. Financial instrument risk (cont'd)

Available-for-sale investments – quoted

5.4 Fair value (cont'd)

# 5.4.1 Fair value hierarchy (cont'd)

The hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The Group considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations where possible.

As at September 30, 2018	<u>Level 2</u> \$	<u>Total</u> \$
Financial Assets Investment Securities: Available-for-sale investments - quoted	<u>9,357,431</u>	<u>9,357,431</u>
As at September 30, 2017	<u>Level 2</u> \$	<u>Total</u> \$
Financial assets Investment securities:		

If the market price on the available-for-sale investment were to change by +/- 10%, the impact on other comprehensive income would be an increase of \$935,743 or a decrease of \$935,743.

8,636,336

8,636,336

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

**September 30, 2018** 

## (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

# 5. Financial instrument risk (cont'd)

## 5.4 Fair value (cont'd)

#### 5.4.2 Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The following table sets out the fair values of financial instruments not measured at fair value and analyses them by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which each fair value measurement is categorised.

September 30, 2018			Total carrying
\$'000	<u>Level 2</u>	Total fair values	<u>amount</u>
Assets			
Cash and balances with the Central Bank	214,760	214,760	214,760
Due from other banks	71,839	71,839	71,839
Treasury bills	90,273	90,273	90,223
Loans and advances	661,867	661,867	659,077
Loans and receivables	49,972	49,972	49,972
Held-to-maturity investments	56,187	56,187	51,151
Liabilities			
Deposits due to customers	971,211	971,211	972,881
September 30, 2017			Total carrying
September 30, 2017 \$'000	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Total fair values</u>	Total carrying amount
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Level 2	Total fair values	
\$'000		Total fair values	
\$'000 Assets	<u>Level 2</u> 238,304	Total fair values 238,304	
\$'000 Assets Cash and balances with the			amount
\$'000 Assets Cash and balances with the Central Bank	238,304	238,304	<u>amount</u> 238,304
\$'000 Assets Cash and balances with the Central Bank Due from other banks	238,304 49,741	238,304 49,741	amount 238,304 49,741
\$'000 Assets Cash and balances with the Central Bank Due from other banks Treasury bills	238,304 49,741 96,728	238,304 49,741 96,728	238,304 49,741 96,728
\$'000 Assets Cash and balances with the Central Bank Due from other banks Treasury bills Loans and advances	238,304 49,741 96,728 665,441	238,304 49,741 96,728 665,441	238,304 49,741 96,728 649,685

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

September 30, 2018

# (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

# 5. Financial instrument risk (cont'd)

# 5.5 Financial assets and liabilities by category

The table below analyses the Group's financial assets and liabilities by category.

	_	oans and ceivables \$		d-to- <u>urity</u>	Available- for-sale \$	Total \$
As of September 30, 2018		•			•	Ψ
Assets						
Due from banks and other financial institutions	28	6,191,437		-	-	286,191,437
Investment securities	4	5,971,741	51,15°	1,192	15,135,461	112,258,394
Loans and advances	64	7,880,875		-	-	647,880,875
Other financial assets	2	0,732,209		-	-	20,732,209
Treasury bills	8	9,148,017				89,148,017
Total financial assets	1,08	9,924,279	51,15 <sup>2</sup>	1,192	15,135,461	1,156,210,932
				ncial Lia amortis	abilities ed cost	Total
Liabilities						
Deposits due to customers Other liabilities and accrued	d expe	nses	\$		028,557 <u>187,520</u>	969,028,557 4,187,520
Total financial liabilities			\$	973,	<u>216,077</u>	973,216,077
		Loans and		Δν	ailable-	
		Receivables			for-sale	<u>Total</u>
As of September 30, 2017 Assets						
Due from banks and other financial institutions	\$	214 E02 206				314,502,396
Treasury bills	Ф	314,502,396 95,412,546			<u>-</u>	95,412,546
Loans and advances		638,778,448			-	638,778,448
Investment securities		50,510,406		14,4	114,365	64,924,771
Other financial assets		21,030,962	2		<del>_</del>	21,030,962
Total financial assets	\$	1,120,234,758	<u>3</u>	<u>14,</u>	<u>414,365</u>	1,134,649,123

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

September 30, 2018

#### (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

## 5. Financial instrument risk (cont'd)

#### 5.5 Financial assets and liabilities by category (cont'd)

	=	ncial Liabilities amortised cost	<u>Total</u>
Liabilities Deposits due to customers Other liabilities and accrued expenses	\$	935,685,361 4,855,441	935,685,361 4,855,441
Total financial liabilities	\$	940,540,802	940,540,802

## 6. Capital management policies and procedures

The Group's objectives when managing capital, which is a broader concept than the 'equity' on the face of the statement of financial position, are:

- To comply with the capital requirements set by its regulator the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank;
- To safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored quarterly by the Group's management, employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the Basel Committee and as implemented by the Group's management for supervisory purposes. The required information is filed with the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB) quarterly.

