

**Schedule 2
FORM ECSRC – OR**

(Select One)

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT for the period ended JULY 31, 2017
Pursuant to Section 98(2) of the Securities Act, 2001

OR

TRANSITION REPORT
for the transition period from _____ to _____
Pursuant to Section 98(2) of the Securities Act, 2001
(Applicable where there is a change in reporting issuer's financial year)

Issuer Registration Number: FCIB 070593BD

FIRSTCARIBBEAN INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED

(Exact name of reporting issuer as specified in its charter)

BARBADOS

(Territory or jurisdiction of incorporation)

MICHAEL MANSOOR BUILDING, WARRENS, ST. MICHAEL, BARBADOS

(Address of principal executive Offices)

(Reporting issuer's:

Telephone number (including area code): (246)-367-2244

Fax number: (246)-421-9514

Email address: cheryl.wood@cibcfcib.com

Not Applicable

(Former name, former address and former financial year, if changed since last report)

(Provide information stipulated in paragraphs 1 to 8 hereunder)

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

CLASS	NUMBER
COMMON	1,577,094,570

SIGNATURES

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

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

Name of Chief Executive Officer:

GARY BROWN

SIGNED AND CERTIFIED

Signature

September 7, 2017

Date

Name of Director:

BRIAN CLARKE

SIGNED AND CERTIFIED

Signature

August 29, 2017

Date

Name of Chief Financial Officer:

DOUGLAS WILLIAMSON

SIGNED AND CERTIFIED

Signature

August 29, 2017

Date

INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN FORM ECSRC-OR

1. **Financial Statements**

Provide Financial Statements for the period being reported in accordance with International Accounting Standards. The format of the financial statements should be similar to those provided with the registration statement. Include the following:

- (a) Condensed Balance Sheet as of the end of the most recent financial year and just concluded reporting period.
- (b) Condensed Statement of Income for the just concluded reporting period and the corresponding period in the previous financial year along with interim three, six and nine months of the current financial year and corresponding period in the previous financial year.
- (c) Condensed Statement of Cash Flows for the just concluded reporting period and the corresponding period in the previous financial year along with the interim three, six and nine months of the current financial year and the corresponding period in the previous financial year.
- (d) By way of *Notes to Condensed Financial Statements*, provide explanation of items in the financial statements and indicate any deviations from generally accepted accounting practices.

2. **Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation.**

Discuss the reporting issuer's financial condition covering aspects such as liquidity, capital resources, changes in financial condition and results of operations during the reporting period. Discussions of liquidity and capital resources may be combined whenever the two topics are interrelated. Discussion of material changes should be from the end of the preceding financial year to the date of the most recent interim report.

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

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

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

The discussion should focus on aspects such as liquidity; capital resources; changes in financial condition; results of operations; material trends and uncertainties and measures

taken or to be taken to address unfavourable trends; key performance indicators; and non-financial indicators.

General Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition

The Bank reported net income of \$33.4 million for the third quarter of the fiscal, \$4.6 million or 12% below the third quarter's net income of \$38.0 million a year ago. Overall, the Bank delivered another quarter of revenue growth despite the challenging economic environment.

For the nine months ended July 31, 2017, the Bank reported net income of \$104.3 million, down by \$6.7 million or 6%. Total revenue was \$401.9 million, largely in line with total revenue for the same period last year. Net interest income was \$2.9 million or 1% higher than the prior year largely due to solid growth in our productive loan book; however, that increase was offset by lower operating income primarily due to non-recurring securities and foreign exchange gains recorded last year. Operating expenses of \$276.1 million were up \$7.3 million or 3% compared with the same period in the prior year primarily as a result of higher business taxes along with systems related expenditure and depreciation.

Loan loss impairment expense of \$13.1 million was up \$2.3 million or 21% compared with the same period in the prior year. The increased loan loss impairment expense results from higher loan loss recoveries during the prior period. The Bank continues to place significant emphasis on closely managing its portfolio of delinquent and non-productive loans to ensure a high standard of credit quality is maintained.

