

**St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla
National Bank Limited**

Consolidated Financial Statements
June 30, 2016
(expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of **St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited** which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of June 30, 2016, and the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the **St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited** as of June 30 2016, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.



**Chartered Accountants
March 30, 2017
Basseterre, St. Kitts**

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As of June 30, 2016

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	Notes	2016 \$	June 30 2015 Restated \$	July 1 2014 Restated \$
Assets				
Cash and balances with Central Bank	5	269,155	239,699	293,229
Treasury bills	6	147,197	149,278	167,199
Deposits with other financial institutions	7	897,625	1,175,278	712,312
Loans and receivables – Loans and advances to customers	8	703,897	646,477	683,330
– Originated debt	9	114,164	108,556	90,518
Investment securities – available-for-sale	10	614,422	384,758	525,992
Financial asset	32	798,480	798,397	566,695
Property inventory	11	7,954	7,954	8,193
Investment property	12	4,040	4,040	4,040
Income tax recoverable	19	4,541	5,357	4,418
Property, plant and equipment	13	37,177	38,296	27,551
Intangible assets	14	479	579	403
Other assets	15	60,212	64,620	67,182
Deferred tax asset	19	37,716	25,940	12,083
Total assets		3,697,059	3,649,229	3,163,145
Liabilities				
Customers' deposits	16	3,049,273	2,996,093	2,507,885
Other borrowed funds	17	7,968	7,496	5,386
Accumulated provisions, creditors and accruals	18	172,246	169,823	173,448
Income tax liability	19	–	–	142
Total liabilities		3,229,487	3,173,412	2,686,861
Shareholders' equity				
Issued share capital	20	135,000	135,000	135,000
Share premium		3,877	3,877	3,877
Retained earnings		32,366	23,924	18,241
Reserves	21	296,329	313,016	319,166
Total shareholders' equity		467,572	475,817	476,284
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		3,697,059	3,649,229	3,163,145

The notes on pages 1 to 89 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Approved for issue by the Board of Directors on March 30, 2017.


Chairman


Director

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Consolidated Statement of Income

For the year ended June 30, 2016

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	Notes	2016 \$	2015 Restated \$
Interest income		92,372	94,240
Interest expense		(60,188)	(67,114)
Net interest income	22	32,184	27,126
Fees and commission income		16,649	16,208
Fees expenses		(9,890)	(12,781)
Net fees and commission income	23	6,759	3,427
Other income	24	52,215	62,521
Operating income		91,158	93,074
Non-interest expenses			
Administrative and general expenses	25	(38,039)	(45,025)
Other expenses	27	(22,743)	(21,551)
Impairment expense	26	(304)	(3,118)
Total operating expenses		61,086	69,694
Income before tax for the year		30,072	23,380
Income tax (expense)/credit	19	(1,698)	2,423
Net income for the year		28,374	25,803
Earnings per share (basic and diluted)	28	0.21	0.19

The notes on pages 1 to 89 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended June 30, 2016

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	Notes	2016 \$	2015 Restated \$
Net income for the year		28,374	25,803
Other comprehensive income:			
<i>Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Available-for-sale financial assets:			
Unrealised fair value losses on investment securities, net of tax		(48,170)	(24,698)
Reclassification adjustments relating to available-for-sale financial assets disposed of in the year, net of tax		25,876	1,865
	21	(22,294)	(22,833)
<i>Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment, net of tax	21	–	9,995
Re-measurement (loss)/gain on defined benefit plan, net of tax	21	(825)	68
		(825)	10,063
Net other comprehensive loss		(23,119)	(12,770)
Total comprehensive income for the year		5,255	13,033

The notes on pages 1 to 89 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

For the year ended June 30, 2016

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	Notes	Issued share capital \$	Share premium \$	Statutory reserve \$	Other reserves \$	Revaluation reserves \$	Retained earnings \$	Total \$
Balance at July 1, 2014, (as previously stated)		135,000	3,877	106,849	211,885	432	27,335	485,378
Effect of correction of prior period error	37	–	–	–	–	–	(9,094)	(9,094)
		135,000	3,877	106,849	211,885	432	18,241	476,284
Net income for the year (as restated)		–	–	–	–	–	25,803	25,803
Other comprehensive income		–	–	–	68	(12,838)	–	(12,770)
Total comprehensive income for the year (as restated)		–	–	–	68	(12,838)	25,803	13,033
Transfer to reserves	21	–	–	4,825	1,795	–	(6,620)	–
Transaction with owners:								
Dividends	29	–	–	–	–	–	(13,500)	(13,500)
Balance at June 30, 2015 (Restated)		135,000	3,877	111,674	213,748	(12,406)	23,924	475,817
Net income for the year		–	–	–	–	–	28,374	28,374
Other comprehensive income		–	–	–	(825)	(22,294)	–	(23,119)
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	–	–	(825)	(22,294)	28,374	5,255
Transfer to reserves	21	–	–	4,775	1,657	–	(6,432)	–
Transaction with owners:								
Dividends	29	–	–	–	–	–	(13,500)	(13,500)
Balance at June 30, 2016		135,000	3,877	116,449	214,580	(34,700)	32,366	467,572

The notes on pages 1 to 89 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended June 30, 2016

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	Notes	2016 \$	2015 Restated \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income before tax		30,072	23,380
Adjustments for items not affecting cash:			
Interest expense		60,188	67,114
Depreciation and amortisation		2,801	2,770
Reclassification of projects ongoing to expense		389	–
Provision for impairment		404	3,118
Gains on disposal of equipment and intangible assets		(18)	(1,061)
Retirement benefits		(134)	(198)
Dividend income		(3,760)	(2,291)
Interest income		(92,372)	(94,240)
Property revaluation loss		–	61
Operating income before changes in operating assets and liabilities		(2,430)	(1,347)
<i>(Increase)/decrease in operating assets:</i>			
Loans and advances to customers		(56,246)	31,651
Mandatory deposits with Central Bank		(3,319)	(25,944)
Financial asset		–	(230,952)
Other assets		2,772	3,289
<i>Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:</i>			
Customers' deposits		58,526	491,015
Due to other financial institutions		–	46
Accumulated provisions, creditors, and accruals		2,423	(3,625)
Cash generated from operations		1,726	264,133
Interest received		72,444	79,099
Pension contributions paid		(461)	(428)
Income tax paid		(1,271)	(1,965)
Interest paid		(65,534)	(69,921)
Net cash from operating activities		6,904	270,918
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		19,969	23,161
Dividends received		3,760	2,291
Decrease in restricted term deposits and treasury bills		7,879	18,542
Proceeds from disposal of equipment and intangible assets		18	1,083
Purchase of equipment and intangible assets		(1,971)	(3,114)
Purchase of investment securities and originated debt		(1,199,475)	(691,422)
Increase in special term deposits		–	34,995
Proceeds from sale of investment securities and originated debt		930,607	779,245
Net (used in)/cash from investing activities		(239,213)	164,781

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows ...*continued*

For the year ended June 30, 2016

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	Notes	2016 \$	2015 Restated \$
Cash flows from financing activities			
Increase/(decrease) in other borrowed funds		472	(3)
Dividends paid	29	<u>(13,500)</u>	<u>(13,500)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(13,028)</u>	<u>(13,503)</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(245,337)	422,196
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		<u>1,186,313</u>	764,117
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	33	<u>940,976</u>	1,186,313

The notes on pages 1 to 89 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2016

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

1 Incorporation and principal activity

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited (the “Bank”) was incorporated as a public limited company on February 15, 1971 under the Companies Act Chapter 335, and was re-registered under the new Companies Act No. 22 of 1996 on April 14, 1999. The Bank operates in both St. Kitts and Nevis and is subject to the provisions of the Banking Act of 1991. The Bank is listed on the Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange.

The Bank’s registered office is at Central Street, Basseterre, St. Kitts. The principal activities of the Bank and its subsidiaries (“the Group”) are described below.

The Bank is principally involved in the provision of financial services.

The Bank’s subsidiaries and their activities are as follows:

- *National Bank Trust Company (St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla) Limited (“Trust Company”)*

The Trust Company was incorporated on the 26th day of January, 1972 under the Companies Act chapter 335, but was re-registered under the new Companies Act No. 22 of 1996 on the 14th day of April 1999.

The principal activity of the Trust Company is the provision of long-term mortgage financing, raising long-term investment funds, real estate development, property management and the provision of trustee services.

- *National Caribbean Insurance Company Limited (“Insurance Company”)*

The Insurance Company was incorporated on the 20th day of June, 1973 under the Companies Act chapter 335, but was re-registered under the new Companies Act No. 22 of 1996 on the 14th day of April 1999.

The Insurance Company provides coverage of life assurance, non-life assurance and pension schemes.

- *St. Kitts and Nevis Mortgage and Investment Company Limited (“MICO”)*

MICO was incorporated on the 25th day of May, 2001 under the Companies Act No. 22 of 1996 and commenced operations on the 13th day of May, 2002.

MICO acts as the real estate arm of the Bank with its main operating activities being the acquisition and sale of properties.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2016

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

2 Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC). The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the revaluation of certain properties and financial instruments.

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

2.2 Changes in accounting policies

New and revised standards that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2015

There were no new and revised IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2015 that had a material impact to the Group.

Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Group

At the date of authorisation of these consolidated financial statements, certain new standards, and amendments to existing standards have been published by the IASB that are not yet effective, and have not been adopted early by the Group. Information on those expected to be relevant to the Group's financial statements is provided below. Management anticipates that all relevant pronouncements will be adopted in the Group's accounting policies for the first period beginning after the effective date of the pronouncement. Certain other new standards and interpretations have been issued but are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

Amendments to International Accounting Standard (IAS) 16 and IAS 38 Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation

The amendments to IAS 16 prohibit entities from using a revenue-based depreciation method for property and equipment. The amendments to IAS 38 introduce a rebuttable presumption that revenue is not an appropriate basis for amortisation of an intangible asset. The presumption can only be rebutted in the following two limited circumstances:

- a) when the intangible asset is expressed as a measure of revenue; or
- b) when it can be demonstrated that revenue and consumption of the economic benefits of the intangible asset are highly correlated.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2016

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.2 Changes in accounting policies ...continued

Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standard that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Group ...continued

Amendments to International Accounting Standards (IAS) 16 and IAS 38 Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation ...continued

The Group uses the straight-line method for depreciation and amortisation for its property and equipment, and intangible assets respectively. The directors believe that the straight-line method is the most appropriate method to the consumption of economic benefits inherent in the respective assets and accordingly. The directors do not anticipate that the application of these amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 will have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements. The amendment is required to be applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments to IAS 1 address perceived impediments to preparers exercising their judgement in presenting their financial reports by making the following changes:

- Clarification that information should not be obscured by aggregating or by providing immaterial information, materiality considerations apply to all parts of the financial statements, and even when a standard requires a specific disclosure, materiality considerations do apply;
- Clarification that the list of line items to be presented in these statements can be disaggregated and aggregated as relevant and additional guidance on subtotals in these statements and clarification that an entity's share of OCI of equity-accounted associates and joint ventures should be presented in aggregate as single line items based on whether or not it will subsequently be reclassified to statement of income; and
- Additional examples of possible ways of ordering the notes to clarify that understandability and comparability should be considered when determining the order of the notes and to demonstrate that the notes need not be presented in the order so far listed in paragraph 114 of IAS 1.

The directors do not anticipate that the application of these amendments will have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements. The amendment is required to be applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2016

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.2 Changes in accounting policies ...continued

Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Group ...continued

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In May 2014, IFRS 15 was issued which establishes a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. IFRS 15 will supersede the current revenue recognition guidance including IAS 18 *Revenue*, IAS 11 *Construction Contracts* and the related Interpretations when it becomes effective.

The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity should recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expect to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, the Standard introduces a 5-step approach to revenue recognition.

Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer.

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract.

Step 3: Determine the transaction price.

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract.

Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Under IFRS 15, an entity recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when 'control' of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer. Far more prescriptive guidance has been added in IFRS 15 to deal with specific scenarios. Furthermore, extensive disclosures are required by IFRS 15.

The directors anticipate that the application of IFRS 15 in the future may have a material impact on the amounts reported and the disclosures made in the consolidated financial statements. However, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the effect of IFRS 15 until the Group performs a detailed review.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2014)

IFRS 9 issued in November 2009 introduced new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. IFRS 9 was subsequently amended in October 2010 to include requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities and for derecognition, and in November 2013 to include the new requirements for general hedge accounting. Another revised version of IFRS 9 was issued in July 2014 mainly to include (a) impairment requirements for financial assets and (b) limited amendments to the classification and measurement requirements by introducing a 'fair value through other comprehensive income' (FVTOCI) measurement category for certain simple debt instruments.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2016

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.2 Changes in accounting policies ...continued

Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Group ...continued

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2014) ...continued

Key requirements of IFRS 9:

- All recognised financial assets that are in the scope of IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* are required to be substantially at amortised cost or fair value. Specifically, debt investments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are sole payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding are generally measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. Debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and that have contractual terms of the financial asset giving rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are measured at FVTOCI. All other debt investments and equity investments are measured at their fair value at subsequent accounting periods. In addition, under IFRS 9, entities may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment (that is not held for trading) in other comprehensive income, with only dividend income generally recognised in profit or loss.
- With regard to the measurement of financial liabilities designated as fair value through profit or loss, IFRS 9 requires that the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is presented in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

Under IAS 39, the entire amount of the change in the fair value in the financial liability designated as fair value through profit or loss is presented in profit or loss.

- In relation to the impairment of financial assets, IFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss model, as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under IAS 39. The expected loss model requires an entity to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition. In other words, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2016

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.2 Changes in accounting policies ...continued

Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Group ...continued

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2014) ...continued

- The new general hedge accounting requirements retain the three types of hedge accounting mechanisms currently available in IAS 39. Under IFRS 9, greater flexibility has been introduced to the types of transaction eligible for hedge accounting, specifically broadening the types of instruments that qualify for hedging instruments and the type of risk components of non-financial items that are eligible for hedge accounting. In addition, the effectiveness test has been overhauled and replaced with the principle of an 'economic relationship'. Retrospective assessment of hedge effectiveness is also no longer required. Enhanced disclosure requirements about an entity's risk management activities have also been introduced.

The directors anticipate that the application of IFRS 9 in the future may have a material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in respect of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities. However, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the effect of IFRS 9 until the Group undertakes a detail review. The new standard is required to be applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

There are no other IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Group.

2.3 Basis of consolidation

The Group financial statements consolidate those of the parent company and all of its subsidiaries as of June 30, 2016. The parent controls a subsidiary if it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiary and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the subsidiary. All subsidiaries have a reporting date of June 30. All transactions and balances between Group companies are eliminated on consolidation, including unrealised gains and losses on transactions between Group companies. Where unrealised losses on intra-group asset sales are reversed on consolidation, the underlying asset is also tested for impairment from a group perspective. Amounts reported in the financial statements of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Group. Profit or loss and other comprehensive income of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are recognised from the effective date of acquisition, or up to the effective date of disposal, as applicable.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2016

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand and call deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of 90 days or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes.

