

Grenada Electricity Services Limited

Financial Statements

For The Year Ended 31 December 2023
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)



GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

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GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

COMPANY PROFILE

Directors:

(As at 31 December 2023)

Rodney George - *Chairman*
Lazarus Antoine
Allan Bierzynski
Dorsett Cromwell
James Pitt
Cyril Roberts (started 13 July 2023)
Andrea St. Bernard
Teddy St. Louis (started 25 September 2023)
Hugh Thomas

General Manager/CEO (Ag):

Clive Hosten

Secretary:

Lydia Courtney- Francis

Registered Office:

Dusty Highway
Grand Anse
St. George
Grenada

Bankers:

CIBC First Caribbean International Bank (Barbados) Limited
(Until 17 July 2023)
Church Street
St. George's, Grenada

Republic Bank (Grenada) Limited
Republic House
Grand Anse
St. George, Grenada

ACB Bank Grenada
Cnr. Cross & Halifax Streets
St. George's, Grenada

Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited
Church Street
St. George's, Grenada

Attorney-At-Law:

Kim George & Associates
H.A. Blaize Street
St. George's, Grenada

Independent Auditor:

Ernst & Young
Rodney Bay
Gros Islet
St. Lucia



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Grenada Electricity Services Limited (“the Company”), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023 and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (“ISAs”). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of Accountants’ (“IESBA”) International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (“IESBA Code”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that in our professional judgment were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. These matters are addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinions thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. There were no key audit matters to communicate.

Other information included in the Company’s 2023 Annual Report

Other information consists of the information included in the Company’s 2023 Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information. The Company’s 2023 Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor’s report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

Responsibilities of Management and the Audit Committee for the Financial Statements

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

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

The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

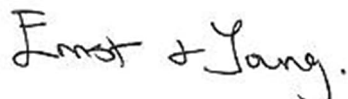
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Audit Committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Audit Committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the Audit Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner in charge of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Rishi Ramkissoon.



CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
St. Lucia
28 March 2024

GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

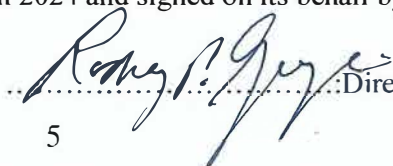
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31 DECEMBER 2023
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

ASSETS	Notes	2023 \$	2022 \$
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant, and equipment	4	122,975,974	126,213,644
Right-of-use assets	5	2,420,718	2,770,439
Suspense jobs in progress	6	1,193,251	1,034,892
Capital work in progress	6	<u>5,166,905</u>	<u>1,873,952</u>
		131,756,848	131,892,927
Current Assets			
Inventories	8	28,805,334	28,716,746
Trade and other receivables	9	37,139,158	36,003,539
Corporation tax recoverable	23	374,029	554,894
Financial assets at amortised cost	7	40,391,119	38,525,922
Cash on hand and at bank	11	<u>16,710,362</u>	<u>975,013</u>
		123,420,002	104,776,114
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>255,176,850</u>	<u>236,669,041</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Stated capital	12	32,339,840	32,339,840
Hurricane insurance reserve	16	33,909,667	32,000,000
Retained earnings		<u>63,302,910</u>	<u>51,527,432</u>
		129,552,417	115,867,272
Non-Current Liabilities			
Customers' deposits	13	20,493,266	19,350,051
Long-term borrowings	14	23,977,659	30,495,558
Long-term portion of lease liabilities	5	2,432,597	2,668,107
Deferred tax liability	23	<u>17,109,302</u>	<u>15,725,038</u>
		64,012,824	68,238,754
Current Liabilities			
Short-term borrowings	14	7,067,575	7,720,088
Trade and other payables	17	36,110,340	30,746,459
Current portion of lease liabilities	5	287,557	349,522
Customers' contribution to line extensions	18	11,505,632	9,906,011
Retirement benefits payable	15	338,602	249,768
Profit sharing payable	17	<u>6,301,903</u>	<u>3,591,167</u>
		61,611,609	52,563,015
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>125,624,433</u>	<u>120,801,769</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>255,176,850</u>	<u>236,669,041</u>

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

Approved by the Board of Directors on 28 March 2024 and signed on its behalf by:

.....Director

.....Director

GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

	Notes	2023 \$	2022 \$
Revenue			
- non-fuel charge	19	99,258,112	78,754,519
- fuel charge		149,242,605	154,544,938
Unbilled revenue adjustments	2(u)	<u>1,353,952</u>	<u>3,287,196</u>
Gross revenue		249,854,669	236,586,653
Other income	20	<u>2,831,576</u>	<u>2,636,928</u>
Total income		<u>252,686,245</u>	<u>239,223,581</u>
LESS: OPERATING EXPENSES			
Production expenses		(25,385,123)	(21,411,551)
Diesel consumed		(134,886,599)	(152,600,108)
Administrative expenses		(24,988,256)	(20,712,615)
Distribution services		(21,022,722)	(18,425,212)
Planning and engineering		<u>(3,290,058)</u>	<u>(3,451,519)</u>
Total operating expenses	21	<u>(209,572,758)</u>	<u>(216,601,005)</u>
Operating profit		43,113,487	22,622,576
Less: Finance costs	22	<u>(2,203,969)</u>	<u>(2,396,143)</u>
Profit for year before allocations and taxation		<u>40,909,518</u>	<u>20,226,433</u>
ALLOCATIONS			
Less: Regulatory fees		(1,685,532)	(1,480,810)
Donations		(2,140,959)	(1,011,322)
Profit sharing		<u>(8,144,340)</u>	<u>(5,606,612)</u>
		<u>(11,970,831)</u>	<u>(8,098,744)</u>
Profit for year before taxation		28,938,687	12,127,689
Taxation	23	<u>(7,653,542)</u>	<u>(3,624,604)</u>
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		<u>21,285,145</u>	<u>8,503,085</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		<u>21,285,145</u>	<u>8,503,085</u>
EARNINGS PER SHARE	25	<u>1.12</u>	<u>0.45</u>

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

GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

	Stated Capital (Note 12) \$	Hurricane Insurance Reserve (Note 16) \$	Retained Earnings \$	Total Equity \$
Balance at 1 January 2022	<u>32,339,840</u>	<u>32,000,000</u>	<u>45,494,347</u>	<u>109,834,187</u>
Dividends (Note 28)	-	-	(2,470,000)	(2,470,000)
Total comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,503,085</u>	<u>8,503,085</u>
Balance at 31 December 2022	<u>32,339,840</u>	<u>32,000,000</u>	<u>51,527,432</u>	<u>115,867,272</u>
Balance at 1 January 2023	32,339,840	32,000,000	51,527,432	115,867,272
Dividends (Note 28)	-	-	(7,600,000)	(7,600,000)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	21,285,145	21,285,145
Allocation for the year (Note 16)	<u>-</u>	<u>1,909,667</u>	<u>(1,909,667)</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at 31 December 2023	<u>32,339,840</u>	<u>33,909,667</u>	<u>63,302,910</u>	<u>129,552,417</u>