Despite the continuing low credit demand and slow investment activity across the region, the Bank's loan growth to date remains strong across the Retail, Corporate Investment Banking and Wealth Management segments registering a \$206 million or 3% increase in productive loans over the third quarter of the prior year. This has been offset by a decrease of \$40 million in non-productive loans net of loan allowance, to result in loans and advances to customers of \$6,248 million, up 3% over the third quarter of the prior year. At the end of the quarter, gross non-productive loans stood at \$375 million versus \$445 million a year ago.

At the end of the third quarter, the Bank's Tier 1 and Total Capital ratios are 17.9% and 19.5% respectively, well in excess of applicable regulatory requirements.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

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

- i) The reporting issuer's financial condition covering aspects such as liquidity, capital resources, changes in financial condition and results of operations.
- ii) Any known trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that will result in, or that are reasonably likely to result in, the issuer's liquidity increasing or decreasing in any material way. If a deficiency is identified, indicate the course of action that the reporting issuer has taken or proposes to take to remedy the deficiency.
- iii) The issuer's internal and external sources of liquidity and any material unused sources of liquid assets.
- iv) Provisions contained in financial guarantees or commitments, debt or lease agreements or other arrangements that could trigger a requirement for an early payment, additional collateral support, changes in terms, acceleration of maturity, or the creation of an additional financial obligation such as adverse changes in the issuer's financial ratios, earnings, cash flows or stock price or changes in the value of underlying, linked or indexed assets.

- v) Circumstances that could impair the issuer's ability to continue to engage in transactions that have been integral to historical operations or are financially or operationally essential or that could render that activity commercially impracticable such as the inability to maintain a specified level of earnings, earnings per share, financial ratios or collateral.
- vi) Factors specific to the issuer and its markets that the issuer expects will affect its ability to raise short-term and long-term financing, guarantees of debt or other commitment to third parties, and written options on non-financial assets.
- vii) The relevant maturity grouping of assets and liabilities based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. Commentary should provide information about effective periods and the way the risks associated with different maturity and interest profiles are managed and controlled.
- viii) The issuer's material commitments for capital expenditures as of the end of the latest fiscal period, and indicate the general purposes of such commitments and the anticipated source of funds needed to fulfil such commitments.
- ix) Any known material trends, favorable or unfavorable, in the issuer's capital resources, including any expected material changes in the mix and relative cost of capital resources, considering changes between debt, equity and any off-balance sheet financing arrangements.

Discussion of Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity Risk					
Liquidity risk arises from the Group's general funding activities in the course of managing assets and liabilities. It is the risk of having insufficient cash resources to meet current financial obligations without raising funds at unfavourable rates or selling assets on a forced basis. The Group's liquidity management strategies seek to maintain sufficient liquid financial resources to continually fund the statement of financial position under both normal and stressed market environments.					
Process and control					
Actual and anticipated inflows and outflows of funds generated from exposures including those not recognized in the statement of financial position are managed on a daily basis within specific short-term asset/liability mismatch limits by operational entity					
Potential cash flows under various stress scenarios are modeled using carrying amounts recognized in the statement of financial position. On a consolidated basis, prescribed liquidity levels under a selected benchmark stress scenario are maintained for a minimum time horizon.					
Risk measurement					
The Group's liquidity measurement system provides daily liquidity risk exposure reports for monitoring and review by the Treasury department. The Group's Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) is responsible for recommending the liquidity ratio targets, the stress scenarios and the contingency funding plans. The Group's Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for the Group's liquidity.					
The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining a significant base of core customer deposits, liquid assets and access to contingent funding as part of its management of risk. Each operational entity has internally established specific liquidity requirement that are approved by the Group's ALCO and reviewed annually.					
Commentary					
The Bank retains adequate levels of liquidity in line with its operations and continues to manage its funding and liquidity requirements in accordance with Bank policy limits supplemented with the appropriate stress testing. There are no known trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that will result in, or that are reasonably likely to result in, the Bank's overall liquidity increasing or decreasing in any material way.					
The relevant maturity groupings of the Bank's assets, liabilities and commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities based on the remaining period at October 31, 2016 (not available at quarter end) to the contractual maturity date were as follows:					
USD \$M	0 - 3 Months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	Over 5 Years	Total
Assets	2,920	1,821	1,630	4,395	10,966
Liabilities	7,775	1,504	259	48	9,590
Guarantees and Contingent Liabilities	441	214	61	156	872
There are no known circumstances that could impair the issuer's ability to continue to engage in transactions that have been integral to historical operations or are financially or operationally essential or that could render that activity commercially impracticable such as the inability to maintain a specified level of earnings, earnings per share, financial ratios or collateral.					
The Bank has no material commitments for capital expenditures as of the end of the quarter end to negatively impact liquidity resources					
Capital					
Objectives, policies and procedures					
Capital strength provides protection for depositors and creditors and allows the Group to undertake profitable business opportunities as they arise. Our objective is to employ a strong and efficient capital base. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the quarter ended July 31, 2017.					
Regulatory requirements					
Our regulatory capital requirements are determined in accordance with guidelines issued by our banking regulators across the region and in the case of Barbados, by the Central Bank of Barbados. These guidelines evolved from the framework of risk-based capital standards developed by the Basel Committee, Bank of International Settlement (BIS). BIS standards require that banks maintain minimum Tier I and Tier I & Tier II ratios of 4% and 6% respectively. The Central Bank of Barbados has established that FirstCaribbean International Bank Limited maintains minimum ratios of 7% and 14% respectively. During the period, we have complied in full with all of our regulatory capital requirements.					
Regulatory capital					
Regulatory capital consists of Tier I and Tier II capital, less certain deductions. Tier I capital comprises common stock, retained earnings, and non-controlling interests in consolidated subsidiaries, less goodwill and other deductions. Tier II capital principally comprises hybrid capital instruments such as subordinated debt and general provisions and 45% of revaluation reserves on available-for-sale securities.					
As at July 31, 2017 Tier I and Tier I & Tier II capital ratios were 17.9% and 19.5% respectively.					