Cash and cash equivalents are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Cash and cash equivalents exclude balances held to meet statutory requirements and restricted deposits.

2.5 Financial assets and liabilities

In accordance with IAS 39, all financial assets and liabilities – which include derivative financial instruments – are recognised in the statement of financial position and measured in accordance with their assigned category.

Financial assets

The Group allocates its financial assets to the IAS 39 category of: loans and receivables and available-for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

(i) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market other than: (a) those that the Group intends to sell immediately or in the short term, which are classified or held for trading and those that the entity upon initial recognition designates at fair value through profit or loss; (b) those that the Group upon initial recognition designates as available-for-sale; (c) those for which the holder may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration.

Loans and receivable are recognised when cash or the right to cash is advanced to a borrower and are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The Group's loans and receivables include cash in bank and cash equivalents, treasury bills, deposits with other financial institutions, loans and advances to customers, originated debt, financial asset and other receivables within "other assets".

(ii) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are those intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, exchange rates or equity prices.

Purchases and sales of available-for-sale financial assets are recognised on settlement date – the date that an asset is delivered to or received by the Group.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2016

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.5 Financial assets and liabilities ...continued

(ii) Available-for-sale financial assets ...continued

Available-for-sale financial assets are initially recognised at fair value being the transaction price less transaction cost. Available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value based on the current bid prices of quoted investments in active market. If the market for available-for-sale financial assets is not active (such as investments in unlisted entities) and the fair value cannot be reliably measured, they are measured at cost less any impairment loss. Gains and losses arising from the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets are recognised through other comprehensive income until the financial assets are derecognised or impaired, at which time, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised through other comprehensive income is transferred and recognised in the profit or loss.

Interest calculated using the effective interest method; dividend income and foreign currency gains and losses on financial assets classified as available-for-sale are recognised in the Statement of income. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognised in the Statement of income when the right to receive payment is established.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

The Group's available-for-sale financial assets are separately presented in the statement of financial position.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as 'financial liabilities at amortised cost' and are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities include customers' deposits, other borrowed funds and accumulated provisions, creditors and accruals.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished – that is, when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from these assets have ceased to exist or the assets have been transferred and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets are also transferred (that is, if substantially all the risks and rewards have not been transferred, the Group tests control to ensure that continuing involvement on the basis of any retained powers of control does not prevent derecognition). Financial liabilities are derecognised when they have been redeemed or otherwise extinguished.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.5 Financial assets and liabilities ...continued

Reclassification of financial assets

The Group may choose to reclassify financial assets that would meet the definition of loans and receivables out of the held-for-trading or available-for-sale categories if the Group has the intention and ability to hold these financial assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity at the date of reclassification.

Reclassifications are made at fair value as of the reclassification date. Fair value becomes the new cost or amortised cost as applicable, and no reversals of fair value gains or losses recorded before reclassification date are subsequently made. Effective interest rates for financial assets reclassified to loans and receivables and held-to-maturity categories are determined at the reclassification date. Further increases in estimates of cash flows adjust effective interest rates prospectively.

2.6 Classes of financial instruments

The Group classifies the financial instruments into classes that reflect the nature of information disclosed and take into account the characteristics of those financial instruments. The classification hierarchy can be seen in the table below:

Financial assets	Loans and receivables	Cash and cash equivalents and deposits with other financial institutions	Bank accounts
		Treasury bills and originated debt	Government fixed rated bonds and long term note
		Loans and advances to customers	Overdrafts, corporate customers, term loans and mortgages
		Financial asset	Government related debt
		Other assets	Other receivables
	Available-for-sale financial assets	Investment securities – available-for-sale	Equity and debt securities
Financial liabilities	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Customers' deposits and borrowings	
		Accumulated provisions, creditors and accruals	

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2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.7 Impairment of financial assets

(a) Assets carried at amortised cost

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period 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 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:

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

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.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables carried at amortised cost has occurred, 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 been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of income. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discounted 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.

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

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2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.7 Impairment of financial assets ...continued

When a loan is uncollectible, it is written off against the related provision for loan impairment. Such loans are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the “Bad Debt Recovered” income account which is then used to decrease the amount of the provision for the loan impairment in the statement of income.

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 loss is 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 the statement of income.

(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 considered in determining whether the assets are impaired. 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 the statement of income. Impairment losses recognised in the statement of income on equity instruments are not reversed through the statement of 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 the statement of income.

(c) Renegotiated loans

Loans and advances that are either subject to collective impairment assessment or individually significant and whose terms have been renegotiated are no longer considered to be past due but are treated as new loans. Management continuously reviews these accounts to ensure that all criteria are met and that future payments are likely to occur.

2.8 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a 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.

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2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.9 Employee benefits

(a) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits, including holiday entitlement, are current liabilities included in accumulated provisions, creditors and accruals, measured at the undiscounted amount that the Group expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement.

(b) Gratuity

The Group provides a gratuity plan to its employees after 15 years of employment. The amount of the gratuity payment to eligible employees at retirement is computed with reference to final salary and calibrated percentage rates based on the number of years of service. Provisions for these amounts are included in the statement of financial position.

(c) Pension plan

The Group operates a defined benefit plan. The administration of the plan is conducted by National Caribbean Insurance Company Limited, one of the subsidiaries. The plan is funded through payments to trustee-administered deposit funds determined by periodic actuarial calculations. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan which defines an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement based on factors such as age, year of service and final salary. The cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each reporting period.

The asset figure recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of net defined benefit assets is the fair value of the plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date. The retirement benefit asset recognised in the statement of financial position represents the actual surplus in the defined benefit plan. Re-measurements comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest) are recognised immediately in the statement of financial position with a charge or credit to other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement recorded in other comprehensive income is not recycled. However, the Group may transfer those amounts recognised in other comprehensive income within equity.

2.10 Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings held for rendering of services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the statement of financial position at their revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity, usually every five years, such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at the year end.

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2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.10 Property, plant and equipment ...continued

Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is credited in equity to revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognised in income, in which case the increase is credited to income to the extent of the decrease previously charged. A decrease in the carrying amount arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is charged to income to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the fixed asset revaluation reserve relating to a previous revaluation of that asset.

Depreciation on revalued buildings is charged to statement of income. On the subsequent sale or retirement of a revalued property, any revaluation surplus remaining in the revaluation reserve is transferred directly to retained earnings. No transfer is made from the fixed asset revaluation reserve to retained earnings except when an asset is derecognised.

Projects on going represents structures under construction and project development not yet completed and is stated at cost. This includes the costs of construction and other direct costs. Projects on going is not depreciated until such time that the relevant assets are ready for use.

Freehold land is not depreciated. Equipment, furniture and fittings, motor vehicles and reference books are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on the following basis:

Building:	25 – 45 years
Leasehold improvements:	the lesser of 25 years or the lease period
Equipment, furniture & fittings and motor vehicles:	3 – 10 years

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets, other than freehold land, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each year-end, with the effect of any changes in estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

All repairs and maintenance are charged to income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in statement of income.

2.11 Intangible assets

Acquired computer software licences are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and to bring into use the specific software. These costs are amortized on the basis of the expected useful life of such software which is three to five years.

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

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2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.12 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

2.13 Insurance contracts

i) Classification

The Group issues contracts that transfer insurance risk or financial risk or both. Insurance contracts are those contracts that transfer significant insurance risk. Such contracts may also transfer financial risk.

ii) Recognition and measurement

Insurance contracts issued are classified as short-term insurance contracts and long-term insurance contracts with fixed and guaranteed payments.

Short-term insurance contracts

Property and casualty insurance business

- Property and casualty insurance contracts are generally one year renewable contracts issued by the Group covering insurance risks over property, motor, accident and marine.

Property insurance contracts mainly compensate the Group's customers for damage suffered to their properties or for the value of the property lost. Customers who undertake commercial activities on their premises could also receive compensation for the loss of earnings caused by the inability to use the insured properties in their business activities (business interruption cover).

Casualty insurance contracts protect the Group's customers against the risk of causing harm to third parties as a result of their legitimate activities. Damages covered include both contractual and non-contractual events. The typical protection offered is designed for individual and business customers who become liable to pay compensation to a third party for bodily harm or property damages (public liability).

Premiums are recognized as revenue (earned premiums) proportionally over the period of coverage. The portion of premium received on in-force contracts that relates to unexpired risks at the reporting date is reported as the unexpired insurance risk. Premiums are shown before deduction of commissions.

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2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.13 Insurance contracts ...continued

ii) Recognition and measurement ...continued

Short-term insurance contracts ...continued

Claims and loss adjustment expenses are charged to income as incurred based on the estimated liability for compensation owed to contract holders or third parties damaged by the contract holders. They include direct and indirect claims settlement costs and arise from events that have occurred up to the reporting date even if they have not yet been reported to the Group. The Group does not discount its liabilities for unpaid claims. Liabilities for unpaid claims are estimated using:

- the input of assessments for individual cases reported to the Group; and
- statistical analyses for the claims incurred but not reported.

These are used to estimate the expected ultimate cost of more complex claims that may be affected by external factors (such as court decisions).

- Health insurance business

Health insurance contracts are generally one year renewable contracts issued by the Group covering insurance risks for medical expenses of insured persons. The liabilities of health insurance policies are estimated in respect of claims that have been incurred but not reported and claims that have been reported but not yet paid, due to the time taken to process the claim.

Long-term insurance contracts with fixed and guaranteed terms

- Life insurance business

These contracts insure events associated with human life (for example, death and survival) over a long duration. Premiums are recognized as revenue when they are received or become receivable from the policyholder. Premiums are shown before deduction of commission. Benefits are recorded as an expense when they are incurred.

The determination of actuarial liabilities on life policies is based on the Net Level Premium (“NLP”) reserve method. This reserve method uses net premiums as opposed to calculating reserves on a first principles gross premium valuation. The NLP reserve method does not use lapse rates or expenses and takes into consideration only the bonus additions allocated to the policy to date. Future bonus additions are not considered in the valuation. The Group utilises an actuary for the determination of the actuarial liabilities. These liabilities consist of amounts that together with future premiums and investment income are required to provide for policy benefits, expenses and taxes on life insurance contracts. The process of calculating actuarial liabilities for future policy benefits involves the use of estimates concerning factors such as mortality and morbidity rates, future investment yields and future expense levels and persistency.

The liabilities are recalculated at each end of the reporting period using the assumptions established at inception of the contracts.

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2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.13 Insurance contracts ...continued

iii) Reinsurance contracts held

The Group obtains reinsurance contracts coverage for insurance risks underwritten. The Group cedes insurance premiums and risk related to property and casualty contracts in the normal course of business in order to limit the potential for losses arising from its exposures. Reinsurance does not relieve the Group of its liability. The benefits to which the Group are entitled under reinsurance contracts held are recognised as reinsurance assets. Reinsurance assets are assessed for impairment and if evidence that the asset is impaired exists, the impairment is recorded in the statement of income. The obligations of the Group under reinsurance contracts held are included under insurance contract liabilities.

iv) Liability adequacy test

At the report date of the financial statements, liability adequacy tests are performed by the Group to ensure the adequacy of insurance contract liabilities, using current estimates of the related expected future cash flows.

If a test indicates that the carrying value of insurance contract liabilities is inadequate, then the liabilities are adjusted to correct the deficiency. The deficiency is included in the statement of income under claims and benefits.

v) Receivables and payables related to insurance contracts

Receivables and payables are recognised when due. These include amounts due to and from, brokers and insurance contract holders.

If there is objective evidence that the insurance receivable is impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount of the insurance receivable accordingly and recognises that impairment loss in the statement of income. The Group gathers the objective evidence that an insurance receivable is impaired using the same process adopted for financial assets held at amortised cost. The impairment loss is also calculated under the same method used for these financial assets.

vi) Salvage and subrogation reimbursements

Some insurance contracts permit the Group to sell (usually damaged) property acquired in settling a claim (for example, salvage). The Group may also have the right to pursue third parties for payment of some or all costs (for example, subrogation).

Estimates of salvage recoveries are included as an allowance in the measurement of the insurance liability for claims, and salvage property is recognised in other assets until the liability is settled. The allowance is the amount that can reasonably be recovered from the disposal of the property.

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2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.13 Insurance contracts ...continued

vi) Salvage and subrogation reimbursements ...continued

Subrogation reimbursements are also considered as an allowance in the measurement of the insurance liability for claims and are recognised in other assets until the liability is settled. The allowance is the amount of the assets that can be recovered from the action against the liable third party.

2.14 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value (which is their issue proceeds and fair value of the considerations received), net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

2.15 Guarantees and letters of credit

Guarantees and letters of credit comprise undertaking by the Group to pay bills of exchange drawn on customers. The Group expects most guarantees and letters of credit to be settled simultaneously with the reimbursement from the customers.

2.16 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, if it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

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. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligation may be small. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

2.17 Leases – Group as a Lessee

The leases entered into by the Group are primarily operating leases. The total payments made under the operating leases are charged to income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required to be made to the lessor by way of penalty is recognised as an expense in the period in which termination takes place.

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2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.18 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, and represents amounts receivable for services rendered, stated net of discounts and taxes. The Group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Group's activities as described below.

a) Interest income and expense

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, estimates of cash flows that consider all contractual terms of the financial instrument are included (for example, repayment options), except future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points 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 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.

b) Fee and commission income

Fees and commissions are generally recognised on an accrual basis when the service has been provided. Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down are deferred (together with related direct costs) and recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the loan. Loan syndication fees are recognised as revenue when the syndication has been completed and the Bank has retained no part of the loan package for itself or has retained a part at the same effective interest rate as the other participants. Commission and fees arising from negotiating, or participating in the negotiation of, a transaction for a third party – such as the arrangement of the acquisition of shares or other securities or the purchase or sale of business – are recognised on completion of the underlying transaction.

c) Dividend income

Dividends are recognised in the statement of income when the right to receive payment is established.

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2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.18 Revenue recognition ...continued

d) Premiums

Written premiums for non-life insurance relate to contracts incepting in the financial year and are stated gross of commissions payable to intermediaries and exclusive of taxes levied on premiums. Written premiums for life contracts are recognised when due from the policyholder. Unearned premiums are those proportions of the premium which relate to periods of risk after the reporting date.

e) Property sales

Revenue from property sales are recognized when title of the properties has passed to the buyer.

2.19 Operating expenses and fees expenses

Operating expenses and fees expenses are recognised in statement of income upon utilisation of the service or as incurred.

2.20 Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates (the “functional currency”). The financial statements are presented in Eastern Caribbean dollars, which is the Group’s functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

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

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the statement of income within ‘Other income’.

2.21 Equity, reserves and dividend payments

(a) Issued share capital and share premiums

Share capital represents the nominal (par) value of shares that have been issued. Share premium includes any premiums received on issue of share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium, net of any related income tax benefits.

(b) Dividends on ordinary shares

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are paid by the Board of Directors and or approved by the Bank’s shareholders.

