TDC GROUP

TOGETHER WE SUCCEED

ANNUAL REPORT

2017

No matter how far you want to go,
let's go together.

TDC Airline Services

ST. KITTS · NEVIS · ANGUILLA
TRADING & DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD.

Mission Statement

TDC is fully Committed to Total Customer Satisfaction; Employee Excellence through Participation and Training to provide Maximum Benefits for Shareholders while Contributing meaningfully to the Economic, Social and Cultural Advancement of our Nation.

Vision Statement

To be the leading public Company in the OECS as measured by:

- Customer Satisfaction
- Return on Investment (ROI)
- Human Resource Development
- Good Corporate Citizenship

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2017

Corporate Information

(Photograph taken of the Board of Directors at the 2016 Annual General Meeting)

Back Row (l - r)	**Mr. Melvin R. Edwards**, B.A., M.Sc.; **Ernie A. France**, B. A.; **Warren Z. Moving**, B.Sc. (Company Secretary); **D. Michael Morton,** C.B.E., J.P.**;** **Nicolas N. Menon**, B.Sc. (Hons), M.B.A.; **Charles L. A. Wilkin**, C.M.G., Q.C., M.A., (Cantab); **O. Nicholas Brisbane**, B.Sc., M.Sc.
Front Row (l - r)	**Clive E. R. Ottley**, M.B.B.S., (Lond), F.R.C.O.G.; **Maritza S. Bowry**, B.Sc., M.B.A., C. P. A.**;** **Earle A. Kelly**, B.A., M.B.A. (Chairman); **Myrna R. Walwyn**, B.Sc., M.A., Dip. Law; **Glenville R. Jeffers,** B.B.A.
Absent	**Jacques A. C. Cramer**
Registered Office:	Fort Street, Basseterre, St. Kitts
Bankers:	CIBC FirstCaribbean International Bank (Barbados) Limited St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited Royal Bank of Canada The Bank of Nova Scotia

Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the forty-fourth (44th) Annual General Meeting of the St Kitts Nevis Anguilla Trading and Development Company Limited will be held at the Fisherman's Wharf, Fortlands, Basseterre, St Kitts, on Monday July 31, 2017, at 5:00 p.m.

Agenda

1. To receive the Report of the Directors
2. To receive and consider the Report of Auditors
3. To receive and consider the Financial Statements for year ended January 31, 2017
4. To declare a Dividend
5. To elect Directors to replace those retiring by rotation
6. To appoint Auditors and to authorize the Directors to fix their remuneration for the ensuing year

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Warren Z. Moving
Company Secretary

July 4, 2017

A member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint one or more Proxies to attend, and on a poll, to vote instead of him/her. A Proxy need not be a member of the Company. A form of proxy is enclosed. Proxies must reach the Company Secretary not less than 24 hours prior to the Annual General Meeting.

Directors’ Report 2016/2017

INTRODUCTION

The TDC Group has a well-defined strategy to achieve sustained growth and profitability. Our multi-year roadmap is focused on diversifying revenue streams, employing robust and lean processes, training and development of our employees, investing in our businesses and aggressive marketing. We continue to listen and respond to the changing needs of our customers.

The TDC Group of Companies reported an improved performance for the financial year under review. The Profit Before Income Tax and the Loss for the year from Discontinued Operations was $12,950,901 compared to $5,462,330 (restated) during the previous financial year.

The financial strength of the TDC Group of Companies is critical to our ability to deliver on the promises to all of our stakeholders, particularly the shareholders. The capital position of the TDC Group remained strong with Shareholders’ Equity of $190,558,827 as at 31 January, 2017.

PERFORMANCE REVIEW BY SECTOR

GENERAL TRADING

Automotive Divisions (St Kitts and Nevis) – In a rapidly changing environment, filled with diverse challenges and opportunities, we have chartered a course that is designed to ensure that the products we sell, and the services we offer remain competitive. This approach has resulted in stellar performances by these divisions in 2016/2017. During the year, more vehicles were sold, than at any similar period in the company’s history and there were significant increases in the revenues from the garage operations. The Automotive Divisions were recognized by Toyota and Suzuki for exceeding sales targets.

Home and Building Depots, St Kitts and Nevis – The importation of building materials, a gauge of activity in the construction sector, declined. The construction sector was negatively impacted by events in the Citizenship By Investment (CBI) program and the resulting down-turn in demand for properties to serve it. Public sector capital investment declined in 2016. Correspondingly, the profit for the Home and Building Depots declined.

Management directed an increased focus on the management of the expenses, particularly those related to the carrying cost of inventories. The upgrade of the stores, which included retiling of floors of the retail areas and the replacement of air conditioning units continued in 2016.

City Drug Store (Nevis) Ltd. and TDC Business Centre (St Kitts) – The combined Profit Before Tax for these companies increased by eighty percent (80%) over the 2015/2016 financial year.

The Drinks Depot – The results for the period under review were disappointing. The department was affected by the cessation of the distribution of the Coca Cola line of products. Subsequent to the year end, sales of these products have resumed.

SERVICES

Shipping Departments (St Kitts and Nevis) – Both Shipping Departments reported losses for the financial year under review. In July 2015, CGM/CMA discontinued direct calls to St Kitts and outsourced the service to a small independent regional vessel operator. As a result, the company lost the related stevedoring revenues for a significant part of the year. In August 2016, CGM/CMA resumed direct service. The operations on Nevis continued to be affected by very low volumes.

Since November 2015, both departments have offered a mailbox service from Miami. We encourage you to visit the website, www.invaireskb.com and sign up for this service.

TDC Rentals Ltd. and TDC Rentals (Nevis) Ltd. – Car rental business for both companies declined as a number of long-term car rental contracts with several construction related businesses in St Kitts expired. In addition, fierce competition from numerous small independent agencies utilizing used Japanese vehicles has cut into market share.

The number of new hire purchase contracts declined for both companies, as a result of a management decision taken in 2015 to conduct new hire purchase financing with TDC Nevis Ltd. and the TDC Parent Company.

INSURANCE AND FINANCE

TDC Insurance Company Ltd. (formerly SNIC)

We are pleased to report that in August 2016, A.M. Best, a leading international rating agency, awarded the company a rating of A minus (A-). The rating, which is valid for one year, is based on the company's Balance Sheet strength, profitability over the years, underwriting and operational performance, mitigation of risks through its reinsurance programs, and its market presence in St Kitts and Nevis. This is a first for local insurance companies and the directors are pleased that A.M. Best has signaled its confidence in the company. We hope and expect that our current and prospective clients will share that confidence also.

During the year strong competitive pricing, lower interest rates on investments and increases in the provisions for Claims Reserves resulted in a decline in profit by 18.6 percent.

As the company celebrates its 30th year in 2017, we are confident that we have the right mix of products and services to meet our clients' needs. In addition to auto and property, we offer coverage for marine cargo and travel insurance.

East Caribbean Reinsurance Company Ltd. (ECRC) reported an increase in profit. In August 2013, both the National Bank of Anguilla Ltd. and the Caribbean Commercial Bank (Anguilla) Ltd. were placed in Conservatorship**.** Depositors' balances of up to EC$2.8 million are immediately accessible to the depositors but all amounts in excess of that figure have been transferred to the Depositors Protection Trust. The Bank Resolution Obligation Act, 2016 of Anguilla provides for the Government of Anguilla to establish and fund the Depositors Protection Trust in support of the resolution of the Caribbean Commercial Bank (Anguilla) Ltd. and National Bank of Anguilla Ltd. Deposits transferred as indicated above, will be held with the Depositors Protection Trust for a 10-year term which commenced on 30 June 2016 at an interest rate of 2 percent per annum, and with annual withdrawals of up to 10 percent of the principal balance.

TDC Financial Services Company Ltd. (formerly FINCO) – The company had another strong performance. Profit Before Tax increased marginally by 1.58 percent despite the increase in provisions for loan losses and declines in interest rates on investments, particularly Certificates of Deposits. The loan portfolio increased by 3.55 percent, hence the provisions for loan losses also increased. The company is required, in accordance with International Reporting Standards, to make provisions for the entire portfolio.

The delinquency rate on loans stood at 8.03 percent at 31 January, 2017, compared to 7.02 percent at 31 January, 2016. The company continues to focus on minimizing delinquency by improving its loan underwriting processes aimed at selectively offering loans to qualified borrowers. The most current data from the ECCB indicate that the average rates of delinquency for financial institutions in the ECCU and St Kitts & Nevis were 17 percent and 16.7 percent, respectively at the end of March 2016.

The Banking Act, No. 21 of 2016 took effect in May, 2016. The Act requires minimum Capital of EC$5 million for credit and other financial institutions such as TDC Financial Services Company Ltd. The Capital of the company stood at EC$6 million as at 31 January, 2017.

TOURISM

Ocean Terrace Inn Ltd. (OTI)

The hotel was closed in May 2014 to facilitate renovations with loan funding provided, on concessionary terms, by the St. Kitts and Nevis Sugar Industry Diversification Foundation (SIDF). The hotel reopened in May 2015 with 34 rooms. The OTI Group reported a substantially reduced loss for the financial year ended 31 January 2017. The hotel has regained a significant share of the corporate market.

The condominium block, (OTI Pieces of Eight) comprising six 2-bedroom units and two 1-bedroom units (fourteen rooms), has been approved as a qualifying investment under the Citizenship by Investment (CBI) program. These units will be redeveloped for sale to investors in that market and utilized as part of the room stock.

AIRLINE SERVICES AND TOURS

TDC Airline Services Ltd. – The company represents a number of carriers including, LIAT (1974) Ltd., WINAIR, American Airlines, British Airways and United Airlines. The number of flights handled by the company increased by 20 percent which resulted in an increase in profit for the year.

TDC Airline Services (Nevis) Ltd. – The Profit Before Tax increased mainly due to the increase in handling revenue. LIAT (1974) Ltd. resumed flights to Nevis in January 2016; however, the service was discontinued in November 2016. The increased flights from WINAIR positively impacted the handling revenue of the company.

TDC Tours Ltd. – The Profit Before Tax declined due to reductions in the hotel guests transported on behalf of Four Seasons Resort. The cruise visitors who took tours offered by the company also declined. We continue to pursue several initiatives to secure new partnerships, particularly in the cruise sector.

MANUFACTURING

St Kitts Bottling Company Ltd. (SKBC) – In November 2016, the company's manufacturing business along with certain assets and liabilities were sold to Koscab (St Kitts) Ltd. The sale resulted in a "one-off" loss to the company. However, it was a financial relief to the Group.

REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT

TDC Real Estate and Construction Ltd. and Conaree Estates Ltd. – Two residential communities were being developed by these companies: Sunrise Hills Villas at Frigate Bay and Atlantic Views Residences at Conaree. The final home at Atlantic Views Residences was sold in 2015. The Atlantic View project is now completed with 21 homes constructed and sold. Since the inception of the Sunrise Hills development project in 2006, 37 villas have been sold. There are 8 lots remaining.

The Directors are actively seeking opportunities to invest in suitable land for a middle-income housing development.

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

St Kitts Masonry Products Ltd. reported a significant decline in profit due to a reduction in the demand for blocks and ready-mix concrete, as the construction industry contracted during the year.

MAICO, our associate insurance company in Anguilla, reported an increase in profit in 2016 that was mainly due to declines in motor claims.

SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION

Last year saw continued commitment to a number of initiatives that we have supported over the years in the areas of youth, education, personal development, empowerment and arts and culture.

Education – The TDC Group supports an array of worthy causes and we are particularly active in forming partnerships with organizations that promote learning. We believe that learning is essential to the success of our business and fundamental to a vibrant society. Assisting in the education of our children is one of our passions. The company continued to honour its long-standing commitment to the Warren Tyson Scholarship Program that started in 1981 and which currently serves 56 secondary school students in St Kitts and Nevis. The company provides mentorship for these students and supplies them with books, uniforms and other school related necessities. The Michael L. King Scholarship Grant Program awarded grants of US$5,000 each to four university students. These awardees brought the number, who have benefited so far to thirty-five (35), and the total value of the grants to EC$472,500.

Sports and Culture – We take great pride in being the title sponsor, since 1978, of the Interschool Track and Field Championships. Approximately EC$2 million dollars in cash and kind have been invested in the annual games.

The TDC Group has always been at the forefront of productive community engagement. Throughout the year the company maintained its support of various other causes and organizations throughout the Federation. We sponsored many events, including, National Carnival, St Kitts Music Festival, Black San Festival, Culturama, Inter Primary School Athletic Championships, Nevis Inter Primary School Cricket Championships, Essence of Hope, Reach for Recovery and The Pink Lily Foundation in Nevis.

HUMAN RESOURCES

The ability to attract, retain and develop the most capable people augments the success of the TDC Group. Investing in our employees is one of the most astute decisions we can make. The TDC Group maintains that the engagement and development of employees are key drivers of shareholder value. Employee training programs focused on strengthening our marketing, sales, risk management and e-literacy capabilities were conducted throughout the year. The TDC Group also continued to invest in its employees through the provision of financial support for their pursuit of tertiary education and professional qualifications in a wide range of disciplines.

Our performance evaluations system is currently being reviewed and it is anticipated that the final instrument will assist in creating greater teamwork, enhanced productivity, accountability and a more dedicated and motivated workforce.

At the end of the year under review, the staff count stood at 630 (2016 – 673). As we rebranded the TDC Group, our employees have been our greatest advocates, ambassadors and proponents. We thank our employees for their continued commitment to the company, its vision and its values.

BOARD GOVERNANCE

The Board of Directors is primarily responsible for steering the company towards a sustainable future by adopting sound, ethical, legal and financial management policies to enhance long-term shareholder value. The Board is committed to its mandate and sets a tone at the top that speaks to the core values of the company. The Board of Directors is committed to conducting business in accordance with the highest standards of corporate governance.

The company's Internal Audit Department is responsible for monitoring and providing assurance to the Board's Audit Committee, and ultimately to the Board of Directors, as to the effectiveness of the internal controls. The company continues to review, and improve its corporate governance practices which will result in a stronger organization. As part of this process, the Audit Committee has been actively at work ensuring that the relevant processes, procedures and systems to protect the company's assets and reputation have been implemented and are being adhered to. The Committee's report is presented on page 13 in this Report.

STATUTORY REPORT

We have pleasure in submitting our report and the Audited Accounts for the financial year ended January 31, 2017. The table below shows the profit after tax for the past two financial years:

	January 31, 2017	January 31, 2016 (Restated)
	$	$
Profit for the year, after providing for Taxation	5,831,803	1,488,410
The Board recommends a Dividend of 6 cents per share (2016 - 5 cents per share)	3,120,000	2,600,000

The Board recommends a dividend of six (6) cents per share, totaling $3,120,000 compared to five (5) cents per share in 2016, totaling $2,600,000. We are proud of the TDC Group's record of consistently paying dividends.

RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

In accordance with Article 99 of the Articles of Association, Messrs. E A Kelly, J A Cramer and C L Wilkin retire, and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS

In accordance with Article 149 of the Articles of Association, the Auditors, Grant Thornton, Chartered Accountants retire, and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

APPRECIATION

We thank our shareholders for placing your confidence in us as we chart a new path for the TDC Group. We express our appreciation to all of our customers for their patronage over the years. We also take this opportunity to recognize the contributions of the company's founders and former directors, the solid support of all our shareholders and the dedication, commitment and hard work of our managers and staff, past and present, as we continue to promote our motto:

Together We Succeed

Earle A. Kelly
Chairman

Maritza S. Bowry
Director

Audit Committee Report to Shareholders

MEMBERSHIP

At the beginning of the 2016/17 Financial Year, the Audit Committee comprised four (4) persons, namely:

- Melvin Edwards – Chairman & Non-executive Director
- Kenneth Kelly – Retired Non-executive Director
- Clive Ottley (Dr.) – Non-executive Director
- Marilyn Johnson - Independent Professional.

In July 2016, Mr. Kelly and Dr. Ottley retired after serving continuously since the Committee's July 2007 inception. On 28 February, 2017, Messrs. Derek Ford and Frank Evelyn, both non-executive directors of TDC subsidiary companies, were appointed to serve.

MEETINGS

The Audit Committee convened twice, therefore, during the year under review:

- 10th March 2016
- 27th June 2016

Charlene Stapleton, the Chief Assurance and Risk Management Officer, resourced both Committee Meetings as Recording Secretary. Members recorded one (1) absence due to other commitments.

MAIN ACTIVITIES

The Committee continued to support the Board of Directors by pursuing its mandate in relation to financial reporting, risk management and assessing internal controls. The following are major Internal Audit activities undertaken during FY 2016/17:

- Oversaw the effectiveness of the internal and external audit activities, and monitored the Group's relationship with the external auditor.
- Analysed, for consistency and accuracy, the results of the Group's 2015/16 Audited Consolidated Financial Statement and the accompanying notes.
- Considered issues from the Auditor's Management Letters and encouraged management to tighten internal controls, heighten the performance culture and implement related best practices.
- Approved the 2016/17 Internal Audit Work Plan and assessed the adequacy of resources assigned to the programme, taking into account the level of risk and previous coverage.
- Added unscheduled audits where areas of new concern were identified.

- Monitored progress made against the Work Plan and paid particular attention to the implementation by colleagues of the recommendations made.

The Committee concluded that the internal audit function was effective during FY 2016/2017 from the quality and frequency of reporting generated and the level of impartiality displayed.

EXTERNAL AUDIT

The current external auditors, Grant Thornton, were reappointed by last year's Annual General Meeting in keeping with the established criteria.

The Audit Committee will continue to ensure that high standards of compliance, consistent with internationally accepted standards of Accounting, Audit, Good Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility, are maintained throughout the TDC Group.

....

