

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

Consolidated Financial Statements  
**June 30, 2017**  
(expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

## Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As of June 30, 2017

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	Notes	2017 \$	2016 \$
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and balances with Central Bank	5	207,707	269,155
Treasury bills	6	120,756	147,197
Deposits with other financial institutions	7	755,345	897,625
Loans and receivables – Loans and advances to customers	8	705,312	703,897
– Originated debt	9	113,209	114,164
Investment securities – available-for-sale	10	916,845	614,422
Financial asset	32	823,124	798,480
Property inventory	11	7,902	7,954
Investment property	12	4,040	4,040
Income tax recoverable	19	30,134	4,541
Property, plant and equipment	13	36,543	37,177
Intangible assets	14	299	479
Other assets	15	57,113	60,212
Deferred tax asset	19	–	37,716
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>3,778,329</b>	<b>3,697,059</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Customers' deposits	16	3,032,091	3,049,273
Other borrowed funds	17	7,456	7,968
Accumulated provisions, creditors and accruals	18	178,987	172,246
Income tax liability	19	3,624	–
Deferred tax liability	19	6,732	–
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>3,228,890</b>	<b>3,229,487</b>
<b>Shareholders' equity</b>			
Issued share capital	20	135,000	135,000
Share premium		3,877	3,877
Retained earnings		49,509	32,366
Reserves	21	361,053	296,329
<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>		<b>549,439</b>	<b>467,572</b>
<b>Total liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>		<b>3,778,329</b>	<b>3,697,059</b>

The notes on pages 1 to 92 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Approved for issue by the Board of Directors on

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

## Consolidated Statement of Income

For the year ended June 30, 2017

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	Notes	2017 \$	2016 \$
Interest income		85,643	92,372
Interest expense		(53,614)	(60,188)
<b>Net interest income</b>	22	<b>32,029</b>	32,184
Fees and commission income		16,652	16,649
Fees expense		(11,351)	(9,890)
<b>Net fees and commission income</b>	23	<b>5,301</b>	6,759
Other income	24	79,381	52,215
<b>Operating income</b>		<b>116,711</b>	91,158
<b>Non-interest expenses</b>			
Administrative and general expenses	25	44,845	38,039
Other expenses	27	24,920	22,743
Impairment expense	26	11,091	304
<b>Total operating expenses</b>		<b>80,856</b>	61,086
<b>Net income before tax</b>		<b>35,855</b>	30,072
Income tax credit/(expense)	19	3,595	(1,698)
<b>Net income for the year</b>		<b>39,450</b>	28,374
<b>Earnings per share (basic and diluted)</b>	28	<b>0.29</b>	0.21

The notes on pages 1 to 92 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, 2017

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	Notes	2017 \$	2016 \$
<b>Net income for the year</b>		<b>39,450</b>	28,374
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>			
<i>Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Available-for-sale financial assets:			
Unrealised fair value gains/(losses) on investment securities, net of tax		53,586	(48,170)
Reclassification adjustments relating to available-for-sale financial assets disposed of in the year		(238)	25,876
	21	<b>53,348</b>	(22,294)
<i>Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Re-measurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit asset, net of tax	21	2,569	(825)
<b>Net other comprehensive income/(loss)</b>		<b>55,917</b>	(23,119)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>95,367</b>	5,255

The notes on pages 1 to 92 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, 2017

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	Notes	Issued share capital \$	Share premium \$	Statutory reserves \$	Other reserves \$	Revaluation reserves \$	Retained earnings \$	Total \$
<b>Balance at July 1, 2015</b>		<b>135,000</b>	<b>3,877</b>	<b>111,674</b>	<b>213,748</b>	<b>(12,406)</b>	<b>23,924</b>	<b>475,817</b>
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)	–
<i>Transaction with owners:</i>								
Dividends	29	–	–	–	–	–	(13,500)	(13,500)
<b>Balance at June 30, 2016</b>		<b>135,000</b>	<b>3,877</b>	<b>116,449</b>	<b>214,580</b>	<b>(34,700)</b>	<b>32,366</b>	<b>467,572</b>
Net income for the year		–	–	–	–	–	39,450	39,450
Other comprehensive income		–	–	–	2,569	53,348	–	55,917
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	–	–	<b>2,569</b>	<b>53,348</b>	<b>39,450</b>	95,367
Transfer to reserves	21	–	–	7,317	1,490	–	(8,807)	–
<i>Transaction with owners:</i>								
Dividends	29	–	–	–	–	–	(13,500)	(13,500)
<b>Balance at June 30, 2017</b>		<b>135,000</b>	<b>3,877</b>	<b>123,766</b>	<b>218,639</b>	<b>18,648</b>	<b>49,509</b>	<b>549,439</b>

The notes on pages 1 to 92 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, 2017

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	Notes	2017 \$	2016 \$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Net income before tax		35,855	30,072
Adjustments for:			
Interest expense		53,614	60,188
Impairment expense		11,091	304
Depreciation and amortisation		3,079	2,801
Write-off of projects ongoing to expense		202	389
Loss/(gain) on disposal of equipment and intangible assets		160	(18)
Retirement benefit expense/(credit)		518	(134)
Dividend income		(5,822)	(3,760)
Interest income		(85,643)	(92,372)
<b>Operating income/(loss) before changes in operating assets and liabilities</b>		<b>13,054</b>	<b>(2,530)</b>
<i>(Increase)/decrease in operating assets:</i>			
Loans and advances to customers		(9,066)	(56,146)
Mandatory deposits with Central Bank		2,301	8,576
Financial asset		1,750	–
Other assets		5,901	2,772
<i>Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:</i>			
Customers' deposits		(15,783)	58,526
Accumulated provisions, creditors and accruals		6,740	2,423
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>		<b>4,897</b>	<b>13,621</b>
Interest received		44,892	72,444
Pension contributions paid		(486)	(461)
Income tax paid		(1,517)	(1,271)
Interest paid		(55,012)	(65,534)
<b>Net cash (used in)/from operating activities</b>		<b>(7,226)</b>	<b>18,799</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Proceeds from sale of investment securities and originated debts		973,568	930,607
Decrease in restricted term deposits and treasury bills		40,197	7,879
Interest received		14,336	19,969
Dividends received		5,822	3,760
Proceeds from disposal of equipment and intangible assets		7	18
Purchase of equipment and intangible assets		(2,634)	(1,971)
Purchase of investment securities and originated debt		(1,198,833)	(1,199,475)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(167,537)</b>	<b>(239,213)</b>
<b>Subtotal carried forward</b>		<b>(174,763)</b>	<b>(220,414)</b>

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows ...*continued*

For the year ended June 30, 2017

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	Notes	2017 \$	2016 \$
<b>Subtotal brought forward</b>		<b>(174,763)</b>	<b>(220,414)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
(Decrease)/increase in other borrowed funds		(512)	472
Dividends paid	29	<b>(13,500)</b>	(13,500)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		<b>(14,012)</b>	<b>(13,028)</b>
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(188,775)</b>	<b>(233,442)</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year</b>		<b>952,871</b>	1,186,313
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, end of year</b>	33	<b>764,096</b>	952,871

The notes on pages 1 to 92 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

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(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 2015. 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 26<sup>th</sup> 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 14<sup>th</sup> 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, 2017

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(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 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, 2016*

Certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been published that became effective during the current financial year.

- IAS 1 (Amendment), *Presentation of Financial Statements – Disclosure Initiative*. The amendment encourages entities to apply professional judgment in presenting and disclosing information in the financial statements. Accordingly, it clarifies that materiality applies to the whole financial statements and an entity shall not reduce the understandability of the financial statements by obscuring material information with immaterial information or by aggregating material items that have different natures or functions. Moreover, the amendment clarifies that an entity's share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method should be presented based on whether or not such other comprehensive income item will subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss. It further clarifies that in determining the order of presenting the notes and disclosures, an entity shall consider the understandability and comparability of the financial statements.

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

### 2.2 Changes in accounting policies ...continued

*New and revised standards that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2016*  
...continued

- IAS 16 (Amendment), *Property, Plant and Equipment*, and IAS 38 (Amendment), *Intangible Assets – Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization*. The amendment in IAS 16 clarifies that a depreciation method that is based on revenue that is generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset is not appropriate for property, plant and equipment. In addition, amendment to IAS 38 introduces a rebuttable presumption that an amortization method that is based on the revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an intangible asset is not appropriate, which can only be overcome in limited circumstances where the intangible asset is expressed as a measure of revenue, or when it can be demonstrated that revenue and the consumption of the economic benefits of an intangible asset are highly correlated. The amendment also provides guidance that the expected future reductions in the selling price of an item that was produced using the asset could indicate an expectation of technological or commercial obsolescence of an asset, which may reflect a reduction of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.
- Annual Improvements to IFRS (2012-2014 Cycle) (effective from January 1, 2016). Among the improvements, the following amendments are relevant to the Group but management does not expect these to have material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements:
  - IFRS 7 (Amendment), *Financial Instruments – Disclosures*. The amendment provides additional guidance to help entities identify the circumstances under which a contract to “service” financial assets is considered to be a continuing involvement in those assets for the purposes of applying the disclosure requirements of IFRS 7. Such circumstances commonly arise when, for example, the servicing is dependent on the amount or timing of cash flows collected from the transferred asset or when a fixed fee is not paid in full due to non-performance of that asset.
  - IAS 19 (Amendment), *Employee Benefits*. The amendment clarifies that the currency and term of the high quality corporate bonds which were used to determine the discount rate for post-employment benefit obligations shall be made consistent with the currency and estimated term of the post-employment benefit obligations.