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

GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

	Notes	2023 \$	2022 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the year before taxation		28,938,687	12,127,689
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation on property, plant, and equipment and right-of-use assets	4,5	11,154,275	10,078,969
(Gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant, and equipment	20	(2,189)	80,393
Provision for inventory obsolescence	8	-	293,739
Finance cost	22	2,203,969	2,396,143
Amortisation of customers' contribution to line extension	4	(341,626)	(737,700)
Net change in provision for other liabilities and charges		<u>4,399,191</u>	<u>(51,735)</u>
Operating surplus before working capital changes		46,352,307	24,187,498
Increase in trade and other receivables		(1,135,619)	(8,163,696)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		5,199,696	(290,750)
Increase in inventories (net)		<u>(88,588)</u>	<u>(4,411,140)</u>
		50,327,796	11,321,912
Income tax paid		(6,088,413)	(1,000,000)
Interest and finance charges paid		<u>(2,039,784)</u>	<u>(2,310,823)</u>
Cash provided by operating activities		<u>42,199,599</u>	<u>8,011,089</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant, and equipment		129,914	36,600
Purchase of financial assets (net)		(1,865,197)	(59,222)
Purchase of property, plant, and equipment	4,6	<u>(10,798,291)</u>	<u>(12,027,955)</u>
Cash used in investing activities		<u>(12,533,574)</u>	<u>(12,050,577)</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends paid	28	(7,600,000)	(2,470,000)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	5	(303,479)	(340,362)
Repayment of borrowings	14	(5,986,291)	(6,535,966)
Customers' deposits (net)	13	<u>1,143,215</u>	<u>941,464</u>
Cash used in financing activities		<u>(12,746,555)</u>	<u>(8,404,864)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		16,919,470	(12,444,352)
Cash and cash equivalents			
- at the beginning of year		<u>(209,108)</u>	<u>12,235,244</u>
- at the end of year	11	<u><u>16,710,362</u></u>	<u><u>(209,108)</u></u>

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

GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Grenada Electricity Services Limited (the Company) is public and is registered in Grenada. It is engaged in the generation and supply of electricity throughout Grenada, Carriacou, and Petite Martinique.

The Government of Grenada owns 71.4% of the ordinary share capital of the Company as of 24 December 2020.

The National Insurance Scheme holds 11.6% of the ordinary share capital, while the remaining 17% is held by the general public.

The Company was issued a certificate of continuance under Section 365 of the Companies Act on 8 November 1996.

The Company operates under the Electricity Act 19 of 2016 and has a licence for the exercise and performance of functions relating to the supply of electricity in Grenada. The Company is listed on the Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange.

The registered office is situated at Grand Anse, St. George's, Grenada.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(a) *Basis of preparation*

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of 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 company's accounting policies. Although those estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and conditions, actual results could differ from these estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)
(Continued)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(b) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

(i) New accounting standards, amendments, and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the following amendment to IFRS effective as of 1 January 2023. The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

• **Insurance Contracts – IFRS 17**

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts. IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features; a few scope exceptions will apply. The overall objective of IFRS 17 is to provide a comprehensive accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers, covering all relevant accounting aspects. IFRS 17 is based on a general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

The amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

• **Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8**

The amendments to IAS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

The amended standard clarifies that the effects on an accounting estimate of a change in input or change in a measurement technique are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors.

The amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)
(Continued)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(b) *Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)*

(i) *New accounting standards, amendments, and interpretations (continued)*

- **Disclosure of Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2**

The amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their ‘significant’ accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their ‘material’ accounting policies and adding accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments have had an impact on the Company’s disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company’s financial statements.

- **Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12**

The amendments clarify that where payments that settle a liability are deductible for tax purposes, it is a matter of judgement (having considered the applicable tax law) whether such deductions are attributable for tax purposes to the liability recognised in the financial statements (and interest expense) or to the related asset component (and interest expense). This judgement is important in determining whether any temporary differences exist on initial recognition of the asset and liability. Under the amendments, the initial recognition exception does not apply to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. It only applies if the recognition of a lease asset and lease liability (or decommissioning liability and decommissioning asset component) give rise to taxable and deductible temporary differences that are not equal.

The amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)
(Continued)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(b) *Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)*

(i) *New accounting standards, amendments, and interpretations (continued)*

• **International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to IAS 12**

The amendments clarify that IAS 12 applies to income taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two Model Rules published by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), including tax law that implements qualified domestic minimum top-up taxes. Such tax legislation, and the income taxes arising from it, are referred to as ‘Pillar Two legislation’ and ‘Pillar Two income taxes’, respectively.

The amendments require an entity to disclose that it has applied the exception to recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes. An entity is required to separately disclose its current tax expense (income) related to Pillar Two income taxes, in the periods when the legislation is effective.

The amendments had no impact on the Company’s financial statements as the Company is not in scope of the Pillar Two model rules as its revenue is less than EUR 750 million/year.

(ii) *Standards in issue not yet effective*

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company’s financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective. The Company is currently assessing the impact of adopting the standards and interpretations.

- Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current- Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024
- Amendments to IFRS 16: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024
- Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7: Supplier Finance Arrangements– Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024
- Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21

GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars) (Continued)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(c) *Property, plant, and equipment*

Property, plant, and equipment are stated at historic cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Historic cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and are recognized as income in the statement of comprehensive income.

Subsequent expenditure

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing and other repairs and maintenance of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

Land is not depreciated. No depreciation is provided on work-in-progress until the assets involved have been completed and are available for use.

GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)
(Continued)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(c) Property, plant, and equipment (continued)

Depreciation (continued)

The annual rates of depreciation for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

	% per annum
Building and construction	2.5 - 10
Plant and machinery	3.3 - 10
Motor vehicles	15
Furniture and equipment	12.5 - 20

When depreciable property, plant, and equipment other than motor vehicles and property are retired, the gross book value less proceeds net of retiral expense is charged to accumulated depreciation. For material disposals of motor vehicles and property, the asset cost and accumulated depreciation are removed with any gain or loss credited or charged to current operations.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each statement of financial position date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

(d) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve (12) months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve (12) months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars) (Continued)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) *Current versus non-current classification (continued)*

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve (12) months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve (12) months after the reporting period.

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification. The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

(e) *Foreign currency translation*

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The Eastern Caribbean Dollar is the Company's functional currency, which is also the Company's presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income on a net basis within other gains/(losses).

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as part of the fair value gain or loss and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equities classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in other comprehensive income.

GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars) (Continued)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(f) *Financial investments*

The Company has classified its financial investments as loans and receivables. Management determines the classification at initial recognition and reviews the designation at every reporting date. The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

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. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than twelve (12) months after the statement of financial position date. These are classified as non-current assets. The Company's loans and receivables comprise cash resources, trade, and other receivables.

ii. **Impairment of financial assets**

The Company assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired.

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating expected credit losses. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date. The Company considers its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are ninety (90) days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before considering any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)
(Continued)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(f) Financial investments (continued)

ii. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due and shared credit risk characteristics and reflect the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Trade receivables are written-off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators include failure of a debtor to make contractual payments and a failure of the debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the Company.

Expected credit losses are presented in administrative expenses in the statement of comprehensive income. Subsequent recoveries are credited against the same line item.