The regulatory capital requirements are strictly observed when managing economic capital. The Group's regulatory capital is managed by senior management and comprises two tiers:

- Tier 1 capital: share capital (net of any book values of treasury shares), general bank reserves, statutory reserve, non-controlling interests arising on consolidation from interests in permanent shareholders' equity, retained earnings and reserves created by appropriations of retained earnings. The book value of goodwill (if applicable) is deducted in arriving at Tier 1 capital; and
- Tier 2 capital: qualifying subordinated loan capital, collective impairment allowances and unrealised gains arising on the fair valuation of equity instruments held as available-for-sale.

Investments in associates (of which there are none) are deducted from Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital to arrive at the regulatory capital.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

September 30, 2018

#### (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

#### 6. Capital management policies and procedures (cont'd)

The table below summarises the composition of regulatory capital and the ratios of the Group for the years ended September 30, 2018 and 2017. During those two years, the Group complied with all of the externally imposed capital requirements to which they are subject.

	<u> 2018</u>	<u> 2017</u>
\$	36,000,000	36,000,000
	23,459,372	20,768,281
	7,461,949	7,461,949
	100,307,865	<u>106,211,571</u>
\$	167,229,186	170,441,801
\$	2.736.004	2,107,502
•	21,531,276	• •
\$	<u>24,267,280</u>	<u>4,988,711</u>
\$	191,496,466	<u>175,430,512</u>
	<u> 2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
\$	683,049,000	626,746,000
	<u>53,286,818</u>	<u>38,053,415</u>
\$	736,335,818	664,799,415
	<u>26.0%</u>	26.4%
	8%	8%
	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$	\$ 36,000,000 23,459,372 7,461,949 100,307,865 \$ 167,229,186 \$ 2,736,004 21,531,276 \$ 24,267,280 \$ 191,496,466 2018 \$ 683,049,000 53,286,818 \$ 736,335,818 26.0%

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital for the mortgage company are managed based on the following.

The Financial Institutions (Non-Banking) Act requires a reserve fund into which no less than ten per cent of the net profit of the institution after deduction of taxes shall be transferred each year until the amount standing to the credit of the reserve fund is equal at least to the paid up capital of that institution. There are no further capital and reserve requirements by the regulators and no external monitoring of the capital base is conducted. The subsidiary was compliant with these requirements as of September 30, 2018 and September 30, 2017.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2018

#### (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

## 7. Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

The Group's financial statements and its financial results are influenced by accounting policies, assumptions, estimates and management judgements, which necessarily have to be made in the course of preparation of the financial statements.

Accounting policies and management's judgements for certain items are especially critical for the Group's results and financial situation due to their materality.

#### **Estimation uncertainty**

## (a) Impairment losses on loans and advances

The Group reviews its loan portfolios to assess impairment on an annual basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in profit or loss, the Group makes judgements as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of loans before the decrease can be identified with an individual loan in that portfolio. This evidence may include observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers in a group, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the group. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio when scheduling its future cash flows. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

To the extent that the net present value of estimated cash flows differs by +/-10%, the provision would be estimated \$3,561,706 lower or \$5,594,021 higher.

#### (b) Impairment on investment securities

The Group determines that available-for-sale equity investments are impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost. This determination of what is significant or prolonged requires judgement. In making this judgement, the Group evaluates among other factors, the normal volatility in share price. In addition, for unquoted available-for-sale equity investments, impairment may be appropriate when there is evidence of deterioration in the financial health of the investee, industry and sector performance, changes in technology, and operational and financing cash flows. Where observable impairment factors are identified, this may give rise to an uncertainty regarding the recoverability of the carrying value in the subsequent period and/or the eventual recoverability of the amounts invested in full. The Group recognized \$118,699 provision (2017: \$789,822) for impairment of available-for-sale equity investments during the year.

## (c) Estimate of pension benefits

The present value of the pension obligation depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for pensions include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of pension obligations.

The Group determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the pension obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Group considers the interest rates of Government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability.

Other key assumptions for pension obligations are based in part on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in note 16.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

September 30, 2018

## (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

## 8. Cash and balances with the Central Bank

	<u>Note</u>		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Cash on hand		\$	7,816,981	8,518,272
Balances with the ECCB other than mandatory reserve deposits		-	159,325,984	185,084,162
Included in cash and cash equivalents	28		167,142,965	193,602,434
Mandatory reserve deposits with the ECCB		-	47,617,074	44,701,304
Total cash and balances with the Central Bank		\$	214,760,039	238,303,738

Commercial banks operating in member states of the Organization of the Eastern Caribbean States are required to maintain a reserve with the ECCB equivalent to 6% of their total deposit liabilities (excluding inter-bank deposits and foreign currencies). This reserve deposit is not available for use in the Group's day-to-day operations, and is non-interest bearing.