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2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.21 Equity, reserves and dividend payments ...continued

(c) Other components of equity

Other components of equity include the following:

- Statutory reserve – comprises of reserve fund for regulatory requirement; and
- Revaluation reserves – comprises of:
 - unrealized gains and losses from the fair value of available for sale investment securities,
 - gains and losses from the revaluation of land and buildings, and
- Other reserves – comprises the defined benefit pension plan reserve, reserve for interest accrued on non-performing loans, insurance and claims equalization reserves and general reserve.

(d) Retained earnings

Retained earnings include cumulative balance of net income or loss, dividend distributions, effect of changes in accounting policy and other capital adjustments.

2.22 Current and deferred income tax

Income tax payable on profits, based on applicable tax law in St. Kitts and Nevis is recognised as an expense in the period in which profits arise, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity. In such cases, the tax is recognised in a deferred tax liability account. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax.

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

The principal temporary differences arise from operating loss carry over, depreciation of property, plant and equipment and revaluation of certain financial assets. However, deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or a liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting, nor taxable profit or loss. The rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date are used to determine deferred income tax.

Deferred tax asset is recognised where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. 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 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. Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised as a component of tax income or expense in profit or loss, except where they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income (such as the revaluation of available-for-sale investment securities and defined benefit plan) or directly in equity, in which case the related deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively.

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2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.22 Current and deferred income tax ...continued

(i) Premium tax rates

Insurers are subject to tax on premium revenues generated in certain jurisdictions. The principal rate of premium tax is 5% for general insurance and nil for life insurance.

(ii) Income tax rates

The Group is subject to corporate income taxes at a rate of 33%.

2.23 Deposit funds

Deposit administration contracts are issued by the Group to registered pension schemes for the deposit of pension plan assets with the Group.

Deposit administration liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and are subsequently stated at:

- amortised cost where the insurer is obligated to provide investment returns to the pension scheme in the form of interest;
- fair value through income where the Group is obligated to provide investment returns to the pension scheme in direct proportion to the investment returns on specified blocks of assets.

Deposit administration contributions are recorded directly as liabilities. Withdrawals are deducted directly from the liability. The interest or investment return provided is recorded as an interest expense.

2.24 Investment property

Investment properties are properties held to earn rental and/or for capital appreciation, including property under construction for such purposes. Investment properties are measured at cost less any impairment in value, including transaction cost.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property is included in the consolidated statement of income in the period in which the property is derecognised.

2.25 Property inventory

Property inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV). The cost of property inventory comprises all costs incurred in bringing the properties to their present condition. NRV represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

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2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.26 Business segments

Business segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the board of directors that makes strategic decisions.

2.27 Events after the financial reporting date

Post year-end events that provide additional information about the Group's position at the reporting date (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Post year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.

3 Management of financial and insurance risks

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial and insurance 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 commercial banking business and insurance, and the operational risks are an inevitable consequence of being in business. The Group's aim is therefore to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimize potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

The Group's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyse risks, to set appropriate levels 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.

Risk management is carried out by the Credit Division and Comptroller Division under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Management identifies and evaluates financial risks in close co-operation with the Group's operating units. The Board provides principles for overall risk management, as well as approved policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange, interest rate, insurance and credit risks. In addition, internal audit is responsible for the independent review of risk management and the control environment.

The most important types of risk are credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, insurance risk (property, casual and life insurance risk) and other operational risk. Market risk includes currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

3.1 Credit risk

The Group takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that counterparties will cause financial losses for the Group by failing to discharge their obligations. Significant changes in the economy, or in the health of a particular industry segment that represents a concentration in the Group's portfolio, could result in losses that are different from those provided for at the reporting date. Management, therefore, carefully manages its exposure to such credit risks. Credit exposure arises principally in lending activities that lead to loans and advances and investment activities that bring debt securities and other bills into the Group's asset portfolio.

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3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.1 Credit risk ...continued

There is also credit risk in off-balance sheet financial instruments, such as loan commitments. The credit risk management and control are centralised and reported to the Board of Directors.

The Group's exposure to credit risk is managed through regular analysis of the ability of its borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligations. Credit risk is managed also in part by the taking of collateral and corporate and personal guarantees as securities on advances.

(a) Loans and advances

The prudential guidelines of the Group's regulators are included in the daily credit operational management of the Group. The operational measurements can be contrasted with impairment allowances required under IAS 39, which are based on losses that have been incurred at the reporting date (the 'incurred loss model').

The Group assesses the probability of default of individual borrowers using internal rating tools tailored to the various categories of the counterparty. These rating tools are fashioned from the guidelines of the commercial bank's regulators. Advances made by the Group are segmented into five rating classes that reflect the range of default probabilities for each rating class. The rating tools are kept under review and upgraded as necessary.

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

(b) Debt securities and other bills

For debt securities and other bills, external rating such as Standard & Poor's rating or their equivalents are used by the Group Treasury/Fund Managers for managing the credit risk exposures. The investments in those securities and bills are viewed as a way to gain a better credit quality mapping and maintain a readily available source to meet the funding requirement at the same time.

3.1.1 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 and countries.

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

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3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.1.1 Risk limit control and mitigation policies ...continued

The exposure to any one borrower, including banks and other financial institutions, is further restricted by sub-limits covering on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures. Actual exposures against limits are monitored. 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. Other specific controls and mitigation measures are outlined below:

(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 Group implements guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or risk mitigation. The principal collateral types for loans and advances are:

- Mortgages over residential properties;
- Charges over business assets such as premises, inventory and accounts receivable; and
- Charges over financial instruments such as debt securities and equities.

Longer-term finance and lending to corporate entities and individual credit facilities are generally secured. In addition, in order to minimize credit loss, the Group will seek additional collateral from the counterparty as soon as impairment indicators are noticed for the relevant individual loans and advances.

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

(b) Credit-related commitments

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 and advances, guarantees or letters of credit. With respect to credit risk, the Group is potentially exposed to loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments.

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

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

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3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.1.2 Impairment and provisioning

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

Group's rating	2016		2015	
	Loans and advances (%)	Impairment provision (%)	Loans and advances (%)	Impairment provision (%)
1 Pass	53.41	–	56.88	–
2 Special mention	16.10	0.01	17.74	–
3 Sub-standard	22.70	31.87	22.52	41.64
4 Doubtful	3.50	26.51	2.76	53.15
5 Loss	4.29	41.61	0.10	5.21
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

(i) Loans

- Cash flow difficulties experienced by the borrower;
- Delinquency in contractual payments of principal and interest;
- Breach of loan covenants or conditions; and
- Deterioration in the value of collateral.

(ii) Advances (overdrafts)

- Approval limit has been exceeded for three months;
- Interest charges for three months or more have not been covered by deposits; and
- Account has developed a hardcode which was not converted.

The Group requires the review of individual financial assets that are above materiality thresholds on an annual basis 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 where necessary. Assessments take into account collateral held and anticipated cash receipts for individually assessed accounts.

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3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

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

Credit risk exposure relating to on/off balance sheet assets is as follows:

	Maximum exposure	
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Cash and balances with the Central Bank*	62,847	40,796
Treasury bills	147,197	149,278
Deposits with other financial institutions	897,625	1,175,278
Loans and receivables:		
Overdrafts	163,841	153,705
Corporate customers	289,387	258,805
Term loans	101,894	98,936
Mortgages (personal)	148,775	135,031
Originated debt	114,164	108,556
Available-for-sale debt investments	150,348	163,076
Financial asset	798,480	798,397
Other assets	42,049	31,253
Credit risk exposures relating to off-balance sheet assets are as follows:		
Loan commitments	54,073	34,015
Total	2,970,680	3,147,126

*Excluding cash on hand and mandatory deposits with Central Bank.

The above table represents a worst case scenario of credit risk exposure at end of reporting period, 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 statement of financial position. As shown above 24% (2015: 21%) of the total maximum exposure is derived from loans and advances to customers. 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 portfolio and debt securities based on the following:

- 70% (2015: 75%) of the loans and advances portfolio are categorized in the top two grades of the internal rating system;
- Corporate Customers, which represent the largest group in the portfolio, are backed by security – cash and real estate collateral and/or guarantees;
- 63% (2015: 51%) of the loans and advances portfolio are considered to be neither past due nor impaired;
- The Group continues to grant loans and advances in accordance with its lending policies and guidelines; and
- A number of issuers and debt instruments in the region are not rated; consequently 63% (2015: 62%) of these investments are not rated (Government securities – treasury bills, etc.).

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.1.4 Loans and advances

Loans and advances to customers are summarized as follows:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Loans and advances to customers		
Neither past nor impaired	478,934	360,758
Past due but not impaired	78,770	144,297
Impaired	200,637	198,075
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	758,341	703,130
Interest receivable	1,372	1,326
Less allowance for impairment	(55,816)	(57,979)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net	703,897	646,477

The total allowance for impairment losses on loans and advances is \$55,816 (2015: \$57,979). Further information of the allowance for impairment losses on loans and advances to customers is provided in note 8.

(a) *Loans and advances to customers 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 rating system utilised by the Group.

As of June 30, 2016

	Overdrafts	Term loans	Mortgages	Corporate customers	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Classifications:					
1. Pass	15,499	21,952	99,898	186,445	323,794
2. Special mention	79,784	37,928	2,263	2,759	122,734
3. Substandard	160	31,363	883	–	32,406
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Gross	95,443	91,243	103,044	189,204	478,934

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2016

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.1.4 Loans and advances ...continued

(a) Loans and advances to customers neither past due nor impaired ...continued

As of June 30, 2015

	Overdrafts \$	Term loans \$	Mortgages \$	Corporate customers \$	Total \$
Classifications:					
1. Pass	14,420	23,315	85,401	89,895	213,031
2. Special mention	71,843	67,225	2,130	2,956	144,154
3. Substandard	151	–	537	2,885	3,573
Gross	86,414	90,540	88,068	95,736	360,758

(b) Loans and advances to customers past due but not impaired

Loans and advances less than 90 days past due are not considered impaired, unless other information is available to indicate the contrary. Loans and advances 90 days past due but not impaired are those with special arrangements.

Gross amount of loans and advances by class to customers that were past due but not impaired were as follows:

	Term loans \$	Mortgages \$	Corporate customers \$	Total \$
As of June 30, 2016				
Past due up to 30 days	1,833	10,473	61,999	74,305
Past due 31 – 60 days	511	2,503	–	3,014
Past due 61 – 90 days	139	1,245	–	1,384
Over 90 days	67	–	–	67
Gross	2,550	14,221	61,999	78,770
Fair value of collateral	11,161	27,958	119,836	158,955

	Term loans \$	Mortgages \$	Corporate customers \$	Total \$
As of June 30, 2015				
Past due up to 30 days	1,578	11,484	56,508	69,570
Past due 31 – 60 days	882	1,519	–	2,401
Past due 61 – 90 days	212	1,408	67,899	69,519
Over 90 days	651	2,156	–	2,807
Gross	3,323	16,567	124,407	144,297
Fair value of collateral	13,869	30,366	143,777	188,012

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3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.1.4 Loans and advances ...continued

(b) Loans and advances to customers past due but not impaired ...continued

Upon initial recognition of loans and advances, the fair value of collateral is based on valuation techniques commonly used for the corresponding assets. In subsequent periods, the fair value is updated by reference to market price or indexes of similar assets sales in the same geographical area.

(c) Loans and advances to customers individually impaired

The individually impaired loans and advances to customers before taking into consideration the cash flows from collateral held is \$200,637 (2015: \$198,075).

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

	Overdrafts \$	Term loans \$	Mortgages \$	Corporate customers \$	Total \$
As of June 30, 2016					
Individually impaired	78,271	4,795	26,718	20,684	130,468
Interest receivable	12,031	4,266	16,825	37,047	70,169
Gross	90,302	9,061	43,543	57,731	200,638
Fair value of collateral	66,095	12,574	42,302	59,648	180,619
As of June 30, 2015					
Individually impaired	78,402	5,070	26,683	19,270	129,425
Interest receivable	12,176	3,493	16,461	36,520	68,650
Gross	90,578	8,563	43,144	55,790	198,075
Fair value of collateral	98,317	25,213	65,030	90,885	279,445

(d) Loans and advances to customers renegotiated

Restructuring activities include extended payment arrangements, approved external management plans, modification and deferral of payments. Following restructuring, a previously overdue customer account is reset to a normal status and managed together with other similar accounts. Restructuring policies and practices are based on indicators or criteria which, in the judgment of management, indicate that payment will most likely continue. These policies are kept under continuous review. Restructuring is most commonly applied to term loans, in particular customer finance loans. Renegotiated loans at the reporting date stood at \$6,830 (2015: \$4,234).

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

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3 Management of financial and insurance risk ...continued

3.1.5 Debt securities, treasury bills and other eligible bills

The table below presents an analysis of debt securities, treasury bills and other eligible bills by rating agency designation at the reporting date and based on Standard & Poor's ratings or equivalent:

As of June 30, 2016	Treasury bills \$	Available- for- sale debt securities \$	Loans and receivables- originated debt \$	Total \$
AA- to AA+	–	10,768	–	10,768
A- to A+	–	12,576	–	12,576
Lower than A-	–	48,959	–	48,959
Unrated/internally rated	147,197	78,045	114,164	339,406
	147,197	150,348	114,164	411,709

As of June 30, 2015	Treasury bills \$	Investment securities \$	Loans ad receivables- originated debt \$	Total \$
AA- to AA+	–	17,901	–	17,901
A- to A+	–	23,959	–	23,959
Lower than A-	–	34,896	–	34,896
Unrated/internally rated	149,278	86,320	108,556	344,154
	149,278	163,076	108,556	420,910

As at June 30, 2016 the loans and receivables – originated debts includes long term notes, which were past due amounting to \$30,637,831. Refer to note 9.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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3 Management of financial and insurance risk ...continued

3.1.6 Geographical concentrations of on balance sheet and off balance sheet assets with credit risk exposure

The Group operates three business segments as follows:

- commercial and retail banking;
- insurance coverage, investment and real estates; and
- long term financing and trust services.

These are predominantly localised to St. Kitts and Nevis. Commercial banking activities, however, account for a significant portion of credit risk exposure.

The credit risk exposure is, therefore, spread geographically and over a diversity of personal and commercial customers.