Provision is made as follows:

- 100% on receivables ≥ 90 days
- 50% on receivables ≥ 60 days
- 1% on receivables ≥ 30 days
- 0.3% on receivables < 30 days

Accounts are written off against the provision when they are considered uncollectible. The total provision at 31 December 2023 amounted to \$2,584,917 (2022 - \$3,377,814) (Note 9).

GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars) (Continued)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(f) *Financial investments (continued)*

iii. **Derecognition of financial assets**

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers or retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety, the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer.

The difference between the carrying amounts allocated to the part is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income, is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised based on the relative fair values of those parts.

iv. **Impairment of non-financial assets**

Assets that have an indefinite life, for example land, are not subject to amortisation and are reviewed for impairment annually.

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.

GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)
(Continued)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(g) Inventories

Inventories consist of fuel, distribution and generation supplies and other materials and are stated at the lower of the cost incurred in bringing each item to its present location and condition and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the price at which stock can be realized in the normal course of business. Cost is determined on an average cost basis and is carried in the books at cost less provision for obsolescence.

(h) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for electricity or other services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost less provision for expected credit losses and discounts. See Note 2f (ii) for the policy guidance on the calculation of expected credit losses for trade receivables. Trade receivables, being short-term, are not discounted.

(i) Cash on hand and at bank

Cash on hand and at bank comprise cash on hand and at bank and short-term demand deposits with original maturity of three (3) months or less.

(j) Stated capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

(k) Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one (1) year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

(l) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised at fair value net of transaction cost incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost: any difference between the proceeds, net of transaction cost, and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income over the period of borrowings. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve (12) months after the date of the statement of financial position.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan.

GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars) (Continued)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(m) *Customers' deposits*

All categories of customers are required to provide a security deposit upon opening of their account with the Company. The deposit is refunded with interest accumulated on closure of the account. (See Note 13)

Given the long-term nature of the customer relationship, customer deposits are shown in the statement of financial position as non-current liabilities (i.e., not likely to be repaid within twelve (12) months of the date of the statement of financial position).

(n) *Customers' contribution to line extensions*

In certain specified circumstances, customers requiring line extensions are required to contribute toward the estimated capital cost of the extensions. Consumer contributions from 2018 that are not eligible for refund are recognised in income in the same period in which the costs are incurred.

Non-refundable contributions prior to 2018 are amortised over the estimated useful lives of the relevant capital cost at a rate of 4.5% per annum. The annual amortisation of customer contributions is deducted from the depreciation charge for Transmission and Distribution provided in respect of the capital cost of these line extensions.

Contributions more than the applicable capital cost of line extensions are recorded as other revenue in the period in which they are completed. Non-refundable contributions received in respect of jobs not yet started or completed at the year-end are grouped with creditors, accrued charges and provisions. Refundable contributions received in respect of jobs not yet started or completed at the year-end as well as jobs completed at year-end are also grouped with creditors, accrued charges and provisions. The capital costs of customer line extensions are included in property, plant, and equipment (Note 4).

(o) *Employee benefits*

Profit sharing scheme

The Company operates a profit-sharing scheme and the profit share to be distributed to unionized employees each year is based on the terms outlined in the Union Agreement. Employees receive their profit share in cash. The Company accounts for profit sharing as an expense, through the statement of comprehensive income. The Company also has a gainsharing plan for management employees that are accounted for in the same manner as profit sharing.

GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)
(Continued)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(o) *Employee benefits (continued)*

Defined contribution scheme

The Company operates a defined contribution scheme for its permanent employees. The Company makes monthly contributions to the Plan and participation is voluntary for employees. Pension costs are accounted for based on total contributions payable in the year (Note 15).

The assets of the plan are held separately by the relevant Trust. The pension plan is funded by voluntary payments from participating employees and the Company. The Company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all the employees the benefits relating to employee services in the current and prior periods.

(p) *Taxation*

Current income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised directly in equity.

The current tax is the expected tax payable on taxable income for the period and is calculated based on the tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. Provisions are established where appropriate based on amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars) (Continued)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(q) *Revenue recognition*

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Company's activities.

Non-fuel charge

Revenues arising from the non-fuel charge are recognised when electricity is delivered to customers over time as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits of the electricity. Revenues are recognised on an accrual basis and include billed and unbilled revenues.

Revenues related to the sale of electricity are recognized at rates approved by the Public Utilities Regulatory Commission (PURC) and recorded based on meter readings, which are carried out on a rotational basis throughout each month.

At the end of each reporting period, the electricity delivered to customers, but not billed, is estimated and the corresponding unbilled revenue is recognised. The Company's estimate of unbilled revenue at the end of the reporting period is calculated by estimating the number of megawatt hours ("MWh") delivered to customers at the established rate expected to prevail in the upcoming billing cycle. This estimate includes assumptions as to the pattern of energy demand, weather, line losses and inter-period changes to customer classes. The unbilled revenue receivable is included in accrued income.

Fuel charge

Fuel costs are passed to customers through the fuel charge mechanism, which allows for the recovery of fuel costs required for the generation of electricity over time. The fuel charge mechanism was amended during the year ended December 31, 2023, through the vehicle of the Interim Tariff which was promulgated by the Public Utilities Regulatory Commission (PURC) effective October 1, 2023. This tariff instituted a Fuel Adjustment Clause (FAC) mechanism intended to prevent future occurrences of under or over recovery of fuel costs by the Utility at year end. This mechanism will be further reviewed and adjusted, where necessary, during the full tariff review exercise. For the time being, the Company recognises fuel revenue based on the amount paid for fuel in the reporting period.

Sundry revenue

Sundry revenue is generated from the sale of goods and services, which do not form part of the principal activity of generating, distributing, and supplying of electricity. This includes pole sharing agreements, other sales, rentals, and service fees.

Revenue from pole sharing arrangements, rental of equipment and other services is recognised in line with the pole sharing agreement, when the Company provides the assets for use by the customer or when the various services are provided. Service fees are recognised as the various services are provided.

GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)
(Continued)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(q) Revenue recognition (continued)

Value added tax

Value added taxes collected by the Company because of revenue-producing activities are excluded from revenue and are remitted to the Government of Grenada in the month following collection.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis.

(r) Dividends

Dividends that are proposed and declared during the period are accounted for as an appropriation of retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity.

Dividends that are proposed and declared after the statement of financial position date are not shown as a liability on the statement of financial position but are disclosed as a note to the financial statements.

(s) Related parties

Parties are related if one (1) party can control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operating decisions. Transactions entered with related parties in the normal course of business are carried out on commercial terms and conditions during the year.

(t) Finance costs

Finance costs are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)
(Continued)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(u) Unbilled revenue adjustments

The provision and adjustment at 31 December 2023, with comparatives, are calculated as follows:

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Revenue for December after discounts	<u>25,582,958</u>	<u>22,875,054</u>
50% of above provision at 31 December (Note 9)	12,791,479	11,437,527
Provision at 1 January	<u>(11,437,527)</u>	<u>(8,150,331)</u>
Increase in provision during the year	<u>1,353,952</u>	<u>3,287,196</u>

(v) Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases and recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)
(Continued)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(v) *Leases (continued)*

Right-of-use assets (continued)

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

- Buildings 3 to 5 years
- Land 3 to 60 years
- Furniture and Equipment 25 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The Company also assess the right-of-use assets for impairment when such indicators exist (Note 2 f (iv)).