These new and amendments to standards do not have a significant impact on these consolidated financial statements and therefore disclosures have not been made.

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

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(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*

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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

#### **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 expects 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.

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

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(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 ...continued**

The directors have not yet fully assessed the impact of IFRS 15 in these financial statements, and are not yet in a position to provide quantified information. It is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the effect of IFRS 15 until the Group performs a detailed review. The new standard is required to be applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

#### **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.

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.

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

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(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**

- 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.
- 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 detailed review. The new standard is required to be applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

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(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*

#### **Amendments to IFRS 4 – Applying IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* with IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts***

In September 2016, the IASB published Applying IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* with IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* which makes narrow scope amendments to IFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*. The IASB issued the amendments to address the temporary accounting consequences of the different effective dates of IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, and the new insurance contracts Standard, IFRS 17. The new insurance contracts Standard is yet to be finalised and will have an effective date January 1, 2021. Therefore, its mandatory effective date will be after the 2018 effective date of IFRS 9. Considerable concerns were raised over the practical challenges of insurance companies implementing both new standards on different dates as a result of the significant accounting changes. Further concerns were raised over the potential for increased volatility in profit or loss if IFRS 9's new requirements for financial instruments come into force before the new insurance accounting rules. To address these concerns while still fulfilling the needs of users of financial statements, the IASB has responded by amending IFRS 4 and introducing the following alternatives:

- an overlay approach – an option for all entities that issue insurance contracts to adjust profit or loss for eligible financial assets by removing any additional accounting volatility that may arise as a result of IFRS 9; and
- a temporary exemption – an optional temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 for entities whose activities are predominantly connected with insurance. These entities will be permitted to continue to apply the existing financial instrument requirements of IAS 39 until the application of IFRS 17 on January 1, 2021.

The amendments are effective as follows:

- the overlay approach is applied when entities first apply IFRS 9 from its effective date of January 1, 2018; and
- a temporary exemption from IFRS 9 is applied for accounting periods on or after January 1, 2018.

The Group does not plan to elect the use of temporary exemption from IFRS 9 on its effective date, as the Group's activities overall are not predominantly connected with insurance.

#### **IFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts***

The IASB has recently published IFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*. The new Standard replaces IFRS 4 which was published in 2004. IFRS 17 requires all insurance contracts to be accounted for in a consistent manner, benefiting both investors and insurance companies. Insurance obligations will be accounted for using current values instead of historical cost, ending the practice of using data from when a policy was taken out.

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

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(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 17, Insurance Contracts ...continued**

The Standard introduces insurance contract measurement principles requiring:

- current, explicit and unbiased estimates of future cash flows;
- discount rates that reflect the characteristics of the contracts' cash flows; and
- explicit adjustment for non-financial risk.

Day one profits should be deferred as a contractual service margin and allocated systematically to profit or loss as entities provide coverage and are released from risk. Revenue is no longer equal to written premiums but to the change in the contract liability covered by consideration. A separate measurement model applies to reinsurance contracts held. Modifications are allowed for qualifying short-term contracts and participating contracts. Increased disclosure requirements also apply.

IFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021 but may be applied earlier. The directors anticipate that the application of IFRS 17 in the future may have a material impact on the amounts reported and the disclosures made in the consolidated financial statements. However, management has not yet fully assessed the impact of IFRS 17 on these consolidated financial statements.

#### **IFRS 16, Leases**

IFRS 16 eliminates the current dual accounting model for lessees, which distinguishes between on-statement of financial position finance leases and off-statement of financial position operating leases. Instead, there is a single, on-statement of financial position accounting model that is similar to current finance lease accounting.

Lessor accounting remains similar to current practice – i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance and operating leases. For lessees, the lease becomes an on-statement of financial position liability that attracts interest, together with a right-of-use assets also being recognized on the statement of financial position. In other words, lessees will appear to become more asset-rich but also more heavily indebted.

The impacts are not limited to the consolidated statement of financial position. There are also changes in accounting over the life of the lease. In particular, companies will now recognise a front-loaded pattern of expense for most leases, even when they pay constant annual rentals. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The impact of IFRS 16 is being assessed by the directors of the Group.

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.

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

### 2.3 Basis of consolidation

The Group financial statements consolidate those of the parent company and all of its subsidiaries as of June 30, 2017. 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.

### 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 ninety (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; and (c) those for which the holder may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration.



# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

### 2.5 Financial assets and liabilities ...continued

#### Financial assets ...continued

##### (i) Loans and receivables ...continued

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.

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 consolidated statement of income. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognised in the consolidated 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 consolidated statement of financial position.

# 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

#### 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 expires.

#### 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.

#### 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.

# 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

### 2.6 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 loans		Government fixed rated bonds and long term note
		Loans and advances to customers		Primary lenders
	Available-for-sale financial assets	Investment securities – Available-for-sale investments	Equity and debt securities	
Financial liabilities	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Customers' deposits and other borrowed funds		
		Other accumulated provisions, creditors and accruals		

# 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

### 2.7 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 and or held-to-maturity investments 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 or held-to-maturity investment 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.

# 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

### 2.7 Impairment of financial assets ...continued

#### (a) Assets carried at amortised cost ...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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated statement of income. Impairment losses recognised in the consolidated statement of income on equity instruments are not reversed through the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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.

# 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

### 2.9 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 fifteen (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 consolidated 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, years 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 consolidated statement of financial position in respect of net defined benefit asset 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 use in the rendering of services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the consolidated 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 (5) years, such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at the year end.

# 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

### 2.10 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 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 ongoing 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 ongoing is not depreciated until such time that the relevant assets are ready for use.

Freehold land is not depreciated. Fixtures and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on the following basis:

Buildings:	25 – 45 years
Leasehold improvements:	25 years, or over the period of lease if less than 25 years
Equipment, fixtures and 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 the consolidated 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.

# 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

### 2.12 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.



# 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

### 2.13 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.

# 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*

### 2.13 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 consolidated statement of income. The obligations of the Group under reinsurance contracts held are included under insurance contract liabilities.

#### iv) Liability adequacy test

At the end of the reporting period, 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 consolidated 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 agents, 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 consolidated 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.

# 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

### 2.13 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 consolidated 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

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. 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.

# 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

### 2.18 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 consolidated 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 Group 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 consolidated statement of income when the right to receive payment is established.

# 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

### 2.18 Revenue recognition ...continued

#### d) Premiums

Written premiums for non-life insurance relate to contracts beginning 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 the consolidated statement of income upon utilisation of the services or as incurred.

### 2.20 Foreign currency translation

#### (i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the consolidated financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates (the “functional currency”). The consolidated 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 consolidated statement of income.

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

### 2.21 Equity, reserves and dividend payments

#### (a) Issued share capital and share premium

Issued share capital represents the nominal (par) value of shares that have been issued. Share premium includes any premiums received on issued 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.

# 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

### 2.21 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;
- 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, regulatory reserve for loan impairment, regulatory reserve for interest accrued collected 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 consolidated 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 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) or directly in equity, in which case the related deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively.

# 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

### 2.22 Current and deferred income tax ...continued

The Group is subjected to the following tax rates:

(i) *Income tax rates*

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

(ii) *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.

### 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 property is property held to earn rental and/or for capital appreciation, including property under construction for such purposes. Investment property is measured at cost, 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 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.

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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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 (non-adjusting events) are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.

## 3 Management of financial and insurance risk

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.



# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 3 Management of financial and insurance risk ...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.

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 3 Management of financial and insurance risk...*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;
- 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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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## 3 Management of financial and insurance risk...continued

### 3.1.2 Impairment and provisioning

The impairment provision shown in the consolidated 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:

		2017		2016	
Group's rating		Loans and advances (%)	Impairment provision (%)	Loans and advances (%)	Impairment provision (%)
1	Pass	39.95	1.08	53.41	–
2	Special mention	0.96	0.14	16.10	0.01
3	Sub-standard	51.87	42.71	22.70	31.87
4	Doubtful	6.21	48.93	3.50	26.51
5	Loss	1.01	7.14	4.29	41.61
		<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

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 (3) 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.

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 3 Management of financial and insurance risk...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	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Cash and balances with Central Bank*	15,742	74,742
Treasury bills	120,756	147,197
Deposits with other financial institutions	755,345	897,625
<b>Loans and receivable:</b>		
Overdrafts	169,673	163,841
Corporate customers	281,609	289,387
Term loans	102,133	101,894
Mortgages (personal)	151,897	148,775
Originated debt	113,209	114,164
Available-for-sale debt investments	352,559	150,348
Financial asset	823,124	798,480
Other assets	32,078	49,793
<b>Credit risk exposures relating to off-balance sheet assets are as follows:</b>		
Credit commitments	24,045	63,076
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,942,170</b>	<b>2,999,322</b>

\*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% (2016: 24%) 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:

- 41% (2016: 70%) 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;
- 34% (2016: 63%) 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 40% (2016: 63%) of these investments are not rated (Government securities – treasury bills, etc.).