	St. Kitts & Nevis \$	United States & Canada \$	Europe \$	Other Caribbean States \$	Total \$
As of June 30, 2016					
Cash and balances with the Central Bank	62,847	–	–	–	62,847
Treasury bills	100,708	–	–	46,489	147,197
Deposits with financial institutions	15,448	808,094	48,526	25,557	897,625
Loans and advances to customers	603,526	88,937	2,223	9,211	703,897
Originated debt	19,386	11,183	–	83,595	114,164
Investment securities (AFS)	2,286	148,062	–	–	150,348
Financial asset	798,480	–	–	–	798,480
Other assets	34,032	7,422	–	595	42,049
	1,636,713	1,063,698	50,749	165,447	2,916,607
As of June 30, 2015					
Cash and balances with the Central Bank	40,796	–	–	–	40,796
Treasury bills	93,546	–	–	55,732	149,278
Deposits with financial institutions	6,349	1,095,823	44,624	28,482	1,175,278
Loans and advances to customers	550,793	82,583	2,722	10,379	646,477
Originated debt	21,454	–	–	87,102	108,556
Investment securities (AFS)	1,281	161,795	–	–	163,076
Financial asset	798,397	–	–	–	798,397
Other assets	27,764	3,363	–	126	31,253
	1,540,380	1,343,564	47,346	181,821	3,113,111

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3 Management of financial and insurance risk ...continued

3.1.7 Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit exposure

The following tables break down the Group's main credit exposure at their carrying amounts, as categorised by industry sectors of our counterparties:

	Public sector	Construction	Tourism	Financial institutions	Individuals	Other industries	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
As of June 30, 2016							
Cash and balances with the Central Bank	–	–	–	62,847	–	–	62,847
Treasury bills	147,197	–	–	–	–	–	147,197
Deposits with financial institutions	–	–	–	897,459	166	–	897,625
Loans and receivables							
<i>Loans and advances</i>	147,781	124,114	159,939	16,560	168,329	87,174	703,897
<i>Originated debt</i>	102,678	–	–	11,486	–	–	114,164
Investment securities (AFS)	2,417	–	697	82,568	–	64,666	150,348
Financial asset	798,480	–	–	–	–	–	798,480
Other assets	–	–	–	12,899	226	28,924	42,049
	1,198,553	124,114	160,636	1,083,819	168,721	180,764	2,916,607

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3 Management of financial and insurance risk ...continued

3.1.7 Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit exposure ...continued

	Public sector	Construction	Tourism	Financial institutions	Individuals	Other industries	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
As of June 30, 2015							
Cash and balances with the Central Bank	–	–	–	40,796	–	–	40,796
Treasury bills	149,278	–	–	–	–	–	149,278
Deposits with financial institutions	–	–	–	1,174,167	–	1,111	1,175,278
Loans and receivables							
<i>Loans and advances</i>	106,068	151,024	133,057	19,883	157,125	79,320	646,477
<i>Originated debt</i>	102,900	–	–	2,951	–	2,705	108,556
Investment securities (AFS)	2,094	–	693	44,053	–	116,236	163,076
Financial asset	798,397	–	–	–	–	–	798,397
Other assets	–	–	–	12,514	15,075	3,664	31,253
	1,158,737	151,024	133,750	1,294,364	172,200	203,036	3,113,111

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

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3 Management of financial and insurance risk ...continued

3.1.7 Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit exposure ...continued

The Government of St. Kitts and Nevis accounts for \$1,198,533 (2015: \$1,158,737) or 44% (2015: 37%) of the total credit exposure, which represents a significant concentration of credit risk. The amounts due from the Government are included in the Public Sector category.

3.2 Market risk

The Group is exposed 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 risks arise from open positions in interest rate and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of the market rates or prices such as interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

The Group's exposure to market risks primarily arise from the interest rate management of the Group's retail and commercial banking assets and liabilities, debt investment securities and equity risks arising from its available-for-sale investments.

3.2.1 Price risk

The Group is exposed to equities price risk because of investments held by the Group 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 investment portfolio.

3.2.2 Foreign exchange risk

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk through fluctuation in certain prevailing foreign exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. The Board of Directors limits the level of exposure by currency and in total which are monitored daily. The Group's exposure to currency risk is minimal since most of its assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are held in United States dollars. The Group uses the mid-rate of exchange ruling on that day to convert all assets and liabilities in foreign currencies to Eastern Caribbean dollars (EC\$). The Group has set the mid-rate of exchange rate of the Eastern Caribbean (EC\$) to the United States dollar (US\$) at EC\$2.7026 = US\$1.00 since 1976.

The following table summarises the Group's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at the reporting date. Included in the table are the Group's financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorised by currency.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risk ...continued

3.2.2 Foreign exchange risk ...continued

Concentration of currency risk

As of June 30, 2016	ECD \$	USD \$	EURO \$	GBP \$	CAN \$	BDS \$	GUY \$	Total \$
Assets								
Cash and balances with Central Bank	263,523	5,536	33	30	20	13	–	269,155
Treasury bills	147,197	–	–	–	–	–	–	147,197
Deposits with financial institutions	19,291	873,005	1,393	1,743	1,780	389	24	897,625
Loans and receivables:								
<i>Loans and advances to customers</i>	480,518	223,379	–	–	–	–	–	703,897
<i>Originated debt</i>	61,936	52,228	–	–	–	–	–	114,164
Investment securities (AFS)	10,851	603,571	–	–	–	–	–	614,422
Financial asset	798,480	–	–	–	–	–	–	798,480
Other assets	32,773	9,276	–	–	–	–	–	42,049
Total financial assets	1,814,569	1,766,995	1,426	1,773	1,800	402	24	3,586,989
Liabilities								
Customers' deposits	2,347,560	699,628	155	2	1,928	–	–	3,049,273
Other borrowed funds	–	7,968	–	–	–	–	–	7,968
Other liabilities	148,919	8,602	42	478	43	119	–	158,203
Total financial liabilities	2,496,479	716,198	197	480	1,971	119	–	3,215,444
Net on-balance sheet positions	(681,910)	1,050,797	1,229	1,293	(171)	283	24	371,545
Credit commitment	54,073	–	–	–	–	–	–	54,073

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3 Management of financial and insurance risk ...continued

3.2.2 Foreign exchange risk ...continued

Concentration of currency risk ...continued

As of June 30, 2015	ECD \$	USD \$	EURO \$	GBP \$	CAN \$	BDS \$	GUY \$	Total \$
Assets								
Cash and balances with Central Bank	234,439	5,059	47	100	32	22	–	239,699
Treasury bills	149,278	–	–	–	–	–	–	149,278
Deposits with financial institutions	9,436	1,160,896	1,356	2,155	743	663	29	1,175,278
Loans and receivables:								
<i>Loans and advances to customers</i>	465,415	181,062	–	–	–	–	–	646,477
<i>Originated debt</i>	67,173	41,383	–	–	–	–	–	108,556
Investment securities (AFS)	11,276	373,482	–	–	–	–	–	384,758
Financial asset	798,397	–	–	–	–	–	–	798,397
Other assets	27,890	3,363	–	–	–	–	–	31,253
Total financial assets	1,763,304	1,765,245	1,403	2,255	775	685	29	3,533,696
Liabilities								
Customers' deposits	2,362,778	631,095	315	3	1,902	–	–	2,996,093
Other borrowed funds	–	7,493	–	3	–	–	–	7,496
Other liabilities	146,143	7,196	42	476	29	119	–	154,005
Total financial liabilities	2,508,921	645,784	357	482	1,931	119	–	3,157,594
Net on-balance sheet positions	(745,617)	1,119,461	1,046	1,773	(1,156)	566	29	376,102
Credit commitment	34,015	–	–	–	–	–	–	34,015

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3 Management of financial and insurance risk ...continued

3.2.3 Interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The 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 Board of Directors limits the level of mismatch of interest rates repricing that may be undertaken.

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3 Management of financial and insurance risk ...continued

3.2.3 Interest rate risk ...continued

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:

As of June 30, 2016	Up to 1 month \$	1 to 3 months \$	3 to 12 months \$	1 to 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$	Non-interest bearing \$	Total \$
Assets							
Cash and balances with Central Bank	–	–	–	–	–	269,155	269,155
Treasury bills	28,486	3,066	113,601	–	–	2,044	147,197
Deposits with other financial institutions	497,722	135,130	3,232	20,270	–	241,271	897,625
Loans and receivables:							
<i>Loans and advances to customers</i>	277,397	118,660	12,813	104,514	190,513	–	703,897
<i>Originated debt</i>	5	25,374	9	67,231	20,661	884	114,164
Investment securities (AFS)	146,074	–	–	–	2,010	466,338	614,422
Financial asset	–	–	–	796,020	–	2,460	798,480
Other asset	3,598	–	14,074	7,055	–	17,322	42,049
Total assets	953,282	282,230	143,729	995,090	213,184	999,474	3,586,989
Liabilities							
Customers' deposits	1,010,464	239,046	868,770	455	–	930,538	3,049,273
Other borrowed funds	7,968	–	–	–	–	–	7,968
Other liabilities	3	–	–	–	42,040	116,160	158,203
Total liabilities	1,018,435	239,046	868,770	455	42,040	1,046,698	3,215,444
Total interest repricing gap	(65,153)	43,184	(725,041)	994,635	171,144	(47,224)	371,545

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3 Management of financial and insurance risk...continued

3.2.3 Interest rate risk...continued

	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Non-interest bearing	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
As of June 30, 2015							
Assets							
Cash and balances with Central Bank	–	–	–	–	–	239,699	239,699
Treasury bills	12,278	–	134,556	–	–	2,444	149,278
Deposits with other financial institutions	396,100	202,695	–	21,065	–	555,418	1,175,278
Loans and receivables:							
<i>Loans and advances to customers</i>	412,329	1,358	5,403	36,991	190,396	–	646,477
<i>Originated debt</i>	16,118	275	819	69,613	20,116	1,615	108,556
Investment securities (AFS)	160,289	–	–	–	1,005	223,464	384,758
Financial asset	–	–	–	798,397	–	–	798,397
Other asset	–	–	18,707	–	–	12,546	31,253
Total assets	997,114	204,328	159,485	926,066	211,517	1,035,186	3,533,696
Liabilities							
Customers' deposits	792,396	213,571	842,667	–	–	1,147,459	2,996,093
Other borrowed funds	7,496	–	–	–	–	–	7,496
Other liabilities	–	–	–	39,484	–	114,521	154,005
Total liabilities	799,892	213,571	842,667	39,484	–	1,261,980	3,157,594
Total interest repricing gap	197,222	(9,243)	(683,182)	886,582	211,517	(226,794)	376,102

The Group's fair value interest rate risk arises from debt securities classified as available-for-sale. Had market interest rates at the reporting date been 100 basis points higher/lower with all variables held constant, equity for the year would have been \$1,024 lower/higher as a result of the decrease/increase in fair value of available-for-sale debt securities.

Cash flow interest rate risk arises from loans and advances to customers at available rates. Had variable rates at the reporting date been 100 basis points higher/lower with all other variables held constant, post-tax profits for the year would have been \$4,492 higher/lower, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest income from loans and advances (all loans and advances carry variable interest rates).

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3 Management of financial and insurance risk ...continued

3.3 Liquidity risk

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

3.3.1 Liquidity risk management

The Group's liquidity is managed and monitored by the Comptroller Division with guidance, where necessary, from the Board of Directors. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation. This includes:

- Daily monitoring of the Group's liquidity position to ensure that requirements can be met. These include the replenishment of funds as they mature and/or are borrowed by customers.
- Maintaining a portfolio of marketable assets that can easily be liquidated as protection against unforeseen liquidity problems. Additionally, the investment portfolio is diversified by geography, product, industry and term.
- Daily monitoring of the statement of financial position liquidity ratios against internal and regulatory requirements.
- Managing the concentration and profile of debt maturities.
- Formalised arrangements with non-regional financial institutions to fund any liquidity needs that may arise.

3.3.2 Funding approach

Sources of liquidity are regularly reviewed to maintain a wide diversification of geography, currency, providers, products and terms. The Group holds a diversified portfolio of cash loans and investment securities to support payment obligations and contingent funding in a stressed market environment. The Group's assets held for managing liquidity risk include the following:

- Cash and balances with the Central Bank;
- Due from other financial institutions;
- Loans and advances to customers
- Treasury bills; and
- Available-for-sale investment securities

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3 Management of financial and insurance risk ...continued

3.3.3 Cash flows

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

	Up to 1 month \$	1 to 3 months \$	3 to 12 months \$	1 to 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$	Total \$
As of June 30, 2016						
Financial liabilities						
Customers' deposits	1,757,829	243,389	1,076,470	455	–	3,078,143
Other borrowed funds	7,968	–	–	–	–	7,968
Other liabilities	116,162	–	–	–	42,041	158,203
Total financial liabilities	1,881,959	243,389	1,076,470	455	42,041	3,244,314
Assets held to manage liquidity risk	1,940,723	282,230	155,359	995,090	214,068	3,587,470
As of June 30, 2015						
Financial liabilities						
Customers' deposits	1,913,610	218,751	896,928	–	–	3,029,289
Other borrowed funds	693	6,803	–	–	–	7,496
Other liabilities	103,146	2,892	4,035	43,932	–	154,005
Total financial liabilities	2,017,449	228,446	900,963	43,932	–	3,190,790
Assets held to manage liquidity risk	1,975,079	207,023	162,683	995,920	210,295	3,551,000

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3 Management of financial and insurance risk ...continued

3.3.4 Off-balance sheet items

(a) Loan commitments

The dates of the contractual amounts of the Group's off-balance sheet financial instruments that commit it to extend credit to customers and other facilities (note 31), are summarised in the table below.

	Up to 1 year \$	1 to 3 years \$	Over 3 years \$	Total \$
As of June 30, 2016				
Loan commitments	46,855	512	6,706	54,073
As of June 30, 2015				
Loan commitments	13,444	772	19,799	34,015

3.4 Insurance risk

The risk under any one insurance contract is the possibility that the insured event occurs and the uncertainty of the amount of the resulting claim. By the very nature of an insurance contract, this risk is random and therefore unpredictable.

To limit the Group's exposure of potential loss on an insurance policy, the Group ceded certain levels of risk to a reinsurer. The Group selects reinsurers which have a well-established capability to meet their contractual obligations and which generally have high credit ratings.

For its property risks, the Group uses quota share and excess of loss catastrophe reinsurance treaties to obtain reinsurance coverage. Catastrophe reinsurance is obtained for multiple claims arising from one event or occurring within a specified time period. However, treaty limits may apply and may expose the insurer to further claim exposure.

For a portfolio of insurance contracts where the theory of probability is applied to pricing and provisioning, the principal risk that the Group faces under its insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefits payments exceed the carrying amount of the insurance liabilities. This could occur because of the frequency or severity of claims and if benefits payments are greater than estimated. Insurance events are random and the actual number and amount of claims and benefits will vary from year to year from the estimate.

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3 Management of financial and insurance risk ...continued

3.4 Insurance risk...continued

The concentration of insurance risk before and after reinsurance by risk category is summarised below, with reference to the carrying amount of the insurance liabilities (gross and net of reinsurance) arising from insurance contracts:

	Gross liability		Reinsurers' share		Net liability	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
St. Kitts	5,402	5,946	–	2	5,402	5,944
Nevis	242	210	–	–	242	210
Anguilla	368	357	–	–	368	357
	6,012	6,513	–	2	6,012	6,511
Motor	3,032	3,533	–	–	3,032	3,533
Health & Life	2,616	2,561	–	–	2,616	2,561
Property	332	387	–	2	332	385
Liability	32	32	–	–	32	32
	6,012	6,513	–	2	6,012	6,511

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3 Management of financial and insurance risk ...continued

3.4 Insurance risk ...continued

i) Property insurance

Property insurance contracts are underwritten using the following main risk categories: fire, business interruption, weather damage and theft.