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date as the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect accrued interest and reduced for the lease payments made. There were no lease reassessments or modifications in 2023.

GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars) (Continued)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(w) *Allocations*

Allocations in the statement of comprehensive income refer to both statutory as well as other contracted commitments which the Company has a legal obligation to settle. These include:

Regulatory fees

The Public Utilities Regulatory Commission (PURC) Act No. 20 of 2016, Section 14 (subsections 2-5 and 7) stipulates that the Company is to fund the operations of the PURC by an annual assessment imposed upon it. The assessment amount shall not exceed two (2) percent of the gross revenue derived from the services of the Company in the most recently ended financial year.

Donations

The Company allocates 5% of its pre-tax profits annually as part of its Corporate Social Responsibility under the Grenlec Community Partnership Initiative (GCPI).

Profit sharing

The Company has contractual obligations with both its non-management and management groups with respect to the annual payment of profit sharing and gain sharing respectively. These commitments are enshrined in the Collective Bargaining Agreements of both groups.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The development of estimates and the exercise of judgment in applying accounting policies may have a material impact on the Company's reported assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses. The items which may have the most effect on these financial statements are set out below.

(a) *Impairment of non-financial assets*

Management assesses at each statement of financial position date whether assets are impaired. An asset is impaired when the carrying value is greater than its recoverable amount and there is objective evidence of impairment. The recoverable amount is the present value of the future cash flows. Provisions are made for the excess of the carrying value over its recoverable amount.

GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)
(Continued)

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(b) Property, plant, and equipment

Management exercises judgment in determining whether future economic benefits can be derived from expenditures to be capitalized and in estimating the useful lives and residual values of these assets.

(c) Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

(d) Unbilled revenue

A provision of 50% of the current month's billing is made to record unbilled energy revenue at the end of each month. This estimate is reviewed periodically to assess reasonableness and adjusted where required. The actual energy revenue will be different from the estimate made.

GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)
(Continued)

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land \$	Building and construction \$	Plant and Machinery \$	Motor Vehicles \$	Furniture and Equipment \$	Total \$
For the year ended 31 December 2023						
Opening book value	1,864,860	11,183,971	106,510,311	3,141,742	3,854,386	126,555,270
Opening customers' contribution to line extensions (Note 2n)	-	-	-	-	-	(341,626)
	1,864,860	11,183,971	106,510,311	3,141,742	3,854,386	126,213,644
Additions for the year	-	78,395	6,217,148	213,971	836,318	7,345,832
Adjustments for the year	-	-	1,147	-	-	1,147
Disposals for the year	-	-	(73,872)	(53,853)	-	(127,725)
Depreciation charge for the year (Note 21)	-	(565,810)	(8,304,184)	(995,940)	(932,616)	(10,798,550)
Movement in customers' contribution to line extensions for the year	-	-	-	-	-	341,626
NET BOOK VALUE	<u>1,864,860</u>	<u>10,696,556</u>	<u>104,350,550</u>	<u>2,305,920</u>	<u>3,758,088</u>	<u>122,975,974</u>
Balance at 31 December 2023						
Cost	1,864,860	32,963,100	311,808,165	17,446,096	17,686,607	381,768,828
Accumulated depreciation	-	(22,266,544)	(207,457,615)	(15,140,176)	(13,928,519)	(258,792,854)
NET BOOK VALUE	<u>1,864,860</u>	<u>10,696,556</u>	<u>104,350,550</u>	<u>2,305,920</u>	<u>3,758,088</u>	<u>122,975,974</u>

There were no borrowing costs capitalised during 2023 and 2022. The adjustments for the year refer to amounts that were capitalized in the previous period for which a credit was received in the current year, or for which the scope of the capital project was not executed according to the original plan. Included in the depreciation expense in the statement of cash flows is the depreciation for right-of-use assets of \$355,725 (2022: \$358,269) (Note 5).

GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)
(Continued)

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

	Land \$	Building and construction \$	Plant and Machinery \$	Motor Vehicles \$	Furniture and Equipment \$	Total \$
For the year ended 31 December 2022						
Opening book value	1,864,860	11,447,098	102,949,423	4,149,728	4,105,864	124,516,973
Opening customers' contribution to line extensions (Note 2n)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,079,326)
	1,864,860	11,447,098	102,949,423	4,149,728	4,105,864	123,437,647
Additions for the year	-	271,353	10,700,640	197,849	722,836	11,892,678
Adjustments for the year	-	2,950	(23,438)	1,800	2,000	(16,688)
Disposals for the year	-	-	(116,375)	-	(618)	(116,993)
Depreciation charge for the year (Note 21)	-	(537,430)	(6,999,939)	(1,207,635)	(975,696)	(9,720,700)
Movement in customers' contribution to line extensions for the year	-	-	-	-	-	737,700
NET BOOK VALUE	<u>1,864,860</u>	<u>11,183,971</u>	<u>106,510,311</u>	<u>3,141,742</u>	<u>3,854,386</u>	<u>126,213,644</u>
Balance at 31 December 2022						
Cost	1,864,860	32,884,705	305,663,742	17,285,978	16,850,289	374,549,574
Accumulated depreciation	-	(21,700,734)	(199,153,431)	(14,144,236)	(12,995,903)	(247,994,304)
	1,864,860	11,183,971	106,510,311	3,141,742	3,854,386	126,555,270
Less: Customers' contribution to line extensions (Note 2n)	-	-	-	-	-	(341,626)
NET BOOK VALUE	<u>1,864,860</u>	<u>11,183,971</u>	<u>106,510,311</u>	<u>3,141,742</u>	<u>3,854,386</u>	<u>126,213,644</u>

GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)
(Continued)

5. LEASES

The Company has lease contracts for various items of land and buildings and other equipment used in its operations. Leases of land and equipment generally have lease terms between three (3) to sixty (60) years, while buildings generally have lease terms between three (3) to five (5) years. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognized and the movements during the period:

	Buildings \$	Land \$	Furniture and Equipment \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 January 2022	160,916	2,130,298	10,465	2,301,679
Additions	805,615	21,414	-	827,029
Reclassification	(36,539)	36,417	122	-
Depreciation expense (Note 21)	<u>(194,547)</u>	<u>(163,112)</u>	<u>(610)</u>	<u>(358,269)</u>
Balance at 31 December 2022	735,445	2,025,017	9,977	2,770,439
Additions	6,004	-	-	6,004
Depreciation expense (Note 21)	<u>(191,409)</u>	<u>(163,706)</u>	<u>(610)</u>	<u>(355,725)</u>
Balance at 31 December 2023	<u>550,040</u>	<u>1,861,311</u>	<u>9,367</u>	<u>2,420,718</u>

Set out below are the carrying amount of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

	2023 \$	2022 \$
As at 1 January	3,017,629	2,530,962
Adjustment	15,998	-
Additions	6,004	827,029
Accretion of interest	149,299	145,128
Payments	<u>(468,776)</u>	<u>(485,490)</u>
As at 31 December	2,720,154	3,017,629
Less: current portion	<u>(287,557)</u>	<u>(349,522)</u>
Long-term portion	<u>2,432,597</u>	<u>2,668,107</u>

GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)
(Continued)

5. LEASES (continued)

No right-of-use assets were sub-leased and there were no variable lease payments or sale-and-lease-back transactions for the year ended 31 December 2023.