## 9. Due from other banks

	<u>Note</u>		<u>2018</u>	<u> 2017</u>
Term deposits and operating accounts with other banks with original maturities of 3 months or less		\$	12,746,014	16,343,328
Items in the course of collection from other banks			<u>3,978,354</u>	4,364,316
Included in cash and cash equivalents	28		16,724,368	20,707,644
Term deposits and operating accounts with other banks with original maturities greater than 3 months			54,666,450	28,725,258
Interest receivable		_	447,729	307,788
Total due from other banks		\$	71,838,547	49,740,690

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

**September 30, 2018** 

(Expre	essed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars	5)		
10.	Treasury bills			
		Nominal	Nominal	

	<u>Note</u>	Value 2018	Cost <u>2018</u>	Value 2017	Cost <u>2017</u>
Treasury bills at amortised cos OECS Government with origin maturities of 3 months or less and interest rates ranging from	al				
1.9% to 7%	\$	42,700,000	42,234,619	49,700,000	<u>49,191,060</u>
Included in cash and cash equivalents	28	42,700,000	42,234,619	49,700,000	49,191,060
Treasury bills at amortised cos OECS Government with origin maturities of more than 3 mont and interest rates ranging from	al :hs	47 570 020	46 042 200	46 924 000	46 224 496
4% to 5.5%		47,579,039	46,913,398	46,834,000	46,221,486
Interest receivable		<u>-</u>	<u>1,075,726</u>		<u>1,315,777</u>
Total treasury bills	\$	90,279,039	90,223,743	96,534,000	96,728,323

# 11. Statutory deposit

,,	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Statutory reserve deposit with the Government of		
Antigua and Barbuda	\$ <u>5,874,812</u>	<u>5,845,549</u>

A subsidiary company has placed a statutory deposit with the Government of Antigua and Barbuda equivalent to 2½% of its deposit liabilities. The statutory reserve deposit is a statutory requirement as per section 17(a) of the Financial Institutions (Non-Banking) Act, 1985. This reserve is non-interest bearing and is not available for the Group's day-to-day operations.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

**September 30, 2018** 

12.

ssed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)			
Loans and advances			
		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Mortgage loans	\$	288,704,868	309,777,149
Business loans		299,835,627	266,385,801
Personal loans		51,753,111	48,700,636
Bridging Loans		12,215,089	18,787,862
Staff loans		6,894,253	6,255,036
Credit card advances		1,548,057	1,584,087
Central Housing and planning Authority (CHAPA) loans		962,793	1,010,758
Directors' loans		<u>307,197</u>	<u>426,359</u>
		662,220,995	652,927,688
Less: Allowance for loan impairment		<u>(14,340,120)</u>	<u>(14,149,240)</u>
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		647,880,875	638,778,448
Add:		40 507 040	40 004 700
Interest receivable		16,537,216	16,291,799
Deferred interest income		(3,314,766)	(3,314,766)
Deferred fees		(2,026,118)	<u>(2,070,186)</u>
Total loans and advances	\$	659,077,207	649,685,295
Allowance for loan impairment			
The movement in allowance for loan impairment is as follows:			
Balance, beginning of year	\$	14,149,240	16,480,405
Write-off of impaired loan balances	~		(868,681)
Provision for/(recovery of) loan impairment		190,880	(1,462,484)
			<u></u>
Balance, end of year	\$	<u>14,340,120</u>	<u>14,149,240</u>

According to the ECCB loan provisioning guidelines, the calculated allowance for loan impairment amounts to \$35,871,398 (2017: \$17,030,449) and the difference between this figure and the loan loss provision under IAS 39 has been set aside as a specific reserve through equity. The gross carrying value of impaired loans at the year-end was \$59,128,486 (2017: \$53,700,436). Interest receivable on loans that would not be recognised under ECCB guidelines amounted to \$13,466,531 (2017: \$13,557,144), and is also included in the specific regulatory reserve (note 24).

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Current Non-current	\$ 146,693,357 512,383,850	148,469,376 501,215,919
	\$ 659,077,207	649,685,295

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2018

(Expressed	in .	Eastern	Caribbean	Dollars)

1	3.	Oth	or s	200	ate

0.1.0. 0.000.0	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Depositor Protection Trust Credit card receivables Prepayments Miscellaneous receivables Suspense accounts	\$ 11,174,168 9,408,628 1,489,453 110,775 38,638	12,756,511 8,148,912 1,097,089 86,010 39,529
Total other assets	\$ <u>22,221,662</u>	22,128,051
Current Non-current	\$ 12,643,804 <u>9,577,858</u>	10,967,850 11,160,201
	\$ _22,221,662	22,128,051

The amounts classified as Depositor Protection Trust represent amounts formerly held on deposit with ABI Bank Ltd. which were previously classified as Due from Banks. The amounts are now held in a trust and will be repaid in line with an agreed payment schedule, scheduled to be completed by 2025 earning interest at a rate of 2% per annum.

## 14. Investment securities

		<u>2018</u>	<u> 2017</u>
Held-to-maturity			
Debt securities (listed)	\$	51,151,192	-
Interest receivable		444,942	
Total held-to-maturity		51,596,134	
Available-for-sale - unquoted			
Equity securities	\$	6,768,030	6,768,030
•			
Available-for-sale - quoted			
Equity securities		<u>9,357,431</u>	<u>9,426,158</u>
Loans and receivables			
Government securities	\$	1,500,000	1,500,000
Corporate securities	Ψ	48,471,741	53,010,405
Interest receivable		922.109	963,186
Interest receivable		<u> </u>	
Total loans and receivables		50,893,850	<u>55,473,591</u>
Total investment securities before impairment	\$	<u>118,615,445</u>	<u>71,667,779</u>
Allowana for immeliment available for sale visuated		(000,000)	(000,000)
Allowance for impairment – available for sale unquoted		(990,000)	(990,000)
Allowance for impairment – available for sale quoted Allowance for impairment – loans and receivables		(4,000,000)	(789,822) (4,000,000)
Allowance for impairment – loans and receivables		(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)
Total allowance for impairment	\$	(4,990,000)	(5,779,822)
•	·		<del></del>
Total investment securities	\$	<u>113,625,445</u>	<u>65,887,957</u>