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 3 Management of financial and insurance risk...continued

### 3.1.4 Loans and advances

Loans and advances to customers are summarized as follows:

	2017 \$	2016 \$
<b>Loans and advances to customers</b>		
Neither past due nor impaired	264,639	478,934
Past due not impaired	46,622	78,770
Impaired	456,116	200,637
	<b>767,377</b>	<b>758,341</b>
Interest receivable	1,474	1,372
Less allowance for impairment loss	(63,539)	(55,816)
<b>Net</b>	<b>705,312</b>	<b>703,897</b>

The total allowance for impairment losses on loans and advances is \$63,539 (2016: \$55,816). 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, 2017	Overdrafts \$	Term loans \$	Mortgages \$	Corporate customers \$	Total \$
<b>Classifications:</b>					
1. Pass	16,635	22,936	102,778	114,693	257,042
2. Special mention	757	496	1,717	2,543	5,513
3. Sub-standard	150	320	407	1,207	2,084
<b>Gross</b>	<b>17,542</b>	<b>23,752</b>	<b>104,902</b>	<b>118,443</b>	<b>264,639</b>
<b>As of June 30, 2016</b>					
<b>Classifications:</b>					
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. Sub-standard	160	31,363	883	–	32,406
<b>Gross</b>	<b>95,443</b>	<b>91,243</b>	<b>103,044</b>	<b>189,204</b>	<b>478,934</b>

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 3 Management of financial and insurance risk...continued

### 3.1.4 Loans and advances...continued

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

Loans and advances less than ninety (90) days past due are not considered impaired, unless other information is available to indicate the contrary. Loans and advances ninety (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
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>As of June 30, 2017</b>				
Past due up to 30 days	1,581	11,556	15,270	28,407
Past due 31 – 60 days	420	3,683	–	4,103
Past due 61 – 90 days	776	429	–	1,205
Over 90 days	15	131	12,761	12,907
<b>Gross</b>	<b>2,792</b>	<b>15,799</b>	<b>28,031</b>	<b>46,622</b>
<b>Fair value of collateral</b>	<b>10,983</b>	<b>30,161</b>	<b>74,438</b>	<b>115,582</b>
	Term loans	Mortgages	Corporate customers	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>As of June 30, 2016</b>				
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
<b>Gross</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>14,221</b>	<b>61,999</b>	<b>78,770</b>
<b>Fair value of collateral</b>	<b>11,161</b>	<b>27,958</b>	<b>119,836</b>	<b>158,955</b>

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 3 Management of financial and insurance risk...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 \$456,116 (2016: \$200,637).

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

	Overdrafts \$	Term loans \$	Mortgages \$	Corporate customers \$	Total \$
<b>As of June 30, 2017</b>					
Individually impaired Interest receivable	166,765 12,099	76,052 4,250	23,477 16,177	118,173 39,123	384,467 71,649
<b>Gross</b>	<b>178,864</b>	<b>80,302</b>	<b>39,654</b>	<b>157,296</b>	<b>456,116</b>
<b>Fair value of collateral</b>	<b>65,415</b>	<b>39,705</b>	<b>39,237</b>	<b>270,115</b>	<b>414,472</b>
<b>As of June 30, 2016</b>					
Individually impaired Interest receivable	78,271 12,031	4,795 4,266	26,718 16,825	20,684 37,047	130,468 70,169
<b>Gross</b>	<b>90,302</b>	<b>9,061</b>	<b>43,543</b>	<b>57,731</b>	<b>200,637</b>
<b>Fair value of collateral</b>	<b>66,095</b>	<b>12,574</b>	<b>42,302</b>	<b>59,648</b>	<b>180,619</b>

#### (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 \$4,813 (2016: \$6,830).

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 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, 2017	Treasury bills \$	Available- for-sale debt investments \$	Loans and Receivables – originated debt \$	Total \$
AA- to AA+	–	3,122	–	3,122
A- to A+	–	9,771	–	9,771
Lower than A-	–	28,665	–	28,665
Unrated/internally rated	120,756	311,001	113,209	544,966
	<b>120,756</b>	<b>352,559</b>	<b>113,209</b>	<b>586,524</b>

As of June 30, 2016	Treasury bills \$	Available- for-sale debt investments \$	Loans and Receivables – originated debts \$	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
	<b>147,197</b>	<b>150,348</b>	<b>114,164</b>	<b>411,709</b>

As of June 30, 2017, the loans and receivables – originated debt includes certificates of participation in Government of Antigua and Barbuda long term notes, which were past due amounting to \$36,243. Refer to note 9.



# 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

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

The Group operates three (3) 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 \$
<b>As of June 30, 2017</b>					
Cash and balances with Central Bank	15,742	–	–	–	15,742
Treasury bills	102,334	–	–	18,422	120,756
Deposits with other financial institutions	21,488	681,838	24,879	27,140	755,345
Loans and advances to customers	600,600	96,522	4,519	3,671	705,312
Originated debt	19,712	11,183	–	82,314	113,209
Available-for-sale debt investments	–	352,559	–	–	352,559
Financial asset	823,124	–	–	–	823,124
Other assets	25,401	6,677	–	–	32,078
	<b>1,608,401</b>	<b>1,148,779</b>	<b>29,398</b>	<b>131,547</b>	<b>2,918,125</b>
<b>As of June 30, 2016</b>					
Cash and balances with the Central Bank	74,742	–	–	–	74,742
Treasury bills	100,708	–	–	46,489	147,197
Deposits with other 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
Available-for-sale debt investments	2,286	148,062	–	–	150,348
Financial asset	798,480	–	–	–	798,480
Other assets	41,776	7,422	–	595	49,793
	<b>1,656,352</b>	<b>1,063,698</b>	<b>50,749</b>	<b>165,447</b>	<b>2,936,246</b>

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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## 3 Management of financial and insurance risk...continued

### 3.1.7 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
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>As of June 30, 2017</b>							
Cash and balances with Central Bank	–	–	–	15,742	–	–	15,742
Treasury Bills	120,756	–	–	–	–	–	120,756
Deposits with other financial institutions	15,221	–	–	740,091	33	–	755,345
Loans and receivables:							
<i>Originated debt</i>	102,026	–	–	11,183	–	–	113,209
<i>Loans and advances</i>	156,117	114,108	171,850	6,758	171,207	85,272	705,312
Available-for-sale debt investments	2,348	–	686	301,174	–	48,351	352,559
Financial asset	823,124	–	–	–	–	–	823,124
Other assets	3,380	–	–	16,300	1,139	11,259	32,078
	<b>1,222,972</b>	<b>114,108</b>	<b>172,536</b>	<b>1,091,248</b>	<b>172,379</b>	<b>144,882</b>	<b>2,918,125</b>

# 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

	Public sector	Construction	Tourism	Financial institutions	Individuals	Other industries	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>As of June 30, 2016</b>							
Cash and balances with Central Bank	–	–	–	74,742	–	–	74,742
Treasury bills	147,197	–	–	–	–	–	147,197
Deposit 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 debts</i>	102,678	–	–	11,486	–	–	114,164
Available-for-sale debt investments	2,417	–	697	82,568	–	64,666	150,348
Financial asset	798,480	–	–	–	–	–	798,480
Other assets	–	–	–	12,899	226	36,668	49,793
	<b>1,198,553</b>	<b>124,114</b>	<b>160,636</b>	<b>1,095,714</b>	<b>168,721</b>	<b>188,508</b>	<b>2,936,246</b>

# 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

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

The Government of St. Kitts and Nevis accounts for \$1,222,972 (2016: \$1,198,533) or 42% (2016: 41%) of \$2,918,125 (2016: \$2,936,246) 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 consolidated 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.

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## 3 Management of financial and insurance risk...continued

### 3.2.2 Foreign exchange risk...continued

#### Concentration of currency risk

As of June 30, 2017	ECD \$	USD \$	EURO \$	GBP \$	CAN \$	BDS \$	GUY \$	Total \$
<b>Assets</b>								
Cash and balances with Central Bank	202,432	5,156	36	58	10	15	–	207,707
Treasury bills	120,756	–	–	–	–	–	–	120,756
Deposits with other financial institutions	24,382	724,217	3,152	1,830	833	923	8	755,345
Loans and receivables:								
Loans and advances to customers	476,928	228,384	–	–	–	–	–	705,312
Originated debt	60,970	52,239	–	–	–	–	–	113,209
Available-for-sale debt investments	9,490	907,355	–	–	–	–	–	916,845
Financial asset	823,124	–	–	–	–	–	–	823,124
Other assets	25,401	6,677	–	–	–	–	–	32,078
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>1,743,483</b>	<b>1,924,028</b>	<b>3,188</b>	<b>1,888</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3,674,376</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Customers' deposits	2,321,030	709,002	133	89	1,837	–	–	3,032,091
Other borrowed funds	7,456	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,456
Other liabilities	157,550	11,017	43	480	40	128	–	169,258
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>2,486,036</b>	<b>720,019</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>1,877</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3,208,805</b>
<b>Net on-consolidated statement of financial position</b>	<b>(742,553)</b>	<b>1,204,009</b>	<b>3,012</b>	<b>1,319</b>	<b>(1,034)</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>465,571</b>
<b>Credit commitments</b>	<b>24,045</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>24,045</b>

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

(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 ...continued

As of June 30, 2016	ECD \$	USD \$	EURO \$	GBP \$	CAN \$	BDS \$	GUY \$	Total \$
<b>Assets</b>								
Cash and balances with Central Bank	263,523	5,536	33	30	20	13	–	269,155
Treasury bills	147,197	–	–	–	–	–	–	147,197
Deposits with other financial institutions	19,291	873,005	1,393	1,743	1,780	389	24	897,625
Loans and receivables:								
Loans and advances to customers	480,518	223,379	–	–	–	–	–	703,897
Originated debt	61,936	52,228	–	–	–	–	–	114,164
Available-for-sale debt investments	10,851	603,571	–	–	–	–	–	614,422
Financial asset	798,480	–	–	–	–	–	–	798,480
Other assets	40,517	9,276	–	–	–	–	–	49,793
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>1,822,313</b>	<b>1,766,995</b>	<b>1,426</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3,594,733</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>								
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
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>2,496,479</b>	<b>716,198</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>1,971</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3,215,444</b>
<b>Net on-consolidated statement of financial position</b>	<b>(674,166)</b>	<b>1,050,797</b>	<b>1,229</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>(171)</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>379,289</b>
<b>Credit commitment</b>	<b>63,076</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>63,076</b>

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 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.