Frequency and severity of claims

For property insurance contracts, climatic changes give rise to more frequent and severe extreme weather events (for example, flooding, hurricanes, earthquake, etc), increase the frequency and severity of claims and their consequences. The Group manages these risks through its underwriting strategy, adequate reinsurance arrangements and proactive claims handling.

The Group has the right to re-price the risk on renewal. It also has the ability to impose deductibles and reject fraudulent claims. These contracts are underwritten by reference to the commercial replacement value of the properties and contents insured, and claim payment limits are always included to cap the amount payable on occurrence of the insured event. Cost of rebuilding properties, of replacement or indemnity for contents and time taken to restart operations for business interruption are the key factors that influence the level of claims under these policies. The greatest likelihood of significant losses on these contracts arises from fire, hurricane and earthquake damage. The Group has reinsurance cover for such damage to limit losses to \$0.50 million (2015: \$0.50 million) in any one occurrence, per individual property risk.

Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future claim payments

Claims on property contracts are payable on a claims-occurrence basis. The Group is liable for all insured events that occurred during the term of the contract even if the loss is discovered after the end of the contract term. There are several variables that affect the amount and timing of cash flows from these contracts. The compensation paid on these contracts is the monetary awards granted for property damage caused by insured perils as stated in the contract of insurance.

The estimated costs of claims include direct expenses to be incurred in settling claims. The Group takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it has appropriate information regarding its claims exposures. Property claims are less sensitive as the shorter settlement period for these claims allows the Group to achieve a higher degree of certainty about the estimated cost of claims. However, given the uncertainty in establishing claims provisions, it is likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established. The liability for these contracts comprises a provision for incurred but not reported (IBNR) and a provision for reported claims not yet paid (outstanding claims) at the reporting date.

ii) Casualty insurance

The Group's casualty insurance is motor, marine and liability insurance.

Frequency and severity of claims

The frequency and severity of claims can be affected by several factors. The most significant is the number of cases coming to Court that have been inactive or latent for a long period of time. Estimated inflation is also a significant factor due to the long period required to settle these cases.

The Group manages these risks through its underwriting strategy, adequate reinsurance arrangements and proactive claims handling.

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3 Management of financial and insurance risk ...continued

3.4 Insurance risk ...continued

ii) Casualty insurance ...continued

Frequency and severity of claims ...continued

Underwriting limits are in place to enforce appropriate risk selection criteria. For example, the Group has the right not to renew individual policies, it can impose deductibles and it has the right to reject the payment of a fraudulent claim. Furthermore, the Group's strategy limits the total exposure to the Group only by the use of reinsurance treaty arrangements. The reinsurance arrangements include excess of loss cover. The effect of such reinsurance arrangements is that the Group should not suffer total net insurance loss of more than \$0.30 million (2014: \$0.75 million) per risk for casualty insurance.

Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future claim payments

Claims on casualty contracts are payable on a claims-occurrence basis. The Group is liable for all insured events that occurred during the term of the contract even if the loss is discovered after the end of the contract term. As a result, casualty and financial risk claims are settled over a longer period of time. There are several variables that affect the amount and timing of cash flows from these contracts. These mainly relate to the inherent risks of the business activities carried out by individual contract holders and the risk management procedures they adopted. The compensation paid on these contracts is the monetary awards granted for bodily injury suffered by employees (for employers' liability covers). Such awards are lump-sum payments that are calculated as the present value of the lost earnings and rehabilitation expenses that the injured party will incur because of the accident.

The estimated cost of claims includes direct expenses to be incurred in settling claims, net of the expected subrogation value and other recoveries. The Group takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it has appropriate information regarding its claims exposures. However, given the uncertainty in establishing claims provisions, it is likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established. The liability for these contracts comprises a provision for incurred but not reported (IBNR) and a provision for reported claims not yet paid (outstanding claims) and a provision for unexpired risks at the reporting date. The Group's IBNR loss reserves are derived using paid loss development estimation method (triangular method). Each business classes' IBNR was calculated using claims data and loss history. The quantum of casualty claims is particularly sensitive to the level of Court awards and to the development of legal precedent on matters of contract and tort.

iii) Life insurance contracts

The Group is exposed to potential loss on its life insurance policies from the possibility that an insured event occurs. The Group has no reinsurance on its life insurance contracts. Hence, this risk is fully borne by the Group.

iv) Claims development

The Group employs loss (claims) development tables as a means of measuring actual claims compared with previous estimates. Claims are typically resolved within one year and are assessed on a case-by-case basis. The claims that tend to extend beyond one year are normally from the Accident line of business and to a lesser extent, the Motor line.

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3 Management of financial and insurance risk ...continued

3.4 Insurance risk ...continued

iv) Claims development ...continued

Claims reserve for the individual accident years at the respective reporting dates (gross)

EC\$	Accident year										Total
Date	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	\$
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
30/6/2007	4,815	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,815
30/6/2008	3,351	2,216	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,567
30/6/2009	2,976	862	14,797	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,635
30/6/2010	2,674	768	13,168	1,646	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,256
30/6/2011	2,117	1,120	12,573	267	2,698	—	—	—	—	—	18,775
30/6/2012	1,219	793	12,113	198	542	2,526	—	—	—	—	17,391
30/6/2013	322	508	1,196	195	521	747	4,422	—	—	—	7,911
30/6/2014	217	29	752	195	505	693	1,571	2,707	—	—	6,669
30/6/2015	110	—	195	175	461	523	1,307	358	3,385	—	6,514
30/6/2016	—	93	—	—	355	432	758	561	358	3,455	6,012

Claims reserves are made up as follows:

	\$
Outstanding claims – life	290
Non-life	3,587
Claims IBNR – non-life	2,135
	<hr/>
	6,012
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3 Management of financial and insurance risk ...continued

3.5 Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

Fair value amounts represent estimates of the consideration that would currently be agreed upon between knowledgeable willing parties who are under no compulsion to act and is best evidenced by a quoted market value, if one exists. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments.

The fair values of cash resources, other assets and liabilities, items in transit are assumed to approximate their carrying values due to their short term nature. The fair values of off balance sheet commitments are also assumed to approximate the amount disclosed in note 31. Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are also determined as follows:

- The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices.
- The fair values of other financial assets and financial liabilities (excluding derivative instruments) are determined in accordance with pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices from observable current market transactions.

(a) Treasury bills

Treasury bills are assumed to approximate their carrying value due to their short term nature.

(b) Deposits with other financial institutions

Deposits with other financial institutions include cash on operating accounts and interest and non-interest bearing fixed deposits both with a maturity period under 90 days and over 90 days. These deposits are estimated to approximate their carrying values due to their short term nature.

(c) Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances are net of provisions for impairment. The estimated fair values of loans and advances represent the discounted amount of estimated future cash flow expected to be received. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rate to determine fair value on impaired loans and advances. A conservative approach to the present value of such cash flows on performing loans and advances is taken due to the steady rise in values of property collateral. Therefore, initial values are taken as fair value and where observed values are different adjustments are made.

(d) Originated debt

Originated debt securities include only interest bearing financial assets.

(e) Customers' deposits

The estimated fair value of deposits with no stated maturity, which includes non-interest bearing deposits, is the amount repayable on demand. Deposits payable on a fixed date and are at rates which reflect market conditions, are assumed to have fair values which approximate carrying values.

(f) Due to financial institutions

The estimated fair value of 'due to financial institutions' is the amount payable on demand which is the amount recorded.

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3 Management of financial and insurance risk...continued

3.5 Fair values of financial assets and liabilities...continued

(g) Other borrowed funds

Other borrowed funds are all interest bearing financial liabilities with amounts payable on demand and at a fixed maturity date. Fair value in this category is estimated to approximate carrying value.

The table below summarises the carrying amounts and fair values of those financial assets and liabilities not presented on the Group's statement of financial position at their fair value.

	Carrying value		Fair value	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets				
Cash and balances with Central Bank	269,155	239,699	269,155	239,699
Treasury bills	147,197	149,278	147,197	149,278
Deposits with financial institutions	897,625	1,175,278	897,625	1,175,278
Financial asset	798,480	798,397	798,480	798,397
<i>Loans and advances:</i>				
Overdraft	163,841	153,705	192,146	191,926
Corporate	289,387	258,805	431,861	370,697
Mortgage	114,164	135,031	277,217	273,712
Term	101,894	98,936	154,314	160,902
Originated debt	114,164	108,556	114,164	108,556
Other assets	42,049	31,253	42,049	31,253
	<u>2,937,956</u>	<u>3,148,938</u>	<u>3,324,208</u>	<u>3,499,698</u>
Financial liabilities				
Customers' deposits	3,049,273	2,996,093	3,049,273	2,996,245
Other borrowed funds	7,968	7,496	7,968	7,496
Other liabilities	158,203	154,005	158,203	154,005
	<u>3,215,444</u>	<u>3,157,594</u>	<u>3,215,444</u>	<u>3,157,746</u>

3.5.1 Fair value measurements recognised in the statement of financial position

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observed.

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 fair values measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset and liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

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3 Management of financial and insurance risk ...continued

3.5.1 Fair value measurements recognised in the statement of financial position ...continued

- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Available-for-sale financial assets

	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
As of June 30, 2016				
Debt securities	137,515	2,343	10,490	150,348
Equities	456,102	49	–	456,151
	593,617	2,392	10,490	606,499
As of June 30, 2015				
Debt securities	132,722	536	28,813	162,071
Equities	213,279	119	–	213,398
	346,001	655	28,813	375,469

3.6 Fair value measurement of non-financial assets

The following table shows the level within the hierarchy of non-financial assets measured at fair value:

	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
As of June 30, 2016				
Land and buildings	–	30,921	–	30,921
As of June 30, 2015				
Land and buildings	–	31,723	–	31,723

The fair value of the Group's land and buildings included in property plant and equipment is estimated based on appraisals performed by an independent property valuer. The significant inputs and assumptions are developed in close consultation with management. The valuation processes and fair value changes are reviewed by the Board of Directors. The appraisal was carried out primarily using a market based approach that reflects the selling prices for similar properties and incorporates adjustments for factors specific to the properties in question, including square footage, location and current condition/use.

3.7 Capital management

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 requirement set by the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (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 daily by the Group's management, employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the Central Bank for supervisory purposes.

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3 Management of financial and insurance risk ...continued

3.7 Capital management ...continued

In addition, there are also capital requirements for the insurance business based on the Insurance Act No. 8 of 2009. According to the Act, the required paid-up capital is \$2,000 (2015: \$2,000). The Group has met this capital requirement for its insurance business.

The Central Bank requires each bank or banking group to: (a) hold the minimum level of the regulatory capital of \$5 Million and (b) maintain a ratio of total regulatory capital to the risk-weighted asset (the 'Basel ratio') at or above the international agreed minimum of 8%.

The commercial bank's regulatory capital as managed by management is divided into two tiers:

- Tier 1 Capital: share capital, retained earnings and reserves created by appropriation of retained earnings.
- Tier 2 Capital: qualifying subordinated loan capital, collective impairment allowance and unrealised gains arising on the fair valuation of security instruments held as available for sale.

The risk-weighted assets are measured by means of a hierarchy of five risk weights classified according to the nature of – and reflecting an estimate of credit, market and other risks associated with – each asset and counterparty, taking into account any eligible collateral or guarantees. A similar treatment is adopted for off-statement of financial position exposure, with some adjustments to reflect the more contingent nature of the potential losses.

The table below summarises the composition of regulatory capital and the ratios of the Bank for the two-year presentation. During those two years, the commercial bank complied with all of the externally imposed capital requirements to which it must comply.

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Tier 1 capital		
Share capital	135,000	135,000
Bonus shares from capitalisation of unrealised assets revaluation gain reserve	(4,500)	(4,500)
Share premium	3,877	3,877
Reserves	296,329	313,016
Less reserve for interest accrued on non-performing loans (note 21)	(46,240)	(45,075)
Retained earnings	32,366	35,715
Total qualifying Tier 1 capital	416,832	438,033
Tier 2 capital		
Revaluation reserve – available-for-sale investments	(54,361)	(32,067)
Revaluation reserve – property, plant and equipment	19,661	19,661
Bonus shares capitalisation	4,500	4,500
Accumulated impairment allowance	55,816	57,979
Total qualifying Tier 2 capital	25,616	50,073
Total regulatory capital	442,448	488,106

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3 Management of financial and insurance risk ...continued

3.7 Capital management ...continued

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Risk-weighted assets:		
On-balance sheet	1,365,867	1,117,352
Off-balance sheet	54,073	39,927
Total risk-weighted assets	1,419,940	1,157,279
Tier 1 capital ratio	29%	38%
Total capital ratio	31%	46%

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Group's financial statements and its financial results are influenced by accounting policies, assumptions, estimates and management judgement, which necessarily have to be made in the course of preparation of the financial statements. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the actual results. The estimates that have a significant risk of causing material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets within the next financial year are discussed below:

(a) Impairment losses on investment securities

The Group determines that available-for-sale equity investments are impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in 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, 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.

(b) Impairment losses on loans and advances

The Group reviews its loan portfolio of assets for impairment at least on a quarterly basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the statement of income, the Group makes judgement 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 local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the group. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio when scheduling its future cash flows. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences in estimates and actual loss experienced. To the extent that the net present value of estimated cash flows differs by +/-5%, the provision would be estimated as \$4,129 lower or \$4,466 higher.

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4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements ...continued

(c) Pension benefits

The present value of the pension benefit obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of pension obligations. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for pensions include the discount rate. 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 flows expected to be required to settle the pension obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Group considers the interest rates of high quality corporate 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 34.

(d) Estimate of insurance actuarial liabilities

The Group issues whole life, limited payment life, endowment, term insurance, health and medical insurance policies. The estimation of the actuarial liabilities arising under these insurance contracts is dependent on estimates made by the Group. The estimate is subject to several sources of uncertainty that need to be considered in determining the future benefit payments.

Mortality – Estimates are made as to the expected number of deaths for each of the years in which the Group is exposed to the risk. The Group bases these estimates on the UK A67/70 for assured lives. For contracts that insure the risk of longevity, appropriate but not excessively prudent allowance is made for expected mortality improvements. The estimated number of deaths determines the value of the benefit payments. An increase in the rate of mortality will lead to a larger number of claims, resulting in lower income. Were the mortality rate to differ by 10% from management's estimate, the actuarial liabilities would increase by approximately \$1,866 or decrease by approximately \$6,750.

Discount rate – Estimates are also made as to the discount rate use in the valuation of the insurance plans to determine the actuarial liabilities. A net rate of 2.9% (2015 – 2.9%) was used as the discount rate in the valuation of insurance plans having a reversionary bonus, which is used to distribute profits to the policies. A net rate of 3.65% (2015 – 3.65%) is used in the valuation for plans which do not participate in profits. Were the discount rate to differ by +/- 50 basis points from management's estimate, the actuarial liabilities would decrease by approximately \$12,180 or increase by approximately \$11,689.