Melvin R. Edwards
For and on behalf of the Audit Committee, TDC Group
Date: June 30, 2017

Grant Thornton
Corner Bank Street and West
Independence Square
P.O. Box 1038
Basseterre, St. Kitts
West Indies

T +1 869 466 8200
F +1 869 466 9822
www.grantthornton.kn

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
St. Kitts Nevis Anguilla Trading and Development Company Limited

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of **St. Kitts Nevis Anguilla Trading and Development Company Limited** and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at January 31, 2017, and the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at January 31, 2017, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and 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 consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statement as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

(a) Consolidation process

Description of the Matter

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries, as enumerated in Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements, after the elimination of material intercompany transactions. Given the number of subsidiaries, the Group's consolidation process is significant to our audit because of the complexity of the process. It involves identifying and eliminating voluminous intercompany transactions to properly reflect the realization of profits.

The Group's policy on the consolidation process is more fully described in Note 4(a) to the consolidated financial statements.

How the Matter was addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures performed to address the risk of material misstatement relating to the consolidation process included the following:

We obtained an understanding of the Group structure and the consolidation process including the procedures for identifying intercompany transactions and reconciling intercompany balances. We tested the significant consolidation adjustments which included the elimination of intercompany receivables, payables, revenues, expenses and investments.

(b) Remeasurement of loans to customers

Description of the Matter

As at January 31, 2017, loans to customers amounted to $97,715,924, net of allowance for impairment of $3,309,172, and represents 23% of the Group's total assets. Under International Accounting Standard (IAS) 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, an entity shall assess at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets measured at amortized cost (such as loans to customers) is impaired. The relevant accounting policies of the Group in the measurement and impairment of financial assets are described in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements. The Group's management exercised significant judgment and used subjective estimates in determining the recognition of the impairment provision on loans to customers. These judgments and estimates are disclosed in note 4 to the consolidated financial statements. Management makes critical judgements on the credit risk rating classification of each borrower by considering their financial conditions, repayment performance, making industry analysis and assessing management quality. Management also makes significant estimates in individual impairment assessment by discounting estimated future cash flows at its original effective interest rate and in collective impairment assessment by using historical credit loss rates.

The materiality of the balance of loans to customers and the subjectivity of management's judgement and estimates in determining the related allowance for impairment are considered to be matters of significance to our audit.

The Group's disclosures on loans to customers, the related allowance for impairment, and the related credit risk are included in notes 5 and 10 to the consolidated financial statements.

(b) Remeasurement of loans to customers *...continued*

How the Matter was addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures performed to address the risk of material misstatement relating to the adequacy of the allowance for impairment on loans to customers included the following:

- Obtained an understanding of the Group's credit policy and loan impairment process;
- Tests of controls over the approval, recording and monitoring of loans to customers, and calculating and recording of the allowance for impairment;
- Checked and evaluated the methodologies, inputs and assumptions used by management to ascertain they were in accordance with the individual and collective impairment assessment methodology prescribed by IAS 39;
- Evaluated management's forecast of recoverable cash flows and valuation of collateral on selected loans;
- For loans to customers assessed individually, recomputed the recoverable amount determined by the management and compared it to the carrying value as at January 31, 2017; and
- For loans to customers assessed collectively, assessed the reasonableness of credit loss rates through recomputation using the historical and current data of the Group.

(c) Actuarial methodologies and assumptions used in the valuation of insurance liabilities

Description of the Matter

As at January 31, 2017, the insurance liabilities of the Group amounted to $12,193,232. The valuation of insurance liabilities involves significant management judgment in the use of assumptions. The valuation also requires the assistance of an external actuary whose calculation depends on certain assumptions such as mortality, lapses, management expenses, investment income and others, which could have a material impact on the results. Thus, we considered this as a key audit matter. The disclosures related to insurance liabilities are included in Notes 4, 6 and 20 of the consolidated financial statements.

How the Matter was addressed in the Audit

We reviewed the scope, bases, methodology and results of the work performed by the Group's external actuary. We also considered the external actuary's professional qualifications, independence and objectivity. We tested the appropriateness of the data provided by the Group to the external actuary and determined its adequacy and appropriateness. We evaluated the external actuary's findings in relation to the valuation of the insurance liabilities presented in the consolidated financial statements.

(d) Revenue recognition

Description of the Matter

The Group recognizes the sale of goods when the risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, i.e., generally when the customer has acknowledged delivery of goods. We considered revenue recognition as a key audit matter since it involves a significant volume of transactions, requires proper observation of cut-off procedures and directly impacts the Group's profitability.

How the Matter was addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures performed to address the risk of material misstatement relating to revenue recognition included the following:

- Updated our understanding of the Group's revenue recognition policy, revenue processes and controls over the recognition and measurement of revenues from the sale of goods and rendering of services;

- Performed substantive analytical review procedures over revenues such as, but not limited to, yearly and monthly analyses of sales and sales mix composition based on our expectations and following up variances from our expectations; and verifying that the underlying data used in the analyses are valid;

- Tested sales invoices and delivery receipts immediately prior and subsequent to the current period ended to determine whether the related sales transactions are recognized in the proper reporting period;

- Tested sales invoices, delivery receipts and cash receipts, on a sample basis, of sales transactions throughout the current period to determine whether the sale of goods is valid and actually occurred; and

- Evaluated the sufficiency and adequacy of disclosures in the Group's consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS.

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

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

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

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

Grant Thornton

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the separate 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

We also provide those charged with governance 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, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated 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 on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Jefferson E. Hunte.

Grant Thornton

Grant Thornton
Chartered Accountants
Basseterre, St. Kitts
July 6, 2017

St. Kitts Nevis Anguilla Trading and Development Company Limited

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at January 31, 2017 *(expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)*

	2017 $	January 31, 2016 Restated $	February 1, 2015 Restated $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents (note 8)	**20,766,839**	23,425,702	22,352,245
Investment securities (note 9)	**62,947,445**	53,348,845	53,643,036
Loans to customers (note 10)	**11,788,798**	9,863,275	8,699,283
Receivables and prepayments (note 11)	**18,840,947**	25,624,028	28,234,112
Reinsurance assets (note 20)	**1,368,473**	3,680,140	1,221,258
Due from related parties (note 13)	**694,582**	434,340	260,001
Inventories (note 12)	**40,857,433**	45,711,039	47,856,642
Taxation recoverable (note 23)	**120,914**	133,082	266,898
Assets included in disposal group (note 14)	**2,970,469**	–	–
Total current assets	**160,355,900**	162,220,451	162,533,475
Non-current assets			
Investment securities (note 9)	**13,298,832**	11,902,591	11,965,321
Loans to customers (note 10)	**85,927,126**	84,599,164	82,707,741
Receivables (note 11)	**6,216,298**	6,665,259	5,126,815
Investment in associates (note 15)	**11,276,138**	11,308,099	8,981,125
Property, plant and equipment (note 16)	**134,380,352**	146,597,090	144,383,745
Investment property (note 17)	**5,638,853**	1,886,510	–
Intangible assets (note 18)	**66,186**	252,944	479,726
Deferred tax asset (note 23)	**200,219**	248,969	371,089
Total non-current assets	**257,004,004**	263,460,626	254,015,562
Total assets	**417,359,904**	425,681,077	416,549,037
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Borrowings (note 19)	**41,112,998**	44,521,673	50,476,429
Insurance liabilities (note 20)	**12,193,232**	13,801,232	9,497,177
Customers’ deposits (note 21)	**97,501,249**	93,295,581	84,957,905
Accounts payable and other liabilities (note 22)	**43,284,696**	46,002,362	44,636,420
Due to related parties (note 13)	**5,896**	–	264,958
Provision for taxation (note 23)	**1,480,032**	1,996,861	2,596,838
Liabilities included in disposal group (note 14)	**2,397,179**	–	–
Total current liabilities	**197,975,282**	199,617,709	192,429,727
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings (note 19)	**12,808,609**	20,076,481	17,634,159
Customers’ deposits (note 21)	**9,867,186**	8,309,158	10,726,789
Accounts payable and other liabilities (note 22)	**257,909**	4,025,717	3,789,623
Deferred tax liability (note 23)	**5,892,091**	5,279,908	5,296,725
Total non-current liabilities	**28,825,795**	37,691,264	37,447,296
Total liabilities	**226,801,077**	237,308,973	229,877,023

St. Kitts Nevis Anguilla Trading and Development Company Limited

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position *...continued*

As at January 31, 2017 *(expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)*

	2017 $	January 31, 2016 Restated $	February1, 2015 Restated $
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital (note 24)	**52,000,000**	52,000,000	52,000,000
Other reserves (note 25)	**62,323,178**	62,885,678	59,222,189
Retained earnings	**71,279,215**	67,839,586	68,091,611
	185,602,393	182,725,264	179,313,800
Non-controlling interests	**4,956,434**	5,646,840	7,358,214
Total shareholders' equity	**190,558,827**	188,372,104	186,672,014
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**417,359,904**	425,681,077	416,549,037

The notes on pages 29 to 111 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Approved for issue by the Board of Directors on July 6, 2017.

Chairman

Director

St. Kitts Nevis Anguilla Trading and Development Company Limited

Consolidated Statement of Income

For the Year Ended January 31, 2017 *(expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)*

	2017 $	2016 Restated $
Revenue	**145,704,038**	154,993,673
Cost of sales	**(105,527,982)**	(114,232,875)
Gross profit	**40,176,056**	40,760,798
Net interest income (note 31)	**8,778,383**	8,459,691
Net underwriting income	**3,268,137**	3,874,734
Other income (note 26)	**14,245,780**	9,769,850
Income before operating expenses	**66,468,356**	62,865,073
Operating expenses		
Employee costs (note 27)	**(24,994,778)**	(24,151,067)
General and administrative (note 28)	**(16,531,805)**	(18,453,745)
Depreciation and amortization (note 29)	**(6,463,904)**	(6,038,464)
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment (note 16)	–	(2,267,251)
Impairment loss on available-for-sale financial assets (note 9)	–	(202,500)
Loss on liquidation of a subsidiary (note 14)	–	(187,929)
	(47,990,487)	(51,300,956)
Operating profit	**18,477,869**	11,564,117
Share of income of associated companies (note 15)	**368,039**	335,839
Finance charges (note 30)	**(5,895,007)**	(6,437,626)
Profit before income tax	**12,950,901**	5,462,330
Income tax expense (note 23)	**(5,042,343)**	(3,973,920)
Profit for the year from continuing operations	**7,908,558**	1,488,410
Loss for the year from discontinued operations (note 14)	**(2,076,755)**	–
Profit for the year	**5,831,803**	1,488,410
Profit for the year attributable to:		
Parent company	**5,977,040**	3,217,028
Non-controlling interests	**(145,237)**	(1,728,618)
	5,831,803	1,488,410
Earnings per share		
Basic and diluted per share (note 32)	**0.115**	0.062

The notes on pages 29 to 111 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

St. Kitts Nevis Anguilla Trading and Development Company Limited

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended January 31, 2017 *(expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)*

	2017 $	2016 Restated $
Profit for the year	**5,831,803**	1,488,410
Other comprehensive income:		
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		
Net unrealised fair value (losses)/gains on available–for–sale financial assets (note 9)	**(147,012)**	220,545
Items that may not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Revaluation surplus (note 15 and 16)	–	2,591,135
Loss on retirement of property charged to revaluation surplus prior to disposal (note 16)	**(698,068)**	–
Total comprehensive income for the year	**4,986,723**	4,300,090
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:		
Parent company	**5,477,129**	6,011,464
Non-controlling interests	**(490,406)**	(1,711,374)
	4,986,723	4,300,090

The notes on pages 29 to 111 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

St. Kitts Nevis Anguilla Trading and Development Company Limited

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

For the Year Ended January 31, 2017 *(expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)*

	Parent company					
	Share capital $	Other reserves $	Retained earnings $	Subtotal $	Non-controlling interests $	Total $
Balance at January 31, 2015, as previously reported	**52,000,000**	**59,222,189**	**68,314,042**	**179,536,231**	**7,358,214**	**186,894,445**
Prior period adjustments (note 34)	–	–	(222,431)	(222,431)	–	(222,431)
Balance as at January 31, 2015, as restated	**52,000,000**	**59,222,189**	**68,091,611**	**179,313,800**	**7,358,214**	**186,672,014**
Comprehensive income						
Profit for the year	–	–	3,217,027	3,217,027	(1,728,617)	1,488,410
Transfer to reserve fund (note 25)	–	414,503	(414,503)	–	–	–
Transfer to other reserve (note 25)	–	49,361	(49,361)	–	–	–
Transfer to claims equalisation reserve (note 25)	–	405,188	(405,188)	–	–	–
Other comprehensive income						
Revaluation surplus – property (note 15 and 25)	–	2,591,135	–	2,591,135	–	2,591,135
Net unrealised fair value gains on available-for-sale financial assets (note 9)	–	203,302	–	203,302	17,243	220,545
Transaction with owners						
Dividends (note 24)	–	–	(2,600,000)	(2,600,000)	–	(2,600,000)
Balance at January 31, 2016, restated	**52,000,000**	**62,885,678**	**67,839,586**	**182,725,264**	**5,646,840**	**188,372,104**
Comprehensive income						
Profit for the year	–	–	5,977,040	5,977,040	(145,237)	5,831,803
Transfer to reserve fund (note 25)	–	423,779	(423,779)	–	–	–
Transfer to other reserves (note 25)	–	61,290	(61,290)	–	–	–
Other comprehensive income						
Net unrealised fair value loss on available-for-sale financial assets (note 9)	–	(139,219)	–	(139,219)	(7,793)	(147,012)
Loss on retirement of property, plant and equipment charged to revaluation surplus prior to disposal (note 16)	–	(360,692)	–	(360,692)	(337,376)	(698,068)
Transfers of revaluation surplus to retained earnings on disposal of property (note 25)	–	(547,658)	547,658	–	–	–
Transaction with owners						
Dividends (note 24)	–	–	(2,600,000)	(2,600,000)	(200,000)	(2,800,000)
Balance at January 31, 2017	**52,000,000**	**62,323,178**	**71,279,215**	**185,602,393**	**4,956,434**	**190,558,827**

The notes on pages 29 to 111 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

St. Kitts Nevis Anguilla Trading and Development Company Limited

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended January 31, 2017 *(expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)*

	2017 $	2016 Restated $
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before income tax	**12,950,901**	5,462,330
Items not affecting cash:		
Interest expense	**8,192,455**	9,893,477
Depreciation and amortization	**7,745,362**	7,873,785
Impairment losses on loans to customers	**140,091**	33,334
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	**–**	2,267,251
Impairment loss on available-for-sale financial assets	**–**	202,500
Impairment (recoveries)/losses on receivables	**(105,082)**	674,191
(Gain)/loss on disposals of property and equipment	**(230,691)**	6,267
Share of income of associated companies	**(368,039)**	(335,839)
Dividend income	**(484,408)**	(580,281)
Write-back of internal health plan provision	**(3,999,412)**	–
Interest income	**(12,335,699)**	(12,845,853)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**11,505,478**	12,651,162
Cash flows used in operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Increase in loans to customers	**(3,485,709)**	(2,999,374)
Decrease in receivables and prepayments	**5,452,621**	397,449
Decrease/(increase) in reinsurance assets	**2,311,667**	(2,458,882)
Increase in due from related parties	**(260,242)**	(174,339)
Decrease in inventories	**3,757,420**	2,145,603
(Decrease)/increase in insurance liabilities	**(1,608,000)**	4,304,055
Increase in customers' deposits	**6,184,194**	5,961,147
Increase in accounts payable and other liabilities	**113,527**	1,602,036
Decrease in due to related parties	**(194,104)**	(264,958)
Net cash generated from operating activities before interest receipts and payments and tax	**23,776,852**	21,163,899
Interest received	**10,419,846**	10,778,261
Taxes paid	**(4,277,278)**	(4,334,778)
Interest paid	**(5,238,511)**	(6,401,470)
Net cash from operating activities from continuing operations	**24,680,909**	21,205,912
Net cash from operating activities from discontinued operations (note 14)	**124,206**	–
Net cash from operating activities	**24,805,115**	21,205,912

	2017 $	2016 Restated $
Cash flows from investing activities		
Interest received	**2,140,282**	2,083,388
Proceeds from disposals of property and equipment	**925,786**	675,132
Dividends received	**847,838**	1,180,281
Purchase of intangible assets	**–**	(113,107)
Additions to investment property	**(2,150,745)**	(53,292)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	**(8,217,372)**	(14,529,109)
(Purchase)/redemption of investment securities, net	**(11,274,149)**	269,795
Net cash used in investing activities from continuing operations	**(17,728,360)**	(10,486,912)
Net cash from investing activities from discontinued operations (note 14)	**8,555,706**	–
Net cash used in investing activities	**(9,172,654)**	(10,486,912)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividends paid	**(2,600,000)**	(2,600,000)
Repayments of borrowings, net	**(3,270,542)**	(3,342,297)
Interest paid on borrowings	**(3,374,442)**	(3,703,246)
Net cash used in financing activities from continuing operations	**(9,244,984)**	(9,645,543)
Net cash used in financing activities from discontinued operations (note 14)	**(7,794,347)**	–
Net cash used in financing activities	**(17,039,331)**	(9,645,543)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(1,406,870)**	1,073,457
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	**23,425,702**	22,352,245
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**22,018,832**	23,425,702
Represented by:		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 8)	**20,766,839**	23,425,702
Cash under assets included in disposal group (note 14)	**1,251,993**	–
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**22,018,832**	23,425,702

The notes on pages 29 to 111 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1 Nature of operations

The Group is engaged in the business of general trading, general services, vehicle sales, auto and equipment rental, hire purchase financing, insurance, consumer and mortgage financing, travel agency, tour operations, real estate development, hotel operations and shipping.