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 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, 2017	Up to 1 month \$	1 to 3 months \$	3 to 12 months \$	1 to 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$	Non-interest bearing \$	Total \$
<b>Assets</b>							
Cash and balances with Central Bank	–	–	–	–	–	207,707	207,707
Treasury bills	10,255	3,069	106,722	–	–	710	120,756
Deposit with other financial institutions	364,965	67,565	17,170	20,270	–	285,375	755,345
Loans and receivables:							
<i>Loans and advances to customers</i>	393,366	995	49,072	64,381	197,498	–	705,312
<i>Originated debt</i>	13,524	–	4,093	74,084	20,601	907	113,209
Available-for-sale debt investments	351,778	–	–	–	–	565,067	916,845
Financial asset	–	–	794,270	–	–	28,854	823,124
Other assets	4,197	–	3,680	7,221	–	16,980	32,078
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,138,085</b>	<b>71,629</b>	<b>975,007</b>	<b>165,956</b>	<b>218,099</b>	<b>1,105,600</b>	<b>3,674,376</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Customers' deposits	1,045,921	201,706	878,107	–	–	906,357	3,032,091
Other borrowed funds	–	–	–	–	–	7,456	7,456
Other liabilities	1	–	–	–	42,622	126,635	169,258
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,045,922</b>	<b>201,706</b>	<b>878,107</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>42,622</b>	<b>1,040,448</b>	<b>3,208,805</b>
<b>Total interest repricing gap</b>	<b>92,163</b>	<b>(130,077)</b>	<b>96,900</b>	<b>165,956</b>	<b>175,477</b>	<b>65,152</b>	<b>465,571</b>



# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 3 Management of financial and insurance risk...continued

### 3.2.3 Interest rate risk ...continued

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 \$
<b>Assets</b>							
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
Available-for-sale debt investments	146,074	–	–	–	2,010	466,338	614,422
Financial asset	–	–	–	796,020	–	2,460	798,480
Other asset	3,598	–	14,074	7,055	–	25,066	49,793
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>953,282</b>	<b>282,230</b>	<b>143,729</b>	<b>995,090</b>	<b>213,184</b>	<b>1,007,218</b>	<b>3,594,733</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Customers' deposits	1,010,464	239,046	868,770	455	–	930,538	3,049,273
Other borrowed funds	7,968	–	–	–	–	–	7,968
Other liabilities	2	–	–	–	42,041	116,160	158,203
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,018,434</b>	<b>239,046</b>	<b>868,770</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>42,041</b>	<b>1,046,698</b>	<b>3,215,444</b>
<b>Total interest repricing gap</b>	<b>(65,152)</b>	<b>43,184</b>	<b>(725,041)</b>	<b>994,635</b>	<b>171,143</b>	<b>(39,480)</b>	<b>379,289</b>

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 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 Central Bank;
- Deposits with other financial institutions;
- Loans and advances to customers
- Treasury bills; and
- Available-for-sale investment securities

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 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 \$
<b>As of June 30, 2017</b>						
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Customers' deposits	1,939,176	205,391	912,116	–	–	3,056,683
Other borrowed funds	–	–	7,456	–	–	7,456
Other liabilities	160,457	8,788	13	–	–	169,258
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>2,099,633</b>	<b>214,179</b>	<b>919,585</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3,233,397</b>
<b>Assets held to manage liquidity risk</b>	<b>2,238,498</b>	<b>71,629</b>	<b>983,853</b>	<b>165,348</b>	<b>218,099</b>	<b>3,677,427</b>
<b>As of June 30, 2016</b>						
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
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
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>2,017,449</b>	<b>228,446</b>	<b>900,963</b>	<b>43,932</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3,190,790</b>
<b>Assets held to manage liquidity risk</b>	<b>1,975,079</b>	<b>207,023</b>	<b>162,683</b>	<b>995,920</b>	<b>210,295</b>	<b>3,551,000</b>

# 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

### 3.3.4 Off-balance sheet items

#### 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 \$
<b>As of June 30, 2017</b>				
Loan commitments	8,806	461	6,191	15,458
Credit card commitments	8,587	–	–	8,587
	<b>17,393</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>6,191</b>	<b>24,045</b>
<b>As of June 30, 2016</b>				
Loan commitments	46,855	512	6,706	54,073
Credit card commitments	9,003	–	–	9,003
	<b>55,858</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>6,706</b>	<b>63,076</b>

### 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.

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 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	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
St. Kitts	5,007	5,402	—	—	5,007	5,402
Nevis	136	242	—	—	136	242
Anguilla	91	368	—	—	91	368
	<b>5,234</b>	6,012	—	—	<b>5,234</b>	6,012
Motor	2,528	3,032	—	—	2,528	3,032
Health & Life	2,326	2,616	—	—	2,326	2,616
Property	332	332	—	—	332	332
Liability	48	32	—	—	48	32
	<b>5,234</b>	6,012	—	—	<b>5,234</b>	6,012

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 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 \$500 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.

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 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 \$750 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.

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

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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	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
30/6/2008	5,568	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,568
30/6/2009	3,838	14,797	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18,635
30/6/2010	3,442	13,167	1,646	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18,255
30/6/2011	3,237	12,573	267	2,698	–	–	–	–	–	–	18,775
30/6/2012	2,011	12,113	198	542	2,526	–	–	–	–	–	17,390
30/6/2013	830	1,196	195	521	747	4,422	–	–	–	–	7,911
30/6/2014	246	752	195	505	693	1,571	2,707	–	–	–	6,669
30/6/2015	110	195	175	461	523	1,307	358	3,384	–	–	6,513
30/6/2016	93	–	–	355	432	758	561	358	3,455	–	6,012
30/6/2017	93	–	–	–	374	675	380	212	256	3,244	5,234

Claims reserves are made up as follows:

Outstanding claims – life	\$
Non-life	168
Claims IBNR – non-life	2,754
	<u>2,312</u>
	<u>5,234</u>



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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; and
- 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 fixed deposits. These deposits are estimated to approximate their carrying values due to their short-term nature.

(c) *Loans and advances to customers*

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. Initial loan 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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## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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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 short-term in nature therefore 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 consolidated statement of financial position at their fair value.

	Carrying value		Fair value	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Cash and balances with Central Bank	207,707	269,155	207,707	269,155
Treasury bills	120,756	147,197	120,756	147,197
Deposits with other financial institutions	755,345	897,625	755,345	897,625
Financial asset	823,124	798,480	823,124	798,480
<i>Loans and advances:</i>				
Overdrafts	169,673	163,841	200,870	192,146
Corporate	281,609	289,387	695,811	431,861
Mortgage	151,897	148,775	309,608	277,217
Term	102,133	101,894	224,493	154,314
Originated debt	113,209	114,164	113,209	114,164
Other assets	32,078	49,793	32,078	49,793
	<b>2,757,531</b>	2,980,311	<b>3,483,001</b>	3,331,952
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Customers' deposits	3,032,091	3,049,273	3,032,091	3,049,273
Other borrowed funds	7,456	7,968	7,456	7,968
Other liabilities	169,258	158,203	169,258	158,203
	<b>3,208,805</b>	3,215,444	<b>3,208,805</b>	3,215,444

#### 3.5.1 Fair value measurements recognised in the consolidated 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).
- 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).

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

### 3 Management of financial and insurance risk...continued

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

##### Available-for-sale financial assets

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As of June 30, 2017	\$	\$	\$	\$
Debt securities	341,680	4,555	5,543	351,778
Equities	555,820	543	12,929	569,292
	<b>897,500</b>	<b>5,098</b>	<b>18,472</b>	<b>921,070</b>
As of June 30, 2016				
Debt securities	137,515	2,343	10,490	150,348
Equities	456,102	49	–	456,151
	<b>593,617</b>	<b>2,392</b>	<b>10,490</b>	<b>606,499</b>

#### 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, 2017	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land and property	–	30,921	–	30,921
As of June 30, 2016				
Land and property	–	30,921	–	30,921

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 (the "Central Bank" or "ECCB");
- 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.

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

### 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 (2016: \$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 \$20,000 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.

	2017 \$	2016 \$
<b>Tier 1 capital</b>		
Share capital	135,000	135,000
Issued bonus shares from capitalisation of unrealised assets revaluation gain reserve	(4,500)	(4,500)
Share premium	3,877	3,877
Reserves	361,053	296,329
Less reserve for interest accrued collected on non-performing loans (note 21)	(57,157)	(46,240)
Retained earnings	49,509	32,366
<b>Total qualifying Tier 1 capital</b>	<b>487,782</b>	<b>416,832</b>
<b>Tier 2 capital</b>		
Revaluation reserve – available-for-sale investment securities	(1,013)	(54,361)
Revaluation reserve – property, plant and equipment	19,661	19,661
Bonus shares capitalisation	4,500	4,500
Accumulated impairment allowance	63,539	55,816
<b>Total qualifying Tier 2 capital</b>	<b>86,687</b>	<b>25,616</b>
<b>Total regulatory capital</b>	<b>574,469</b>	<b>442,448</b>

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

### 3 Management of financial and insurance risk ...continued

#### 3.7 Capital management ...continued

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
<b>Risk-weighted assets:</b>		
On-balance sheet	1,625,035	1,365,867
Off-balance sheet	29,938	54,073
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Total risk-weighted assets</b>	<b>1,654,973</b>	<b>1,419,940</b>
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Tier 1 capital ratio</b>	<b>29%</b>	29%
<b>Basel ratio</b>	<b>35%</b>	31%

### 4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Group's consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 \$3,992 lower or \$4,208 higher.