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

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

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

The Bank conducts business involving letters of credit, guarantees, performance bonds and indemnities, which are not reflected in the statement of financial position.

For the quarter ended July 31, 2017, the balances were as follows:

Item	Amount (USD \$M)
Letters of credit/Guarantees	\$ 228
Loan commitments	469 (estimated)

No issues have arisen during the current period relating to these balances.

Results of Operations

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

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

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

Overview of Results of Operations

See commentary under "General Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition"

In addition:

The Bank continued to invest in the business and enhance the client experience with the opening of its newest banking center in Philipsburg, St. Maarten during August. This significant investment demonstrates, once again, the Bank's commitment to providing clients with convenient, best-in-class facilities to conduct their banking business

- i) No unusual event or transaction or any significant economic changes that materially affected the amount of reported income from continuing operations
- ii) The Bank, in the normal course of its operations, has been operating within an interest rate environment which has resulted in compressed interest margins. Overall, economic conditions in the region remain challenging and uncertain, especially in Barbados and Trinidad
- iii) There are no significant undisclosed matters that will have an impact on future operations and have not had an impact in the past.
- iv) There are no significant off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationships that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on the financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.
- v) Strategic priorities remain the same:
 - Cultivating deeper relationships with our clients across our business
 - Focusing on value for our clients through understanding their needs
 - Competing in businesses where we can leverage our expertise to add differentiated value
 - Pursuing risk-controlled growth in the region
 - Continuously investing in our people and infrastructure to enhance efficiency and effectiveness

Systems are being managed and upgraded within the normal course of operations

No significant changes have occurred with the control environment since the last quarter

3. Disclosure about Risk Factors.

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

Risk Management Approach

The Group assumes a variety of risks in its ordinary business activities. Risk is defined as any event that could damage the core earnings capacity of the Group, increase earnings or cash flow volatility, reduce capital, threaten business reputation or viability, and/or breach regulatory or legal obligations.

The Group's approach to risk management is based on sound banking principles and a robust governance structure. Risk is managed within tolerance levels established by our management committees and approved by the Board of Directors and its committees (the Board). This is achieved through a comprehensive framework of measurement, monitoring and control policies, procedures and processes. Further information on credit, market and liquidity risks within the Group can be found in note 33 of the consolidated financial statements.

Primary responsibility for the identification and assessment of risk lies with line management in our various strategic business units. The Risk Management department, which reports to the Chief Risk and Administrative Officer, develops risk policies and procedures and provides independent oversight, analysis and adjudication through centrally based teams which manage credit risk, market risk, and operational risk.