2 General information and statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

St. Kitts Nevis Anguilla Trading and Development Company Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on January 8, 1973 as a public limited company under the Companies Act Chapter 335 of the Laws of St. Kitts and Nevis. The registered office of the Company is situated at Fort Street, Basseterre, St. Kitts. The Company's shares are listed on the Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"). These have been prepared in accordance with IFRS and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) interpretations as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of land and buildings and available–for–sale financial assets. The measurement bases are fully described in the summary of accounting policies.

3 Changes in accounting policies

New standards and amendments to standards effective for the financial year beginning February 1, 2016

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

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

- IAS 16 (Amendment), *Property, Plant and Equipment*, and IAS 38 (Amendment), *Intangible Assets – Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization*. The amendment in IAS 16 clarifies that a depreciation method that is based on revenue that is generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset is not appropriate for property, plant and equipment. In addition, amendment to IAS 38 introduces a rebuttable presumption that an amortization method that is based on the revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an intangible asset is not appropriate, which can only be overcome in limited circumstances where the intangible asset is expressed as a measure of revenue, or when it can be demonstrated that revenue and the consumption of the economic benefits of an intangible asset are highly correlated. The amendment also provides guidance that the expected future reductions in the selling price of

3 Changes in accounting policies *…continued*

New standards and amendments to standards effective for the financial year beginning February 1, 2016 …continued

an item that was produced using the asset could indicate an expectation of technological or commercial obsolescence of an asset, which may reflect a reduction of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

- IAS 16 (Amendment), *Property, Plant and Equipment*, and IAS 41 (Amendment), *Agriculture – Bearer Plants*. The amendment defines a bearer plant as a living plant that is used in the production or supply of agricultural produce, is expected to bear produce for more than one period and has a remote likelihood of being sold as agricultural produce, except for incidental scrap sales. On this basis, bearer plants are now included within the scope of IAS 16 rather than IAS 41, allowing such assets to be accounted for as property, plant and equipment and to be measured after initial recognition at cost or revaluation basis in accordance with IAS 16. The amendment further clarifies that produce growing on bearer plants remains within the scope of IAS 41.

- IAS 27 (Amendment), *Separate Financial Statements – Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements*. This amendment introduces a third option which permits an entity to account for its investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates under the equity method in its separate financial statements in addition to the current options of accounting for those investments at cost or in accordance with IAS 39 or IFRS 9. As of the end of the reporting period, the Group has no plan to change the accounting policy for its investments in its subsidiaries and associates.

- IFRS 10 (Amendment), *Consolidated Financial* Statements, IFRS 12, *Disclosure of Interests in Other* Entities, and IAS 28 (Amendment), *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Investment Entities – Applying the Consolidation Exception*. This amendment addresses the concerns that have arisen in the context of applying the consolidation exception for investment entities. It clarifies which subsidiaries of an investment entity are consolidated in accordance with paragraph 32 of IFRS 10 and clarifies whether the exemption to present consolidated financial statements, set out in paragraph 4 of IFRS 10, is available to a parent entity that is a subsidiary of an investment entity. This amendment also permits a non-investment entity investor, when applying the equity method of accounting for an associate or joint venture that is an investment entity, to retain the fair value measurement applied by that investment entity associate or joint venture to its interests in subsidiaries.

- IFRS 10 (Amendment), *Consolidated Financial Statements*, and IAS 28 (Amendment), *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associates or Joint Venture*. The amendment to IFRS 10 requires full recognition in the investor's financial statements of gains or losses arising on the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the partial recognition of gains or losses (i.e., to the extent of the unrelated investor's interests in an associate or joint venture) only applies to those sale of contribution of assets that do not constitute a business. Corresponding amendment has been made to IAS 28 to reflect these changes. In addition, IAS 28 has been amended to clarify that when determining whether assets that are sold or contributed constitute a business, an entity shall consider whether the sale or contribution of those assets is part of multiple arrangements that should be accounted for as a single transaction.

3 Changes in accounting policies *…continued*

New standards and amendments to standards effective for the financial year beginning February 1, 2016 *…continued*

- Annual Improvements to IFRS (2012-2014 Cycle). Among the improvements, the following amendments are relevant to the Company but management does not expect these to have material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements:

  - IFRS 5 (Amendment), *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.* The amendment clarifies that when an entity reclassifies an asset (or disposal group) directly from being held for sale to being held for distribution (or vice-versa), the accounting guidance in paragraphs 27-29 of IFRS 5 does not apply. It also states that when an entity determines that the asset (or disposal group) is no longer available for immediate distribution or that the distribution is no longer highly probable, it should cease held-for-distribution accounting and apply the guidance in paragraphs 27-29 of IFRS 5.

  - IFRS 7 (Amendment), *Financial Instruments – Disclosures*. The amendment provides additional guidance to help entities identify the circumstances under which a contract to "service" financial assets is considered to be a continuing involvement in those assets for the purposes of applying the disclosure requirements of IFRS 7. Such circumstances commonly arise when, for example, the servicing is dependent on the amount or timing of cash flows collected from the transferred asset or when a fixed fee is not paid in full due to non-performance of that asset.

  - IAS 19 (Amendment), *Employee Benefits*. The amendment clarifies that the currency and term of the high quality corporate bonds which were used to determine the discount rate for post-employment benefit obligations shall be made consistent with the currency and estimated term of the post-employment benefit obligations.

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

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

At the date of authorisation of these consolidated financial statements, certain new standards, and amendments to existing standards have been published by the IASB that are not yet effective, and have not been adopted early by the Group. Information on those expected to be relevant to the Group's consolidated financial statements is provided below.

Management anticipates that all relevant pronouncements will be adopted in the Group's accounting policies for the first period beginning after the effective date of the pronouncement.

3 Changes in accounting policies *…continued*

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

- IFRS 9, 'Financial Instruments', (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018). In July 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 9 which is the comprehensive standard to replace IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement', and includes requirements for classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI) and fair value through Profit or Loss (FVPL). The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. For financial liabilities there were no changes to classification and measurement except for the recognition of changes in own credit risk in OCI, for liabilities designated at FVPL. The standard is effective for accounting periods on or after January 1, 2018. The full impact of IFRS 9 is yet to be assessed.

- IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers' deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from an entity's contracts with customers. Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of a good or service and thus has the ability to direct the use and obtain the benefits from the good or service. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The impact of IFRS 15 is being assessed by the Group.

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

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

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

There are no other new or amended standards and interpretations that are issued but not yet effective, that are expected to have a significant impact on the accounting policies or financial disclosures of the Group.

4 Summary of accounting policies

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the significant accounting policies and measurement bases summarized below.

a) Basis of consolidation

The Group financial statements consolidate those of the parent company and all of its subsidiaries as at January 31, 2017. The parent controls a subsidiary if it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiary and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the subsidiary. All subsidiaries have a reporting date of January 31.

All transactions and balances between the Group companies are eliminated on consolidation, including unrealised gains and losses on transactions between Group companies. Where unrealised losses on intra-group asset sales are reversed on consolidation, the underlying asset is also tested for impairment from a group perspective. Amounts reported in the financial statements of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

Profit or loss and other comprehensive income of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are recognised from the effective date of acquisition, or up to the effective date of disposal, as applicable.

Non-controlling interests, presented as part of equity, represent the portion of a subsidiary's profit or loss and net assets that is not held by the Group. The Group attributes total comprehensive income or loss of subsidiaries between the owners of the parent and the non-controlling interests based on their respective ownership interests.

b) Investment in associates

Associates are those entities over which the Group is able to exert significant influence but which are not subsidiaries. They are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate is initially recognised at cost and subsequently adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment.

The consolidated statement of income reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate. Any change in other comprehensive income of those investees is presented as part of the Group's other comprehensive income. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of an associate is shown on the face of the consolidated statement of income. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associate. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the

4 Summary of accounting policies *…continued*

b) Investment in associates *…continued*

associate and its carrying value, then recognises the loss as 'Impairment loss on investments' in the consolidated statement of income.

Upon loss of significant influence over an associate or a joint venture, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence or joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

c) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Eastern Caribbean dollars, which is also the functional currency.

(ii) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the Group, using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions (spot exchange rate). Foreign currency gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the remeasurement of monetary items denominated in foreign currency at year-end exchange rates are recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

d) Segment reporting

The Group has four main operating segments: general trading and services, insurance, financing and hotel and restaurant operations. In identifying these operating segments, management generally follows the Group's service lines representing its main products and services.

Each of these operating segments is managed separately as each requires different technologies, marketing approaches and other resources. All inter-segment transfers are carried out at cost.

For management purposes, the Group uses the same measurement policies as those used in its consolidated financial statements. Income taxes are managed and computed on a group-wide basis and are not allocated to operating segments. The Board of Directors monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements.

e) Revenue recognition

Revenue arises from the sale of goods and the rendering of services. It is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, excluding sales taxes, rebates, and trade discounts. The Group applies the revenue recognition criteria set out below to each separately identifiable component of the sales transaction.

4 Summary of accounting policies *…continued*

e) Revenue recognition *…continued*

Retail sales
Sale of goods is recognised when the Group has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership, generally when the customer has taken undisputed delivery of the goods.

Revenue from the sale of goods with no significant service obligation is recognized on delivery of goods and customer acceptance.

When goods are sold together with customer loyalty incentives, the consideration receivable is allocated between the sale of goods and sale of incentives based on their fair values. Revenue from sale of incentives is recognised when they are redeemed by customers in exchange for products supplied by the Group.

Rendering of services
The Group generates revenues from general services which include but not limited to tour operations, travel agency, airport handling, after-sales service and maintenance. Consideration received for these services is initially deferred, included in other liabilities and is recognised as revenue in the period when the service is performed.

Premium income
Premiums written are accounted for in the year in which the risks are assumed. The unearned portions of premiums and the acquisition cost relating to the period of risk extending beyond the end of the financial year are deferred to subsequent accounting periods. As long as the policy remains in force, the policy premium (revenue) is recognised over the term of the policy using the daily pro-rata method.

Commissions earned on reinsurance premiums ceded are recognised in the consolidated statement of income on the same basis as the underlying reinsurance premiums are expensed.

Interest income
Interest income is reported on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.

Hire purchase sales
Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Commission income
If the Group acts in the capacity of an agent rather than as the principal in a transaction, then the revenue recognized is the net amount of commission made by the Group and is recognized when earned.

Dividend income
Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive a dividend is established.

Rental income
The Group also earns rental income from operating leases of its buildings and construction equipment. Rental income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

4 Summary of accounting policies *…continued*

e) Revenue recognition *…continued*

Other income
Revenue earned from non-routine services and miscellaneous transactions are categorised as other revenue and recognised on the accrual basis.

f) Expenses

Expenses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income upon utilisation of the service or as incurred. Expenditure for warranties is recognised when the Group incurs an obligation, which is typically when the related goods are sold or services provided.

g) Leases

The Group accounts for its leases as follows:

Group as a lessor
Leases wherein the Group substantially transfers to the lessee all risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item are classified as finance leases and are presented as part of accounts receivable at an amount equal to the Group's net investment in the lease. Finance income is recognized based on the pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment outstanding in respect of the finance lease.

Leases which do not transfer to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Lease income from operating leases is recognized in the consolidated statement of income on a straight-line basis over the lease term (see note 4e).

Group as a lessee
Leases which do not transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments (net of any incentive received from the lessor) are recognized as an expense in the consolidated statement of income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Associated costs, such as repairs and maintenance and insurance, are expensed as incurred.

The Group determines whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease based on the substance of the arrangement. It makes an assessment of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

h) Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

4 Summary of accounting policies *…continued*

h) Borrowing costs *…continued*

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the consolidated statement of income in the period in which they are incurred using the effective interest method.

i) Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings comprise of mainly the warehouse, offices and retail stores. Land and buildings are shown at fair value, based on periodic (every five years) valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset, and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. All other property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the consolidated statement of income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to revaluation reserves in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against reserves directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to the consolidated statement of income.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the reducing balance method to allocate the cost of each asset to their residual values over the estimated useful lives using the annual rates below.

Buildings	2%
Computers and equipment	20% - 40%
Construction equipment rentals	40%
Containers	20%
Plant and machinery	20%
Motor vehicles	20%
Furniture and fittings	15%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate at each reporting date.

Property, plant and equipment are periodically reviewed for impairment. 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.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within "Other income" in the consolidated statement of income.

When revalued assets are sold, any amounts included in revaluation reserves are transferred to retained earnings.

4 Summary of accounting policies *…continued*

j) Investment property

Property held for rental under an operating lease agreement, which comprises of land and buildings is classified as investment property and carried at cost net of accumulated depreciation, except for land, which is carried at cost less any impairment in value. Depreciation on buildings is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost to its residual value over its estimated useful life at 2% per annum.

The residual value, useful life and method of depreciation of the asset are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Investment property is derecognized when it has been disposed of or when it is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains and losses on the retirement and disposal of investment property are recognized in the consolidated statement of income in the period of retirement or disposal.

k) Intangible assets

Intangible assets of the Group pertain to computer software. Acquired computer software is capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Subsequently, these intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful life of three to five years (20% - 33% annual rate). The amortization period and the amortization method used for the computer software are reviewed at each reporting period.

Computer software is assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that they may be impaired. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense when incurred.

l) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets that are subject to depreciation and 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 amounts exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset’s fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

4 Summary of accounting policies *…continued*

m) Financial instruments

Recognition, initial measurement and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted for transaction costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss which are measured initially at fair value. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities is described below.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

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

- loans and receivables; and
- Available–for–sale (AFS) financial assets.

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

(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. After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Group's cash and cash equivalents, loans to customers, receivables, due from related parties, corporate bonds, treasury bills and bonds, and fixed deposits fall into this category of financial instruments.

Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default. Receivables that are not considered to be individually impaired are reviewed for impairment in groups, which are determined by reference to the industry and region of the counterparty and other shared credit risk characteristics. The impairment loss estimate is then based on recent historical counterparty default rates for each identified group.

(ii) AFS financial assets

AFS financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated to this category or do not qualify for inclusion in any of the other categories of financial assets. They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of it within 12 months of the end of the reporting period. The Group's AFS financial assets include quoted and unquoted securities.

4 Summary of accounting policies *…continued*

m) Financial instruments *…continued*

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets *…continued*

(ii) AFS financial assets …continued

Unquoted equity investments are measured at cost, less any impairment charges, as their fair value cannot currently be estimated reliably. Impairment charges are recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

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

Reversals of impairment losses for AFS securities are recognised in the consolidated statement of income if the reversal can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. For AFS equity investments, impairment reversals are not recognised in the consolidated statement of income and any subsequent increase in fair value is recognised in other comprehensive income.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities include borrowings, customers' deposits, accounts payable and other liabilities (except for employee health fund and deferred revenue) and due to related parties.

Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

4 Summary of accounting policies *…continued*

m) Financial instruments *…continued*

Classes of financial instruments

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="15">Financial assets</td><td rowspan="13">Loans and receivables</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="2">Cash and cash equivalents</td><td>Deposits</td></tr>
<tr><td>Treasury bills</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Loans to customers</td><td rowspan="4">Loans to individuals</td><td>Commercial loans</td></tr>
<tr><td>Student loans</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mortgage loans</td></tr>
<tr><td>Personal loans</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Loans to corporate entities</td><td>Mortgage loans</td></tr>
<tr><td>Commercial loans</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Investment securities</td><td>Treasury bills and bonds</td><td>Local and regional</td></tr>
<tr><td>Corporate bonds</td><td>Local and regional</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fixed deposits</td><td>Local and regional</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Receivables</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Due from related parties</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">AFS financial assets</td><td rowspan="2">Investment securities</td><td rowspan="2">Equity securities</td><td>Quoted</td></tr>
<tr><td>Unquoted</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Financial liabilities</td><td rowspan="6">Financial liabilities at amortised cost</td><td rowspan="3">Customers’ deposits</td><td colspan="2">Deposits from individuals</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Deposits from corporate entities</td></tr>
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<tr><td colspan="3">Borrowings</td></tr>
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<tr><td colspan="3">Due to related parties</td></tr>
<tr><td>Off-balance sheet financial instruments</td><td colspan="4">Loan commitments</td></tr>
</table>

4 Summary of accounting policies *…continued*

n) Impairment of assets

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a ‘loss event’) and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation, and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

The Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

For the loans and receivables category, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset’s carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset’s original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of income. If a loan or receivable has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. As a practical expedient, the Group may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument’s fair value using an observable market price.

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

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor’s credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

o) Offsetting financial instruments

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

4 Summary of accounting policies *…continued*

p) Insurance contracts

Classification

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

Recognition and measurement

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

Short-term insurance contracts
These contracts are property, motor, marine and liability, which are generally one year renewable contracts.

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

Motor insurance contracts mainly protect and indemnify the vehicle owner against loss or damage of the motor vehicle and its accessories and spare parts resulting from accidental collision or overturning, fire, external explosion, self-ignition or lightning, burglary, theft and malicious acts.

Marine insurance is designed to cover cargo movements from one location to another by air or sea, usually via commercial shipping or similar conveyances. In some cases, the commodities have to be transported inland first before being carried by air or sea. Perils insured are fire, including lightning, collision, overturning of the vessel and the collapse of bridges and robbery. Marine insurance is a non-renewable contract usually covering 1 month or less.

For all these contracts, premiums are recognised as revenue (earned premiums) proportionally over the period of coverage. The portion of premium received on in-force contracts that relates to unexpired risks at the reporting date is reported as the unearned premium liability. Premiums are shown before deduction of commissions and are gross of any taxes or duties levied on premiums.