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 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 \$4,601 or decrease by approximately \$4,615.

**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% (2016 – 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% (2016 – 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 \$10,828 or increase by approximately \$15,348.

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.

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 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 -/+\$238.

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 3.6.

### (f) Current and deferred income taxes

Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are some transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

The extent to which deferred tax assets and tax credits can be recognised 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 utilised. The estimated deferred tax asset and tax credit may vary from the actual amounts recovered in the future.

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

### 5 Cash and balances with Central Bank

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Cash on hand	17,383	17,530
Balances with Central Bank other than mandatory deposits	15,742	74,742
Included in cash and cash equivalents (note 33)	33,125	92,272
Mandatory deposits with Central Bank	174,582	176,883
	<u>207,707</u>	<u>269,155</u>

The Group is required to maintain an Automated Clearing Housing (ACH) collateral amount with the Central Bank. This amount can be in the form of cash and/or ECCU member Government securities issued on the Regional Government Securities Market. The Bank's collateral amount held with the Central Bank at June 30, 2017 amounted to \$5,482 (2016: 5,496).

Commercial banks are also required under Section 57 of the Banking Act, 2015 to maintain a reserve deposit with the Central Bank equivalent to 6 percent of their total customer deposits. 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 are not interest bearing.



# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

### 6 Treasury bills

	2017 \$	2016 \$
<b>Government of Antigua and Barbuda</b>		
Term of one year, matured on July 1, 2016 at 5% interest	–	9,525
Term of one year, matured on October 8, 2016 at 5.95% interest	–	6,879
<b>Government of St. Lucia</b>		
Term of one year, maturing on May 21, 2018 (2016: matured on May 21, 2017) at 5% interest	4,750	4,750
Term of one year, maturing on May 2, 2018 (2016: matured on May 2, 2017) at 4.5% interest	11,530	11,530
Term of one year, maturing on June 5, 2018 (2016: matured on June 5, 2017) at 4.5% interest (2016: 5%)	2,025	2,025
<b>Government of Grenada</b>		
Term of one year, matured on July 16, 2016 at 5% interest	–	10,307
<b>Government of St. Kitts and Nevis</b>		
Term of one year, maturing on May 15, 2018 (2016: matured on May 15, 2017) at 4% interest	88,417	88,417
Term of 90 days, maturing on August 9, 2017 at 3.75% interest	198	198
Term of one year, maturing on August 14, 2017 (2016: matured on August 14, 2016) at 4% interest (2016: 5%)	2,871	2,868
<b>Nevis Island Administration</b>		
Term of 90 days, maturing on July 12, 2017 at 5.5% interest	10,255	1,380
Term of 90 days, matured on July 12, 2016 at 5.5% interest	–	7,274
	<b>120,046</b>	145,153
<b>Interest receivable</b>	<b>710</b>	2,044
	<b>120,756</b>	147,197
	<b>2017 \$</b>	<b>2016 \$</b>
Treasury bills with original maturities of 3 months or less	10,453	8,852
Interest receivable	128	107
Treasury bills included in cash and cash equivalents (note 33)	10,581	8,959
Treasury bills with original maturities of more than 3 months	109,593	136,301
Interest receivable	582	1,937
	<b>120,756</b>	147,197

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

### 7 Deposits with other financial institutions

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Operating cash balances	362,264	503,876
Items in the course of collection	3,131	7,848
Interest bearing term deposits	354,995	339,916
Included in cash and cash equivalents (note 33)	720,390	851,640
Special term deposits	21,065	21,065
Restricted term deposits	12,129	25,597
	<b>753,584</b>	898,302
Provision for impairment	<b>(796)</b>	(796)
	<b>752,788</b>	897,506
Interest receivable	2,557	119
	<b>755,345</b>	897,625

The operating balances earn interest at rates of 0.05% to 4% (2016: 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, 2017 was 0.1836% (2016: 0.0256%).

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

### 8 Loans and advances to customers

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Demand	166,088	305,074
Special term	–	31,796
Mortgages	98,848	95,033
Overdrafts	10,723	90,183
Other secured	22,957	23,790
Consumer	5,828	6,568
Credit cards	6,817	5,260
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Performing loans and advances	311,261	557,704
Impaired loans and advances	456,116	200,637
Less: allowance for impairment	(63,539)	(55,816)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	703,838	702,525
Interest receivable	1,474	1,372
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	705,312	703,897
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Current	443,433	408,888
Non-current	261,879	295,009
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	705,312	703,897
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The weighted average effective interest rate on performing loans and advances excluding overdrafts at June 30, 2017 was 7.03% (2016: 8.1%) and overdrafts were 10.04% (2016: 10.1%).

#### Allowance for loan impairment

The movement in allowance for loan impairment is as follows:

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Beginning balance	55,816	57,979
Current year impairment losses/(recoveries), net (note 26)	7,753	(1,228)
Write-offs during the year	(30)	(935)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Ending balance</b>	<b>63,539</b>	<b>55,816</b>

According to the ECCB loan provisioning guidelines, the calculated allowance for loan impairment amounts to \$68,665 (2016: \$50,986). When the ECCB loan loss provision is greater than the loan loss provision calculated under IAS 39, the difference is set aside as a non-distributable reserve through equity. As of June 30, 2017, the loan loss provision calculated under IAS 39 was less than the ECCB provision. Therefore, a non-distributable reserve reserve through equity was required at the reporting date and is included in other reserves in equity (note 21). The gross carrying value of impaired loans at the year-end was \$456,116 (2016: \$200,637).

Interest receivable on loans that would not be recognised under ECCB guidelines amounted to \$57,157 (2016: \$46,240) and is included in other reserves in equity (note 21).

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

### 9 Originated debt

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Certificates of participation in Government of Antigua and Barbuda 7-year long-term notes at 6.7% interest	36,243	37,535
Government of St. Lucia USD Fixed Rate Note maturing on September 5, 2018 at 5.0% interest (2016: September 1, 2016 at 4.5% interest)	25,404	25,369
Government of St. Kitts and Nevis bonds maturing on April 18, 2057 at 1.5% interest	19,680	19,052
Government of St. Lucia USD Fixed Rate Note maturing on July 18, 2019 at 5.0% interest (2016: 5.5%)	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	11,094
Government of St. Vincent & the Grenadines 10-year bond maturing on December 17, 2019 at 7.5% interest	5,000	5,000
Antigua Commercial Bank 9% interest rate Series A bond maturing on September 30, 2025	1,368	1,417
Caribbean Credit Card Corporation unsecured loan at 10.0% interest with no specific terms of repayment	–	300
	<b>112,302</b>	113,280
<b>Interest receivable</b>	<b>907</b>	884
	<b>113,209</b>	114,164
Current	<b>50,663</b>	34,568
Non-current	<b>62,546</b>	79,596
	<b>113,209</b>	114,164

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

	2017 \$	2016 \$
<b>Balance, beginning of year</b>	<b>114,164</b>	108,556
Additions	<b>26,033</b>	13,289
Disposals (sales/redemptions)	<b>(27,011)</b>	(6,949)
Movement in interest receivable	<b>23</b>	(732)
<b>Balance, end of year</b>	<b>113,209</b>	114,164

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 9 Originated debt ...continued

### Certificates of participation in Government of Antigua and Barbuda 7-Year Long Term Note

The Bank placed funds on deposit with ABI Bank Limited (ABIB). These deposits were placed with ABIB, which at the time was facing a serious liquidity challenges, at the request of the ECCB, having regard to the contagion effect on the ECCU and the Bank that would result if ABIB were unable to mitigate its liquidity risks.

By April 28, 2010, the Bank had placed total deposits of \$32,000 with ABIB. On May 7, 2010, these deposits, along with an additional \$6,710 were used to purchase from ABIB a series of certificates of participation (COPs) in the cash flows from a Long-Term Note issued by the Government of Antigua and Barbuda (GoAB), which had been securitized by ABIB.

On July 22, 2011, ECCB was directed by the Monetary Council to exercise the special emergency powers conferred on it by Part IIA, Article 5B of the ECCB Agreement Act 1983 to assume control of the ABIB. During the years of ECCB's control of ABIB, the Bank received an annual confirmation from ECCB of the total outstanding amounts of the COPs, with the stated objective of stabilizing the operations of ABIB so that all obligations would be settled in the normal course of business. ABIB was placed in receivership on November 27, 2015 by ECCB.

On March 2, 2017, the Monetary Council of the ECCU decided that ECCB would work in conjunction with the GoAB towards finding a resolution of the matter in the best interest and mutual benefit of all parties involved, including the Bank and that all efforts would be made to ensure that the Bank would not incur any impairment loss on the amount of the COPs it holds. The ECCB 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 was resolved expeditiously.

As of June 30, 2017, the Bank's interest under the COP's amounted to \$36,243 (2016: \$37,535). All of the COP's have now matured and are past due. During the current financial year, \$1,292 was received from the Receiver in respect of the COPs. As at the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements, the Bank has not been advised of any time frame for payment of the outstanding balance.

As mandated by the Monetary Council, ECCB engaged with the GoAB and, on the July 25, 2017, advised the Bank that the GoAB offered the Bank a settlement of \$11,900 to be serviced with a 2%, 20-year bond with semi-annual payments, with the remaining balance of \$25,700 to be resolved by ABIB (in receivership). The Bank responded to the offer presented by the ECCB on July 28, 2017 indicating that, while it appreciated their efforts to obtain a resolution to this matter, the Bank was dissatisfied with the GoAB offer.