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

**September 30, 2018** 

## (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

## 14. Investment securities (cont'd)

The movement in investment securities may be summarised as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Available-for-sale Beginning of year Unrealised gains/(losses) from changes in fair value Impairment loss	\$ 14,414,365 839,795 (118,699)	15,212,520 (688,873) (109,282)
End of year	\$ <u>15,135,461</u>	<u>14,414,365</u>
All available-for-sale securities are non-current.		
Loans and receivables Beginning of year Additions Disposals (sale and redemption) Reclassification Accrued interest	\$ 51,473,592 - (1,280,646) (3,259,643) (39,453)	39,687,518 13,037,336 (1,251,262) - -
End of year	\$ 46,893,850	51,473,592
Held-to-maturity Beginning of year Additions Reclassification Movement in accrued interest	\$ 48,160,942 2,990,250 444,942	- - - -
End of year	\$ 51,596,134	<del>-</del>

All loans and receivables, except for the cash and cash equivalents, are non-current.

Loans and receivables include \$nil (2017: \$269,393) classified under cash and cash equivalents (note 28).

The total impairment on investments for the year was \$118,699 (2017: \$789,822). This amount was reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit of loss during 2017 and taken directly to profit or loss in the current year.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2018

# (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

## 15. Property and equipment

		Land	Buildings & building improvements	Furniture and fixtures	Equipment	Motor vehicles	Computer hardware	Computer software	Leasehold improvements	Work in progress	Total
At September 30, 2017	-		-						_		
Cost or valuation Accumulated	\$	8,880,000	15,511,445	5,819,553	10,651,031	729,034	13,450,794	8,146,079	170,187	3,116,658	66,474,781
depreciation	_	-	(1,419,359)	(5,382,067)	(8,294,080)	(516,951)	(11,383,313)	(8,102,282)	(117,071)	=	(35,215,123)
Net book amount		8,880,000	14,092,086	437,486	2,356,951	212,083	2,067,481	43,797	53,116	3,116,658	31,259,658
Year ended September 30, 2018 Opening net book	•										
amount	\$	8,880,000	14,092,086	437,486	2,356,951	212,083	2,067,481	43,797	53,116	3,116,658	31,259,658
Additions		-	102,502	51,014	63,094	-	415,796	-	29,598	2,685,490	3,347,494
Transfers		-	956,553	13,650	482,707	-	231,171	95,680	46,533	(1,826,294)	-
Depreciation charge	_	-	(534,517)	(86,180)	(470,695)	(104,839)	(712,650)	(69,450)	(17,014)	-	(1,995,345)
Closing net book amount	\$	8,880,000	14,616,624	415,970	2,432,057	107,244	2,001,798	70,027	112,233	3,975,854	32,611,807
At September 30, 2018											
Cost or valuation Accumulated	\$	8,880,000	16,570,500	5,884,217	11,196,832	729,034	14,097,761	8,241,759	246,318	3,975,854	69,822,275
depreciation	_	-	(1,953,876)	(5,468,247)	(8,764,775)	(621,790)	(12,095,963)	(8,171,732)	(134,085)	-	(37,210,468)
Net book amount	\$_	8,880,000	14,616,624	415,970	2,432,057	107,244	2,001,798	70,027	112,233	3,975,854	32,611,807

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2018

# (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

# 15. Property and equipment (cont'd)

		Land	Buildings & building improvements	Furniture		Motor vehicles	Computer hardware	Computer software	Leasehold improvements	Work in progress	Total
At September 30, 2016	-		•		-				•		
Cost or valuation Accumulated	\$	8,880,000	14,166,342	5,555,274	10,383,119	677,444	13,027,051	8,146,079	170,187	2,706,310	63,711,806
depreciation	_	-	(918,473)	(5,174,675)	(7,862,600)	(400,190)	(10,620,807)	(7,952,383)	(102,879)	=	(33,032,007)
Net book amount	-	8,880,000	13,247,869	380,599	2,520,519	277,254	2,406,244	193,696	67,308	2,706,310	30,679,799
Year ended September 30, 2017 Opening net book											
amount	\$	8,880,000	13,247,869	380,599	2,520,519	277,254	2,406,244	193,696	67,308	2,706,310	30,679,799
Additions		-	128,048	1,440	267,912	51,590	301,212	-	-	2,012,773	2,762,975
Transfers		-	1,217,055	262,839	-	-	122,531	=	-	(1,602,425)	-
Depreciation charge	_	-	(500,886)	(207,392)	(431,480)	(116,761)	(762,506)	(149,899)	(14,192)	-	(2,183,116)
Closing net book amount	\$	8,880,000	14,092,086	437,486	2,356,951	212,083	2,067,481	43,797	53,116	3,116,658	31,259,658
At September 30, 2017											
Cost or valuation Accumulated	\$	8,880,000	15,511,445	5,819,553	10,651,031	729,034	13,450,794	8,146,079	170,187	3,116,658	66,474,781
depreciation	_	-	(1,419,359)	(5,382,067)	(8,294,080)	(516,951)	(11,383,313)	(8,102,282)	(117,071)	_	(35,215,123)
Net book amount	\$_	8,880,000	14,092,086	437,486	2,356,951	212,083	2,067,481	43,797	53,116	3,116,658	31,259,658