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

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

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

4 Summary of accounting policies *…continued*

p) Insurance contracts *…continued*

Recognition and measurement *…continued*

Long-term insurance contracts with fixed and guaranteed terms
These contracts insure events associated with human life (for example, death and survival) over a long duration. Premiums are recognized as revenue when they become payable by the contract holder. Premiums are shown before deduction of commission.

Benefits are recorded as an expense when they are incurred.

A liability for contractual benefits that are expected to be incurred in the future is recorded when the premiums are recognized. The liability is determined as the sum of the expected discounted value of the benefit payments and the future administration expenses that are directly related to the contract, less the expected discounted value of the theoretical premiums that would be required to meet the benefits and the administration expenses based on the valuation assumptions used. The liability is based on the assumptions as to mortality, persistency, maintenance expenses and the investment income that are established at the time the contract is issued. A margin for adverse deviation is included in the assumptions.

Reinsurance contracts held

Contracts entered into by the Group with reinsurers under which the Group is compensated for losses on one or more contracts issued by the Group are classified as reinsurance contracts held.

The benefits to which the Group is entitled under its reinsurance contracts held are recognised as reinsurance assets. The reinsurance premiums incurred are deferred and expensed over the period of risk of the underlying contract. These assets consist of short-term balances due from reinsurers as well as longer-term receivables that are dependent on the expected claims and benefits arising under the related reinsured insurance contracts. Amounts recoverable from or due to reinsurers are measured consistently with the amounts associated with the reinsured insurance contracts and in accordance with the terms of each reinsurance contract. Reinsurance liabilities are primarily premiums payable for reinsurance contracts and are recognised as an expense when due.

The Group also assesses its reinsurance assets for impairment. If there is objective evidence that the reinsurance asset is impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount of the reinsurance asset to its recoverable amount and recognises that impairment loss in the consolidated statement of income. The Group gathers the objective evidence that a reinsurance asset is impaired using the same process adopted for financial assets held at amortised cost. The impairment loss is also calculated following the same method used for these financial assets.

Deferred policy acquisition costs (DAC)

Acquisition costs comprise the direct expenses such as commissions of acquiring insurance policies written during the financial year.

Commissions and other acquisition costs that vary with and are related to securing new policies and renewing existing policies are capitalised as DAC. The DAC is subsequently amortised over the terms of the policies as premium is earned. All other costs are recognised as expenses when incurred.

4 Summary of accounting policies *…continued*

p) Insurance contracts *…continued*

Liability adequacy test

At each reporting date, liability adequacy tests are performed to ensure the adequacy of the contract liabilities net of related DAC assets. In performing these tests, current best estimates of future contractual cash flows and claims handling and administration expenses, as well as investment income from the assets backing such liabilities are used. Any deficiency is immediately charged to the consolidated statement of income initially by writing off DAC and by subsequently establishing a provision for losses arising from liability adequacy tests (the unexpired risk provision).

Receivables and payables related to insurance contracts

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

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

Salvage and subrogation reimbursements

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

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

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

q) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted-average method. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

r) Income taxes

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

4 Summary of accounting policies *…continued*

r) Income taxes *…continued*

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

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. However, deferred tax is not provided on the initial recognition of an asset or liability unless the related transaction is a business combination or affects tax or accounting profit.

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the underlying tax loss or deductible temporary difference will be utilised against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Group's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss or credit. Deferred tax liabilities are always provided for in full.

Income tax rate

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

Premium tax rate

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

s) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and current accounts, together with other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

t) Equity, reserves and dividend payments

Share capital represents the proceeds of shares that have been issued.

Revaluation reserve for property comprises unrealised gains and losses from revaluing land and buildings. Revaluation reserve for AFS financial assets comprises unrealised gains and losses relating to these types of financial instruments (see note 25).

4 Summary of accounting policies *…continued*

t) Equity, reserves and dividend payments *…continued*

Claims equalisation reserve represents cumulative amounts appropriated from the retained earnings of St. Kitts-Nevis Insurance Company Limited based on the discretion of the Group's Board of Directors as part of the Group's risk management strategies to mitigate against catastrophic events. These reserves are in addition to the catastrophe reinsurance cover.

The statutory reserve fund represents the reserve created by the finance subsidiary under Section 14 sub-section (1) of the Banking Act 1991 of Saint Christopher and Nevis, No. 6 of 1991, which states that every licensed financial institution shall maintain a reserve fund and shall, out of its net profits of each year, transfer to that fund a sum equal to not less than twenty percent of such profits whenever the amount of the reserve fund is less than a hundred percent of the paid-up or, as the case may be, assigned capital of the financial institution.

Retained earnings includes all current and prior period retained profits as reported in the consolidated statement of income, net of dividends.

All transactions with shareholders of the parent company are recorded separately within equity.

Dividend distributions payable to equity shareholders are included in other liabilities when the dividends have been approved in a general meeting prior to the reporting date.

u) Employee benefits

Post–employment benefit – defined contribution plan

The Group pays a fixed percentage into the TDC Pension Savings Plan for individual employees. The Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay contributions beyond its fixed percentage contributions, which are recognised as an expense in the period that relevant employee services are received.

Short-term employee benefits

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

v) Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

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

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

4 Summary of accounting policies *…continued*

v) Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities *…continued*

Any reimbursement that the Group can be virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognised as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision.

No liability is recognised if an outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is not probable. Such situations are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the likelihood of an outflow of resources is remote.

w) Events after the reporting date

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

x) Customer loyalty programmes

The Group operates a loyalty programme where customers accumulate points for purchases made which entitle them to discounts on future purchases. The award points, which are calculated as 1% of the fair value of the consideration received, are initially recognised at the time of purchase within the consolidated statement of income.

y) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are determined by dividing profit by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period after giving retroactive effect to stock dividends declared, stock splits and reverse stock splits during the period, if any.

Diluted earnings per share are computed by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of dilutive potential shares. Currently, the Group does not have dilutive potential shares outstanding, hence, the diluted earnings per share is equal to the basic earnings per share.

z) Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale group and discontinued operations

Assets classified as held for sale are presented separately and measured at the lower of their carrying amounts immediately prior to their classification as held for sale and their fair value less costs to sell. However, some held for sale assets such as financial assets or deferred tax assets, continue to be measured in accordance with the Group's relevant accounting policy for those assets. Once classified as held for sale, the assets are not subject to depreciation or amortisation.

Any profit or loss arising from the sale or remeasurement of discontinued operations is presented as part of a single line item, profit or loss from discontinued operations.

4 Summary of accounting policies *…continued*

aa) Significant management judgment in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

When preparing the consolidated financial statements, management makes a number of judgements, estimates and assumptions about the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may be substantially different.

i) Estimated impairment losses on receivables

The Group maintains an allowance for impairment on receivables at a level considered adequate to provide for uncollectible receivables. The level of this allowance is evaluated by the Group on the basis of factors that affect the collectability of the accounts. These factors include, but are not limited to, the length of the Group's relationship with debtors, their payment behaviour and known market factors. The Group reviews the age and status of receivables, and identifies accounts that are to be provided with allowance on a continuous basis. The amount and timing of recorded expenses for any period would differ if the Group made different judgements or utilised different estimates. The carrying value of receivables and the analysis of allowance for impairment on such financial assets are shown in note 11.

ii) Impairment losses on loans

The Group reviews its loan portfolios to assess impairment on a periodic basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the consolidated statement of income, the Group makes judgements as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of loans before the decrease can be identified with an individual loan in that portfolio. This evidence may include observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers, or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the Group. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio when scheduling its future cash flows. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience. To the extent that the net present value of estimated cash flows differs by +/-5 percent, the provision would be estimated $429,382 higher or $484,302 lower, respectively (2016: $403,579 higher or $461,610 lower, respectively).

4 Summary of accounting policies *…continued*

aa) Significant management judgment in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty *…continued*

iii) Estimated impairment on inventories

Management recognises a provision for inventory losses when the realisable values of inventory items become lower than cost due to obsolescence or other causes. Obsolescence is based on the physical condition of inventory items. Obsolescence is also established when inventory items can no longer be utilised. Obsolete goods when identified are charged to the consolidated statement of income. The Group believes such estimates represent a fair charge of the level of inventory losses in a given year. The Group's policy is to review on an annual basis the condition of its inventory.

iv) Valuation of property

The Group utilizes professional valuers to determine the value of its properties. Valuations are determined through the application of different valuation methods which are all sensitive to the underlying assumptions chosen.

v) The ultimate liability arising from claims made under insurance contracts

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

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

If the IBNR rates were adjusted by +/- 1%, the change in the consolidated statement of income would be to decrease or increase reported profits by approximately -/+$3,650 (2016: $3,600).

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

4 Summary of accounting policies *…continued*

aa) Significant management judgment in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty *…continued*

vi) Determination of life insurance valuation assumptions

At end of each reporting period, the valuation assumptions of each component policy cash flows of life insurance consists of an assumption for the expected experience and separately, a margin for adverse deviation that reflects the degree of uncertainty in the expected experience assumption. The expected experience and the margin reflect the latest current experiences. The assumptions used for the actuarial liabilities relating to life insurance contracts disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Mortality
For individual life insurance policies, the mortality assumptions are made based on 1986-92 Canadian Institute of Actuaries Select and Ultimate mortality tables and are adjusted to reflect the Group's experience and territory differences based on its investigation. Additional provisions for acquired immune deficiency syndrome extra mortality based on United States experience are added to the expected mortality assumptions. Additional margin was provided for uncertainty in setting the expected mortality assumptions.

Lapses
Lapse assumptions are made based on the Group's experience. The expected lapse rate assumptions are based on the results of the study, and vary by policy year over the past 12 years. Additional margin was provided for uncertainty in setting the expected mortality assumptions.

Interest rates
The Group's investment portfolio consists of short-term interest bearing deposits, cash and government bonds and their performances are used as a basis to determine the expected assumption for future gross rate of return on invested assets. Additional allowances are made for investment expense, asset default and asset/liability mismatch.

Expense
Policy administrative expense assumptions are made based on the Group's operating experience during the year of valuation.

4 Summary of accounting policies *…continued*

aa) Significant management judgment in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty *…continued*

vii) Sensitivity analysis of life insurance risk

The analyses below are based on change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. The purpose is to provide a measure of sensitivity of the life insurance liabilities to each individual assumption. The major risk includes interest rate and lapses.

	Change in Variable	Change in Net Policy Liabilities Increase/(Decrease)	
		2017 $	2016 $
Increase in mortality	**10%**	**(24,205)**	(18,276)
Decrease in mortality	**10%**	**25,477**	19,331
Increase in lapse margin	**15%**	**76,569**	59,247
Increase in expenses	**10%**	**28,079**	27,513
Parallel decrease in valuation	**1%**	**272,797**	214,280

bb) Reclassifications

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with the change in presentation in the current year (see note 35).

5 Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group has not entered into forward contracts to reduce risk exposures. The Group's risk management focuses on actively seeking to minimise potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

The Group's risk management is coordinated with the Board of Directors, and focuses on actively securing the Group's short to medium-term cash flows by minimising the exposure to financial markets. Long-term financial investments are managed to generate lasting returns.

The Group does not actively engage in the trading of financial assets for speculative purposes nor does it write options. The most significant financial risks to which the Group is exposed are described below.

5 Financial risk management *…continued*

Financial risk factors *…continued*

a) Market risk

i) Foreign currency risk

The Group conducts its operations primarily in Eastern Caribbean dollars; however, some transactions are executed in various other currencies, mainly United States Dollars. Foreign currency risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. The exchange rate of the Eastern Caribbean dollar (EC$) to the United States dollar (US$) has been formally pegged at EC$2.70 = US$1.00 since July 1976, hence management considers foreign currency risk not to be significant.

ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Group's interest rate risk arises primarily from net interest bearing liabilities held with financial institutions with respect to the credit accounts, bank overdraft, customer deposits and long–term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk. The credit accounts, bank overdraft and the long–term borrowings bear fixed interest rates of 3.5% - 5.0%, 6.5% - 9% and 5% – 7% respectively, which exposes the Group to fair value interest rate risk. To manage interest rate risk, the Group negotiates the best rates possible and where possible considers factors such as refinancing, reviewing options and alternative financing.

Management does not believe significant interest rate risk exists at January 31, 2017. If interest rates on the Group's financial instruments were 1% higher or 1% lower with all other variables held constant, the impact on consolidated net income for the year would have been insignificant.

iii) Price risk

The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk because of equity investments held by the Group and classified in the consolidated statement of financial position as AFS financial assets. The Group's portfolio includes securities that are quoted on the Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange, and its exposure to equity securities price risk is not material because the total of these securities is insignificant in relation to its consolidated statement of financial position and because of the limited volatility in this market. The Group does not hold equity securities that are quoted on the world's major securities markets. If market prices as at January 31, 2017 had been 10% higher/lower with all other variables held constant, the change in equity securities would have been insignificant.

5 Financial risk management *…continued*

Financial risk factors *…continued*

b) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that counterparties may default on their obligations to the Group. The Group's credit risk arises from cash at banks, as well as credit exposures to customers and receivables. Cash at banks are only held with well–known reputable banks and financial institutions. If no independent rating exists for customers, management assesses the credit quality of customers on an individual basis, taking into account their financial position, credit history and other factors. The utilization of credit limits is regularly monitored. Services rendered to customers are settled primarily in cash and cheques.

The Group has made adequate allowance for impairment for any potential credit losses and the amount of the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk is indicated by the carrying amount of its financial assets.

	2017 $	2016 $
Cash at banks and cash equivalents	**20,670,971**	23,337,424
Investment securities	**76,246,277**	65,251,436
Loans to customers	**97,715,924**	94,462,439
Receivables	**20,696,594**	26,799,988
Due from related parties	**694,582**	434,340
Assets included in disposal group	**2,970,469**	–
	218,994,817	210,285,627

The Group continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties, identified either individually or by groups of similar customers, and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls. Where available at reasonable cost, external credit ratings and/or reports on customers and other counterparties are obtained and used. The Group's policy is to deal only with creditworthy counterparties. The Group's management considers that all of the above financial assets that are not impaired or past due for each of the January 31 reporting dates under review are of good credit quality.

At January 31, the Group has certain receivables that have not been settled by the contractual due date but are not considered to be impaired. The amounts at January 31, analysed by the length of time past due are disclosed in note 11.

In respect of receivables, the Group is not exposed to any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. Receivables consist of a large number of customers in various industries and geographical areas. Based on historical information about customer default rates management considers the credit quality of receivables that are not past due or impaired to be good.

5 Financial risk management *…continued*

Financial risk factors *…continued*

b) Credit risk *…continued*

The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents, fixed deposits, corporate bonds and treasury bills and bonds is considered negligible, except for Caribbean Commercial Bank of Anguilla Limited and National Bank of Anguilla Limited (see note 9), since the counterparties are well-known reputable institutions.

No impairment loss has been recorded in relation to the Group's cash and cash equivalents, fixed deposits, corporate bonds and treasury bills and bonds, while the impairment provision on AFS financial assets amounted to nil (2016: $202,500).

Loans to customers

Loans to customers are summarised as follows:

	2017 **$**	**2016** **$**
Neither past due nor impaired	**91,596,020**	88,956,311
Past due but not impaired	**2,886,906**	2,117,943
Impaired	**6,315,082**	6,331,859
Gross loans to customers	**100,798,008**	97,406,113
Interest receivable	**227,088**	319,221
Less: allowance for impairment	**(3,309,172)**	(3,262,895)
Net loans	**97,715,924**	94,462,439
Specific provision	**2,898,123**	2,749,907
Inherent risk provision	**411,049**	512,988
Allowance for impairment	**3,309,172**	3,262,895

5 Financial risk management *...continued*

Financial risk factors *...continued*

b) Credit risk *...continued*

Loans to customers *...continued*

(i) Loans to customers neither past due nor impaired

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

	2017 $	**2016 $**
Vehicle	**26,764,264**	21,167,738
Home construction	**25,992,772**	32,036,247
Land and property	**14,284,635**	12,749,377
Consumer	**8,906,640**	7,367,647
Refinanced mortgage	**8,439,811**	9,622,180
Promotional	**4,937,677**	3,620,076
Vacation	**1,152,623**	898,912
Education	**696,519**	952,594
Government	**338,102**	393,934
Medical	**82,977**	147,606
	91,596,020	88,956,311

(ii) Loans to customers past due but not impaired

Loans and advances past due are not considered impaired unless other information is available to indicate the contrary. Gross amounts of loans and advances by class to customers that were past due but not impaired were as follows:

	2017 $	**2016 $**
Past due up to 3 months	**475,180**	927,326
Past due 3 – 6 months	**465,383**	218,125
Past due 6 – 12 months	**522,623**	133,150
Over 12 months	**1,423,720**	839,342
	2,886,906	2,117,943

(iii) Loans to customers individually impaired

The individually impaired loans and advances to customers before taking into consideration the cash flows from collateral held is $6,315,082 (2016: $6,331,859). Loans written-off for the year is $93,814 (2016: $267,766).

5 Financial risk management *…continued*

Financial risk factors *…continued*

b) Credit risk *…continued*

Loans to customers *…continued*

(iii) Loans to customers individually impaired …continued

The breakdown of the gross amount of individually impaired loans and advances by class, along with the fair value of related collateral held as security is as follows:

	2017 $	2016 $
Land and property	**815,605**	1,812,245
Home construction	**2,026,973**	1,850,435
Refinanced mortgage	**2,002,173**	1,463,120
Vehicle	**642,488**	423,768
Education	**397,947**	429,438
Consumer	**284,780**	216,565
Vacation	**56,382**	91,411
Promotional	**79,207**	44,877
Medical	**9,527**	–
Total	**6,315,082**	6,331,859
Fair value of collateral	**13,333,996**	12,968,669

(iv) Loans and advances renegotiated

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

As at January 31, 2017, renegotiated loans that would otherwise be past due or impaired totalled $527,337 (2016: $578,261).