The Group's risk management policies and procedures are designed to identify and analyse these risks, to set appropriate risk limits, and to monitor and enhance risk management practices to reflect changes in markets, products and evolving best practice. A robust control and governance structure is embedded within each strategic business unit. Representatives from Risk Management interact with the senior leadership of each strategic business unit in order to identify and manage risks in the respective businesses. This approach is supported by comprehensive enterprise-wide reporting.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is defined as the risk of financial loss due to a borrower or counterparty failing to meet its obligations in accordance with agreed terms. Credit risk primarily arises from direct lending activities, as well as trading, investment and hedging activities.

Credit risk is managed and controlled on the basis of established credit processes and policies operating within a framework of delegated authorities. In addition to approving the Group's key credit policies and setting credit risk appetites and tolerances, the Risk and Conduct Review Committee of the Board also delegates credit approval limits to the Credit Committee of the Group.

The Credit Committee is chaired by the Chief Risk and Administrative Officer. There is appropriate segregation of duties between customer facing functions responsible for originating and managing exposures, the Credit Risk Management function responsible for credit adjudication and oversight, and the Operations function responsible for disbursing loans and safekeeping security.

Credit grading, scoring and monitoring systems facilitate the early identification and management of deterioration in loan quality. Delinquent facilities are subject to separate and additional oversight by specialised loan restructuring teams. Classification is automated and operates strictly in line with regulatory and accounting standards. Credit provisions are independently calculated in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for statutory reporting and in accordance with the Financial Institutions Act to meet regulatory requirements by the central risk team.

Market Risk

Market risk is the measurement of potential loss arising from adverse movements in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity and commodity prices, and credit spread risk in the Group's investment portfolios. It arises in trading activities, as well as in the natural course of wholesale and retail business. The principal aim of the Group's market risk management activities is to limit the adverse impact of interest rate and exchange rate movements on profitability and shareholder value and to enhance earnings within defined limits.

The Finance, Risk and Conduct Review Committee of the Board reviews market risk strategy and establishes overall limits. It approves key policies, oversees the measurement, monitoring and control regime, and delegates market risk limits to the Chief Risk and Administrative Officer.

There is no single risk measure that captures all aspects of market risk. The Group uses several risk measures including Value at Risk ('VaR'), sensitivity measures and stress testing. Market risks are managed by setting limits based upon the specific markets and products where the Group is involved, as well as the amount of the Group's capital at risk. These measurement methodologies utilise international best practice. There is a centralised, dedicated Market Risk Management team charged with the responsibility to ensure that the risk measurement methodologies used are appropriate for the risks being taken and that appropriate measurement, monitoring and control procedures are in place.

Compliance Risk

Compliance risks are associated with failures to comply with laws, regulations, rules, and the codes of ethics and conduct applicable to our business activities. Such failures can give rise to legal or regulatory sanctions, material financial loss, or a loss of reputation to the Group.

Primary responsibility for compliance lies with territorial line management. The compliance team within the Risk Management department is tasked with identifying the compliance obligations in each country where the Group operates, it also provides advice and guidance to the business lines on compliance risks and the development of appropriate policies and procedures to ensure compliance with all legislation and internal code of conduct and ethics policies. It independently assesses and monitors compliance and reports to the Audit & Governance Committee of the Board.

Operational Risk

The Group defines operational risk as the measurement of potential loss or damaged reputation from failed or inadequate internal processes, people and systems or from external events.

Operational risks are inherent in all activities within the Group, including in outsourced activities and in all interactions with external parties.

Strong internal governance and controls, including a fraud framework, operational risk testing, and trained staff, is the key to successful operational risk management. Each strategic business unit is primarily responsible for identifying, assessing and managing operational risks in that business unit. An Operational Risk Management team develops and maintains the framework for identifying, monitoring and controlling operational risks and supports each business unit in implementing the framework and raising awareness of operational risks. This team also sets policy and monitors compliance. Operational risk management activities across the Group are reported regularly to the Audit & Governance Committee and Risk and Conduct Review Committee.

The Group's operational risk management framework includes ongoing monitoring through self-assessment of control deficiencies and weaknesses, and the tracking of incidents and loss events to ensure that, once identified, control deficiencies are communicated and remedied in a timely fashion across the Group.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Group will experience difficulty in financing its assets and meeting its contractual payment obligations, or will only be able to do so at an unacceptably high cost. The Group is exposed to liquidity risk through our general funding activities and in the management of our assets and liabilities.