The estimation of the ultimate liability arising from claims incurred under property and casualty insurance contracts is subject to several sources of uncertainty that need to be considered in determining the amount that the insurer will ultimately pay for such claims. Provisions are made at the year-end for the estimated cost of claims incurred but not settled at the reporting date, including the cost of claims incurred but not yet reported to the Group. The estimated cost of claims includes expenses to be incurred in settling claims and a deduction for the expected value of salvage and other recoveries. The Group takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it has appropriate information regarding its claims exposures. These are determined based upon previous claims experience, knowledge of events and the terms and conditions of the relevant policies and on interpretation of circumstances. Particularly relevant is experience with similar cases and historical payment trends. The approach also includes the consideration of the development of loss payment trends, the levels of unpaid claims, legislative changes, judicial decisions, economic conditions and changes in medical condition of claimants.

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4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements ...continued

(d) Estimate of insurance actuarial liabilities ...continued

However, given the uncertainty in establishing claims provisions, it is likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established.

The estimation of claims incurred but not reported ("IBNR") is generally subject to a greater degree of uncertainty than the estimation of the cost of settling claims already notified to the Group, where more information about the claim event is generally available. Claims IBNR may often not be apparent to the insurer until many years after the event giving rise to the claims has happened.

If the IBNR rates were adjusted by +/- 1%, the change in the statement of income would be to decrease or increase reported profits by approximately +/- \$198.

Management engages loss adjusters and independent actuaries, either to assist in making or to confirm the estimate of claim liabilities. The ultimate liability arising from claims incurred under property and casualty insurance contracts may be mitigated by recovery arising from reinsurance contracts held.

(e) Fair value measurement of land and buildings

Management uses valuation techniques to determine the fair value of its non-financial assets. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the asset. Management bases its assumptions on observable data as far as possible but this is not always available. In that case management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date (see Note 13). Additional information is disclosed in note 3.7

(f) Recognition of deferred tax asset

The extent to which deferred tax asset can be utilised is based on an assessment of the probability that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax loss carry-forwards can be utilized. The estimated deferred tax asset may vary from the actual amounts recovered in the future.

5 Cash and balances with Central Bank

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Cash on hand	17,530	13,444
Balances with Central Bank other than mandatory deposits	<u>62,847</u>	<u>40,796</u>
Included in cash and cash equivalents (note 33)	80,377	54,240
Mandatory deposits with Central Bank	<u>188,778</u>	<u>185,459</u>
	<u>269,155</u>	<u>239,699</u>

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

5 Cash and balances with Central Bank ...continued

All banks in the Eastern Caribbean Currency Union are required to have a 3-day average daily gross Automated Clearing House (ACH) collateral amount with the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank. The Bank's cash collateral amount stands at \$5,496 (2015: \$5,443) and form part of the mandatory deposit with the Central Bank.

Commercial banks are also required under Section 17 of the Banking Act, 1991 to maintain a reserve deposit with the Central Bank equivalent to 6 percent of their total customer deposits. The remaining mandatory deposits are being held to satisfy the requirements of this section of the Banking Act. This reserve deposit is not available to finance the Bank's day-to-day operations.

Cash and balances with Central Bank, which include mandatory and ACH collateral deposits do not receive interest payments.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2016

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

6 Treasury bills

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Government of Antigua and Barbuda		
maturing July 1, 2016 at 5% interest	9,525	–
maturing October 8, 2016 at 5.95% interest	6,879	–
matured October 9, 2015 at 6.5% interest	–	9,917
matured November 8, 2015 at 6% interest	–	6,310
Government of St. Lucia		
maturing November 3, 2016 at 4.5% interest	11,530	–
maturing May 21, 2017 at 5% interest	4,750	–
maturing June 5, 2017 at 5% interest	2,025	–
matured May 22, 2016 at 4% interest	–	4,800
matured June 5, 2016 at 5% interest	–	2,024
matured November 9, 2015 at 4% interest	–	11,530
Government of Grenada		
maturing July 16, 2017 at 5% interest	10,307	–
matured July 18, 2015 at 6% interest	–	12,278
matured October 10, 2015 at 6% interest	–	7,158
Government of St. Kitts and Nevis		
maturing May 15, 2017 at 4% interest	88,418	–
matured May 15, 2015 at 5% interest	–	87,496
maturing August 9, 2016 at 3.75% interest	198	–
maturing August 14, 2016 at 5% interest	2,867	–
matured August 8, 2015 at 4.75% interest	–	197
matured August 15, 2015 at 5% interest	–	2,691
Government of Nevis		
maturing July 12, 2016 at 5.5% interest	1,380	–
maturing July 12, 2016 at 5.5% interest	7,274	–
matured July 14, 2015 at 6.5% interest	–	2,433
	145,153	146,834
Interest receivable	2,044	2,444
	147,197	149,278

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

6 Treasury bills ...continued

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Treasury bills with original maturities of 3 months or less	8,852	2,630
Interest receivable	107	35
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Treasury bills included in cash and cash equivalent (note 33)	8,959	2,665
Treasury bills with original maturities of more than 3 months	136,301	144,204
Interest receivable	1,937	2,409
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	147,197	149,278

7 Deposits with other financial institutions

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Operating cash balances	503,876	916,426
Interest bearing term deposits	7,848	205,897
Items in the course of collection	339,916	7,085
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Included in cash and cash equivalents (note 33)	851,640	1,129,408
Special term deposits	21,065	21,065
Restricted term deposits	25,597	25,573
Provision for impairment	(796)	(796)
Interest receivable	119	28
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	897,625	1,175,278

Cash at bank earns interest at rates of 1% to 3% (2015: 1% to 3%). The amounts held in these accounts are to facilitate the short-term commitments and day-to-day operations of the Group.

Special term deposits are interest bearing fixed deposits with a maturity period longer than 3 months.

Restricted term deposits are interest bearing fixed deposits collateral used in the Group's international business operations. These deposits are not available for use in the day-to-day operations of the Group.

Interest earned on both 'Special term deposits' and 'Restricted term deposits' is credited to income. The effective interest rate on 'Deposits with other financial institutions' at June 30, 2016 was 0.0256% (2015: 0.0468%).

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2016

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

8 Loans and advances to customers

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Demand	305,074	274,327
Special term	31,796	29,891
Mortgages	95,033	81,462
Overdrafts	90,183	80,782
Other secured	23,790	26,126
Consumer	6,568	6,834
Credit cards	5,260	5,633
Performing loans	557,704	505,055
Impaired loans and advances	200,637	198,075
Less: allowance for impairment	(55,816)	(57,979)
	702,525	645,151
Interest receivable	1,372	1,326
	703,897	646,477
Current	408,888	452,755
Non-current	295,009	193,722
	703,897	646,477

The weighted average effective interest rate on productive loans and advances at amortized cost at June 30, 2016 was 8.1% (2015: 8.2%) and productive overdraft stated at amortized cost was 10.1% (2015: 17.6%).

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Neither past due nor impaired	478,935	360,758
Past due but not impaired	78,769	144,297
Impaired	200,637	198,075
	758,341	703,130
Interest receivable	1,372	1,326
Less allowance for loan impairment	(55,816)	(57,979)
Net	703,897	646,477

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2016

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

8 Loans and advances to customers ...continued

Allowance for loan impairment

The movement in allowance for loan impairment is as follows:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Beginning balance	57,979	56,430
Current year impairment (recoveries)/losses (net) (note 26)	(1,228)	2,083
Write-offs during the year	(935)	(534)
Ending balance	55,816	57,979

According to the ECCB loan provisioning guidelines, the calculated allowance for loan impairment amounts to \$50,986 (2015: \$54,052). Where the ECCB loan loss provision is greater than the loan loss provision calculated under IAS 39, the difference is set aside as a specific reserve through equity. As of June 30, 2016, the loan loss provision calculated under IAS 39 was greater than the ECCB provision. Therefore, a specific reserve through equity was not required at the reporting date. The gross carrying value of impaired loans at the year end was \$130,467 (2015: \$129,425).

Interest receivable on loans that would not be recognised under ECCB guidelines amounted to \$46,240 (2015: \$45,075) and is included in Other Reserves in equity (note 21).

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2016

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

9 Originated debt

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Government of Antigua and Barbuda 7-year long term notes at 6.7% interest	37,535	37,535
Government of St. Lucia USD Fixed Rate Note maturing September 1, 2016 at 4.5% interest	25,369	25,369
Government of St. Kitts and Nevis bonds maturing April 18, 2057 at 1.5% interest	19,052	18,472
Government of St. Lucia USD Fixed Rate Note maturing July 19, 2017 at 5.5% interest	13,513	13,513
Wells Fargo Corporate Bonds maturing between January 1, 2018 and April 2019 at rates ranging from 1.5% to 6.3% interest	11,094	–
Government of St. Vincent & The Grenadines 10-year bond maturing December 17, 2019 at 7.5% interest	5,000	5,000
Antigua Commercial Bank 9% interest rate Series A bond maturing September 30, 2025	1,417	1,451
Caribbean Credit Card Corporation unsecured loan at 10 % interest with no specific terms of repayment	300	300
Eastern Caribbean Home Mortgage Bank long-term bond matured July 02, 2015 at 6% interest	–	2,600
Grenada Electricity Services Limited 10-year 7% bond matured December 18, 2017	–	2,700
	113,280	106,940
Interest receivable	884	1,616
	114,164	108,556
Current	34,568	17,729
Non-current	79,596	90,827
	114,164	108,556

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2016

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

9 Originated debt ...continued

Government of Antigua and Barbuda 7-year long term notes

Commencing on May 7, 2010, the Bank purchased from ABI Bank Limited (ABIB) a series of certificates of participation in the cash flows from a long term note issued by the Government of Antigua and Barbuda which had been securitized by ABIB. ABIB was placed in receivership on November 27, 2015. As of June 30, 2016, the Bank's interest in the long term notes amounted to \$37,535 (2015: \$37,535) of which \$30,638 has matured and is now past due, whilst the remaining \$6,897 is current and maturing in May 2017. No scheduled payments have been received during the current financial year in respect of the long term notes from the Paying Agent, ABIB (now in Receivership). As at the date of approval of these financial statements, the Bank has not been advised by the Receiver of any time frame for payment of the amount due. However, the Bank has received correspondence from the Receiver indicating that \$6,897 of the amount due will be serviced from scheduled monthly payments, as they are received from the Government of Antigua and Barbuda; whilst the remaining \$30,638 is expected to be dealt with according to the priorities in payment of claims rules outlined in section 153 of the Banking Act 2015.

This matter was discussed at a meeting of the Monetary Council of the Eastern Caribbean Currency Union held on March 2, 2017. The Monetary Council decided that the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank would work in conjunction with the Government of Antigua and Barbuda towards finding a resolution of the matter in the best interest and mutual benefit of all parties involved, including the Bank. Further, all efforts would be made to ensure the Bank would not incur any impairment loss on the amount of the notes it holds. The Eastern Caribbean Central Bank advised that the Monetary Council deemed the resolution of this matter as a priority for all stakeholders and indicated its intention to ensure that the matter is resolved expeditiously.

The movement in originated debts during the year is as follows:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Balance, beginning of year	108,556	90,518
Additions	11,673	25,903
Disposals (sales/redemptions)	(6,949)	(9,481)
Interest receivable	884	1,616
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance, end of year	114,164	108,556

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2016

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

10 Investment securities

	2016 \$	2015 \$
(A) Available-for-sale securities		
<i>Securities at fair value</i>		
Listed	593,695	373,003
Unlisted	23,468	16,766
Total available-for-sale securities, gross	617,163	389,769
Less provision for impairment	(5,006)	(6,333)
	612,157	383,436
Interest receivable	2,265	1,322
Total available-for-sale securities, net	614,422	384,758

(B) The movement in available-for-sale during the year is as follows:

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Balance, beginning of year	384,758	525,992
Additions	1,187,802	665,519
Disposals (sales/redemptions)	(926,598)	(773,994)
Fair value losses	(33,273)	(34,081)
Impairment losses	(532)	–
Interest receivable	2,265	1,322
Balance, end of year	614,422	384,758

(C) Provision for impairment – available-for-sale investments include:

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Beginning balance	6,333	6,333
Write-off for year	(1,708)	–
Reversal of allowance	(151)	–
Addition for the year (note 26)	532	–
Ending balance	5,006	6,333

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2016

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

10 Investment securities ...continued

(D) Available-for-sale financial assets are as follows:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Listed securities:		
- Equity securities – US	451,576	208,309
- Debt securities – US	137,593	159,744
- Equity securities – Caribbean	4,526	4,950
Total listed securities	593,695	373,003
Unlisted securities:		
- Equity securities – Caribbean	12,929	14,637
- Debt securities – US	8,480	–
- Debt securities – Caribbean	2,010	2,010
- Equity securities – US	49	119
Total unlisted securities	23,468	16,766
Total available-for-sale securities, gross	617,163	389,769
Provision for impairment	(5,006)	(6,333)
	612,157	383,436
Interest receivable	2,265	1,322
Total available-for-sale securities, net	614,422	384,758

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2016

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

10 Investment securities...continued

(E) Available-for-sale securities are denominated in the following currencies:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Listed:		
US dollars	589,169	368,053
EC dollars	4,526	4,950
Total listed securities	593,695	373,003
Unlisted:		
US dollars	8,529	9,442
EC dollars	14,939	7,324
Total unlisted securities	23,468	16,766
Total available-for-sale securities, gross	617,163	389,769
Less: Provision for impairment	(5,006)	(6,333)
	612,157	383,436
Interest receivable	2,265	1,322
Total available-for-sale securities, net	614,422	384,758

11 Property inventory

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of the year	7,954	8,193
Provision for impairment during the year	–	(239)
Balance at end of year	7,954	7,954

Property inventory relates mainly to land and buildings held for sale by certain companies within the Group and, is measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Cost	8,193	8,193
Net realisable value	7,954	7,954

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2016

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

12 Investment property

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Land at Camps	2,021	2,021
Land at Brighton	2,019	2,019
	<hr/> 4,040	<hr/> 4,040

All of the Group's investment property is held under freehold interest. The estimated fair market value of the investment property is \$4,573 based on an independent valuation that was performed in 2015.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2016

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

13 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and property \$	Equipment, furniture and fittings \$	Motor vehicles \$	Reference books \$	Projects ongoing \$	Total \$
Year ended June 30, 2015						
Opening net book value	21,968	3,679	533	2	1,369	27,551
Additions	–	1,017	190	–	1,327	2,534
Disposals	–	(159)	(42)	–	–	(201)
Depreciation charge	(844)	(1,324)	(197)	(1)	–	(2,366)
Write-back on disposals	–	137	42	–	–	179
Effect of revaluation:						
Valuation	(5,706)	–	–	–	–	(5,706)
Accumulated depreciation	5,706	–	–	–	–	5,706
Revaluation surplus	10,660	–	–	–	–	10,660
Revaluation loss	(61)	–	–	–	–	(61)
Closing net book value	31,723	3,350	526	1	2,696	38,296
At June 30, 2015						
Cost or valuation	32,673	22,596	1,290	161	2,696	59,416
Accumulated depreciation	(950)	(19,246)	(764)	(160)	–	(21,120)
Net book value	31,723	3,350	526	1	2,696	38,296

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2016

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

13 Property, plant and equipment ...continued

	Land and property \$	Equipment, furniture and fittings \$	Motor vehicles \$	Reference books \$	Projects ongoing \$	Total \$
Year ended June 30, 2016						
Opening net book value	31,723	3,350	526	1	2,696	38,296
Additions	106	224	126	–	1,348	1,804
Transfers	–	2,916	–	–	(2,916)	–
Reclassification of projects ongoing to expense	–	–	–	–	(389)	(389)
Disposals	–	–	(88)	–	–	(88)
Depreciation charge	(1,106)	(1,214)	(214)	–	–	(2,534)
Write-back on disposals	–	–	88	–	–	88
Closing net book value	30,723	5,276	438	1	739	37,177
At June 30, 2016						
Cost or valuation	32,779	25,736	1,328	161	739	60,743
Accumulated depreciation	(2,056)	(20,460)	(890)	(160)	–	(23,566)
Net book value	30,723	5,276	438	1	739	37,177

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2016

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

13 Property, plant and equipment ...continued

In 2015, the Group's land and buildings were revalued based on the appraisal made by an independent firm of appraisers. Valuations were made on the basis of comparative recent market transactions on arm's length terms. The revaluation surplus was credited to 'properties revaluation reserve' in shareholders' equity.