(v) Repossessed collateral

Repossessed properties are sold as soon as practicable, with the proceeds used to reduce the outstanding indebtedness. Repossessed collaterals of the Group amounted to $653,066 for the year ended January 31, 2017 (2016: $653,066).

Geographic

Substantially all of the Group's counterparties are located within St. Kitts and Nevis and the Eastern Caribbean region.

5 Financial risk management *…continued*

Financial risk factors *…continued*

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group might be unable to meet its obligations. The Group manages its liquidity needs by monitoring scheduled debt servicing payments for long-term financial liabilities as well as forecasts of cash inflows and outflows due in day-to-day business. The data used for analysing these cash flows is consistent with that used in the contractual maturity analysis below. Liquidity needs are monitored in various time bands, on a day-to-day and week-to-week basis, as well as on the basis of a rolling 30-day projection. Long-term liquidity needs for a 180-day and a 360-day lookout period are identified monthly. Net cash requirements are compared to available borrowing facilities in order to determine headroom or any shortfalls. This analysis shows that available borrowing facilities are expected to be sufficient over the lookout period.

The Group's objective is to maintain cash and marketable securities to meet its liquidity requirements for 30-day periods at a minimum. This objective was met for the reporting periods. Funding for long-term liquidity needs is additionally secured by an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

The table below analyses the Group's financial liabilities and assets in relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date at the consolidated statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date, and represent the contractually undiscounted cash flows:

	Within 1 year $	Between 1 and 5 years $	More than 5 years $	Total $
As at January 31, 2017				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	42,276,540	9,433,127	6,170,810	57,880,477
Customers' deposits	100,601,412	2,530,680	5,964,114	109,096,206
Accounts payable and other liabilities	42,124,561	–	–	42,124,561
Due to related parties	5,896	–	–	5,896
Liabilities included in disposal group	1,788,386	–	–	1,788,386
Total financial liabilities	**186,796,795**	**11,963,807**	**12,134,924**	**210,895,526**
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	20,766,839	–	–	20,766,839
Investment securities	69,182,932	7,063,345	–	76,246,277
Loans to customers	24,206,900	55,067,154	69,000,350	148,274,404
Receivables	16,337,815	7,943,448	852,315	25,133,578
Due from related parties	694,582	–	–	694,582
Assets included in disposal group	2,970,469	–	–	2,970,469
Total financial assets	**134,159,537**	**70,073,947**	**69,852,665**	**274,086,149**
Net liquidity gap	**(52,637,258)**	**58,110,140**	**57,717,741**	**63,190,623**

5 Financial risk management *…continued*

Financial risk factors *…continued*

c) Liquidity risk *…continued*

	Within 1 year $	Between 1 and 5 years $	More than 5 years $	Total $
As at January 31, 2016				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	64,367,796	14,261,575	10,082,113	88,711,484
Customers' deposits	96,937,481	414,599	5,964,114	103,316,194
Accounts payable and other liabilities	44,948,420	–	–	44,948,420
Total financial liabilities	**206,253,697**	**14,676,174**	**16,046,227**	**236,976,098**
As at January 31, 2016				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	23,425,702	–	–	23,425,702
Investment securities	53,348,845	11,902,591	–	65,251,436
Loans to customers	20,564,161	54,419,794	73,349,719	148,333,674
Receivables	21,660,696	8,428,937	1,302,514	31,392,147
Due from related parties	434,340	–	–	434,340
Total financial assets	**119,433,744**	**74,751,322**	**74,652,233**	**268,837,299**
Net liquidity gap	**(86,819,953)**	**60,075,148**	**58,606,006**	**31,861,201**

6 Management of insurance and financial risk

a) Insurance risk

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

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

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

6 Management of insurance and financial risk *…continued*

a) Insurance risk *…continued*

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

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

	2017		2016	
	Gross $	Net $	Gross $	Net $
Type of risk				
Motor	**2,845,677**	**2,845,677**	2,467,471	2,467,471
Property	**442,294**	**442,294**	2,455,000	55,000
	3,287,971	**3,287,971**	4,922,471	2,522,471
Add:				
Claims incurred but not reported	**365,000**	**365,000**	360,000	360,000
Unallocated loss adjustment expenses	**241,000**	**241,000**	178,000	178,000
	3,893,971	**3,893,971**	5,460,471	3,060,471

i) Property insurance

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

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

The Group has the right to re-price the risk on renewal. It also has the ability to impose deductibles and reject fraudulent claims. These contracts are underwritten by reference to the commercial replacement value of the properties and contents insured, and claim payment limits are always included to cap the amount payable on occurrence of the insured event. Cost of rebuilding properties, of replacement or indemnity for contents and time taken to restart operations for business interruption are the key factors that influence the level of claims under these policies. The greatest likelihood of significant losses on these contracts arises from fire, hurricane and earthquake damage. The Group has reinsurance cover for such damage to limit losses to $0.250 million in any one occurrence, per individual property risk.

6 Management of insurance and financial risk *…continued*

a) Insurance risk *…continued*

i) Property insurance …continued

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

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

ii) Casualty insurance

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

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

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

Underwriting limits are in place to enforce appropriate risk selection criteria. For example, the Group has the right not to renew individual policies, it can impose deductibles and it has the right to reject the payment of a fraudulent claim. Furthermore, the Group’s strategy limits the total exposure to the Group by the use of reinsurance treaty arrangements. The reinsurance arrangements include excess of loss cover. The effect of such reinsurance arrangements is that the Group should not suffer total net insurance loss of more than $0.500 million per risk for casualty insurance.

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

6 Management of insurance and financial risk *…continued*

a) Insurance risk *…continued*

ii) Casualty insurance …continued

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

iii) Life insurance contracts

The Group limits its exposure of potential loss on life insurance policies, by ceding all insurance risks to a reinsurer. The Group selects reinsurers which have a well-established capability to meet their contractual obligations and which generally have high credit ratings.

The nature and extent of risks arising from life insurance contracts as of January 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

Concentration of life insurance risk
Gross individual life insurance benefit insured per life policy as at January 31, is as follows

Range	**2017**	**2016**
$0- $200,000	**72%**	71%
$200,001 - $400,000	**26%**	27%
$400,001 - $800,000	**2%**	2%

The risk is concentrated in the first 2 categories.

Net individual life insurance benefit insured per policy as at January 31, 2017 is 100% (2016: 100%) in the category $0-$200,000 and the risk is concentrated in the first category.

Comparison of actual and expected claims of life insurance risk
The disclosure about claims development relates to the period when the earliest material claim arose for which there is still uncertainty about the amount and timing of the claims payments. As at January 31, the Group's comparison of actual and expected claims is shown below.

6 Management of insurance and financial risk *…continued*

a) Insurance risk *…continued*

iii) Life insurance contracts …continued

Year	2017 Actual claims $	2017 Expected claims $	2016 Actual claims $	2016 Expected claims $
2009	**–**	**113,000**	–	113,000
2010	**45,000**	**106,000**	45,000	106,000
2011	**93,000**	**103,000**	93,000	103,000
2012	**8,000**	**98,000**	8,000	98,000
2013	**–**	**93,000**	–	93,000
2014	**–**	**87,000**	–	87,000
2015	**–**	**82,000**	–	82,000
2016	**–**	**74,000**	–	74,000
2017	**–**	**54,000**	–	–

Maturity profile of life insurance risk

The estimated timing of net cash outflows resulting from recognised life insurance liabilities as at January 31, are as follows:

	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
As at January 31, 2017				
Net reserve	315	4,957	2,182,413	2,187,685
Fund balance	–	–	550,986	550,986
Supplementary benefits	224	–	–	224
Total liabilities, January 31, 2017	**539**	**4,957**	**2,733,399**	**2,738,895**
As at January 31, 2016				
Net reserve	129	3,624	1,619,250	1,623,003
Fund balance	–	–	568,407	568,407
Supplementary benefits	229	–	–	229
Total liabilities, January 31, 2016	**358**	**3,624**	**2,187,657**	**2,191,639**

iv) Claims development

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

6 Management of insurance and financial risk *…continued*

a) Insurance risk *…continued*

iv) Claims development …continued

Motor – gross

Loss year	**Brought forward $**	**2013 $**	**2014 $**	**2015 $**	**2016 $**	**2017 $**	**Total $**
- At end of reporting year	3,030,567	2,412,449	1,922,060	3,350,301	2,409,026	2,417,181	**15,541,584**
- One year later	(6,111)	(97,683)	(26,121)	(442,227)	(61,050)	–	**(633,192)**
- Two years later	(7,847)	3,444	186,724	61,736	–	–	**244,057**
- Three years later	(21,000)	189,480	(24,450)	–	–	–	**144,030**
- Four years later	6,050	(19,945)	–	–	–	–	**(13,895)**
- Five years and over	(5,000)	–	–	–	–	–	**(5,000)**
Current estimate of cumulative claims	2,996,659	2,487,745	2,058,213	2,969,810	2,347,976	2,417,181	**15,277,584**
Cumulative payments to date	(2,224,160)	(1,917,279)	(1,671,750)	(2,326,985)	(2,359,021)	(1,932,712)	**(12,431,907)**
Liability recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	**772,499**	**570,466**	**386,463**	**642,825**	**(11,045)**	**484,469**	**2,845,677**

Motor – net

- At end of reporting year	3,030,567	2,412,449	1,922,060	3,350,301	2,409,026	2,417,181	**15,541,584**
- One year later	(6,111)	(97,683)	(26,121)	(442,227)	(61,050)	–	**(633,192)**
- Two years later	(7,847)	3,444	186,724	61,736	–	–	**244,057**
- Three years later	(21,000)	189,480	(24,450)	–	–	–	**144,030**
- Four years later	6,050	(19,945)	–	–	–	–	**(13,895)**
- Five years and over	(5,000)	–	–	–	–	–	**(5,000)**
Current estimate of cumulative claims	2,996,659	2,487,745	2,058,213	2,969,810	2,347,976	2,417,181	**15,277,584**
Cumulative payments to date	(2,224,160)	(1,917,279)	(1,671,750)	(2,326,985)	(2,359,021)	(1,932,712)	**(12,431,907)**
Liability recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	**772,499**	**570,466**	**386,463**	**642,825**	**(11,045)**	**484,469**	**2,845,677**

6 Management of insurance and financial risk *…continued*

a) Insurance risk *…continued*

iv) Claims development …continued

Property – gross

Loss year	Brought forward $	2013 $	2014 $	2015 $	2016 $	2017 $	Total $
- At end of reporting year	183,682	92,395	1,066,955	173,307	2,412,000	3,245,454	**7,173,793**
- One year later	–	–	42,713	(16,706)	197,931	–	**223,938**
- Two years later	(12,732)	–	(1,132)	–	–	–	**(13,864)**
- Three years later	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
- Four years later	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
- Five years later	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Current estimate of cumulative claims	170,950	92,395	1,108,536	156,601	2,609,931	2,345,454	**7,383,867**
Cumulative payments to date	(41,582)	(59,526)	(1,063,853)	(295,922)	(2,424,602)	(3,056,088)	**(6,941,573)**
Liability recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	**129,368**	**32,869**	**44,683**	**(139,321)**	**185,329**	**189,366**	**442,294**

Property – net

- At end of reporting year	183,682	92,395	1,066,955	173,307	2,412,000	3,245,454	**7,173,793**
- One year later	–	–	42,713	(16,706)	197,931	–	**223,938**
- Two years later	(12,732)	–	(1,132)	–	–	–	**(13,864)**
- Three years later	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
- Four years later	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
- Five years later	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**
Current estimate of cumulative claims	170,950	92,395	1,108,536	156,601	2,609,931	3,245,454	**7,383,867**
Cumulative payments to date	(41,582)	(59,526)	(1,063,853)	(295,922)	(2,424,602)	(3,056,088)	**(6,941,573)**
Liability recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	**129,368**	**32,869**	**44,683**	**(139,321)**	**185,329**	**189,366**	**442,294**

6 Management of insurance and financial risk *…continued*

b) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Fair value is the arm's length consideration for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties, who are under no compulsion to act and is best evidenced by a quoted market price, if one exists.

Determination of fair value

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

Short-term financial assets and liabilities
The carrying value of these financial assets and liabilities is a reasonable estimate of their fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments. Short–term financial assets are comprised of cash and cash equivalents, receivables and due from related parties. Short–term financial liabilities are comprised of customers' deposits, accounts payable and other liabilities and due to related parties.

Long-term financial assets
The fair value of long-term financial assets which are not quoted in an active market is based on discounted cash flows using the interest rate for new financial assets with the same characteristics and maturities.

AFS – financial assets
Fair value is based on quoted market prices. Where these are not available, fair value is assumed to approximate cost.

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

The estimated fair value of fixed-interest bearing deposits and other borrowings not quoted in an active market is based on discounted cash flows using interest rates for new debts with similar remaining maturity.

6 Management of insurance and financial risk *…continued*

b) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities *…continued*

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

	Carrying value		Fair value	
	2017 $	**2016 Restated $**	**2017 $**	**2016 Restated $**
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	**20,766,839**	23,425,702	**20,766,839**	23,425,702
Investment securities	**76,246,277**	65,251,436	**76,246,277**	65,251,436
Loans to customers	**97,715,924**	94,462,439	**97,715,924**	94,462,439
Receivables	**20,696,594**	26,799,988	**20,696,594**	26,799,988
Due from related parties	**694,582**	434,340	**694,582**	434,340
Assets included in disposal group	**2,970,469**	–	**2,970,469**	–
	219,090,685	210,373,905	**219,090,685**	210,373,905
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	**53,921,607**	64,598,154	**53,921,607**	64,598,154
Customers' deposits	**107,368,435**	101,604,739	**102,769,598**	97,005,005
Accounts payable and other liabilities	**42,124,561**	44,948,420	**42,124,561**	44,948,420
Due to related parties	**5,896**	–	**5,896**	–
Liabilities included in disposal group	**1,788,386**	–	**1,788,386**	–
	205,208,885	211,151,313	**200,610,048**	206,551,579

6 Management of insurance and financial risk *…continued*

c) Fair value hierarchy

Fair value measurement of financial assets

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

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

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

	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $
Financial assets 2017			
AFS financial assets (note 9)	**3,478,149**	–	**3,585,197**
Financial assets 2016			
AFS financial assets (note 9)	3,625,161	–	3,585,197

Fair value measurement of non-financial assets

The following table shows the Levels within the hierarchy of non-financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Land and buildings – January 31, 2017	–	**13,735,000**	**93,724,997**	**107,459,997**
Land and buildings – January 31, 2016	–	15,985,000	99,024,997	115,009,997

Fair value of the Group's main property assets is estimated based on appraisals performed by independent, professionally-qualified property valuers. The significant inputs and assumptions are developed in close consultation with management. The valuation processes and fair value changes are reviewed by the Board of Directors and audit committee at each reporting date.

6 Management of insurance and financial risk *…continued*

c) Fair value hierarchy *…continued*

The appraisal was carried out using a market approach that reflects observed prices for recent market transactions for similar properties and incorporates adjustments for factors specific to the land in question, including plot size, location and current use.

Land and buildings were revalued in January 2015 and were not revalued at the reporting date. Management determined that the effect of changes in fair values between the last revaluation date and the reporting date is immaterial.

d) Capital risk management

The Group maintains a level of capital that is sufficient to meet several objectives, including its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns and benefits for shareholders and to maintain an acceptable total debt-to-capital ratio to provide access to adequate funding sources to support current operations and the fulfillment of its strategic plan.

Total net debt includes bank loans and long-term debt less cash. The Group's capital includes total net debt and equity. As at January 31, 2017, the Group's net debt amounted to $31,902,775 (2016: $41,172,452), while its equity amounted to $190,558,827 (2016: $188,372,104).

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in activities, economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Group may issue new shares, repurchase shares for cancellation, adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders or sell assets to reduce debt.

In accordance with Section 3 of the Insurance Act of 2009 of St. Kitts and Nevis (the "Act"), the insurance subsidiary, TDC Insurance Company Limited, is required to have a minimum share capital of $2,000,000 fully paid up in cash. Further, Section 23 of the Act requires the insurance subsidiary to deposit an amount of $1,000,000 for long term insurance and no less than $500,000 for motor vehicle insurance with the Registrar or that the interest of the Registrar in respect of any prescribed asset be duly registered with the Eastern Caribbean Central Securities Registry. The statutory deposits prior to elimination in the amount of $4,249,354 (2016: $4,709,018) in the form of term deposits and bonds are currently held by the insurance subsidiary to satisfy the above requirement.

In St. Kitts and Nevis, the solvency criteria prescribed by Section 54 (c) of the Act states that a registered insurance company carrying on both long-term insurance and general insurance business, shall be deemed to be insolvent, if the excess of its total assets over its total liabilities is less than the greater of the following amounts:

i) $500,000; or
ii) 20% of its premium income in respect of the general insurance business in its last preceding financial year and 5% of the long-term life insurance liabilities as at the end of the reporting period.