The ageing of lease liabilities is as follows:

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Less than 1 year	287,557	349,522
Between 1 and 2 years	438,391	455,828
Between 2 and 5 years	252,843	418,788
Over 5 years	<u>1,741,363</u>	<u>1,793,491</u>
Total	<u>2,720,154</u>	<u>3,017,629</u>

6. SUSPENSE JOBS AND CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS

	Suspense Work in Progress	Capital Work in Progress	Total
	\$	\$	\$
For year ended 31 December 2023			
Opening book value	1,034,892	1,873,952	2,908,844
Additions and transfers for the year (net)	<u>158,359</u>	<u>3,292,953</u>	<u>3,451,312</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	<u>1,193,251</u>	<u>5,166,905</u>	<u>6,360,156</u>
Balance at 31 December 2023			
NET BOOK VALUE	<u>1,193,251</u>	<u>5,166,905</u>	<u>6,360,156</u>

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6. SUSPENSE JOBS AND CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS (continued)

	Suspense Work in Progress \$	Capital Work in Progress \$	Total \$
For year ended 31 December 2022			
Opening book value	1,205,525	1,551,354	2,756,879
Additions and transfers for the year (net)	<u>(170,633)</u>	<u>322,598</u>	<u>151,965</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	<u>1,034,892</u>	<u>1,873,952</u>	<u>2,908,844</u>
Balance at 31 December 2022			
NET BOOK VALUE	<u>1,034,892</u>	<u>1,873,952</u>	<u>2,908,844</u>

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST

	Interest rate (%)	Maturity	2023 \$	2022 \$
Government of Grenada - Treasury Bills	3.00	2024	800,132	800,132
Fixed deposit - Republic Bank (Grenada) Ltd	0.10	2024	10,670,306	12,815,256
Fixed deposit - Grenada Co-operative Bank Ltd.	0.25	2024	13,010,711	14,408,135
Fixed deposit - ACB Grenada Bank	0.10	2024	6,177,107	10,502,399
Corporate Paper- Eastern Caribbean Home Mortgage Bank	2.50	2024	<u>9,732,863</u>	-
			<u>40,391,119</u>	<u>38,525,922</u>

Included in the above is an amount of \$33,914,836 for Hurricane Insurance Reserve (Note 16) invested in Treasury bills and fixed deposits held with the Republic Bank (Grenada) Limited, ACB Grenada Bank, Eastern Caribbean Home Mortgage Bank (ECHMB), and the Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited.

The fair values of financial assets at amortised cost equal their carrying values due to the short-term nature of these assets.

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8. INVENTORIES

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
The following is a breakdown of inventories on hand:		
Motor vehicle spares	1,523,028	1,450,023
Distribution	8,338,003	11,006,874
Generation spares	17,663,086	15,191,618
Fuel and lubricating oil	972,325	979,818
General stores	<u>1,165,694</u>	<u>709,081</u>
	29,662,136	29,337,414
Less: Obsolescence provision	<u>(2,126,408)</u>	<u>(2,126,408)</u>
	27,535,728	27,211,006
Goods in transit	<u>1,269,606</u>	<u>1,505,740</u>
	<u><u>28,805,334</u></u>	<u><u>28,716,746</u></u>

The cost of inventories written down and recognised as an expense during the year is included in the respective departments' expenses in the amount of \$4,600 (2022 - \$293,739).

9. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Trade receivables	23,197,400	25,468,954
Less: Provision for expected credit losses (Note 2f ii,10)	<u>(2,529,378)</u>	<u>(3,278,598)</u>
Trade receivables- net	<u>20,668,022</u>	<u>22,190,356</u>
Other debtors	1,221,116	1,076,731
Less: Provision for expected credit losses (Note 2f ii,10)	<u>(55,539)</u>	<u>(99,216)</u>
	<u>1,165,577</u>	<u>977,515</u>
	<u>21,833,599</u>	<u>23,167,871</u>
Unbilled revenue (Note 2u)	12,791,479	11,437,527
Prepayments	<u>2,514,080</u>	<u>1,398,141</u>
	<u>15,305,559</u>	<u>12,835,668</u>
	<u><u>37,139,158</u></u>	<u><u>36,003,539</u></u>

Other debtors relate to sundry revenue receivable at year end - Note 2 (q). The fair values of trade and other receivables equal their carrying values due to the short-term nature of these assets.

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9. **TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)**

The ageing of trade and other receivables is as follows:

	2023			2022		
	Trade receivables \$	Other receivables \$	Expected credit losses \$	Trade receivables \$	Other receivables \$	Expected credit losses \$
30 days	18,416,238	612,789	(55,164)	19,890,703	645,307	(79,563)
31-60 days	2,279,142	178,797	(22,792)	2,198,388	164,977	(43,977)
61-90 days	137,408	170,061	(77,798)	382,846	164,737	(191,423)
Over 90 days	<u>2,364,612</u>	<u>259,469</u>	<u>(2,429,163)</u>	<u>2,997,017</u>	<u>101,710</u>	<u>(3,062,851)</u>
	<u>23,197,400</u>	<u>1,221,116</u>	<u>(2,584,917)</u>	<u>25,468,954</u>	<u>1,076,731</u>	<u>(3,377,814)</u>

10. **MOVEMENT IN PROVISION FOR EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES**

	2023 \$	2022 \$
(i) Customers' accounts		
Balance at 1 January	3,278,598	3,103,358
(Decrease)/increase in provision (Note 21)	<u>(749,220)</u>	<u>175,240</u>
Balance at 31 December	<u>2,529,378</u>	<u>3,278,598</u>
(ii) Other debtors		
Balance at 1 January	99,216	61,713
(Decrease)/increase in provision (Note 21)	<u>(43,677)</u>	<u>37,503</u>
Balance at 31 December	<u>55,539</u>	<u>99,216</u>
Total Expected Credit Losses	<u>2,584,917</u>	<u>3,377,814</u>

There were no direct write-offs for impaired receivables during the year to the statement of comprehensive income (2022 - nil). There was no recovery of bad debts written off during the year (2022 - \$51,351).

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11. CASH ON HAND AND AT BANK

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Cash on hand	7,200	7,200
Republic Bank (Grenada) Limited	3,706,949	753,387
CIBC First Caribbean International Bank Limited	-	18,612
Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited	<u>12,996,213</u>	<u>195,814</u>
	<u>16,710,362</u>	<u>975,013</u>

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following at 31 December:

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Cash on hand and at bank	16,710,362	975,013
Bank overdraft (Note 14)	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,184,121)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>16,710,362</u>	<u>(209,108)</u>

12. STATED CAPITAL

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Authorised 25,000,000 ordinary shares of no-par value		
Issued and fully paid 19,000,000 ordinary shares of no-par value	<u>32,339,840</u>	<u>32,339,840</u>

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13. CUSTOMERS' DEPOSITS

All customers are required in accordance with the 2016 Electricity Act (EA) Schedule 1 to provide a security deposit, which is normally equivalent to one (1) month's consumption. Interest accrued is credited to customers' accounts at a rate of 4% (2022 - 4%) per annum in the first billing cycle of the year. The cash deposit is refunded with accumulated interest when the account is terminated (Note 2m).