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

September 30, 2018

## (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

#### 15. Property and equipment (cont'd)

As of September 30, 2014, all of the Group's land and buildings and improvements were revalued based on the appraisal performed by an independent firm of professional appraisers. The revaluation resulted in an impairment loss amounting to \$5,234,360. The remaining revaluation surplus net of applicable deferred income taxes, is within 'other reserves' in shareholders' equity (note 24).

The following is the historical cost carrying amount of land and buildings carried at revalued amounts as of September 30, 2018.

	Land	Buildings	Total
Cost Accumulated depreciation	\$ 3,562,078	31,608,727 (15,086,967)	35,170,805 (15,086,967)
Net book value	\$ 3,562,078	16,521,760	20,083,838

The following is the historical cost carrying amount of land and buildings carried at revalued amounts as of September 30, 2017.

	Land	Buildings	Total
Cost Accumulated depreciation	\$ 3,562,078	31,608,727 (14,396,317)	35,170,805 (14,396,317)
Net book value	\$ 3,562,078	17,212,410	20,774,488

The following is the analysis of property and equipment revaluation (surplus)/impairment loss as of September 30, 2014

	Land	Buildings	Total
Net book value Accumulated depreciation	\$ 3,562,078 (8,880,000)	19,284,360 <u>(14,050,000</u> )	22,846,438 (22,930,000)
Net book value	\$ <u>5,317,922</u>	<u>5,234,360</u>	(83,562)

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

**September 30, 2018** 

#### (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

#### 16. Pension plan

Eligible employees are enrolled in a defined benefit pension scheme which commenced October 1, 1991. The assets of the plan are held in a seven member trustee administered fund. The Board of Trustees comprises four trustees appointed by the Board of Directors and three appointed by the employees. The funds of the scheme are invested solely under the control of the trustees and may be used only for the purposes of the scheme.

The Plan is valued every three years by an independent qualified actuary. The latest available valuation was performed at September 30, 2017 using the projected unit credit method. At September 30, 2017, the actuarial valuation showed that the Plan is overfunded with net assets available for benefits representing 101% of accrued projected plan benefits, and indicated a required contribution rate by the Group, for the next three years, of less than 5% of pensionable salaries.

In respect of the defined benefit plan operated by the Group, the amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:

Denotes also seed	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Pension plan asset Present value of funded obligations Fair value of plan assets	\$ (17,639,500) 25,749,002	(16,433,180) 24,684,972
Net asset – end of year	\$ 8,109,502	8,251,792

The movement in the fair value of plan assets over the year are as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Fair value of plan assets – beginning of year	\$ 24,684,972	23,590,647
Contributions – employer and employees	774,032	738,266
Benefits paid	(691,687)	(558,716)
Plan administration expenses	(107,379)	(55,103)
Actuarial loss	(641,766)	(687,752)
Interest on plan assets	<u>1,730,830</u>	1,657,630
Fair value of plan assets – end of year	\$ 25,749,002	24,684,972

The movement in the present value of funded obligations over the year are as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Present value of funded obligations – beginning of year Current service cost Interest cost Benefits paid Actuarial loss/(gain)	\$ 16,433,180 682,416 1,173,883 (691,687) 41,708	15,667,965 708,054 1,126,766 (558,716) (510,889)
Present value of funded obligations – end of year	\$ 17,639,500	<u>16,433,180</u>

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

September 30, 2018

# (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

## 16. Pension plan (cont'd)

The movements in the net asset recognized in the statement of financial position are as follows:

		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Net asset – beginning of year	\$	8,251,792	7,922,682
Net pension income included in the statement of income		156,679	139,244
Actuarial losses included in other comprehensive income		(683,474)	(176,863)
Contributions paid - employer		<u>384,505</u>	366,729
Net asset – end of year	\$	8,109,502	<u>8,251,792</u>
The amounts recognized in the statement of income are as follows:	NS:		
•		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Current service cost	\$	(292,889)	(336,516)
Net interest income on the net defined benefit asset		556,947	530,863
Plan administration expenses		(107,379)	(55,103)
Net gain recognized in the statement of income	\$	156,679	139,244
The amounts recognized in other comprehensive income are as	follo	ws:	
		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Actuarial (loss)/gain for the year – obligation	\$	(41,708)	510,889
Actuarial loss for the year - plan assets	•	<u>(641,766)</u>	<u>(687,752)</u>
Actuarial loss recognized in other comprehensive income	\$	(683,474)	(176,863)

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of total plan assets are as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	55%	53%
Debt securities .	8%	9%
Equity securities	19%	20%
Property	18%	18%

The pension plan assets include ordinary shares issued by the Bank with a value of \$85,333 (2017: \$75,852). Plan assets include deposits held with the Bank with a fair value of \$4,387,026 (2017: \$3,960,073).