6 Management of insurance and financial risk *...continued*

d) Capital risk management *...continued*

	2017 $	2016 $
General insurance business		
20% of net premium income of the preceding year (2017: $8,129,019; 2016: $8,581,675)	**1,625,804**	1,716,335
Long-term insurance business		
5% of life policyholders' benefits of the current year (2017: $2,738,895; 2016: $2,191,693)	**136,945**	109,582
	1,762,749	1,825,917

Compliance with the minimum margin of solvency is determined as follows:

	2017 $	2016 $
Total assets	**50,203,421**	51,887,846
Total liabilities	**(14,501,676)**	(17,283,793)
Margin of solvency	**35,701,745**	34,604,053
Required minimum margin of solvency	**(1,762,749)**	(1,825,917)
Margin of solvency in excess of requirement	**33,938,996**	32,778,136

The margin of solvency was met and exceeded by the insurance subsidiary in 2017 and 2016.

In accordance with Section 3 of the Insurance Act of 2014 of Anguilla (the "Act"), the insurance subsidiary, East Caribbean Reinsurance Company Limited, is required to have a minimum share capital of $200,000 fully paid up in cash. Further, Section 8 of the Act requires the insurance company to deposit an amount at least equal to the total of its unearned premium reserves and outstanding claims reserves at a domestic bank in Anguilla. As at January 31, 2017, unearned premiums amounted to $150,130 (2016: $23,785). Term deposits held at domestic banks in Anguilla amounted to $7,479,758 as at January 31, 2017 (2016: $6,671,071) to satisfy the above requirement.

In Anguilla, the solvency criteria prescribed by Section 48 of the Financial Services Act states that a registered insurance company other than one carrying on long-term business, shall be deemed to be insolvent, if the excess of its total assets over its total liabilities is less than the greater of the following amounts:

i) the minimum amount of paid up capital and
ii) where the Net Retained Annual Premium (NRAP) of the insurance subsidiary does not exceed US$5,000,000, 20% of Net Retained Annual Premium.

6 Management of insurance and financial risk *…continued*

d) Capital risk management *…continued*

	2017 $	2016 $
General insurance business		
20% of net premium income		
(2017: $576,353; 2016: $378,914)	**115,271**	75,783

Compliance with minimum margin of solvency is determined as follows:

	2017 $	2016 $
Total assets	**24,705,059**	26,341,623
Total liabilities	**(1,253,274)**	(3,743,036)
Margin of solvency	**23,451,785**	22,598,587
Required minimum margin of solvency	**(200,000)**	(200,000)
Margin of solvency in excess of requirement	**23,251,785**	22,398,587

The margin of solvency was met and exceeded by the insurance subsidiary in 2017 and 2016.

Capital adequacy and the regulatory capital requirements are constantly monitored by the finance subsidiary’s Board of Directors.

The table below summarises the composition of regulatory capital of the finance subsidiary for the two-year presentation. During those two years, the finance subsidiary complied with all of the statutory capital requirements to which it must comply.

6 Management of insurance and financial risk *…continued*

d) Capital risk management *…continued*

	2017 $	2016 $
Tier 1 capital		
Share capital	**6,000,000**	6,000,000
Statutory reserve fund	**5,522,184**	5,098,405
Retained earnings	**13,753,950**	13,620,120
Other reserve	**202,400**	141,110
Total qualifying tier 1 capital	**25,478,534**	24,859,635
Tier 2 capital		
Accumulated impairment	**3,309,172**	3,262,895
Total regulatory capital	**28,787,706**	28,122,530

7 Segment reporting

Management currently identifies the Group's product and service lines as its operating segments. These operating segments are monitored by the Group's Chief Executive Officer (the chief operating decision maker) and strategic decisions are made on the basis of adjusted segment operating results.

Minor operating segments are combined below under other segments. These are rentals and hire purchase, airline agents and tour operations, real estate development and shipping.

7 Segment reporting …*continued*

Segment information for the reporting period is as follows:

2017	**General trading $**	**Insurance $**	**Financing $**	**Hotel and restaurant $**	**Others $**	**Eliminations $**	**Total $**
Revenue							
From external customers:							
Revenue	128,324,651	576,353	–	5,701,291	11,101,743	–	145,704,038
Net interest income	1,304,870	1,205,538	5,252,805	–	1,015,170	–	8,778,383
Net underwriting income	–	3,268,137	–	–	–	–	3,268,137
Other income	9,686,855	1,590,022	406,055	840,536	1,722,312	–	14,245,780
From other segments	21,284,303	1,791,830	156,355	138,155	(309,676)	(23,060,967)	–
	160,600,679	8,431,880	5,815,215	6,679,982	13,529,549	(23,060,967)	171,996,338
Cost of sales	(113,504,140)	–	–	(2,571,696)	(4,342,271)	14,890,125	(105,527,982)
Gross profit	47,096,539	8,431,880	5,815,215	4,108,286	9,187,278	(8,170,842)	66,468,356
Employee costs	(16,701,999)	(2,046,294)	(1,168,395)	(1,504,914)	(3,617,520)	44,344	(24,994,778)
General and administrative expenses	(12,769,035)	(2,456,339)	(1,278,633)	(2,472,477)	(3,834,351)	6,279,030	(16,531,805)
Depreciation and amortization	(3,712,543)	(239,791)	(203,675)	(1,566,318)	(741,577)	–	(6,463,904)
Finance charges, net	(4,914,609)	243,270	(168,825)	(150,627)	948,315	(1,852,531)	(5,895,007)
Share of income of associated companies	–	–	–	–	–	368,039	368,039
	(38,098,186)	(4,499,154)	(2,819,528)	(5,694,336)	(7,245,133)	4,838,882	(53,517,455)
Segment profit/(loss) before income tax from continuing operations	8,998,353	3,932,726	2,995,687	(1,586,050)	1,942,145	(3,331,960)	12,950,901
Segment loss from before income tax from discontinued operations	(669,707)	–	–	–	–	(1,407,048)	(2,076,755)
Segment profit/(loss) before income tax	**8,328,646**	**3,932,726**	**2,995,687**	**(1,586,050)**	**1,942,145**	**(4,739,008)**	**10,874,146**
Segment assets	**211,861,393**	**74,908,480**	**140,856,771**	**36,549,990**	**42,211,094**	**(89,027,824)**	**417,359,904**
Segment liabilities	**118,378,107**	**16,754,950**	**115,378,237**	**20,864,419**	**10,185,801**	**(54,760,437)**	**226,801,077**

7 Segment reporting *...continued*

2016	General trading $	Insurance $	Financing $	Hotel and restaurant $	Others $	Eliminations $	Total $
Revenue							
From external customers:							
Revenue	136,269,645	378,914	–	4,674,903	13,670,211	–	154,993,673
Net interest income	2,384,381	918,406	5,156,904	–	–	–	8,459,691
Net underwriting income	–	3,874,734	–	–	–	–	3,874,734
Other income	6,128,161	1,250,546	357,587	637,526	1,396,030	–	9,769,850
From other segments	31,519,528	2,292,247	76,454	240,701	901,481	(35,030,411)	–
	176,301,715	8,714,847	5,590,945	5,553,130	15,967,722	(35,030,411)	177,097,948
Cost of sales	(125,733,438)	–	–	(3,275,926)	(6,269,378)	21,045,867	(114,232,875)
Gross profit	50,568,277	8,714,847	5,590,945	2,277,204	9,698,344	(13,984,544)	62,865,073
Employee costs	(16,713,201)	(1,781,329)	(1,069,336)	(1,135,968)	(3,471,151)	19,918	(24,151,067)
General and administrative expenses	(14,547,905)	(2,307,288)	(1,069,410)	(3,320,074)	(4,173,328)	6,964,260	(18,453,745)
Depreciation and amortization	(3,411,051)	(347,311)	(172,746)	(1,532,700)	(574,656)	–	(6,038,464)
Finance charges, net	(5,938,749)	264,071	322,255	(115,661)	1,062,817	(2,032,359)	(6,437,626)
Loss on liquidation of subsidiary	(187,929)	–	–	–	–	–	(187,929)
Impairment loss on investment securities	–	(202,500)	–	–	–	–	(202,500)
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	(2,267,251)	–	–	–	–	–	(2,267,251)
Share of income of associated companies	–	–	–	–	–	335,839	335,839
	(43,066,086)	(4,374,357)	(1,989,237)	(6,104,403)	(7,156,318)	5,287,658	(57,402,743)
Segment profit/(loss) before income tax	**7,502,191**	**4,340,490**	**3,601,708**	**(3,827,199)**	**2,542,026**	**(8,696,886)**	**5,462,330**
Segment assets	**231,876,811**	**75,829,469**	**134,622,825**	**38,386,835**	**39,462,396**	**(94,497,259)**	**425,681,077**
Segment liabilities	**138,561,765**	**18,626,829**	**109,763,190**	**21,079,012**	**8,470,528**	**(59,192,351)**	**237,308,973**

7 Segment reporting *…continued*

The totals presented above for the Group's operating segments reconcile to the key financial figures as presented in the consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated statement of income.

Major customers
The Group does not have a single external customer from which sales revenue generated amounted to 10% or more of the total revenue of the Group.

8 Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 $	2016 $
Cash on hand	**95,868**	88,278
Cash at banks	**12,128,105**	9,118,899
Cash equivalents	**8,542,866**	14,218,525
	20,766,839	23,425,702

Cash at banks is held with several local commercial banks in non-interest bearing accounts and the amounts held in these accounts facilitate the short-term commitments and day-to-day operations of the Group.

8 Cash and cash equivalents *...continued*

Cash equivalents are as follows:

	2017 $	**2016 $**
Two (2) 91-day Treasury bills from the Government of St. Kitts and Nevis maturing on February 7, 2017 with an interest rate of 3.75% (2016: 4.75%)	**5,943,750**	5,960,417
Five (5) 90-day term deposits held at Royal Bank of Canada maturing on 10 April 2017 and 26 March 2017 at interest rate of 2% and 1% respectively (2016: 2%)	**2,599,116**	–
Four (4) 90-day term deposits held at St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited maturing on March 24, 2017 bearing an interest rate of 2%	**–**	4,078,876
Six (6) 90-day term deposits held at Royal Bank of Canada matured on April 8, 2016 and March 28, 2016 bearing an interest of rate of 2.0%	**–**	3,073,454
Three month fixed deposit held at The Caribbean Commercial Bank (Anguilla) Limited matured on February 22, 2016 bearing an interest rate of 3.125%	**–**	613,903
Ninety-one (91)-day Treasury bills from the Nevis Island Administration matured on April 11, 2016 with an interest rate of 5.5%	**–**	491,875
	8,542,866	14,218,525

9 Investment securities

	2017 **$**	**2016** **$**
AFS		
Quoted securities	**3,478,149**	3,625,161
Unquoted securities	**3,585,197**	3,585,197
	7,063,346	7,210,358
Loans and receivables		
Fixed deposits	**41,376,808**	38,667,396
Corporate bonds	**17,400,000**	13,250,000
Government treasury bills and bonds	**9,499,843**	5,085,106
	68,276,651	57,002,502
Total investment securities – principal	**75,339,997**	64,212,860
Interest receivable	**906,280**	1,038,576
	76,246,277	65,251,436
Current	**62,947,445**	53,348,845
Non-current	**13,298,832**	11,902,591
	76,246,277	65,251,436

The movement in investment securities may be summarised as follows:

	Loans and receivables **$**	**AFS** **$**	**Total** **$**
Balance at January 31, 2015	**57,272,297**	**7,192,313**	**64,464,610**
Additions	6,993,411	–	6,993,411
Redemption	(7,263,206)	–	(7,263,206)
Impairment loss on AFS financial assets	–	(202,500)	(202,500)
Net unrealised fair value gains on AFS financial assets	–	220,545	220,545
Balance at January 31, 2016	**57,002,502**	**7,210,358**	**64,212,860**
Additions	22,110,015	–	22,110,015
Redemption	(10,835,866)	–	(10,835,866)
Net unrealised fair value losses on AFS financial assets	–	(147,012)	(147,012)
Balance at January 31, 2017	**68,276,651**	**7,063,346**	**75,339,997**

9 Investment securities *…continued*

The net unrealised fair value (losses)/gains for the year on AFS financial assets are attributable to the shareholders of:

	2017 $	2016 $
Parent company	**(139,219)**	203,302
Non-controlling interests	**(7,793)**	17,243
	(147,012)	220,545

Fixed deposits

Fixed deposits consist of one to two years term deposits at local and regional financial institutions and bear interest ranging from 1.5% to 3.5% per annum (2016: 2.0% to 4.75%).

At January 31, 2016, the Group held $7,426,146 and $2,747,376 in cash and fixed deposits at Caribbean Commercial Bank (Anguilla) Limited and National Bank of Anguilla Limited, respectively.

Both the Caribbean Commercial Bank (Anguilla) Limited and National Bank of Anguilla Limited were placed in Conservatorship in August 2013. Further, the appointed Conservator of these two banks has advised that all depositors' balances up to $2,800,000 are accessible to the depositors and any excess amounts will be transferred to the Depositors Protection Trust.

The Bank Resolution Obligation Act, 2016 of Anguilla provides for the Government of Anguilla to fund the Depositors Protection Trust in support of the resolution of the Caribbean Commercial Bank (Anguilla) Limited and National Bank of Anguilla Limited.

Deposits held with the Depositors Protection Trust will be for a term of 10 years scheduled to commence on June 30, 2016, at an interest rate of 2% per annum and with a maximum annual allowed withdrawal of 10% of the principal balance. During the year, on February 29, 2016, $975,921 of the funds held with Caribbean Commercial Bank (Anguilla) Limited were withdrawn. Accordingly, the amount of $3,650,255 representing the Company's remaining deposit at Caribbean Commercial Bank (Anguilla) Limited in excess of $2,800,000 will be held in the Depositors Protection Trust. As at the date of approval of these financial statements, the trust deed was not yet finalized by the Government of Anguilla; hence, these funds were still held by the Receiver of Caribbean Commercial Bank (Anguilla) Limited and National bank of Anguilla Limited.

Further, on April 22, 2016, Caribbean Commercial Bank (Anguilla) Limited and National Bank of Anguilla Limited were placed in Receivership. The funds held at these two banks that were not transferred to the Depositors Protection Trust, were placed with a newly formed Bank, National Commercial Bank of Anguilla Limited.

9 Investment securities …*continued*

Corporate bonds

Corporate bonds are held with Eastern Caribbean Home Mortgage Bank and Property Holding & Development Co. Ltd. for periods ranging from 9 months to 4 years at interest rates of 1.998% to 8% per annum (2016: 1.5% to 8.0%).

Treasury bills and bonds

Treasury bills and bonds are held with Eastern Caribbean Governments with maturities ranging from three months to one year for treasury bills and one to twenty years for bonds. Interest rate on treasury bills ranges from 4.5% to 6.5% per annum (2016: 6.5%) while interest rates on bonds range from 1.99% to 6.0% per annum (2016: 2.5% to 7.0%).

10 Loans to customers

	2017 $	2016 $
Performing loans and advances	**94,482,926**	91,074,254
Impaired loans	**6,315,082**	6,331,859
Gross loans	**100,798,008**	97,406,113
Allowance for loan impairment	**(3,309,172)**	(3,262,895)
Net loans	**97,488,836**	94,143,218
Interest receivable	**227,088**	319,221
Total loans to customers	**97,715,924**	94,462,439
Current	**11,788,798**	9,863,275
Non-current	**85,927,126**	84,599,164
	97,715,924	94,462,439

The weighted average effective interest rate on productive loans and advances at amortised cost at January 31, 2017 was 8.53% (2016: 8.91%).

Movement in the loan loss provision:

	2017 $	2016 $
Balance at beginning of year	**3,262,895**	3,497,327
Impairment losses during the year (note 28)	**140,091**	33,334
Write-offs for the year	**(93,814)**	(267,766)
Balance at end of year	**3,309,172**	3,262,895

10 Loans to customers *…continued*

In 2017, certain loans to customers previously written-off amounting to $10,113 (2016: nil) were recovered during the year (note 28).

According to the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB) loan provisioning guidelines, the calculated allowance for loan impairment amounts to $2,544,373 (2016: $1,620,516). Where the ECCB loan loss provision is greater than the loan loss provision calculated under IAS 39, the difference is set aside as a specific reserve through equity. As at January 31, 2017, the loan loss provision calculated under IAS 39, was greater than the ECCB provision. Therefore, a specific reserve through equity was not required at the reporting date. The gross carrying value of impaired loans at the year-end was $6,315,082 (2016: $6,331,859).

Accrued interest on loans that would not be recognised under ECCB guidelines amounted to $202,400 (2016: $141,110), and is included in other reserves in equity (note 25).

11 Receivables and prepayments

	2017 $	**2016 Restated $**
Current:		
Accounts receivable	**18,669,790**	25,129,271
Finance lease receivables	**5,057,346**	5,122,362
Other receivables	**59,350**	41,939
	23,786,486	30,293,572
Less: provision for impairment	**(9,306,190)**	(10,158,843)
Net receivables	**14,480,296**	20,134,729
Statutory deposits	**2,749,354**	3,209,018
Prepayments	**1,611,297**	2,280,281
	18,840,947	25,624,028
Non-current:		
Finance lease receivables	**6,216,298**	6,665,259

In accordance with the Insurance Act 2009 Section 23, all registered insurance companies are required to maintain a statutory deposit in certain prescribed forms acceptable to the Registrar of Insurance. As at January 31, 2017 and 2016, statutory deposits were held in the form of term deposits with local commercial banks and funds held on deposit with St. Kitts Financial Services Regulatory Commission. Statutory deposits are restricted and hence are not available for use in the day-to-day operations of the Group.

Deferred costs relate primarily to commissions payable to brokers for acquiring insurance business.