Discussions are ongoing between the Bank and the ECCB to find a resolution which, as mandated by the Monetary Council, is in the best interest and mutual benefit of all parties, including the Bank. The Bank is continuing to pursue its entitlement under the COPs, and is of the view that it would not be appropriate for the COPs to be written down at the reporting date.

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

### 10 Investment securities – available-for-sale

	2017 \$	2016 \$
(A) Available-for-sale securities		
<i>Securities at fair value</i>		
Listed	897,999	593,695
Unlisted	23,071	23,468
Total available-for-sale securities, gross	921,070	617,163
Less provision for impairment	(5,006)	(5,006)
	916,064	612,157
Interest receivable	781	2,265
<b>Total available-for-sale securities, net</b>	<b>916,845</b>	<b>614,422</b>

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

	2017 \$	2016 \$
<b>Balance, beginning of year</b>	<b>614,422</b>	384,758
Additions	1,172,800	1,187,802
Disposals (sales/redemption)	(946,508)	(926,598)
Fair value gains/(losses)	79,625	(33,273)
Impairment losses	(2,286)	(532)
Interest receivable	(1,208)	2,265
<b>Balance, end of year</b>	<b>916,845</b>	<b>614,422</b>

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

	2017 \$	2016 \$
<b>Beginning balance</b>	<b>5,006</b>	6,333
Addition for the year (note 26)	2,286	532
Reversal of allowance	–	(151)
Write-offs during the year	(2,286)	(1,708)
<b>Ending balance</b>	<b>5,006</b>	<b>5,006</b>

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 10 Investment securities ...continued

(D) Available-for-sale investment securities are as follows:

	2017 \$	2016 \$
<b>Listed securities:</b>		
- Equity securities – US	554,752	451,576
- Debt securities – US	341,680	137,593
- Equity securities – Caribbean	1,567	4,526
<b>Total listed securities</b>	<b>897,999</b>	<b>593,695</b>
<b>Unlisted securities:</b>		
- Equity securities – Caribbean	12,929	12,929
- Debt securities – US	10,098	8,480
- Equity securities – US	44	49
- Debt securities – Caribbean	–	2,010
<b>Total unlisted securities</b>	<b>23,071</b>	<b>23,468</b>
<b>Total available-for-sale investment securities, gross</b>	<b>921,070</b>	<b>617,163</b>
Provision for impairment	(5,006)	(5,006)
	<b>916,064</b>	<b>612,157</b>
Interest receivable	781	2,265
<b>Total available-for-sale investment securities, net</b>	<b>916,845</b>	<b>614,422</b>

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

### 10 Investment securities ...continued

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

	2017 \$	2016 \$
<b>Listed:</b>		
US dollars	896,432	589,169
EC dollars	1,567	4,526
<b>Total listed securities</b>	<b>897,999</b>	<b>593,695</b>
<b>Unlisted:</b>		
US dollars	10,142	8,529
EC dollars	12,929	14,939
<b>Total unlisted securities</b>	<b>23,071</b>	<b>23,468</b>
<b>Total available-for-sale investment securities, gross</b>	<b>921,070</b>	<b>617,163</b>
Less: Provision for impairment loss	(5,006)	(5,006)
	<b>916,064</b>	<b>612,157</b>
Interest receivable	781	2,265
<b>Total available-for-sale investment securities, net</b>	<b>916,845</b>	<b>614,422</b>

### 11 Property inventory

	2017 \$	2016 \$
<b>Balance at beginning of year</b>	<b>7,954</b>	<b>7,954</b>
Provision for impairment (note 26)	(52)	–
<b>Balance at end of year</b>	<b>7,902</b>	<b>7,954</b>

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.

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Cost	8,193	8,193
Net realisable value	7,902	7,954



# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

### 12 Investment property

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Land at Camps	2,021	2,021
Land at Brighton	2,019	2,019
	<u>4,040</u>	<u>4,040</u>

All of the Group's investment property is held under freehold interests. 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, 2017

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 13 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and Buildings \$	Equipment, furniture and fittings \$	Motor vehicles \$	Reference books \$	Projects ongoing \$	Total \$
<b>Year ended June 30, 2016</b>						
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)	–
Write-off 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
<b>Closing net book value</b>	<b>30,723</b>	<b>5,276</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>37,177</b>
<b>At June 30, 2016</b>						
Cost or valuation	32,779	25,736	1,328	161	739	60,743
Accumulated depreciation	(2,056)	(20,460)	(890)	(160)	–	(23,566)
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>30,723</b>	<b>5,276</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>37,177</b>

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 13 Property, plant and equipment ...continued

	Land and Buildings \$	Equipment, furniture and fittings \$	Motor vehicles \$	Reference books \$	Projects ongoing \$	Total \$
<b>Year ended June 30, 2017</b>						
Opening net book value	30,723	5,276	438	1	739	37,177
Additions	277	1,234	137	–	871	2,519
Write-off of projects ongoing to expense	–	–	–	–	(202)	(202)
Disposals	–	(6,009)	(442)	–	–	(6,451)
Depreciation charge	(1,109)	(1,549)	(126)	–	–	(2,784)
Write-back on disposals	–	5,991	293	–	–	6,284
<b>Closing net book value</b>	<b>29,891</b>	<b>4,943</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>36,543</b>
<b>At June 30, 2017</b>						
Cost or valuation	33,056	20,961	1,023	161	1,408	56,609
Accumulated depreciation	(3,165)	(16,018)	(723)	(160)	–	(20,066)
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>29,891</b>	<b>4,943</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>36,543</b>

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

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(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 'revaluation reserve' in shareholders' equity.

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

	<b>Land</b> \$	<b>Buildings</b> \$	<b>Total</b> \$
Cost	3,792	17,935	21,727
Accumulated depreciation	–	(5,408)	(5,408)
<b>Net book value as of June 30, 2017</b>	<b>3,792</b>	<b>12,527</b>	<b>16,319</b>
<b>Net book value as of June 30, 2016</b>	<b>3,792</b>	<b>12,762</b>	<b>16,554</b>

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 14 Intangible assets

	<b>Computer software \$</b>
<b>At June 30, 2015</b>	
Cost or valuation	7,198
Accumulated amortisation	<u>(6,619)</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	<b><u>579</u></b>
<b>Year ended June 30, 2016</b>	
Opening balance	579
Additions	167
Amortisation charge	<u>(267)</u>
<b>Net book amount</b>	<b><u>479</u></b>
<b>At June 30, 2016</b>	
Cost or valuation	7,365
Accumulated amortisation	<u>(6,886)</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	<b><u>479</u></b>
<b>Year ended June 30, 2017</b>	
Opening balance	479
Additions	115
Disposal	(2,375)
Amortisation charge	(295)
Write-back amortisation on disposal	<u>2,375</u>
<b>Net book amount</b>	<b><u>299</u></b>
<b>At June 30, 2017</b>	
Cost or valuation	5,105
Accumulated amortisation	<u>(4,806)</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	<b><u>299</u></b>

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

### 15 Other assets

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Net defined benefit asset (note 34)	20,832	17,664
Insurance and other receivables	19,427	24,318
Customer's liability under acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	7,456	7,744
ePassporte receivable	7,108	8,108
Prepayments	2,601	2,487
Stationery and card stock	689	891
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	58,113	61,212
Less: provision for impairment	(1,000)	(1,000)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	57,113	60,212
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Current	32,663	37,658
Non-current	24,450	22,554
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	57,113	60,212
	<hr/>	<hr/>

### Provision for impairment

The movement in the provision for impairment during the year is as follows:

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
<b>Balance, beginning of year</b>	<b>1,000</b>	–
Provision during the year (note 26)	1,000	1,000
Write-down	(1,000)	–
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Balance, end of year</b>	<b>1,000</b>	1,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 16 Customers' deposits

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Fixed deposit accounts	1,388,013	1,441,900
Direct demand accounts	899,653	910,638
Savings accounts	452,295	407,665
Call accounts	275,848	271,390
	<b>3,015,809</b>	3,013,593
Interest payable	16,282	17,680
	<b>3,032,091</b>	3,049,273
Current	3,032,091	3,048,818
Non-current	–	455
	<b>3,032,091</b>	3,049,273

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.

As of the reporting date, total interest paid on deposit accounts for the year amounted to \$59,338 (2016: \$65,534). The average effective rate of interest paid on customers' deposits was 2.17% (2016: 2.2%).

## 17 Other borrowed funds

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Acceptances guarantees and letters of credit	7,456	7,744
Due to other financial institutions	–	224
	<b>7,456</b>	7,968

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

Total interest expense during the year amounted to \$nil (2016: \$nil).

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 18 Accumulated provisions, creditors and accruals

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Actuarial liabilities	85,608	80,965
Deposit pension funds	42,622	42,041
Insurance contract liabilities	18,508	23,277
Other payables	28,687	21,098
Unpaid drafts on other banks	1,939	1,855
Managers' cheques and bankers' payments	1,623	3,010
	<b>178,987</b>	<b>172,246</b>
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Current	136,365	128,722
Non-current	42,622	43,524
	<b>178,987</b>	<b>172,246</b>

### *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.

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Whole life plans	73,715	69,900
Endowment plans	7,456	6,941
Limited payment life plans	3,132	2,829
Other plans	1,305	1,295
<b>Total actuarial liabilities</b>	<b>85,608</b>	<b>80,965</b>

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% (2016: 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% (2016: 2.9%).



# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 18 Accumulated provisions, creditors and accruals ...continued

### *Insurance contract liabilities*

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

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
<b>Life</b>		
Outstanding claims	<u>168</u>	290
<b>Non-life</b>		
Unexpired risks	8,783	12,732
Reinsurance premiums payable	3,545	3,332
Outstanding claims	2,754	3,587
IBNR	2,312	2,135
Premiums received in advance	<u>946</u>	1,201
	<u>18,340</u>	22,987
	<u>18,508</u>	23,277

### *Deposit pension funds*

The deposit pension funds represent pension funds which the Group manages for its employees and certain other entities. The fund provides a guaranteed minimum rate of 5% (2016: 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, 2017

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 19 Taxation

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Net income before tax	<u>35,855</u>	<u>30,072</u>
Income tax expense at rate of 33%	11,832	9,924
Adjustment to deferred tax asset from prior years	17,183	–
Non-deductible expenses and other permanent differences	12,829	7,183
Prior year's current income tax	87	–
Effect of losses utilised	43	(39)
Deferred tax movement not recorded	25	1,624
Effect of capital allowances carried forward	–	(1)
Prior year's deferred income tax	(11)	–
Income not subject to tax	(6,330)	(16,993)
Tax credit from discounted interest on government loans	(15,704)	–
Adjustment to income tax recoverable from prior years	<u>(23,549)</u>	<u>–</u>
Income tax (credit)/expense	<u>(3,595)</u>	<u>1,698</u>
<b>Represented as follows:</b>		
<b>Current income tax (credit)/expense</b>		
Current year's income tax expense	18,750	2,087
Tax credit from discounted interest on government loans	(15,704)	–
Adjustment to income tax recoverable from prior years	<u>(23,549)</u>	<u>–</u>
	<u>(20,503)</u>	<u>2,087</u>
Deferred tax expense/(credit)	<u>16,908</u>	<u>(389)</u>
	<u>(3,595)</u>	<u>1,698</u>

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 19 Taxation ...continued

### Deferred tax (liability)/ asset

The net deferred tax (liability)/asset is comprised as follows:

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
<i>Items recognized in profit or loss:</i>		
Tax loss carried forward	–	15,128
Capital loss allowance carried forward	–	2,055
Accelerated depreciation	(127)	(402)
	<u>(127)</u>	<u>16,781</u>
<i>Items recognized directly in other comprehensive income:</i>		
Unrealised loss on AFS securities	488	26,764
Net defined benefit asset	(7,093)	(5,829)
	<u>(6,605)</u>	<u>20,935</u>
	<u>(6,732)</u>	<u>37,716</u>

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

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
<b>Balance, beginning of year</b>	<b>37,716</b>	25,940
Current year change	(17,060)	586
Net unrealised gain/(loss) in movement for the year	(26,276)	10,980
Deferred tax movement for pension asset in profit and loss	59	–
Deferred taxes on depreciation of property and equipment	93	–
Re-measurement (gain)/loss of defined benefit asset	(1,264)	210
<b>Balance, ending of year</b>	<b>(6,732)</b>	<b>37,716</b>

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 19 Taxation ...continued

The movement in the current income tax liability is as follows:

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
<b>Balance at beginning of year</b>	–	–
Tax expense for the year (not offset against the income tax recoverable)	<b>3,618</b>	2,087
Tax paid during the year	<b>(45)</b>	(1,271)
Income tax penalties and interest	<b>51</b>	–
Excess payment transferred to income tax recoverable	–	(816)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Balance at end of year</b>	<b>3,624</b>	–

### Tax losses

The Group has incurred income tax losses amounting to \$12,958 (2016: \$54,316) 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 IRD.

During the prior year, the Bank refiled its tax returns for the years 2012 to 2016 as a result of a change in the treatment of the tax free Government loans. The refiled tax returns were agreed and accepted by the IRD subsequent to the year end on April 27, 2018. The change in treatment of the tax free loans resulted in the elimination of the brought forward tax losses from the prior years. The calculation of the estimate of the current income tax expense of the subsidiaries has not changed during the year.

The losses expire as follows:

	\$
2018	883
2019	1,785
2020	2,674
2021	3,522
2022	4,094
	<hr/>
	<b>12,958</b>

### Income tax recoverable

Included in the consolidated statement of financial position is an amount of \$30,134 (2016: \$4,541) that relate to income tax credits/advance tax payments due from the IRD in respect of tax assessments that were finalised up to the year ended June 30, 2016 and the change in the Bank's estimate of the current income tax expense based on a settlement agreement with the IRD. This resulted in a net tax credit of \$20,503, primarily arising from the benefit received by the Government as a result of the reduced interest rate on tax free Government loans. The amount may be applied against any future taxes payable by the Bank. The amount may be applied against any future taxes payable by the Group, with certain agreed restrictions.

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 19 Taxation ...continued

The movement in the income tax recoverable is as follows during the year:

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
<b>Balance, beginning of year</b>	<b>4,541</b>	4,541
Tax credit under accrued in prior years	<b>23,549</b>	–
Current year's income tax credit	<b>15,704</b>	–
Tax paid during the year	<b>1,472</b>	–
Current year's income tax expense offset (limited to 80%)	<b>(15,132)</b>	–
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Balance, end of year</b>	<b>30,134</b>	4,541

## 20 Issued share capital

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Authorised		
270,000,000 ordinary shares of \$1 each	<b>270,000</b>	270,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Issued and fully paid		
135,000,000 ordinary shares of \$1 each	<b>135,000</b>	135,000

## 21 Reserves

The reserves are comprised as follows:

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Statutory reserve	<b>123,766</b>	116,449
Revaluation reserve	<b>18,648</b>	(34,700)
Other reserves	<b>218,639</b>	214,580
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<b>361,053</b>	296,329

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

### 21 Reserves ...continued

#### a) Statutory reserve

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Balance at beginning of year	116,449	111,674
Addition	7,317	4,775
<b>Balance at end of year</b>	<b>123,766</b>	<b>116,449</b>

In accordance with Section 45 (1) of Saint Christopher and Nevis Banking Act, 2015, 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.

#### b) Revaluation reserve

	2017 \$	2016 \$
<b>Balance at beginning of year</b>	<b>(34,700)</b>	<b>(12,406)</b>
Movement in market value of investment securities available-for-sale, net	53,348	(22,294)
<b>Balance at end of year</b>	<b>18,648</b>	<b>(34,700)</b>
<b>Revaluation reserve is represented by:</b>		
Properties (note 13)	19,661	19,661
Investment securities – available-for-sale (note 10)	(1,013)	(54,361)
<b>Balance at end of year</b>	<b>18,648</b>	<b>(34,700)</b>

#### c) Other reserves

	2017 \$	2016 \$
<b>Balance at beginning of year</b>	<b>214,580</b>	<b>213,748</b>
Transfers from retained earnings	1,490	1,657
Other comprehensive income	2,569	(825)
<b>Balance at end of year</b>	<b>218,639</b>	<b>214,580</b>
<b>Other reserves is represented by:</b>		
General reserve	112,269	129,264
Insurance and claims equalization reserves	33,652	32,162
Regulatory reserve for loan impairment (note 8)	6,078	–
Regulatory reserve for interest accrued collected on non-performing loans (note 8)	57,157	46,240
Defined benefit pension plan reserve	9,483	6,914
<b>Balance at end of year</b>	<b>218,639</b>	<b>214,580</b>

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 21 Reserves ...continued

### c) Other reserves ...continued

#### *Insurance and claims equalization reserves*

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 subsidiary's risk management strategies to mitigate against catastrophic events. Annually the claims equalisation reserves are 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.

#### *Regulatory reserve for loan impairment*

Regulatory reserve represents cumulative amounts appropriated from retained earnings based on the prudential guidelines of the ECCB. When the ECCB loan for provision is greater than the loan provision calculated under IAS 39, the difference is set aside in equity

#### *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 ECCB 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 pension plan reserve*

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

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 22 Net interest income

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
<b>Interest income</b>		
Loans and advances	41,412	43,361
Financial asset (note 32)	27,493	27,864
Deposits with other financial institutions	4,921	1,438
Others	4,701	7,168
Originated debts	4,078	4,499
Available-for-sale investments	3,038	8,042
<b>Interest income for the year</b>	<b>85,643</b>	92,372
<b>Interest expense</b>		
Fixed deposits	44,131	50,558
Savings accounts	8,623	8,715
Current and other deposit accounts	491	585
Call accounts	369	330
<b>Interest expense for the year</b>	<b>53,614</b>	60,188
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>32,029</b>	32,184

## 23 Net fees and commission income

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
<b>Fees and commission income</b>		
International business and foreign exchange	10,515	8,604
Brokerage and other fees and commission	3,799	4,158
Credit related fees and commission	2,338	3,887
<b>Fees and commission income for year</b>	<b>16,652</b>	16,649
<b>Fee expenses</b>		
International business and foreign exchange	7,607	7,046
Other fee expenses	2,271	1,455
Brokerage and other related fee expenses	1,473	1,389
<b>Fee expenses for year</b>	<b>11,351</b>	9,890
<b>Net fees and commission income</b>	<b>5,301</b>	6,759



# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

### 24 Other income

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Net gain on AFS investments at fair value	36,062	11,892
Net insurance premium income	32,068	31,103
Dividend income	5,822	3,760
Foreign exchange gain	4,418	4,863
Other operating income	1,011	597
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	79,381	52,215
	<hr/>	<hr/>

### 25 Administrative and general expenses

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Employee cost	31,507	25,225
Repairs and maintenance	5,713	5,650
Sundry losses	1,627	564
Communication	899	926
Utilities	778	720
Stationery and supplies	753	703
Other general	748	1,507
Rent and occupancy	692	641
Insurance	545	589
Advertisement and marketing	526	530
Legal fees and expenses	357	324
Security services	334	301
Shareholders' expenses	189	196
Taxes and licences	156	116
Premises upkeep	44	43
Property management	7	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	44,875	38,039
	<hr/>	<hr/>

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 25 Administrative and general expenses ...continued

### Employee cost

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Salaries and wages	19,131	16,869
Insurance and other benefits	7,572	3,977
Other staff cost	4,286	4,513
Pension expense/(credit) (note 34)	518	(134)
	<u>31,507</u>	<u>25,225</u>

## 26 Impairment expense

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Loans and advances to customers, net (note 8)	7,753	(1,228)
Investment securities – available-for-sale (note 10)	2,286	532
Other assets (note 15)	1,000	1,000
Property inventory (note 11)	52	–
	<u>11,091</u>	<u>304</u>

## 27 Other expenses

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Net claims incurred	20,115	18,595
Depreciation and amortisation	3,079	2,801
Directors fees and expenses	902	821
Professional fees and expenses	824	526
	<u>24,920</u>	<u>22,743</u>

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 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.