The following is the historical cost carrying amount of land and buildings carried at revalued amounts.

	Land \$	Buildings \$	Total \$
Cost	3,792	17,659	21,451
Accumulated depreciation	–	(4,897)	(4,897)
Net book value as of June 30, 2016	3,792	12,762	16,554
Net book value as of June 30, 2015	3,792	13,111	16,903

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2016

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

14 Intangible assets

	Computer software \$
Year ended June 30, 2015	
Opening balance	403
Additions	580
Disposal	(2,375)
Amortisation charge	(404)
Write-back on disposal	2,375
	<hr/>
Net book amount	579
	<hr/>
At June 30, 2015	
Cost or valuation	7,198
Accumulated amortisation	(6,619)
	<hr/>
Net book value	579
	<hr/>
Year ended June 30, 2016	
Opening balance	579
Additions	167
Amortisation charge	(267)
	<hr/>
Net book amount	479
	<hr/>
At June 30, 2016	
Cost or valuation	7,365
Accumulated amortisation	(6,886)
	<hr/>
Net book value	479
	<hr/>

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2016

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

15 Other assets

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Insurance and other receivables	24,318	27,218
Net defined benefit asset (note 34)	17,664	18,300
ePassporte receivable	8,108	8,108
Prepayments	2,487	3,472
Customer's liability under acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	7,744	6,803
Stationery and card stock	891	719
	<u>61,212</u>	<u>64,620</u>
Less: provision for impairment	(1,000)	–
	<u>60,212</u>	<u>64,620</u>
Current	37,658	31,979
Non-current	22,554	32,641
	<u>60,212</u>	<u>64,620</u>

16 Customers' deposits

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Fixed deposit accounts	1,441,900	1,357,168
Direct demand accounts	910,638	1,124,099
Savings accounts	407,665	392,961
Call accounts	271,390	98,839
Interest payable	17,680	23,026
	<u>3,049,273</u>	<u>2,996,093</u>
Current	3,048,818	2,995,641
Non-current	455	452
	<u>3,049,273</u>	<u>2,996,093</u>

Customers deposits represent all types of deposit accounts held by the Group on behalf of customers. The deposits include demand deposit accounts, call accounts, savings accounts and fixed deposits. All balances that comprise 'Customers' deposits' at the reporting date represent current amounts.

The Group pays interest on all categories of customers' deposits. As of the reporting date, total interest paid on deposit accounts for the year amounted to \$65,534 (2015: \$69,921). The average effective rate of interest paid on customers' deposits was 2.2% (2015: 2.5%).

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2016

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

17 Other borrowed funds

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	7,744	6,803
Due to other financial institutions	224	693
	<u>7,968</u>	<u>7,496</u>

All balances that comprise 'Other borrowed funds' at the reporting date represent current amounts.

Total interest expense during the year amounted to \$nil (2015: \$nil).

18 Accumulated provisions, creditors and accruals

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Actuarial liabilities	80,965	76,710
Deposit funds	42,041	39,484
Insurance contract liabilities	23,277	26,846
Other payables	21,098	23,406
Unpaid drafts on other banks	1,855	1,676
Managers' cheques and bankers' payments	3,010	1,701
	<u>172,246</u>	<u>169,823</u>
Current	128,722	129,008
Non-current	<u>43,524</u>	<u>40,815</u>
	<u>172,246</u>	<u>169,823</u>

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2016

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18 Accumulated provisions, creditors and accruals ...continued

Actuarial liabilities

Actuarial liabilities comprise the reserves maintained on the Group's individual life insurance business. The actuarial liabilities are calculated using the Net Level Premium (NLP) reserve method. This reserve method is a net premium reserve method that does not use lapse rates or expenses.

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Whole life plans	69,900	66,327
Endowment plans	6,941	6,491
Limited payment life plans	2,829	2,562
Other plans	1,295	1,330
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total actuarial liabilities	80,965	76,710

The actuarial liabilities are largely backed by short-term deposits, cash and treasury bills. The valuation rate for insurance plans is based on an expected ultimate short-term (one year or less) reinvestment rate assumption. Non-participating plans use an ultimate rate of 3.65% (2015: 3.65%). A spread of 0.75% is deducted for the plans with reversionary bonuses in support of bonus payments for a net rate of 2.9% (2015: 2.9%).

Insurance contract liabilities

The insurance contract liabilities primarily relate to the non-life insurance business and are comprised of the following:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Life		
Outstanding claims	290	321
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Non-life		
Unexpired risks	12,732	12,605
Reinsurance premiums payable	3,332	6,748
Outstanding claims	3,587	3,943
IBNR	2,135	2,249
Premiums received in advance	1,201	980
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	22,987	26,525
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total insurance contract liabilities	23,277	26,846

Deposit funds

The deposit funds represent pension funds which the Group manages for its employees and a third party entity. The fund provides a guaranteed minimum rate of 5% (2015: 5%). The fund balance represents the amount standing on account of the contributors to the fund and those liabilities are supported by term deposits and treasury bills.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2016

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

19 Taxation

	2016 \$	2015 Restated \$
Income for the year before tax	<u>30,072</u>	23,380
Income tax expense at rate of 33%	9,924	7,715
Non-deductible expenses	7,183	7,317
Deferred tax movement not recorded	1,624	337
Effect of capital allowances carried forward	(1)	–
Effect of losses utilised	(39)	–
Income not subject to tax	(16,993)	(17,669)
Other applicable tax differences	–	(24)
Prior year's income tax	–	(99)
	<u>1,698</u>	(2,423)
Represented as follows:		
Current tax expense	2,087	886
Deferred tax loss/credit	(389)	(3,309)
	<u>1,698</u>	(2,423)

The net deferred tax asset is comprised as follows:

	2016 \$	2015 Restated \$
Deferred tax asset		
Items recognized in profit or loss		
Tax losses carried forward	15,128	15,128
Capital loss allowance carried forward	2,055	1,380
Accelerated depreciation	(402)	(313)
	<u>16,781</u>	16,195
Items recognized directly in other comprehensive income		
Unrealised losses on AFS securities	26,764	15,784
Net defined benefit asset	(5,829)	(6,039)
	<u>20,935</u>	9,745
	<u>37,716</u>	25,940

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

19 Taxation...continued

The movements on deferred tax asset/liability are as follows:

	2016	2015
	\$	Restated \$
Balance, beginning of year	25,940	12,083
Current year change	586	3,307
Net unrealised gain/(loss) in movement for the year	10,980	11,249
Re-measurement (gain)/loss of defined benefit asset	210	(665)
Revaluation of property	–	(34)
Balance, ending of year	37,716	25,940

The movement in the income tax liability is as follows:

	2016	2015
	\$	Restated \$
Balance at beginning of year	–	142
Tax expense for the year	2,087	886
Tax paid during the year	(1,271)	(1,965)
Excess payment transferred to income tax recoverable	(816)	937
Balance at end of year	–	–

Tax losses

The Group has incurred income tax losses amounting to \$54,454 (2015: \$50,316) which may be carried forward and applied to reduce taxable income by an amount not exceeding one half of taxable income in any one year of assessment within 5 years following the year in which the losses were incurred. The losses are based on income tax returns, which have not yet been assessed by the Inland Revenue Department.

The losses expire as follows:

	\$
2017	835
2018	27,717
2019	10,164
2020	10,636
2021	5,102
	54,454

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

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19 Taxation ...continued

Tax losses arise primarily from interest and investment income earned, which is exempted from income taxes. A deferred tax asset of \$15,128 (2015: \$24,276) has been recognised on \$45,842 (2015: \$49,352) of these tax losses. No deferred tax asset has been recognised on the remaining tax losses of \$8,613 (2015: \$964) due to the uncertainty of its recovery.

Income tax recoverable

Included in the statement of financial position is an amount of \$4,541 (2015: \$5,357) that relate to income tax credits/advance tax payments due from the Inland Revenue Department. The amount may be applied against any future taxes payable by the Group.

20 Issued share capital

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Authorised 270,000,000 ordinary shares of \$1 each	<u>270,000</u>	270,000
Issued and fully paid 135,000,000 ordinary shares of \$1 each	<u>135,000</u>	135,000

21 Reserves

The reserves are comprised as follows:

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Statutory reserve	116,449	111,674
Revaluation reserve	(34,700)	(12,406)
Other reserves	214,580	213,748
	<u>296,329</u>	313,016

a) Statutory reserve

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Balance, beginning of year	111,674	106,849
Addition	4,775	4,825
Balance, ending of year	<u>116,449</u>	111,674

In accordance with Section 14 (1) of Saint Christopher and Nevis Banking Act No. 6 of 1991, the Bank is required to maintain a reserve fund into which it shall transfer not less than 20% of its net income of each year whenever the reserve fund is less than the Bank's paid-up capital.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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21 Reserves ...continued

b) Revaluation reserve

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Balance, beginning of year	(12,406)	432
Movement in market value of investments, net	(22,294)	(22,833)
Revaluation	–	9,995
Balance, end of year	(34,700)	(12,406)
Revaluation reserve is represented by:		
Investment securities available-for-sale	(54,361)	(32,067)
Properties (note 13)	19,661	19,661
Balance, end of year	(34,700)	(12,406)

c) Other reserves

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of year	213,748	211,885
Transfers from retained earnings	1,657	1,795
Other comprehensive income	(825)	68
Balance ending of year	214,580	213,748
Other reserves is represented by:		
General reserve	129,264	130,430
Insurance and claims equalization reserves	32,162	30,504
Reserve for interest accrued on non-performing loans	46,240	45,075
Defined benefit pension plan	6,914	7,739
214,580	214,580	213,748

Insurance and claims equalization reserve

The insurance reserve is a discretionary reserve for the health and public liability insurance business. The underlying assets are included in the Group's cash balances which form part of 'Cash and cash equivalents' (Note 33).

Claims equalisation reserves represent cumulative amounts appropriated from retained earnings based on the discretion of the Board of Directors as part of the Group's risk management strategies to mitigate against catastrophic events. Annually the claims equalisation reserve is assessed and transfers made as considered necessary by the Board of Directors. These reserves are in addition to the catastrophe reinsurance cover.

General reserve

General reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings. There is no policy of regular transfer.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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21 Reserves ...continued

c) Other reserves ...continued

Reserve for interest accrued collected on non-performing loans

This reserve is created to set aside interest accrued on non-performing loans where certain conditions are met in accordance with paragraph AG93 of IAS 39. The prudential guidelines of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank do not allow for the accrual of such interest. As a result, the interest is set aside in a reserve and it is not available for distribution to shareholders until received.

Defined benefit plan reserve

This reserve is used to record the actuarial re-measurement of the defined benefit pension asset in other comprehensive income.

22 Net interest income

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Interest income		
Loans and advances	43,361	45,628
Financial asset (note 32)	27,864	26,462
Others	7,168	9,839
Available-for-sale investments	8,042	7,321
Originated debt	4,499	4,108
Deposits with other financial institutions	1,438	882
Interest income for the year	92,372	94,240
Interest expense		
Fixed deposits	50,558	53,592
Savings accounts	9,300	11,982
Call accounts	330	1,351
Current and other deposit accounts	–	189
Interest expense for the year	60,188	67,114
Net interest income	32,184	27,126

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

23 Net fees and commission income

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Fees and commission income		
International business and foreign exchange	8,604	9,200
Brokerage and other fees and commission	4,158	3,137
Credit related fees and commission	3,887	3,871
Fees and commission income for year	16,649	16,208
Fee expenses		
International business and foreign exchange	7,046	9,890
Other fee expenses	1,455	2,729
Brokerage and other related fee expenses	1,389	162
Fee expenses for year	9,890	12,781
Net fees and commission income	6,759	3,427

24 Other income

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Net insurance related income	31,103	27,293
Net gain on AFS investments at fair value	11,892	24,720
Foreign exchange gains	4,863	5,864
Dividend income	3,760	2,291
Other operating income	597	2,353
	52,215	62,521

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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25 Administrative and general expenses

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Employee benefit expense	25,225	24,526
Repairs and maintenance	5,650	4,075
Other general expenses	1,507	2,243
Communication	926	1,047
Utilities	720	1,195
Stationery and supplies	703	770
Rent and occupancy expenses	641	1,015
Insurance	589	659
Sundry losses	564	6,798
Advertisement and marketing	530	1,161
Legal fees and expenses	324	569
Security services	301	286
Shareholders' expenses	196	225
Taxes and licences	116	164
Premises upkeep	43	124
Property management	4	168
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	38,039	45,025

25.1 Employee benefit expense

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Salaries and wages	16,869	16,136
Other staff cost	4,513	5,174
Pension and social security expense	3,843	3,216
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	25,225	24,526

26 Impairment expense

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Other Assets	1,000	—
Equity investments	532	—
Loans and advances	(1,228)	2,083
Deposit with other financial institutions	—	796
Property inventory	—	239
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	304	3,118

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

27 Other expenses

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Net claims incurred	18,595	17,074
Depreciation and amortization	2,801	2,770
Directors fees and expenses	821	1,088
Professional fees and expenses	526	619
	<u>22,743</u>	<u>21,551</u>

28 Earnings per share

'Earnings per share' is calculated by dividing the net income attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Net income attributable to shareholders	<u>28,374</u>	25,803
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	<u>135,000</u>	135,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share	0.21	0.19

29 Dividend

The financial statements reflect dividend payment of \$13,500 or \$0.10 per share for the financial year ended June 30, 2016 (2015: \$13,500 or \$0.10 per share) on December 17, 2015 and January 21, 2016 of \$6,750 or \$0.05 per share each payment. Approval of these payments was given at the Forty-Fifth Annual General Meeting held on January 21, 2016.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

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30 Related parties balances and transactions

Government of St. Kitts and Nevis

The Government of St. Kitts and Nevis holds 51% of the Group issued share capital. The remaining 49% of the issued share capital is held by individuals and other institutions (over 5,200 shareholders). The government is a customer of the Group and, as such, all transactions executed by the Group on behalf of the government are performed on strict commercial banking terms at existing market rates.