The Group's exposure to liquidity risk is governed by a Liquidity Management Policy and Framework approved by the Board.

The operation of the policy is delegated to Management in the form of the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO). The Group and individual operating company ALCO's are responsible for monitoring liquidity risk and adherence to the Liquidity Management Policy. Day-to-day management of liquidity is handled by the Treasury team.

The Group performs stress tests and scenario analysis to evaluate the impact of stresses on its liquidity position. These tests are at both a Group specific and systemic risk level. The results are independently reviewed by the market risk function and reported to the Board quarterly.

There has been no significant increase or decrease in risk factors during the time period between this filing and the last.

4. Legal Proceedings.

A legal proceeding need only be reported in the ECSRC – OR filed for the period in which it first became a reportable event and in subsequent interim reports in which there have been material developments. Subsequent Form ECSRC – OR filings in the same financial year in which a legal proceeding or a material development is reported should reference any previous reports in that year. Where proceedings have been terminated during the period covered by the report, provide similar information, including the date of termination and a description of the disposition thereof with respect to the reporting issuer and its subsidiaries.

The Bank is subject to a number of legal actions arising in the normal course of business. At this stage, Management has not considered any of those actions material enough for separate disclosure. However, if material developments occur which warrant the action becoming a reportable event the Bank will disclose the item accordingly.

5. Changes in Securities and Use of Proceeds.

- (a) Where the rights of the holders of any class of registered securities have been materially modified, give the title of the class of securities involved. State briefly the general effect of such modification upon the rights of holders of such securities.

Not Applicable

(a) Where the use of proceeds of a security issue is different from that which is stated in the registration statement, provide the following:

- Offer opening date (provide explanation if different from date disclosed in the registration statement)

- Offer closing date (provide explanation if different from date disclosed in the registration statement)

- Name and address of underwriter(s)

- Amount of expenses incurred in connection with the offer _____

- Net proceeds of the issue and a schedule of its use

- Payments to associated persons and the purpose for such payments

(c) Report any working capital restrictions and other limitations upon the payment of dividends.

Not applicable

6. Defaults upon Senior Securities.

- (a) If there has been any material default in the payment of principal, interest, a sinking or purchase fund instalment, or any other material default not satisfied within 30 days, with respect to any indebtedness of the reporting issuer or any of its significant subsidiaries exceeding 5 per cent of the total assets of the reporting issuer and its consolidated subsidiaries, identify the indebtedness. Indicate the nature of the default. In the case of default in the payment of principal, interest, or a sinking or purchase fund instalment, state the amount of the default and the total arrears on the date of filing this report.

Not applicable

- (b) If any material arrears in the payment of dividends have occurred or if there has been any other material delinquency not satisfied within 30 days, give the title of the class and state the amount and nature of the arrears or delinquency.

Not applicable

7. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

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

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

March 10, 2017 - Annual General Meeting

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

To re-elect the following directors:

1. Mr. David Arnold
2. Mr. Gary Brown
3. Mr. Brian Clarke
4. Sir Allan Fields
5. Ms. Christina Kramer
6. Mr. Brian McDonough
7. Mr. Douglas Parkhill
8. Mrs. Paula Rajkumarsingh
9. Mr. David Ritch and
10. Mrs. G. Diane Stewart

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

Adoption of Amended and Restated By-Law No. 1

To receive the audited accounts for the year ended October 31, 2016 and the report of the directors and auditors

To appoint the auditors and to authorise the directors to fix their remuneration

Any other business which may be properly considered at the annual meeting.

xxxx persons were in attendance at the meeting.

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

Not Applicable

- (e) Relevant details of any matter where a decision was taken otherwise than at a meeting of such security holders.

Not Applicable

8. Other Information.

The reporting issuer may, at its option, report under this item any information, not previously reported in a Form ECSRC – MC report (used to report material changes), with respect to which information is not otherwise called for by this form, provided that the material change occurred within seven days of the due date of the Form ECSRC-OR report. If disclosure of such information is made under this item, it need not be repeated in a Form ECSRC – MC report which would otherwise be required to be filed with respect to such information or in a subsequent Form ECSRC – OR report.

Not applicable