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 January	19,350,051	18,408,587
New deposits	851,759	523,595
Interest accrued	753,596	723,220
Deposits refunded	<u>(462,140)</u>	<u>(305,351)</u>
Balance at 31 December	<u>20,493,266</u>	<u>19,350,051</u>

14. BORROWINGS

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Grenada Co-operative Bank Ltd (GCBL)		
Balance at 1 January	37,031,525	43,567,491
Less: Principal repayments	<u>(5,986,291)</u>	<u>(6,535,966)</u>
Loan balance	31,045,234	37,031,525
Bank overdraft (Note 11)	<u>-</u>	<u>1,184,121</u>
Total borrowings at 31 December	31,045,234	38,215,646
Less: Current portion		
- Bank overdraft	-	(1,184,121)
- Loan	<u>(7,067,575)</u>	<u>(6,535,967)</u>
Total current portion	<u>(7,067,575)</u>	<u>(7,720,088)</u>
Non-current portion	<u>23,977,659</u>	<u>30,495,558</u>

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14. BORROWINGS (continued)

On 17 July 2023, the operations of CIBC First Caribbean International Bank (Barbados) Limited in Grenada were taken over by the Grenada Co-operative Bank Ltd (GCBL). At this time, a participation arrangement was entered into between the Banks which resulted in the sharing of facilities agreed between the Company and CIBC First Caribbean International Bank (Barbados) Limited. All the terms of the original loan agreements remained the same.

On 29 February 2016, the Company signed a Mortgage Debenture with CIBC First Caribbean International Bank (Barbados) Limited for a credit facility of up to \$48,050,000.

The loan bears interest at a rate of 4.75% per annum over the first five (5) years and thereafter the interest will be the prime rate less 5.90% subject to a floor of 3.60% per annum. Presently the prime rate is 8.50% per annum. The loan is amortized over a twelve (12) year period and repayable via 32 quarterly principal payments of \$1,001,042 with a balloon payment of \$16,016,667. Interest will be paid quarterly in arrears and accrue on an actual/365-day basis. The facility is collateralized under a first priority mortgage obligation and debenture charge over the fixed and floating assets of the Borrower stamped to cover \$48,050,000.

On 15 August 2019, the Company signed a Mortgage Debenture with CIBC First Caribbean International Bank (Barbados) Limited for a credit facility of \$3,718,000.

The loan bears interest at a rate of 4.75% per annum over the first five (5) years and thereafter the interest will be the prime rate less 4.90% subject to a floor of 3.60% per annum. Presently the prime rate is 8.50% per annum. The loan is amortized over a ten (10)-year period and repayable via thirty-two quarterly principal payments of \$92,950 plus quarterly interest payments.

On 16 February 2021, the Company signed a Mortgage Debenture with CIBC First Caribbean International Bank (Barbados) Limited for a credit facility of \$16,200,000.

The loan bears interest at a current rate of 3.75% per annum being the prime rate minus 4.75% per annum. Presently the prime rate is 8.50% per annum. The loan is amortized over a twelve (12)-year period and repayable via 30 quarterly principal payments of \$500,000 plus quarterly interest payments, after a six (6) month moratorium on principal payment.

The Company has an overdraft facility of \$6 million with the Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited with interest at the rate of 6% per annum. There were no interest charges on the bank overdraft facility for the year ended 31 December 2023 (2022 - \$498).

As at 31 December 2023, the Company was compliant with the loan covenants required with CIBC First Caribbean International Bank (Barbados) Limited/ Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited under the existing credit facilities.

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14. BORROWINGS (continued)

The ageing of non-current borrowings is as follows:

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Between 2 and 5 years	23,158,809	26,675,475
Over 5 years	<u>818,850</u>	<u>3,820,083</u>
Total	<u>23,977,659</u>	<u>30,495,558</u>

The carrying amounts and fair value of borrowings are as follows:

	<u>Carrying Value</u>		<u>Fair Value</u>	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Borrowings	<u>31,045,234</u>	<u>37,031,525</u>	<u>33,229,904</u>	<u>38,904,897</u>

The fair values are based on cash flows discounted using a rate based on the Company's average borrowing rate of 3.73% (2022 - 3.73%).

15. RETIREMENT BENEFITS PAYABLE

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. Payment of benefits accrued is made upon the resignation or retirement of employees by the relevant Trust. Pension cost for the year was \$2,757,144 (2022 - \$3,407,384) in the statement of comprehensive income (Note 21).

The balance of \$338,602 within the statement of financial position date relates to amounts due to the non-management and management Trusts for December 2023 (2022 - \$249,768).

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16. HURRICANE INSURANCE RESERVE

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of year	32,000,000	32,000,000
Add: Allocation for the year	<u>1,909,667</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>33,909,667</u>	<u>32,000,000</u>

The Company allocates up to \$2,000,000 per annum between its hurricane insurance reserve (\$1,909,667), backed by short-term investments held at various financial institutions (Note 7) as self-insurance for its transmission and distribution network and its parametric insurance plan (\$90,033 - September to December 2023). The parametric insurance policy commenced on 1 September 2023, and is held with the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF).

17. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Trade creditors	14,174,107	15,418,290
Sundry creditors	10,064,969	7,783,026
Accrued expenses	<u>11,871,264</u>	<u>7,545,143</u>
Total trade and other payables	<u>36,110,340</u>	<u>30,746,459</u>

The allocation for donations and profit sharing (Note 2w) for the year is calculated on pre-tax profits. The profit sharing payable at year end amounts to \$6,301,903 (2022: \$3,591,167).

18. CUSTOMERS' CONTRIBUTION TO LINE EXTENSIONS

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 January	9,906,011	9,148,412
Additions	1,988,733	1,361,388
Refunds, transfers to income and reversals (net)	<u>(389,112)</u>	<u>(603,789)</u>
Customers' contributions at 31 December	<u>11,505,632</u>	<u>9,906,011</u>

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19. REVENUE- NON-FUEL CHARGE

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Domestic	38,083,624	30,746,254
Commercial	57,603,711	45,004,561
Industrial	2,166,879	1,781,784
Street lighting	<u>1,403,898</u>	<u>1,221,920</u>
	<u>99,258,112</u>	<u>78,754,519</u>

The Company implemented a temporary 25% decrease in the non-fuel charge to all its customer classes, effective 5 January 2022. This was to provide relief measures to customers amidst rising world fuel prices which directly caused an increase in the fuel charge each month, impacting the overall bill.

This measure was discontinued effective 9 September 2022.