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Public sector		
Net position (loans, advances and deposits)	1,335,254	1,194,157
Interest on deposits	42,257	48,829
Interest on loans, advances and other	11,026	12,599
Interest on special financial asset	27,864	26,462
Insurance contract liabilities	2,962	1,691
Gross premium written	15,954	14,527
Gross claims incurred	7,352	8,914
Associated companies		
Loans and advances	70,295	70,613
Deposits	11,402	11,168
Interest on deposits	87	146
Interest from loans and advances	30	4,434
Directors and associates		
Loans and advances	1,059	34
Deposits	367	462
Interest on deposits	6	5
Interest from loans and advances	55	2
SKNANB \$1 shares held by directors	161	177
Directors fees and expenses	563	1,083
Insurance premium written	1	18

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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30 Related parties balances and transactions ...continued

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Key management		
Number of company \$1 shares held	46	50
Loans and advances	4,020	4,132
Deposits	1,052	1,643
Interest on deposits	55	51
Interest from loans and advances	281	300
Salaries and short-term benefits	3,809	3,359
Insurance premium written	100	79
Outstanding insurance balances	7	10

Loans advanced to directors and key management during the year are repayable on a monthly basis at a weighted average effective interest rate of 6.0% (2015: 6.0%). Secured loans are collateralised by cash and mortgages over residential properties.

A provision of \$12,258 (2015: \$13,554) has been recognised in respect to advances made to related parties (associated company).

31 Contingent liability and commitments

Contingent tax liability

On January 29, 2016, the St. Kitts and Nevis Inland Revenue Department (IRD) assessed the Bank with additional corporate income taxes for the financial years 2012 to 2014. The Bank has accepted and accrued for additional income taxes payable relating to the disallowance of salaries in excess of the statutory limit for the year ended June 30, 2013. Refer to note 33. Further, the Bank is disputing the remaining assessment and responded on May 3, 2016 with a formal objection to the IRD. No provision has been recorded in these consolidated financial statements by the Bank for the disputed amounts as the outcome of the amounts claimed by the IRD cannot yet be reasonably determined.

Commitments

As of the reporting date the Group had contractual commitments to extend credit to customers, guarantee and other facilities as follows:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Loan commitments	<u>54,073</u>	<u>34,015</u>

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

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32 Financial asset

The financial asset of \$798,480 (2015: \$798,397) represents the Bank's right to that amount of cash flows from the sale of certain lands pursuant to a Shareholder's Agreement (Agreement) dated April 18, 2012 and September 4, 2014 between the Bank and its majority shareholder, the Government of St. Kitts & Nevis ("GOSKN"), and the Nevis Island Administration (NIA) respectively. Under the terms of the Agreement, the secured debt obligations owed to the Bank by the GOSKN, NIA and certain public corporations would be irrevocably released and discharged by the Bank in exchange for the transfer of certain land assets to the Bank. Further, the unsecured debt obligations owed to the Bank by GOSKN, NIA and certain public corporations would be irrevocably released and discharged by the Bank in exchange for the transfer of certain unencumbered land assets to a specially created entity, Special Land Sales Company (St. Kitts) Limited ("SLSC") and the allocation of certain shares in SLSC to the Bank. SLSC was incorporated for the purpose of selling land assets in order to fulfill the terms of the Agreement of the contracting parties. Other lands would be transferred to the SLSC for sale, if necessary, in order to satisfy the agreement of the contracting parties.

By way of supplement agreements the effective date of the Agreement was amended to July 1, 2013. Accordingly, the first step in the 'Land for Debt' swap took place on July 1, 2013 in the amount of \$565,070, which is the value of the 1200 acres of land in the first tranche based on an independent valuation. The second and third tranches were completed during the year and the amounts swapped amounted to \$230,951 which is the value of 735 acres of land.

Based on the terms of the Agreement:

1. On the effective date, SLSC shall use all appropriate commercial efforts to sell the secured land assets that were vested to the Bank at the best price reasonably possible and as soon as reasonably practicable.
2. Commencing from the effective date of the Agreement, July 1, 2013, the Bank is entitled to receive interest payments at a rate of 3.5% per annum on the face value of the eligible secured debt that was exchanged for the secured land assets. The amount is to be paid by the GOSKN annually from the effective date.
3. Distribution of sales proceeds of the land assets Bank shall be applied as follows:
 - a. First towards the payment of selling and operational costs of SLSC;
 - b. Secondly to the Bank until the Bank has received the face amount of the eligible secured debt immediately prior to the effective date and the interest payments, less amounts paid to the Bank;
 - c. Thirdly to the Bank in exchange for the redemption of its relative interest in SLSC which was allotted for the release of eligible unsecured debt that was owed to the Bank prior to the effective date; and
 - d. Fourthly to the Government of St. Kitts and Nevis.

For the year ended June 30, 2016, the Group's statement of income includes interest income amounting to \$27,864 (2015: \$26,462) of which \$27,780 (2015: \$25,711) was received and the remaining \$84 (2015: \$2,376) is a receivable.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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32 Financial asset...continued

Based on the terms of the Agreement, all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the secured land assets have not been transferred to the Bank. The Bank is only entitled to receive cash flows from the sales of said lands up to the face value of the eligible secured debt that was exchanged and any interest payments as noted above.

Additionally, if the lands are sold for less than the value that was transferred, the GOSKN and NIA is obligated to transfer additional lands to make up for the shortfall. The Bank's interest in the land assets is not subject to variation of returns as there is no risk of loss for the Bank, and also the Bank does not stand to benefit should the lands be sold for more than the value. Therefore, the Bank has not classified the amounts received in exchange for the loans as inventory, but as a loan and receivable financial asset based on its rights to the cash flows from the sales of the land assets under the Agreement.

The Bank has not included in these financial statements any investment in SLSC. As of June 30, 2016 SLSC is currently operational, however no unsecured land assets have been vested in the Company. Further the Bank has not invested any funds in SLSC and its interest in SLSC has no carrying value as of June 30, 2016.

33 Cash and cash equivalents

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Deposits with other financial institutions (note 7)	851,640	1,129,408
Cash and balances with Central Bank (note 5)	80,377	54,240
Treasury bills (note 6)	8,959	2,665
	<u>940,976</u>	<u>1,186,313</u>

34 Defined benefit asset

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out as of June 30, 2016 by KPMG (Canada). The present value of the defined benefit obligation and related current service cost were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

	2016	2015
	Per annum	Per annum
	%	%
Actuarial assumptions		
Discount rate	4.0	4.0
Return on plan assets	6.0	6.0
Future salary increases	3.5	3.5

Mortality table - (UP94 table projected to 2020 using Scale AA) in both years

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2016

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34 Defined benefit asset ...continued

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
<i>Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation</i>		
Opening defined benefit obligation	37,816	36,071
Current service cost	1,666	1,578
Interest cost	1,513	1,443
Actuarial losses/(gains)	180	(759)
Benefits paid	(531)	(517)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Closing defined benefit obligation	40,644	37,816
<i>Changes in the fair value of plan assets</i>		
Opening fair value of plan assets	56,116	53,643
Interest income	3,367	3,219
Return on plan assets (other than net interest)	(936)	(481)
Employer's contribution	461	428
Benefit paid	(518)	(517)
Management fees	(182)	(176)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Closing defined benefit asset	58,308	56,116
<i>Benefit cost</i>		
Current service cost	1,666	1,578
Interest cost	430	1,443
Interest on plan assets	(2,230)	(3,219)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Decrease in employee benefit expense	(134)	(198)
<i>Amount recognised in other comprehensive income</i>		
Actuarial losses/(gains)	180	(759)
Interest on plan assets	3,367	3,219
Actual return on plan assets	(2,316)	(2,562)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Losses/(gains) on re-measurement of net defined benefit asset	1,231	(102)
<i>Net defined benefit asset recognised in the statement of financial position</i>		
Fair value of plan assets	28,443	56,116
Present value of funded obligation	(10,779)	(37,816)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net defined benefit asset	17,664	18,300

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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34 Defined benefit asset...continued

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Reconciliation: Net defined benefit asset		
Opening net defined benefit asset	18,300	17,572
Period cost	134	198
Effect of other comprehensive income	(1,231)	102
Employer's contribution	461	428
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Closing balance (note 15)	17,664	18,300

Plan assets allocation is as follows:

	2016 %	2015 %
Equity	1.1	1.3
Cash and cash equivalents	98.9	98.7

The significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are the discount rate and the average life expectancy. The calculation of the net defined benefit liability is sensitive to these assumptions. The following table summarises the effects of changes in these actuarial assumptions on the defined benefit obligation.

	Discount rate plus 50 basis points \$	Discount rate minus 50 basis points \$
(Decrease)/ increase in obligation	<hr/> (2,915)	<hr/> (3,809)
	 Mortality plus 10% \$	 Mortality minus 10% \$
(Decrease)/ increase in obligation	<hr/> (759)	<hr/> (2,038)

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35 Subsidiaries

	Percentage of equity interest held	
	2016	2015
	%	%
National Bank Trust Company (St. Kitts-Nevis Anguilla) Limited	100	100
National Caribbean Insurance Company Limited	100	100
St. Kitts and Nevis Mortgage and Investment Company Limited	100	100

36 Business segments

As of June 30, 2016 the operating segments of the Group were as follows:

1. Commercial and retail banking incorporating deposit accounts, loans and advances, investment brokerage services and debit, prepaid and gift cards;
2. Real estate, investment, mutual funds and coverage of life assurance, non-life assurance and pension schemes; and
3. Long-term mortgage financing, raising long-term investment funds, property management and the provision of trustee services.

Transactions between the business segments are carried out on normal commercial terms and conditions. These operating segments are monitored by the Group's chief operating decision maker and strategic decisions are made on the basis of adjusted segment operating results.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

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36 Business segments ...continued

The table below gives the results and balances of those transactions:

	Commercial and retail banking \$	Insurance, real estate and investments \$	Long-term financing and trust services \$	Consolidation and other adjustments \$	Total \$
June 30, 2016					
Total segment revenues	128,432	38,686	938	–	168,056
Intersegment revenues	(806)	(5,780)	(234)	–	(6,820)
Revenue for the year from external customers	127,626	32,906	704	–	161,236
Cost of revenue generation	(98,754)	(31,690)	(720)	–	(131,164)
Income tax credit (expense)	430	(2,089)	(39)	–	(1,698)
	29,302	(873)	(55)	–	28,374
Property, plant and equipment and intangibles	29,381	8,274	1	–	37,656
Depreciation and amortisation	2,047	754	–	–	2,801
Segment assets	3,673,910	238,547	7,034	(222,435)	3,697,059
Segment liabilities	3,262,419	161,276	477	(194,685)	3,229,487
June 30, 2015					
Total segment revenues	143,954	34,973	2,068	–	180,995
Intersegment revenues	(1,286)	(6,542)	(198)	–	(8,026)
Revenue for the year from external customers	142,668	28,431	1,870	–	172,969
Cost of revenue generation	(119,582)	(29,196)	(811)	–	(149,589)
Income tax credit (expense)	3,390	(897)	(70)	–	2,423
	26,476	(1,662)	989	–	25,803
Property, plant, equipment and intangibles	30,088	8,786	1	–	38,875
Depreciation and amortisation	2,196	574	–	–	2,770
Segment assets	3,628,202	230,431	8,349	(217,753)	3,649,229
Segment liabilities	3,203,804	157,646	1,965	(190,003)	3,173,412

Segment information is based on internal reporting about the results of operating segments, such as revenue, expenses, profits or losses, assets, liabilities and other information on operations that are regularly reviewed by the Boards of Directors of the various Group companies.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

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37 Restatement of prior period

Correction of prior period error for Corporate Income Tax

In fiscal year 2012 the Bank incorrectly assessed its tax liability on staff salaries over the statutory limit of \$60,000 per year and failed to include in its accounts the effect of an amendment to Section 11 of the Income Tax Act “*deductions not allowed*” which took effect in April 2012. The opening statement of financial position of the comparative period presented (July 1, 2014) has been restated to give effect to the amendment. The following table outlines the impact on the statement of financial position:

	Income Tax Recoverable \$	Deferred Tax Asset \$	Retained Earnings \$
Balance as previously reported at July 1, 2014	6,004	19,591	27,335
Prior period adjustments (a)	19		19
Prior period adjustments (b)	(620)	–	(620)
Prior period adjustments (c)	(985)	–	(985)
Effect of Amendment to Income Tax Act (c)	–	(7,508)	(7,508)
	4,418	12,083	18,421
Balance as previously reported at June 30, 2015	6,004	36,145	35,715
Effect of amendment to Income Tax Act - brought forward	(1,586)	(7,508)	(9,094)
Prior period adjustments	–	(2,697)	(2,697)
	4,418	25,940	23,294

- Over the period July 01, 2011 to June 30, 2015 the Bank has reported an income tax recoverable from the St. Kitts and Nevis Inland Revenue Department (IRD) as \$6,004. However, the IRD assessment of the Bank’s corporation income tax for June 30, 2011 amounted to a recoverable of \$6,023 and therefore provided a difference of \$19.
- Correcting error made in Salaries in Excess of Statutory Limit not allowed in 2013 of \$620. Payment of \$1,712 in 2013 for Staff bonus was not included in amounts not allowed for tax deduction. The tax effect of that error which amounted to \$620 was as follows:

Corrected salaries in excess of statutory limit	<u>\$5,512</u>
Income tax at the rate of 34%	\$1,874

Reported salaries in excess of statutory limit	<u>\$3,800</u>
Income tax at the rate of 33%	\$1,254

Income tax liability \$620 (\$1,874 less \$1,254)

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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37 Restatement of prior period ...continued

- c. The April 2012 amendment to the Income Tax Act has led to decreases in the Bank's taxable losses and the income tax recoverable amount since 2013. As a result, the opening retained earnings at July 1, 2014 have been reduced by \$7,508 relating to the overstatement of the deferred income tax asset and \$985 relating to the overstatement of the income tax recoverable. These are the adjustments relating to periods prior to 2014.

The effects of the restatements on the statement of financial position were as follows:

	2015	2015
		\$
Net decrease in income tax recoverable	(1,586)	(1,586)
Decrease in deferred tax asset	(10,205)	(7,508)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net adjustment to total assets	(11,791)	(9,094)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Decrease in retained earnings	(11,791)	(9,094)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net adjustment to total liabilities and shareholders' equity	(11,791)	(9,094)

The effect of the restatements on the consolidated statement of income for the year ended June 30, 2015 was as follows:

	2015
	\$
Net decrease in income tax credit	(2,697)
	<hr/>
Decrease in consolidated statement of income	(2,697)

The correction of prior year period error for income taxes recoverable did not have a material impact on the statement of cash flows.