11 Receivables and prepayments *…continued*

Classification of receivables

Receivables are summarized as follows:

	2017 $	2016 Restated $
Neither past due nor impaired	**15,181,805**	17,076,327
Past due but not impaired	**5,514,789**	9,723,661
Individually impaired	**9,306,190**	10,158,843
	30,002,784	36,958,831

Movement in the allowance for impairment on receivables is:

	2017 $	2016 $
Balance at beginning of year	**10,158,843**	9,643,144
Impairment losses net of recoveries for the year (note 28)	**(105,082)**	665,861
Written-off during the year as uncollectible	**(22,090)**	(150,162)
Reclassified to assets under disposal group	**(725,481)**	–
Balance at end of year	**9,306,190**	10,158,843

Certain receivables previously not provided with a valuation allowance amounting to nil (2016: $8,330) were written-off during the year (note 28). On the other hand, certain receivables previously written off amounting to $33,152 (2016: nil) were collected during the year (note 28).

Receivables neither past due nor impaired

The credit quality of receivables neither past due nor impaired is assessed based on management's internal assessment of the counterparties or entities. These balances are performing satisfactorily and there are no accounts which require special monitoring.

	2017 $	2016 Restated $
Under 3 months	**15,181,805**	17,076,327

Receivables past due but not impaired

Based on historical information and customer relationships some receivables which are greater than three months past due but not greater than twelve months are not considered impaired.

11 Receivables and prepayments *…continued*

As at January 31, 2017, receivables of $5,514,789 (2016: $9,723,661) were past due but not impaired. The aging of these receivables is as follows:

	2017 $	2016 $
Over 3 months	**5,514,789**	9,723,661

Receivables individually impaired

As at January 31, 2017, receivables of $9,306,190 (2016: $10,158,843) were impaired and a related provision established. The aging of these receivables is as follows:

	2017 $	2016 Restated $
Over 3 months	**9,306,190**	10,158,843
Total receivables	**30,002,784**	36,958,831

Finance lease receivables

The Group entered into finance leases covering motor vehicles and household furniture and appliances with lease terms ranging from two to eight years. Future Minimum Lease Payments Receivables (MLPR) under these finance leases together with the Present Value (PV) of Net Minimum Lease Payments Receivables (NMLPR) follow:

	2017		2016	
	Future MLPR $	PV of NMLPR $	Future MLPR $	PV of NMLPR $
Within one year	**6,914,865**	**5,057,346**	6,648,329	5,122,362
After one year but not more than five years	**7,943,448**	**5,645,891**	8,428,937	5,798,803
More than five years	**852,315**	**570,407**	1,302,514	866,456
Total MLP	**15,710,628**	**11,273,644**	16,379,780	11,787,621
Amounts representing finance income	**(4,436,984)**	**–**	(4,592,159)	–
PV of MLPR	**11,273,644**	**11,273,644**	11,787,621	11,787,621

11 Receivables and prepayments *…continued*

The net investment relating to these finance leases is presented as finance lease receivables under receivables and prepayments in the consolidated statement of financial position.

As at January 31, 2017, the Group's accumulated allowance for uncollectible minimum lease payment receivables amounted to $1,725,316 (2016: $1,671,627).

12 Inventories

	2017 $	2016 $
Goods on hand	**24,959,010**	29,097,743
Land held for future development	**11,647,503**	11,647,503
Sunrise Hills Villas	**2,658,607**	2,658,207
Goods in transit	**1,407,969**	1,883,616
Work-in-progress	**184,344**	423,970
	40,857,433	45,711,039

13 Related party balances and transactions

A related party relationship exists when one party has the ability to control directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Such relationships also exist between or among entities under common control, with the reporting enterprise and its key management personnel, directors and shareholders.

Amounts due from related parties are interest-free, unsecured and have no fixed terms of repayment and comprise the following:

Due from related parties	**Relationship**	2017 $	2016 $
St. Kitts Masonry Products Limited	Associate company	**694,582**	426,622
Malliouhana-Anico Insurance Company Limited	Associate company	–	7,718
		694,582	434,340

Due to related parties	**Relationship**	2017 $	2016 $
Malliouhana-Anico Insurance Company Limited	Associate company	**5,896**	–

13 Related party balances and transactions *…continued*

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

		2017 $	2016 $
Sales			
Name of related party	**Relationship**		
St. Kitts Masonry Products Limited	Associate company	**2,403,970**	3,901,551
Management fees			
Name of related party	**Relationship**		
St. Kitts Masonry Products Limited	Associate company	**144,000**	150,000
Malliouhana-Anico Insurance Company Limited	Associate company	**60,000**	60,000
		204,000	210,000
Commission expense			
Name of related party	**Relationship**		
Malliouhana-Anico Insurance Company Limited	Associate company	**–**	36,009
Reinsurance premium expense			
Name of related party	**Relationship**		
Malliouhana-Anico Insurance Company Limited	Associate company	**1,536,555**	2,156,610
Expenses			
Name of related party	**Relationship**		
St. Kitts Masonry Products Limited	Associate company	**6,117,223**	8,365,544

Shares owned by Group directors

	2017 $	2016 $
Number of shares at $1 per share	**9,928,590**	8,344,050

13 Related party balances and transactions …*continued*

Balances with the Group directors

Loans to and deposits from directors are included in loans to customers and customers' deposits, respectively, on the consolidated statement of financial position.

	2017 $	2016 $
Loans to directors	**1,256,630**	1,844,811
Deposits from directors	**2,531,567**	3,472,479

Advances from directors are repayable on demand and bear interest ranging from 3.5% to 5.0% per annum (2016: 3.5% to 5.0%) and are included in accounts payable and other liabilities on the consolidated statement of financial position.

	2017 $	2016 $
Advances from directors	**2,782,889**	3,568,705

Key management compensation

Key management includes the Group's executive and non-executive directors. The compensation incurred in respect of key management is as follows:

	2017 $	2016 $
Salaries	**1,620,266**	1,568,120
Directors' fees	**623,600**	673,800
Gratuity	**305,195**	272,250
Allowances	**106,215**	120,541
Pension	**95,555**	101,804
Social security	**83,906**	82,462
	2,834,737	2,818,977

14 Interest in subsidiaries

Composition of the Group

Set out below are details of the subsidiaries held directly by the Group:

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation and principal place of business	Principal activity	Proportion of ownership interests held by the Group 2017	2016
City Drug Store (2005) Limited	St. Kitts	the retailing of consumer products	**100%**	100%
Conaree Estates Limited	St. Kitts	land and property development	**100%**	100%
Dan Dan Garments Limited	St. Kitts	leasing of land and building	**100%**	100%
Ocean Terrace Inn Limited	St. Kitts	operation of Ocean Terrace Inn hotel, Fisherman's Wharf Restaurant and apartments ownership and rentals	**100%**	100%
Sakara Shipping Inc.	Tortola	the provision of freight and other shipping services	**100%**	100%
St. Kitts Bottling Company Limited	St. Kitts	the trade or business of aerated beverages and purified water manufacturers and bottlers	**51.67%**	51.67%
TDC Financial Services Company Limited	St. Kitts	accepting deposits from customers, providing loans to customers and investing in debt and equity securities	**100%**	100%
TDC Insurance Company Limited	St. Kitts	the business of underwriting all classes of general insurance	**100%**	100%
TDC Airline Services Limited	St. Kitts	airline, shipping, chartering, forwarding and travel agents	**100%**	100%

14 Interest in subsidiaries *...continued*

Composition of the Group ...continued

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation and principal place of business	Principal activity	Proportion of ownership interests held by the Group 2017	2016
TDC Real Estate and Construction Company Limited	St. Kitts	real estate development and construction of residential villas	**100%**	100%
TDC Rentals Limited	St. Kitts	car rental services and financing service to consumers	**100%**	100%
TDC Tours Limited	St. Kitts	organisation of tours, weddings and shore excursions	**100%**	100%
City Drug Store (Nevis) Limited	Nevis	retailing of customer products	**100%**	100%
TDC Airline Services (Nevis) Limited	Nevis	travel agents, tour operators, shipping and forwarding agents	**100%**	100%
TDC Nevis Limited	Nevis	trading as general merchants, manufacturers' representatives and commission agents	**100%**	100%
TDC Real Estate and Construction Company (Nevis) Limited	Nevis	real estate development and construction	**100%**	100%
TDC Rentals (Nevis) Limited	Nevis	car rental services and financing service to consumers	**100%**	100%
East Caribbean Reinsurance Company Limited	Anguilla	the business of reinsurance for all classes of general insurance	**80%**	80%

14 Interest in subsidiaries *...continued*

There are no subsidiaries with a non-controlling interest that are material to the Group.

The Parent Company has issued guarantees to certain banks in respect of the credit facilities granted to certain subsidiaries (see note 33).

The Group has no interests in unconsolidated structured entities.

Change of name

Effective February 1, 2016, the insurance and financial institution subsidiaries changed their names from St. Kitts-Nevis Insurance Company Limited and St. Kitts-Nevis Finance Company Limited to TDC Insurance Company Limited and TDC Financial Services Company Limited, respectively.

Liquidation of a subsidiary

In 2016, the Group liquidated its 100% interest in its wholly-owned subsidiary, SNIC (Nevis) Limited. The loss on liquidation of SNIC (Nevis) limited amounted to $187,929 and is shown in the 2016 consolidated statement of income.

Disposal group and discontinued operations

During the year, St. Kitts Bottling Company Limited ceased its operations through sale of its manufacturing of aerated beverages and water along with certain assets and liabilities to a third party purchaser. Accordingly, revenues and expenses, gains and losses relating to the cessation of this business have been eliminated from profit or loss from the Group's continuing operations and are shown as single line item on the face of the consolidated statement of income.

The details of loss for the year from discontinued operations are shown below.

	$
Sales	2,896,471
Cost of sales	(2,342,140)
Other income	215,276
Sales and distribution costs	(270,703)
General and administrative expenses	(1,148,112)
Impairment loss on disposal of plant and equipment (note 16)	(830,466)
Loss on retirement of plant and equipment	(49,094)
Operating loss	(1,528,768)
Finance costs	(547,987)
Loss before income tax from discontinued operations	(2,076,755)
Tax expense	–
Loss for the year from discontinued operations	**(2,076,755)**

14 Interest in subsidiaries *...continued*

Disposal group and discontinued operations *...continued*

The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in this disposal group are summarized as follows:

	$
Current assets	
Cash	1,251,993
Receivables, net	1,718,476
Assets included in disposal group	**2,970,469**
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable and other liabilities	1,788,386
Income tax payable	608,793
Liabilities included in disposal group	**2,397,179**

Cash flows from/(used in) discontinued operations for the reporting period are as follows:

	$
Cash flows from operating activities	124,206
Cash flows from investing activities	8,555,706
Cash flows used in financing activities	(7,794,347)
Cash from discontinued operations	**885,565**

15 Investment in associates

The Group's associates include the following:

Name of Associate	Country of incorporation/ Principal place of business	Percentage of ownership 2017 %	2016 %	Carrying value 2017 $	2016 $
St. Kitts Masonry Products Limited	St. Kitts	**50**	50	**7,360,922**	7,707,587
Malliouhana-Anico Insurance Company Limited	Anguilla	**25**	25	**3,915,216**	3,600,512
				11,276,138	11,308,099

15 Investment in associates *...continued*

Movements in the investment in associates account are as follows:

	2017 $	2016 $
Balance at beginning of year	**11,308,099**	8,981,125
Share in net earnings of associated companies		
Profit and loss	**368,039**	335,839
Other comprehensive income	**–**	2,591,135
Dividends received	**(400,000)**	(600,000)
Balance at end of year	**11,276,138**	11,308,099

St. Kitts Masonry Products Limited

St. Kitts Masonry Products Limited manufactures and sells ready-mix concrete and concrete blocks for the construction industry.

Condensed financial information of St. Kitts Masonry Products Limited is as follows:

	2017 $	2016 $
Current assets	**4,987,230**	4,895,671
Non-current assets	**14,494,228**	15,276,956
Current liabilities	**(4,689,483)**	(4,089,044)
Non-current liabilities	**(143,410)**	(658,187)
Net assets	**14,648,565**	15,425,396
Revenue	**17,806,395**	23,118,902
Costs and expenses	**(17,699,725)**	(22,402,086)
Net income	**106,670**	716,816

In 2016, St. Kitts Masonry Products Limited revalued its property and the difference between the carrying amounts of property and the fair value amounted to $5,182,270 is shown as part of its net assets. Accordingly, the Group recognised its share in the revaluation surplus of $2,591,135 which is shown as part of other reserves – property in the 2016 consolidated statement of financial position (note 25).

Dividends received from St. Kitts Masonry Products Limited amounted to $400,000 (2016: $600,000).

15 Investment in associates *...continued*

Malliouhana-Anico Insurance Company Limited

Malliouhana-Anico Insurance Company Limited's principal activity is the underwriting of all classes of general insurance.

Condensed financial information of Malliouhana-Anico Insurance Company Limited is as follows:

	2017 $	2016 $
Assets	**25,895,260**	27,027,314
Liabilities	**(10,489,710)**	(12,676,984)
Net assets	**15,405,550**	14,350,330
Net underwriting income	**2,696,789**	2,629,609
Other income	**822,353**	542,912
Costs and expenses	**(2,679,847)**	(3,124,657)
Net income	**839,295**	47,864

At January 31, 2016, the Malliouhana-Anico Insurance Company Limited held $2,902,981and $5,481,629 in cash and fixed deposits at Caribbean Commercial Bank (Anguilla) Limited and National Bank of Anguilla Limited, respectively. Both the Caribbean Commercial Bank (Anguilla) Limited and National Bank of Anguilla Limited were placed in Conservatorship in August 2013. Further, the appointed Conservator of these two banks has advised that all depositors' balances up to $2,800,000 are accessible to the depositors and any excess amounts will be transferred to the Depositors Protection Trust. The Bank Resolution Obligation Act, 2016 of Anguilla provides for the Government of Anguilla to fund the Depositors Protection Trust in support of the resolution of the Caribbean Commercial Bank (Anguilla) Limited and National Bank of Anguilla Limited.

Deposits held with the Depositors Protection Trust will be for a term of 10 years scheduled to commence on June 30, 2016, at an interest rate of 2% per annum and with a maximum annual allowed withdrawal of 10% of the principal balance. As at the date of approval of these financial statements, the trust deed was not yet finalized by the Government of Anguilla; hence, these funds were still held by the Receiver of Caribbean Commercial Bank (Anguilla) Limited and National bank of Anguilla Limited. Further, on April 22, 2016, Caribbean Commercial Bank (Anguilla) Limited and National Bank of Anguilla Limited were placed in Receivership. The funds held at these two banks that were not transferred to the Depositors Protection Trust, were placed with a newly formed Bank, National Commercial Bank of Anguilla Limited.

16 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings $	Furniture and fittings $	Construction equipment rentals $	Plant and machinery $	Containers $	Motor vehicles $	Computers and equipment $	Total $
Year ended January 31, 2016								
Opening net book amount	118,749,997	2,349,908	117,748	12,548,325	75,686	8,824,210	1,717,871	144,383,745
Additions	7,651,351	954,723	78,299	2,267,504	180,402	2,579,382	817,448	14,529,109
Disposals	–	(6,501,272)	(36,700)	(3,147,201)	(81,091)	(1,804,039)	(919,802)	(12,490,105)
Writeback on disposals	–	6,284,495	31,925	3,080,309	78,685	1,565,302	767,990	11,808,706
Depreciation charge	(2,033,453)	(472,859)	(63,635)	(1,696,131)	(21,971)	(2,503,319)	(697,314)	(7,488,682)
Transfers/reclassifications	(1,870,000)	–	–	69,930	–	(69,930)	(8,432)	(1,878,432)
Impairment loss	(1,022,605)	(59,753)	–	(1,151,647)	(3,386)	(29,860)	–	(2,267,251)
Closing net book amount	**121,475,290**	**2,555,242**	**127,637**	**11,971,089**	**228,325**	**8,561,746**	**1,677,761**	**146,597,090**
At January 31, 2016								
Cost or valuation	124,531,348	7,915,479	457,523	27,103,889	639,002	23,952,487	6,646,581	191,246,309
Accumulated depreciation	(2,033,453)	(5,300,484)	(329,886)	(13,981,153)	(407,291)	(15,360,881)	(4,968,820)	(42,381,968)
Allowance for impairment	(1,022,605)	(59,753)	–	(1,151,647)	(3,386)	(29,860)	–	(2,267,251)
Net book amount	**121,475,290**	**2,555,242**	**127,637**	**11,971,089**	**228,325**	**8,561,746**	**1,677,761**	**146,597,090**

16 Property, plant and equipment *…continued*

	Land and buildings $	Furniture and fittings $	Construction equipment rentals $	Plant and machinery $	Containers $	Motor vehicles $	Computers and equipment $	Total $
Year ended January 31, 2017								
Opening net book amount	121,475,290	2,555,242	127,637	11,971,089	228,325	8,561,746	1,677,761	146,597,090
Additions	960,055	815,668	4,698	2,780,055	96,476	3,273,070	461,304	8,391,326
Disposals	(5,900,000)	(2,249,675)	(13,564)	(14,767,531)	(129,762)	(4,749,800)	(100,791)	(27,911,123)
Writeback on disposals								
Accumulated depreciation	192,567	1,948,256	12,387	8,292,245	108,065	4,153,943	88,471	14,795,934
Accumulated impairment	1,720,673	87,720	–	1,935,669	5,304	46,419	–	3,795,785
Depreciation charge	(2,053,653)	(540,573)	(51,946)	(1,608,635)	(60,259)	(2,769,914)	(881,701)	(7,966,681)
Transfers/reclassifications								
Cost	(1,801,985)	164,485	–	(168,097)	–	–	1,152	(1,804,445)
Accumulated depreciation	11,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,000
Impairment loss	(698,068)	(27,967)	–	(784,022)	(1,918)	(16,559)	–	(1,528,534)
Closing net book amount	**113,905,879**	**2,753,156**	**79,212**	**7,650,773**	**246,231**	**8,498,905**	**1,246,196**	**134,380,352**
At January 31, 2017								
Cost or valuation	117,789,418	6,645,957	448,657	14,948,316	605,716	22,475,757	7,008,246	169,922,067
Accumulated depreciation	(3,883,539)	(3,892,801)	(369,445)	(7,297,543)	(359,485)	(13,976,852)	(5,762,050)	(35,541,715)
Net book amount	**113,905,879**	**2,753,156**	**79,212**	**7,650,773**	**246,231**	**8,498,905**	**1,246,196**	**134,380,352**

The Group recognised an impairment loss amounted to $1,528,534, of which $830,466 was recognised in the consolidated statement of income shown as part of loss on disposal of plant and equipment under loss for the year from discontinued operations (note 14), while the remaining $698,068 was charged directly against revaluation surplus upon execution of the asset purchase and sale agreement (the Agreement) executed between the Group and third party purchaser. Upon consummation of the Agreement, the revaluation surplus, net of loss charged against revaluation surplus amounted to $1,059,915 was transferred to retained earnings relative to the sale of its property, plant and equipment.