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

**September 30, 2018** 

#### (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

#### 16. Pension plan (cont'd)

Amounts for the current period and previous four periods are as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Defined benefit obligation Plan assets	\$ (17,639,500) <u>25,749,002</u>		(15,667,965) _23,590,647		(13,544,517) 22,244,699
Surplus	\$ <u>8,109,502</u>	8,251,792	7,922,682	9,322,844	8,700,182

Principal actuarial assumptions used for accounting purposes were as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Discount rate	7.0%	7.0%
Future promotional salary increases	3.5%	3.5%

Contributions to the pension scheme for the year ended September 30, 2018 amounted to \$384,505, being Antigua Commercial Bank Ltd: \$340,839; ACB Mortgage & Trust Limited: \$43,666 (2017: \$366,729, being Antigua Commercial Bank Ltd: \$320,438; ACB Mortgage & Trust Limited: \$46,291). The Bank's contributions are adjusted according to the actuary's recommendations. Contributions expected to be paid to the plan for the subsequent period are budgeted at \$434,685, being Antigua Commercial Bank Ltd: \$386,585; ACB Mortgage & Trust Limited: \$48,100.

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

2018

			2010		
Impact on defined benefit obligation					
	Change in assumption	<u>In</u>	crease in assumption	Decrease in assumption	
Discount rate	1%	\$	(2,144,443)	2,716,233	
Salary growth rate	- · · ·	Ψ	935,743	(825,571)	
Life expectancy	1 Year		299,663	-	
2017					
	Impact on de	fine	d benefit obligation		
	Change in assumption	<u>In</u>	crease in assumption	Decrease in assumption	
Discount rate	1%	\$	(2,042,235)	2,590,270	
Salary growth rate	1%		928,150	(822,003)	
Life expectancy	1 year		280,701	<del>-</del>	

The duration of the benefit obligation is 13.6 years (2017: 14.1 years).

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

**September 30, 2018** 

## (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

## 16. Pension plan (cont'd)

When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the year) has been applied as when calculating the pension plan liability recognised within the statement of financial position.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous year.

## 17. Deposits due to customers

<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
\$ 497,239,137	448,098,513
242,855,140	253,392,495
210,679,858	198,858,528
<u>18,254,422</u>	<u>35,335,825</u>
969,028,557	935,685,361
,-	, ,
3,852,026	3,160,888
\$ 972,880,583	938,846,249
\$ 809,538,974	793,909,969
163,341,609	144,936,280
\$ 972,880,583	938,846,249
\$	\$ 497,239,137 242,855,140 210,679,858 18,254,422 969,028,557 3,852,026 \$ 972,880,583 \$ 809,538,974 163,341,609

## 18. Other liabilities and accrued expenses

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Trade payables and accrued expenses Manager's cheques Escrow accounts Other sundry payables	\$ 12,956,316 4,187,520 1,299,150 177,406	11,181,993 4,855,441 1,264,357 283,410
Total other liabilities and accrued expenses	\$ 18,620,392	<u>17,585,201</u>
Current	\$ 17,321,242	16,320,846
Non-current	1,299,150	<u>1,264,355</u>
	\$ 18,620,392	<u>17,585,201</u>

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

**September 30, 2018** 

## (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

#### 19. Dividends

During the year, a dividend in respect of the 2017 financial year end of \$4,000,000 was recorded and paid (2017: \$4,000,000 in respect of the 2016 financial year).

The dividend proposed in respect of the 2018 financial year end is \$0.40 for each unit of paid up share capital, or EC\$4,000,000 (2017: \$0.40 or EC\$4,000,000). The consolidated financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2018 do not reflect this proposed dividend which, if ratified, will be accounted for in equity as an appropriation of retained earnings in the year ending September 30, 2019.

## 20. Taxation

Income tax payable		
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Income tax payable, beginning of year	\$ 3,934,414	5,525,059
Current tax expense Withholding tax	1,075,173	3,955,040 833
Payments made during the year	(3,835,757)	<u>(5,546,518)</u>
Income tax payable, end of year	\$ 1,173,830	3,934,414
Income toy expense		
Income tax expense	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Profit before tax	\$ 23,121,625	24,951,018
Income tax expense at statutory rates	\$ 5,808,101	6,248,138
Effect of interest income not subject to tax	(1,923,879)	(1,168,400)
Effect of dividend income not subject to tax	(579,625)	(599,932)
Prior year over accrual	(109,659)	-
		204.026
Effect of other permanent differences	209,528	∠U <del>4</del> ,U30
Effect of other permanent differences Others	209,528 	204,036 4,708

The statutory tax rate for Antigua Commercial Bank is 25% (2017: 25%) and for ACB Mortgage and Trust is 20% (2017: 20%).