20. OTHER INCOME

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Sundry revenue (Note 2q)	2,829,387	2,717,321
Gain/(loss) on disposal of property, plant, and equipment	<u>2,189</u>	<u>(80,393)</u>
	<u>2,831,576</u>	<u>2,636,928</u>

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21. EXPENSES BY NATURE

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Fuel	134,886,599	152,600,108
Plant maintenance	12,243,827	10,654,684
Line maintenance	2,567,609	2,432,429
General repairs and maintenance	2,509,164	2,000,128
Employee benefits	33,789,939	27,869,039
Depreciation (Notes 4 and 5)	11,154,275	10,078,969
Insurance	3,627,834	3,047,525
Expected credit losses (Note 10)	(792,897)	212,743
Other expenses	<u>9,586,408</u>	<u>7,705,380</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>209,572,758</u>	<u>216,601,005</u>
Employee benefits include:		
Salaries and wages	30,040,063	23,487,665
Social security	920,648	822,335
Pension (Note 15)	2,757,144	3,407,384
Group Insurance	<u>737,119</u>	<u>717,211</u>
	<u>34,454,974</u>	<u>28,434,595</u>
Allocated as follows:		
Operating expenses	33,789,939	27,869,039
Capitalised expenses	<u>665,035</u>	<u>565,556</u>
	<u>34,454,974</u>	<u>28,434,595</u>

22. FINANCE COSTS

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Bank loans/bond interest	1,297,436	1,521,088
Other bank interest	-	498
Interest- right-of-use assets (Note 5)	149,299	145,128
Customer deposit interest	<u>757,234</u>	<u>729,429</u>
	<u>2,203,969</u>	<u>2,396,143</u>

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23. TAXATION

Corporate tax expense

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Current taxation	6,269,278	1,707,499
Deferred tax	<u>1,384,264</u>	<u>1,917,105</u>
Taxation charge	<u>7,653,542</u>	<u>3,624,604</u>

Income taxes in the statement of comprehensive income vary from amounts that would be computed by applying the statutory tax rate of 28% (2022- 28%) for the following reasons:

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Profit for the year before taxation	<u>28,938,687</u>	<u>12,127,689</u>
Corporate tax at applicable statutory rate 28% (2022-28%)	8,102,832	3,395,753
Tax effect of items that are adjustable in determining taxable profit:		
Tax effect of hurricane reserve	(534,707)	-
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	<u>85,417</u>	<u>228,851</u>
Tax charge for the year	<u>7,653,542</u>	<u>3,624,604</u>

Corporate tax recoverable	<u>(374,029)</u>	<u>(554,894)</u>
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Deferred Tax

The deferred tax liability on the statement of financial position consists of the following components:

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Delayed tax depreciation	61,404,086	56,408,040
Right of use assets	2,420,718	2,770,439
Lease liabilities	<u>(2,720,154)</u>	<u>(3,017,629)</u>
	<u>61,104,650</u>	<u>56,160,850</u>
Deferred tax liability at statutory rate 28% (2022 - 28%)	<u>17,109,302</u>	<u>15,725,038</u>

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24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

- i) During the year the Company engaged in transactions with its majority shareholder, Government of Grenada, as well as the National Insurance Scheme (NIS), owner of 11.6% of its shares. The following transactions were carried out with these entities:

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
a) Sale of electricity:		
NIS	<u>302,449</u>	<u>274,223</u>
Government of Grenada	<u>19,376,037</u>	<u>19,252,606</u>
b) Payment of dividends:		
NIS	<u>881,935</u>	<u>286,629</u>
Government of Grenada	<u>5,425,055</u>	<u>1,763,143</u>
c) Amounts due to related parties*		
NIS (NIS contributions for staff - December)	<u>138,563</u>	<u>127,919</u>
Government of Grenada (taxes at year end)	<u>2,355,905</u>	<u>2,354,114</u>
d) Amounts due by related parties*		
NIS (electricity - December)	<u>23,580</u>	<u>24,787</u>
Government of Grenada (electricity - December, tax recoverable, subsidy receivable)	<u>2,328,129</u>	<u>2,386,812</u>

* The amounts are classified as trade payables and trade receivables, respectively.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and amounts due from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 31 December 2023, the Company recognized provision for expected credit losses of \$5,204 relating to amounts owed by related parties (2022 - \$7,861).

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24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

ii) Compensation of key management personnel of the Company:

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Salaries and other benefits	<u>3,271,117</u>	<u>3,154,290</u>
Directors' Fees	<u>349,250</u>	<u>299,379</u>
Past employment benefit provisions	<u>420,807</u>	<u>408,232</u>

The amounts disclosed above are recognized as an expense during the reporting period related to key management personnel.

25. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the year by the weighted average number of common shares in issue during the year.

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Net profit for the year	<u>21,285,145</u>	<u>8,503,085</u>
Weighted average number of common shares	<u>19,000,000</u>	<u>19,000,000</u>
Earnings per share	<u>1.12</u>	<u>0.45</u>

26. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

a. Customs bonds

At the statement of financial position date, the Company was contingently liable to the Government of Grenada for customs bonds in the amount of \$350,000 (2022- \$300,000).

b. Litigation

The Company is a party to certain legal actions brought against it by third parties. In the opinion of the directors, after taking appropriate legal advice, the outcome of such actions will not result in any significant additional liabilities and therefore no provision has been made in these financial statements.

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27. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The Company budgeted capital expenditure of \$8,083,737 (2022 - \$10,591,483) for the 2023 financial year. Additionally, a total of \$6,464,318 of the incomplete 2022 approved budget was included in 2023 to facilitate the completion of several ongoing projects. A total of \$4,351,807 (2022 - \$5,137,238) was contracted for at year end.

28. DIVIDENDS

During the year ended 31 December 2023, a dividend of 40 cents (2022 - 13 cents) per ordinary share amounting to \$7,600,000 was declared and paid (2022 - \$2,470,000).

These dividends were declared and approved on a quarterly basis as follows:

Quarter	Declaration Date	Approval Date	Amount
First	23 March 2023	31 March 2023	\$1,900,000
Second	22 June 2023	23 June 2023	\$1,900,000
Third	21 September 2023	22 September 2023	\$1,900,000
Fourth	20 December 2023	21 December 2023	\$1,900,000

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29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial instruments by category

At 31 December	2023 \$	2022 \$
Assets per statement of financial position	Financial assets	Financial assets
Cash on hand and at bank (Note 11)	16,710,362	975,013
Financial assets at amortised cost (Note 7)	40,391,119	38,525,922
Trade and other receivables (less prepayments) (Note 9)	<u>34,625,078</u>	<u>34,605,398</u>
Total	<u>91,726,559</u>	<u>74,106,333</u>
	Other financial liabilities at amortised cost	Other financial liabilities at amortised cost
	\$	\$
Liabilities per statement of financial position		
Lease liabilities (Note 5)	2,720,154	3,017,629
Borrowings (Note 14)	31,045,234	38,215,646
Trade and sundry creditors (Note 17)	24,239,076	23,201,316
Customers' deposits (Note 13)	20,493,266	19,350,051
Customers' contributions to line extensions- refundable (Note 18)	10,859,957	9,405,149
Retirement benefits payable (Note 15)	338,602	249,768
Profit sharing payable (Note 17)	<u>6,301,903</u>	<u>3,591,167</u>
Total	<u>95,998,192</u>	<u>97,030,726</u>

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, operational risk, liquidity risk, insurance risk and market risk (including foreign exchange and interest rate risk). The Company's overall risk management policy is to minimise potential adverse effects on its financial performance and to optimise shareholders value within an acceptable level of risk. Risk management is carried out by the Company's management under direction from the Board of Directors.