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	\$	\$
Net income attributable to shareholders	<b>39,450</b>	28,374
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (in thousands)	<b>135,000</b>	135,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share	<b>0.29</b>	0.21

## 29 Dividend

The consolidated financial statements reflect dividends of \$13,500 or \$0.10 per share for the financial year ended June 30, 2017 (2016: \$13,500 or \$0.10 per share). Approval of the payment was given at the Forty-sixth Annual General Meeting held on April 27, 2017 and was subsequently paid.

## 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.

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 30 Related parties balances and transactions ...continued

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
<b>Public sector</b>		
Loans and advances	282,580	255,250
Deposits	1,663,594	1,590,504
Interest on deposits	37,717	42,257
Interest on loans, advances and other	11,736	11,026
Interest on special financial asset	27,493	27,864
Insurance contract liabilities	1,125	2,962
Gross premium written	16,076	15,954
Gross claims incurred	8,101	7,352
<b>Associated companies</b>		
Loans and advances	70,008	70,295
Deposits	11,847	11,402
Interest on deposits	139	87
Interest from loans and advances	11	30
<b>Directors and associates</b>		
Loans and advances	1,045	1,059
Deposits	332	367
Interest on deposits	6	6
Interest from loans and advances	72	55
SKNANB \$1 shares held by directors	161	161
Directors fees and expenses	625	563
Insurance premium written	1	1
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
<b>Key management</b>		
Number of company shares held	31	46
Loans and advances	4,016	4,020
Deposits	561	1,052
Interest on deposits	8	55
Interest from loans and advances	275	281
Salaries and short-term benefits	5,030	4,276
Insurance premium written	73	100
Outstanding insurance balances	8	7

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% (2016: 6.0%). Secured loans are collateralised by cash and mortgages over properties.

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 30 Related parties balances and transactions ...continued

A provision of \$13,046 (2016: \$12,258) has been recognised in respect to advances made to related parties (associated company).

## 31 Contingent liabilities and commitments

### Contingent tax liability

On January 29, 2016, the IRD assessed the Group with additional corporate income taxes for the financial years 2012 to 2014. The Group has accepted and accrued for additional income taxes payable amounting to \$1,586 that related to the disallowance of salaries in excess of the statutory limit. The Group formally disputed the remaining assessment by filing an objection with the IRD. Subsequent to the year end, on April 27, 2018, a settlement agreement was reached with the IRD to resolve the dispute. Based on the settlement agreement, there are no further outstanding corporate tax liabilities to the IRD in respect of the financial years 2012 to 2014.

### Commitments

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

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Loan commitments	15,458	54,073
Credit card commitments	8,587	9,003
	<u>24,045</u>	<u>63,076</u>

## 32 Financial asset

The financial asset of \$823,124 (2016: \$798,480) 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.

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 32 Financial asset ...continued

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 1,200 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, 2017, the Group's consolidated statement of income includes interest income amounting to \$27,493 (2016: \$27,864). The interest receivable amounted to \$28,853 (2016: \$2,480) and is due from the Government of St. Kitts and Nevis.

Subsequent to the reporting date on November 23, 2017, \$26,808 of the interest receivable was paid by the GOSKN.

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.

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

### 32 Financial asset ...continued

The Bank has not included in these consolidated financial statements any investment in SLSC. As of June 30, 2017, SLSC is currently operational, however no unsecured land assets have been vested in the Bank. Further, the Bank has not invested any funds in SLSC and its interest in SLSC.

### 33 Cash and cash equivalents

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Deposits with other financial institutions (note 7)	720,390	851,640
Cash and balances with Central Bank (note 5)	33,125	92,272
Treasury bills (note 6)	10,581	8,959
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	764,096	952,871
	<hr/>	<hr/>

### 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, 2017 by independent actuaries. The present value of the defined benefit obligation and related current service cost were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

	2017	2016
	Per annum	Per annum
	%	%
<b>Actuarial assumptions</b>		
Discount rate	4.0	4.0
Return on plan assets	5.0	6.0
Future salary increases	3.5	3.5

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

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 34 Defined benefit asset ...continued

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
<i>Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation</i>		
<b>Opening defined benefit obligation</b>	<b>40,644</b>	37,816
Current service cost	1,669	1,666
Interest cost	1,625	1,513
Actuarial (gains)/losses	(4,345)	180
Benefits paid	(1,435)	(531)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Closing defined benefit obligation</b>	<b>38,158</b>	40,644
<i>Changes in the fair value of the plan assets</i>		
<b>Opening fair value of plan assets</b>	<b>58,308</b>	56,116
Interest income	2,915	3,367
Return on plan assets (other than net interest)	(511)	(936)
Employer's contribution	486	461
Benefit paid	(1,435)	(518)
Management fees	(139)	(182)
Remeasurement	(634)	–
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Closing defined benefit assets</b>	<b>58,990</b>	58,308
<i>Benefit cost</i>		
Current service cost	1,669	1,666
Interest cost	1,676	430
Interest on plan assets	(2,827)	(2,230)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Increase/(decrease) in employee benefit expense (note 25)</b>	<b>518</b>	(134)
<i>Amount recognised in other comprehensive income</i>		
Actuarial (gains)/losses	(4,345)	180
Interest on plan assets	2,915	3,367
Actual return on plan assets	(2,404)	(2,316)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>(Gain)/loss on re-measurement of net defined benefit asset</b>	<b>(3,834)</b>	1,231
<i>Net defined benefit asset recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position</i>		
Fair value of plan assets	58,990	58,308
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(38,158)	(40,644)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Net defined benefit asset</b>	<b>20,832</b>	17,664



# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 34 Defined benefit asset ...continued

	2017 \$	2016 \$
<i>Reconciliation: Net defined (credit)/benefit asset</i>		
<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>17,664</b>	18,300
Period cost	(518)	134
Effect of other comprehensive income	<b>3,834</b>	(1,231)
Remeasurement	(634)	–
Employer's contribution	<b>486</b>	461
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Closing balance</b> (note 15)	<b>20,832</b>	17,664

### Plan assets allocation is as follows:

	2017 %	2016 %
Cash and cash equivalents	<b>99.64</b>	98.9
Equity	<b>0.36</b>	1.1

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.

	<b>Discount rate plus 50 basis points \$</b>	<b>Discount rate minus 50 basis points \$</b>
Increase/(decrease) in obligation	<b>(1,900)</b>	2,083
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<b>Mortality plus 10% \$</b>	<b>Mortality minus 10% \$</b>
Increase/(decrease) in obligation	<b>(877)</b>	874
	<hr/>	<hr/>

# St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2017

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

## 35 Subsidiaries

	Percentage of direct and indirect equity interest held	
	2017	2016
	%	%
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, 2017, 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

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

### 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 \$
<b>June 30, 2017</b>					
Total segment revenues	147,841	39,290	821	–	<b>187,952</b>
Intersegment revenues	(636)	(5,407)	(233)	–	<b>(6,276)</b>
Revenue for the year from external customers	147,205	33,883	588	–	<b>181,676</b>
Cost of revenue generation	(110,304)	(34,738)	(779)	–	<b>(145,821)</b>
Income tax credit (expense)	4,680	(970)	(115)	–	<b>3,595</b>
	<b>41,581</b>	<b>(1,825)</b>	<b>(306)</b>	–	<b>39,450</b>
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	28,705	8,133	4	–	<b>36,842</b>
Depreciation and amortisation	2,345	734	–	–	<b>3,079</b>
Segment assets	3,753,425	246,300	7,101	(228,497)	<b>3,778,329</b>
Segment liabilities	3,263,259	165,763	615	(200,747)	<b>3,228,890</b>
<b>June 30, 2016</b>					
Total segment revenues	128,432	38,686	938	–	<b>168,056</b>
Intersegment revenues	(806)	(5,780)	(234)	–	<b>(6,820)</b>
Revenue for the year from external customers	127,626	32,906	704	–	<b>161,236</b>
Cost of revenue generation	(98,754)	(31,690)	(720)	–	<b>(131,164)</b>
Income tax credit (expense)	430	(2,089)	(39)	–	<b>(1,698)</b>
	<b>29,302</b>	<b>(873)</b>	<b>(55)</b>	–	<b>28,374</b>
Property, plant, equipment and intangible assets	29,381	8,274	1	–	<b>37,656</b>
Depreciation and amortisation	2,047	754	–	–	<b>2,801</b>
Segment assets	3,673,910	238,549	7,035	(222,435)	<b>3,697,059</b>
Segment liabilities	3,262,419	161,276	477	(194,685)	<b>3,229,487</b>

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.