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

**September 30, 2018** 

#### (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

#### 20. Taxation (cont'd)

Deferred tax liability (asset), net			
• · · ·		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Balance, beginning of year	\$	4,907,819	4,222,690
Charge for the year		2,329,293	732,677
Movement on revaluation of available-for-sale securities		211,293	(3,333)
Actuarial loss	-	(170,869)	(44,215)
Balance, end of year	\$	7,277,536	<u>4,907,819</u>

The components of the deferred tax liability (net of deferred tax assets) are as follows:

		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Statutory loan loss reserve	\$	8,588,722	3,917,696
Deferred tax on revaluation of available-for-sale securities		912,126	700,835
Pension asset		2,027,376	2,062,948
Deferred commission		(424,311)	(452,098)
Decelerated capital allowances		(1,025,541)	(1,321,562)
Tax losses carried forward	;	(2,800,836)	
Balance, end of year	\$	7,277,536	4,907,819

The income tax payable does not represent amounts agreed with the tax authority. The amount is reflective of the Group's position concerning its tax balance with the Inland Revenue Department (IRD) on the basis of its records. However, as the Group's tax return for the year of assessment 2019 has not been finalised with the IRD, there is uncertainty as to the eventual liability. Additionally, the following still remains in dispute. A credit balance of \$2,573,846 was available as per Inland Revenue Department correspondence dated September 14, 2006. However, the balance as per the Bank's separate audited financial statements as of September 30, 2004 was \$3,708,771 resulting in a difference of \$1,134,925, which to date has not been agreed with the Inland Revenue Department.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

September 30, 2018

#### (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

#### 21. Related party balances and transactions

#### Related party definition

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the Group.

- a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Group if that person:
  - i) has control or joint control over the Group;
  - ii) has significant influence over the Group; or
  - iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group, or of a parent of the Group.
- b) An entity is related to the Group if any of the following conditions applies:
  - i) The entity and the Group are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
  - ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
  - Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
  - iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
  - v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Group or an entity related to the Group.
  - vi) The entity is controlled, or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
  - vii) A person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
  - viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is part, provides key management personnel services to the Group or its parent.

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged.

A number of banking transactions were entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These include loans, deposits and other transactions. With the exception of the amounts due to subsidiary, these transactions were carried out on commercial terms and at market rates.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2018

#### (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

#### 21. Related party balances and transactions (cont'd)

The volumes of related party transactions, outstanding balances at the year end and related expenses and income for the year are as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Loans to directors and key members of management		
Loans outstanding at beginning of year	\$ 3,903,354	3,956,883
Change in status	(702,834)	-
Loans issued during the year	247,761	286,304
Loan repayments during the year	(1,489,918)	(339,833)
Loans outstanding at end of year	\$ 1,958,363	3,903,354

No provisions have been recognised in respect of loans given to related parties (2017: nil).

Interest income earned on directors' and key members of management's loans and advances during the year is \$259,684 (2017: \$318,095). The interest rates on these loans range from 7% to 8.5% (2017: 7% to 11.5%) and they are granted on an arm's length basis.

		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Deposits by directors and key members of management			
Deposits at beginning of year	\$	6,301,920	4,754,820
Deposits received during the year		9,788,967	4,871,625
Deposits repaid/reclassified during the year		(9,685,806)	(3,870,852)
Change in status	,	274,194	546,327
Deposits at end of year	\$	6,679,275	6,301,920

Interest expense paid on directors' and key members of management's deposits during the year is \$147,728 (2017: \$103,632). Interest rates on directors' deposits range from 2% to 4% (2017: 2% to 4%) and they are accepted on an arm's length basis.

## Remuneration of key management personnel

During the year, salaries and related benefits were paid to key members of management allocated as follows:

		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Salaries and wages	\$	871,004	834,120
Directors' fees and expenses		999,302	906,933
Other staff costs		202,112	174,668
Pension costs	_	<u> 26,918</u>	23,706
	\$_	2,099,336	1,939,427

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

**September 30, 2018** 

#### 22. Stated capital

23.

		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Authorised share capital: 150,000,000 shares at nil par value	\$	150.000.000	150.000.000
•	Ψ	100,000,000	_100,000,000
Issued and fully paid: 10,000,000 shares at nil par value	\$	36.000.000	_36,000,000
10,000,000 Shares at hii par value	Φ	30,000,000	30,000,000
Statutory reserve			
		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Balance at beginning of year	\$	20,768,281	18,013,557
Transfer from profit after taxation		<u>2,691,091</u>	<u>2,754,724</u>
Balance at end of year	\$	23,459,372	20,768,281

Section 45 of the Antigua and Barbuda Banking Act No. 10 of 2015 provides that not less than 20% of each year's net earnings shall be set aside to a reserve fund whenever the fund is less than the paid-up capital of the Group.

## 24. Other reserves

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Capital reserve	\$ 7,461,949	7,461,949
Regulatory reserve for loan loss	34,997,809	16,438,353
Revaluation reserve – available-for-sale securities	2,736,004	2,107,502
Revaluation reserve – property	5,317,922	5,317,922
Pension reserve	8,109,502	<u>8,251,792</u>
Total other reserves	\$ 58,623,186	<u>39,577,518</u>

## (a) Capital reserve

Included in this balance is an amount of \$6,171,428 recorded in prior years for share premium recognised.