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29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Financial risk factors (continued)

The Board of Directors has established committees which are responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies in their specified areas. These committees report to the Board of Directors on their activities. The committees and their activities are as follows:

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee has oversight for the integrity of the financial statements and reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls and risk management procedures.

Loans Committee

The Loans Committee is comprised of members of management who are responsible for approving staff loan applications and ensuring that only those that meet the requirements set out in the Staff Loan and Procedure Policy are approved.

The Company's exposure and approach to its key risks are as follows:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises principally from the Company's trade receivables and financial investments.

Credit risk with respect to trade receivables is substantially reduced due to the policies implemented by management. Deposits are required from all customers upon application for a new service and management performs periodic credit evaluations of its general customers' financial conditions. The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables, net of estimated credit losses (Note 9) and deposits held (Note 13) is \$174,756 (2022- \$2,840,305).

With respect to credit risk arising from other financial assets, that of trade receivables and financial investments, the Company places these funds with highly rated financial institutions to limit its exposure.

Based on the above, however, management does not believe significant credit risk exists at 31 December 2023, or 2022. Further analysis of the Company's trade and other receivables is disclosed in Note 9.

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29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Company's processes, personnel, technology, and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market, and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all the Company's operations.

The Company's objective is to manage operational risk to balance the avoidance of financial losses, damage to the Company's reputation with overall cost effectiveness, and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity. The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within each business unit. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall Company standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- Requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorization of transactions.
- Requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions.
- Compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements.
- Documentation of controls and procedures.
- Requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risks faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified.
- Requirements for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action.
- Development of contingency plans.
- Training and professional development.
- Ethical and business standards; and
- Risk mitigation, including insurance as outlined below.

Insurance risk

Prudent management requires that a company protect its assets against catastrophe and other risks. In order to protect its customers and investors, the Company has fully insured its plant and machinery, buildings, computer equipment and furniture against substantially all perils. The Company's Transmission and Distribution systems are uninsured and to mitigate this risk, the Company sets aside funds on an annual basis in a hurricane reserve.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Management monitors the Company's liquidity reserve, which comprises overdraft facilities and cash and cash equivalents (Notes 11 and 14), based on expected cash flows and is of the view that the Company holds adequate cash and credit facilities to meet its short-term obligations.

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29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The table below summarises the Company's liquidity position:

Balance at 31 December, 2023	Less than 1 year \$	Between 1 & 2 years \$	Between 2 & 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$	Total \$
Assets					
Cash on hand and at bank	16,710,362	-	-	-	16,710,362
Financial assets at amortised cost	40,391,119	-	-	-	40,391,119
Trade and other receivables (less prepayments)	<u>34,625,078</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>34,625,078</u>
Total assets	<u><u>91,726,559</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>91,726,559</u></u>
Liabilities					
Lease liabilities	426,100	687,097	581,478	2,784,220	4,478,895
Borrowings	8,127,812	7,350,908	17,608,868	827,648	33,915,236
Trade and sundry creditors	24,239,076	-	-	-	24,239,076
Customers' deposits	-	-	-	20,493,266	20,493,266
Customers' contribution to line extension- refundable (Note 18)	10,859,957	-	-	-	10,859,957
Retirement benefits payable	338,602	-	-	-	338,602
Profit sharing payable	<u>6,301,903</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,301,903</u>
Total liabilities	<u><u>50,293,450</u></u>	<u><u>8,038,005</u></u>	<u><u>18,190,346</u></u>	<u><u>24,105,134</u></u>	<u><u>100,626,935</u></u>

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29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Balance at 31 December, 2022	Less than 1 year \$	Between 1 & 2 years \$	Between 2 & 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$	Total \$
Assets					
Cash on hand and at bank	975,013	-	-	-	975,013
Financial assets at amortised cost	38,525,922	-	-	-	38,525,922
Trade and other receivables (less prepayments)	<u>34,605,398</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>34,605,398</u>
Total assets	<u><u>74,106,333</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>74,106,333</u></u>
Liabilities					
Lease liabilities	498,822	722,516	671,755	2,942,328	4,835,421
Borrowings	8,998,365	7,577,095	21,265,026	4,458,859	42,299,345
Trade and sundry creditors	23,201,316	-	-	-	23,201,316
Customers' deposits	-	-	-	19,350,051	19,350,051
Customers' contribution to line extension- refundable (Note 18)	9,405,149	-	-	-	9,405,149
Retirement benefits payable	249,768	-	-	-	249,768
Profit sharing payable	<u>3,591,167</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,591,167</u>
Total liabilities	<u><u>45,944,587</u></u>	<u><u>8,299,611</u></u>	<u><u>21,936,781</u></u>	<u><u>26,751,238</u></u>	<u><u>102,932,217</u></u>

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29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Market risk

(i) *Foreign exchange risk*

Foreign exchange risk is the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings and economic value due to movements in exchange rates.

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognized assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising primarily from foreign currency borrowings and purchases of plant, equipment, and spare parts from foreign suppliers. The exchange rate of the Eastern Caribbean dollar (EC\$) and the United States dollar (US\$) has been formally pegged at EC\$2.70=US\$1.00 since July 1976.

The Company has limited exposure to foreign exchange risk, which arises primarily from the purchases of plant, equipment, and spare parts from foreign suppliers. The Company attempts to enter into transactions largely denominated in United States dollars.

The Company has not entered into forward exchange contracts to reduce its exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

(ii) *Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

The Company's interest rate risk also arises from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk.

The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings. At 31 December 2023, the Company held borrowings at both fixed and floating interest rates with 7% of the portfolio being at fixed rates. The Company's exposure to interest rates and the terms of borrowings are disclosed in Note 14.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars) (Continued)

29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the ability to continue as a going concern to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, as well as to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may, subject to Board approval as appropriate, vary the dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Company also monitors capital based on a target debt-to-equity ratio of 1.25:1 or less, indicating a strong financial position and financial flexibility. This ratio is calculated as total borrowings divided by total equity.

The debt-to-equity ratios at 31 December were as follows:

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Total borrowings (Note 14)	<u>31,045,234</u>	<u>38,215,646</u>
Shareholders' equity	<u>129,552,417</u>	<u>115,867,272</u>
Debt to equity ratio	<u>0.24:1</u>	<u>0.33:1</u>

Fair value estimation

Fair value amounts represent estimates of the consideration that would currently be agreed upon between knowledgeable, willing parties who are under no obligation to act and is best evidenced by a quoted market price, if one exists. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

Fair value measurements are required to reflect the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability, based on the best available information including the risks inherent in a particular valuation technique, such as a pricing model, and the risks inherent in the inputs to the model.

The carrying value of cash, short-term deposits, trade receivables less impairment provision and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes (Note 14) is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the Company for similar financial instruments.

30. OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Company operates within one specific geographical segment being the country of Grenada where the primary business is the generation and supply of electricity to customers.