## (b) Regulatory reserve for loan loss and interest recognised

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Balance at beginning of year Increase in reserve for regulatory purposes	\$ 16,438,353 <u>18,559,456</u>	14,028,439 2,409,914
Balance at end of year	\$ 34,997,809	16,438,353

This reserve represents the additional loan loss provision required by the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank's prudential guidelines as compared to the provision measured in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, together with a reserve for interest on loans not recognised for regulatory purposes.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

September 30, 2018

# 24. Other reserves (cont'd)

	,			
(c)	Revaluation reserve for available-for-sale securities		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
	Balance at beginning of year	\$	2,107,502	2,112,502
	Increase/(decrease) in market value of investment securities, net of tax of \$211,293 (2017: \$3,333)		628,502	(5,000)
	Balance at end of year	\$	2,736,004	2,107,502
	Certain available-for-sale securities are stated at market vareflected in equity until realised.	alue	with the unrealis	sed gains (losses)
(d)	Revaluation reserve - Property		2018	2017
	Balance at beginning and end of year	\$	<u>5,317,922</u>	<u>5,317,922</u>
	A revaluation of land and buildings was conducted in 2014	4 (n	ote 15).	
(e)	Pension reserve		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
	Balance at beginning of year (Decrease)/increase in pension reserve	\$	8,251,792 (142,290)	7,922,682 329,110

The Board of Directors has decided to appropriate annually out of net profits the amounts necessary to maintain a pension reserve equivalent to the pension asset.

\$ <u>8,109,502</u>

8,251,792

# 25. Other operating income

Balance at end of year

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Fees and commissions	\$ 8,865,011	7,131,533
Foreign exchange	4,701,236	3,843,827
Dividend income	325,561	402,924
Rental income	144,576	101,100
Recovery of loans written off	128,189	184,581
Miscellaneous income	354,272	<u>263,825</u>
Total other operating income	\$ 14,518,845	11,927,790

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

**September 30, 2018** 

**27**.

## (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

## 26. Earnings per share

Vehicle expenses

**Hospitality Suite** 

**Bank Charges** 

Travel and entertainment

Miscellaneous expenses

Securities Brokerage commission expenses

Total general and administrative expenses

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

<u>2018</u>

77,192

61,500

38,519

25,000

76,025

\$ <u>24,662,335</u>

5,559

65,054

101,185

23,979

25,000

94,563

22,726,094

<u>2017</u>

Net profit attributable to shareholders Weighted average number of ordinary shares	in issue	\$	19,717,158 10,000,000	20,262,468 10,000,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share		\$	1.97	2.03
General and administrative expenses	Notes		2018	2017
	140163		2010	2017
Salaries and related costs Software operating expenses Utilities Advertising and promotion Telephone and data charges Legal and other professional fees Printing and stationery expenses Subscriptions and fees Security services Insurance expense Cash purchases expenses Rent Cleaning expenses Repairs and maintenance Audit fees and expenses Licenses and taxes Night depository security Four C's operating expenses ECCB and foreign exchange expenses Shareholders' meeting expenses Donations Scholarship fund Wire services expense Non-credit losses ECACH Charges	29	<b>\$</b>	13,605,072 1,755,525 770,487 755,631 690,619 562,379 535,548 514,610 503,877 477,159 471,000 431,143 428,754 410,185 397,750 366,264 333,366 256,830 226,309 224,408 162,539 120,607 105,977 98,244 93,844	12,684,650 930,573 799,258 714,315 784,372 378,839 497,130 528,039 519,402 494,086 135,800 502,470 417,988 420,712 397,750 357,126 324,296 222,978 131,864 171,786 44,439 108,845 101,539 401,962 129,369
Agency expenses			93,6 <del>44</del> 80,413	216,724
3.7			77 400	05 054

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

September 30, 2018

(Expressed in	ı Fastern	Caribbean	Dollars)

(Expr	essed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)			
28.	Cash and cash equivalents	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
	Due from other banks Cash balances with the Central Bank Treasury bills Investments	9 8 10 14	\$ 16,724,368 167,142,965 42,234,619	20,707,644 193,602,434 49,191,060 269,393
	Total cash and cash equivalents		\$ 226,101,952	263,770,531
29.	Salaries and related costs			
			<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
	Salaries, wages and allowances Statutory deduction costs Other benefits Training and education Staff incentive scheme Group health and life Pension credit		\$ 10,811,065 921,835 813,214 402,061 573,531 240,045 (156,679)	10,484,089 848,588 667,515 309,765 279,990 233,947 (139,244)

# 30. Contingencies and commitments

Total salaries and related costs

## **Pending litigation**

Various actions and legal proceedings may arise against the Group during the normal course of business. The Group is currently involved in certain employee-related legal matters for which the outcome cannot be presently determined. The amount of the liability, if any, will be contingent on the eventual outcome of court proceedings and will be recognised at that time.

\$ <u>13,605,072</u> <u>12,684,650</u>

#### **Credit related commitments**

The contractual amounts of the Group's off-balance sheet financial instruments that commit it to extend credit to customers are listed below:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Undrawn commitments to extend advances	\$ 53,286,818	38,053,415

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements** 

September 30, 2018

# (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

# **30.** Contingencies and commitments (cont'd)

## Off-balance sheet items

The maturity profile of off-balance sheet items is as follows:

As of September 30, 2018 Loan commitments (undrawn)	<u>Up to 1 year</u>	<u>Total</u>
	\$ <u>53,286,818</u>	53,286,818
As of September 30, 2017 Loan commitments (undrawn)	<u>Up to 1 year</u>	<u>Total</u>
	\$ <u>38.053.415</u>	38,053,415