16 Property, plant and equipment *…continued*

The impairment loss directly charged against revaluation surplus is attributable to:

	2017 $	2016 $
Parent company (note 25)	**360,692**	–
Non-controlling interests	**337,376**	–
	698,068	–

The remaining revaluation surplus of $1,059,915 transferred from other reserves to retained earnings relative to the sale of its property, plant and equipment is attributable to:

	2017 $	2016 $
Parent company (note 25)	**547,658**	–
Non-controlling interests	**512,257**	–
	1,059,915	–

The details of gain/(loss) on sales of property and equipment were as follows:

	2017 $	2016 $
Proceeds from sales of property and equipment	**9,550,095**	675,132
Carrying amount of property and equipment	**(9,319,404)**	(681,399)
Gain/(loss) on disposals of property and equipment	**230,691**	(6,267)

Gain/(loss) on disposals of property and equipment is recognized as part of other income in the consolidated statement of income (note 26).

16 Property, plant and equipment *…continued*

If the land and buildings were stated on the historical cost basis, the amounts would be as follows:

	Land $	Buildings $	Total $
At January 31, 2016			
Opening net book value	24,200,610	63,827,453	88,028,063
Additions	241,897	7,409,454	7,651,351
Transfer to investment property	(73,103)	(189,453)	(262,556)
Depreciation	–	(1,420,949)	(1,420,949)
Closing net book value	**24,369,404**	**69,626,505**	**93,995,909**
At January 31, 2017			
Opening net book value	24,369,404	69,626,505	93,995,909
Additions	–	960,055	960,055
Disposals	(600,000)	(5,300,000)	(5,900,000)
Transfer to investment property	(3,440,000)	(1,011,360)	(4,451,360)
Depreciation	–	(1,305,731)	(1,305,731)
Closing net book value	**20,329,404**	**62,969,469**	**83,298,873**

17 Investment property

Investment property relates to land and building intended for leasing and reflects a change in use of the property in 2016. The gross and accumulated depreciation at the beginning and end of the reporting period are shown below.

	Building $	Land $	Total $
Year ended January 31, 2016			
Opening net book value	–	–	–
Additions	53,292	–	53,292
Transfer from property and equipment	1,555,000	315,000	1,870,000
Depreciation charge	(36,782)	–	(36,782)
Closing net book value	**1,571,510**	**315,000**	**1,886,510**
At January 31, 2016			
Cost	1,608,292	315,000	1,923,292
Accumulated depreciation	(36,782)	–	(36,782)
	1,571,510	**315,000**	**1,886,510**

17 Investment property *...continued*

	Building $	Land $	Total $
Year ended January 31, 2017			
Opening net book value	1,571,510	315,000	1,886,510
Additions	2,150,745	–	2,150,745
Transfers from property and equipment			
Cost	550,000	1,100,000	1,650,000
Accumulated depreciation	(11,000)	–	(11,000)
Depreciation charge	(37,402)	–	(37,402)
Closing net book value	**4,223,853**	**1,415,000**	**5,638,853**
At January 31, 2017			
Cost	4,309,037	1,415,000	5,724,037
Accumulated depreciation	(85,184)	–	(85,184)
	4,223,853	**1,415,000**	**5,638,853**

Total rental income earned from the investment property is presented as other income in the consolidated statement of income.

The depreciation charge relating to investment property is shown as part of depreciation and amortization in the consolidated statement of income.

As at January 31, 2017, the carrying amount of the Group's investment property approximates its market value based on the latest market valuation report of the property obtained in 2015 prior to its change in use.

18 Intangible assets

	Computer software $
Year ended January 31, 2016	
Opening net book amount	479,726
Additions	113,107
Transfer from property, plant and equipment	8,432
Amortisation	(348,321)
Closing net book amount	**252,944**
At January 31, 2016	
Cost	1,510,158
Accumulated amortisation	(1,257,214)
Net book amount	**252,944**
Year ended January 31, 2017	
Opening net book amount	252,944
Amortisation	(186,758)
Closing net book amount	**66,186**
At January 31, 2017	
Cost	1,510,158
Accumulated amortisation	(1,443,972)
Net book amount	**66,186**

19 Borrowings

	2017 $	2016 $
Bank term loans	**18,166,195**	27,798,464
Bank overdrafts	**23,302,606**	23,391,661
Sugar Industry Diversification Foundation	**12,452,806**	13,408,029
Total borrowings	**53,921,607**	64,598,154
Current	**41,112,998**	44,521,673
Non–current	**12,808,609**	20,076,481
	53,921,607	64,598,154

Bank term loans carry interest rates between 5% and 7% (2016: 5% and 7%) and are repayable in regular instalments of principal and interest, maturing at various intervals from one to fifteen years through 2018 to 2026 (2016: through 2017 to 2026).

Bank overdrafts carry interest rates varying from 6.5% to 9.0% (2016: 6.5% to 9.0%).

The Sugar Industry Diversification Foundation loan carries an interest rate of 5%, is repayable in monthly instalments of principal and interest of $133,661 and matures at the end of 2026.

Collateral security for indebtedness

The Group's bankers and other lenders hold as collateral security, mortgage debentures creating fixed and floating charges and an equitable mortgage on the Group's assets.

20 Insurance liabilities

	2017 $	2016 $
Unearned premiums	**4,490,932**	4,894,315
Claims reported and outstanding	**3,287,971**	4,922,471
Life policyholders' benefits	**2,738,895**	2,191,639
Claims incurred but not reported	**597,000**	360,000
Unallocated loss adjustment expenses	**241,000**	178,000
Due to reinsurers	**837,434**	1,254,807
	12,193,232	13,801,232
Reinsurance assets		
Unearned reinsurance premiums	**1,136,473**	1,280,140
Claims incurred but not reported	**232,000**	–
Claims reported and outstanding	**–**	2,400,000
Total reinsurance assets (gross)	**1,368,473**	3,680,140
Unearned premiums	**3,354,459**	3,614,175
Claims reported and outstanding	**3,287,971**	2,522,471
Life policyholders' benefits	**2,738,895**	2,191,639
Claims incurred but not reported	**365,000**	360,000
Unallocated loss adjustment expenses	**241,000**	178,000
Due to reinsurers	**837,434**	1,254,807
Total insurance liabilities (net)	**10,824,759**	10,121,092

The unallocated loss adjustment expenses have been actuarially derived and represent the amounts accrued for unallocated claims handling costs for existing reported losses that were still being processed and accrued for claims incurred but not yet reported as at the financial year-end.

Reinsurance assets are in respect of net outstanding claims payments that are recoverable from reinsurers.

Amounts due to reinsurers represent reinsurance premiums due and payable to the Group's reinsurers at the reporting date.

20 Insurance liabilities *…continued*

The reconciliation of life policyholders' benefits as at January 31 is as follows:

	2017 $	2016 $
Life policyholders' benefits (gross)		
Balance at beginning of year	**2,442,934**	2,254,050
Inforce reserve change (deaths, lapses and actives)	**(273,208)**	(66,087)
Change of assumption impact		
Interest	**694,610**	179,427
Expense	**48,448**	75,544
Total life policyholders' benefits (gross)	**2,912,784**	2,442,934

	2017 $	2016 $
Life policyholders' benefits (net)		
Balance at beginning of year	**2,191,639**	2,066,840
Inforce reserve change (deaths, lapses and actives)	**73,873**	(60,541)
Change of assumption impact		
Interest	**433,405**	122,727
Expense	**39,978**	62,613
Total life policyholders' benefits (net)	**2,738,895**	2,191,639

21 Customers' deposits

	2017 $	2016 $
Savings deposits	**7,228,108**	6,220,956
Fixed deposits	**98,581,068**	93,404,026
	105,809,176	99,624,982
Interest payable	**1,559,259**	1,979,757
Total customers' deposits	**107,368,435**	101,604,739
Current	**97,501,249**	93,295,581
Non–current	**9,867,186**	8,309,158
	107,368,435	101,604,739

21 Customers' deposits *…continued*

Customers' deposits represent all types of deposit accounts held by the Group on behalf of customers. Deposits include savings account and fixed deposits. The Group pays interest on all categories of customers' deposits. As at the reporting date, total interest expense on deposit accounts for the year amounted to $3,770,228 (2016: $4,386,162). The average effective rate of interest paid on customers' deposits was 3.67% (2016: 4.40%).

22 Accounts payable and other liabilities

	2017 $	**2016 Restated $**
Credit accounts	**26,447,686**	25,707,999
Accounts payable	**8,658,524**	11,157,930
Accrued expenses	**4,771,117**	5,852,184
Deferred revenue	**1,403,544**	1,230,640
Dividend payable	**859,807**	862,464
Gratuity reserve	**665,445**	505,450
Other liabilities	**462,284**	294,201
Statutory payables	**165,486**	342,921
Warranty liability	**94,212**	225,271
Employee health fund	**14,500**	3,849,019
Total accounts payable and other liabilities	**43,542,605**	50,028,079
Current	**43,284,696**	46,002,362
Non–current	**257,909**	4,025,717
	43,542,605	50,028,079

Credit accounts represent interest-bearing liabilities to individual and companies payable on demand and bear interest ranging from 3.5% to 5.0% per annum (2016: 3.5% to 5.0% per annum).

Employee health fund represents amounts accrued monthly per employee in respect of a constructive obligation established by the Group to cover certain medical costs of employees and their dependents.

The Group provides health plan benefits to all its employees thereby accruing a fixed amount of money every month. In 2016, the Group enrolled all its employees into a group health plan with third party insurance and discontinued the internal health fund, resulting in the over-provided amount being written back to other income amounting to $3,999,412 in the consolidated statement of income (see note 26).

23 Taxation

Income tax expense

	2017 $	2016 Restated $
Current income tax expense for the year	**4,381,410**	3,868,617
Net deferred tax expense for the year	**660,933**	105,303
Total income tax expense for the year	**5,042,343**	3,973,920

Current income tax expense	2017 $	2016 Restated $
Profit before income tax from continuing operations	**12,950,901**	5,462,330
Loss before income tax from discontinued operations	**(2,076,755)**	–
Profit before income tax, net	**10,874,146**	5,462,330
Income tax expense at rate of 33%	**3,588,468**	1,802,569
Effect of permanent differences	**2,527,940**	3,274,809
Unrecognised deferred tax asset	**240,337**	1,186,833
Prior year under provision	**–**	94,932
5% claims equalization allowed	**–**	(112,758)
Effect of income not assessable for taxation	**(1,314,402)**	(2,272,465)
	5,042,343	3,973,920

Deferred tax expense

The deferred tax expense is comprised of the following

	2017 $	2016 Restated $
Unrecognised deferred tax	**240,337**	1,186,833
Deferred tax on property, plant and equipment	**462,203**	(387,799)
Deferred tax on unutilised tax losses	**219,491**	(285,221)
Deferred tax on reversal of overstated accelerated capital allowances	**(17,060)**	–
Deferred tax on unutilised capital allowances	**(244,038)**	(408,510)
	660,933	105,303

23 Taxation *…continued*

Deferred tax asset

The movement in the deferred tax asset is as follows:

	2017 $	2016 Restated $
Balance at beginning of year, as previously reported	**(182,452)**	(315,049)
Prior period adjustment	**(66,517)**	(56,040)
Balance at beginning of year, as restated	**(248,969)**	(371,089)
Deferred tax expense for the year	**75,449**	82,877
Unrecognised deferred tax written off	**(26,699)**	39,243
Balance at end of year	**(200,219)**	(248,969)

Deferred tax liability

The movement in the deferred tax liability is as follows:

	2017 $	2016 $
Balance at beginning of year	**5,279,908**	5,296,725
Deferred tax expense/(credit) for the year	**612,183**	(16,817)
Balance at end of year	**5,892,091**	5,279,908

Provision for taxation

The movement in the provision for taxation is as follows:

	2017 $	2016 Restated $
Balance at beginning of year, as previously reported	**2,059,511**	2,619,494
Prior year adjustment	**(62,650)**	(22,656)
Balance beginning of year, as restated	**1,996,861**	2,596,838
Current tax expense for the year	**4,381,410**	3,868,617
Transferred to income tax recoverable	**87,336**	–
Utilization of taxation recoverable during the year	**(99,504)**	(133,816)
Income tax paid during the year	**(4,277,278)**	(4,334,778)
Reclassified to liabilities included in disposal group	**(608,793)**	–
Balance at end of year	**1,480,032**	1,996,861

23 Taxation *…continued*

Taxation recoverable

The movement in the taxation recoverable is as follows:

	2017 $	2016 Restated $
Balance at beginning of year, as previously reported	**124,092**	228,390
Prior year adjustment	**8,990**	38,508
Balance at beginning of year, as restated	**133,082**	266,898
Utilization during the year	**(99,504)**	(133,816)
Transferred from income tax payable	**87,336**	–
Balance at end of year	**120,914**	133,082

24 Shareholders' equity

Share capital

	2017 $	2016 $
Authorised:		
500,000,000 ordinary shares at $1 per share	**500,000,000**	500,000,000
Issued and fully paid:		
52,000,000 ordinary shares at $1 per share	**52,000,000**	52,000,000

Dividends

On July 26, 2016, the Company's Board of Directors approved the declaration of cash dividends amounting to $2,600,000 (2016: $2,600,000). The cash dividends were paid during the current financial year.

25 Other reserves

	2017 $	2016 $
Revaluation reserve – property	**34,094,437**	35,002,787
Claims equalization reserve	**21,803,237**	21,803,237
Statutory reserve fund	**5,522,184**	5,098,405
Revaluation reserve – AFS financial assets	**700,920**	840,139
Other reserve (note 10)	**202,400**	141,110
	62,323,178	62,885,678

25 Other reserves *…continued*

Revaluation reserve – property

The revaluation reserve – property relates to the net appreciation of land and freehold buildings based on revaluations performed by an independent property appraiser.

The movement of revaluation reserve relating to property and equipment as at January 31, are as follows:

	2017 **$**	**2016** **$**
Balance at beginning of year	**35,002,787**	32,411,652
Revaluation surplus (notes 15 and 16)	**–**	2,591,135
Loss on retirement of property (note 16)	**(360,692)**	–
Transfer of revaluation surplus on disposal of property (note 16)	**(547,658)**	–
Balance at end of year	**34,094,437**	35,002,787

Claims equalization reserve

Claims equalisation reserve represents cumulative amounts appropriated from retained earnings based on the discretion of the Group's Board of Directors as part of the Group's risk management strategies to mitigate against catastrophic events. These reserves are in addition to the catastrophe reinsurance cover. The movement of claims equalisation reserve is as follows:

	2017 **$**	**2016** **$**
Balance at beginning of year	**21,803,237**	21,398,049
Appropriations during the year	**–**	405,188
Balance at end of year	**21,803,237**	21,803,237

Statutory reserve fund

In accordance with Section 45 (1) of Saint Christopher and Nevis Banking Act, 2015, TDC Financial Services Company Limited is required to maintain a reserve fund into which it shall transfer not less than 20% of its net income of each year whenever the reserve fund is less than the finance subsidiary's paid-up capital.

	2017 **$**	**2016** **$**
Balance at beginning of year	**5,098,405**	4,683,902
Appropriations during the year	**423,779**	414,503
Balance at end of year	**5,522,184**	5,098,405

25 Other reserves *…continued*

Revaluation reserve – AFS financial assets
The revaluation reserve arises as a result of the net appreciation in the market value of AFS financial assets.

	2017 **$**	**2016** **$**
Balance at beginning of year	**840,139**	636,837
Net unrealised fair value (losses)/gains on AFS financial assets (see note 9)	**(139,219)**	203,302
Balance at end of year	**700,920**	840,139

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

The movement of other reserve account is as follows:

	2017 **$**	**2016** **$**
Balance at beginning of year	**141,110**	91,749
Transfer from retained earnings	**61,290**	49,361
Balance at end of year	**202,400**	141,110

26 Other income

	2017 $	2016 $
Write-back of internal health plan provision (note 22)	**3,999,412**	–
Rent	**3,013,917**	2,923,622
Commission income	**2,023,010**	1,385,769
Damage insurance income	**829,604**	790,697
Miscellaneous income	**769,623**	796,343
Equipment rental and repairs	**743,393**	718,140
Management and administration fees	**728,315**	611,936
Handling charges	**565,341**	247,250
Photocopier income	**563,993**	641,131
Dividend income	**484,408**	580,281
Vehicle servicing	**379,394**	26,642
Facility income	**296,375**	301,800
Gain/(loss) on disposals of property and equipment (note 16)	**230,691**	(6,267)
Truck operating income	**34,477**	335,400
Sale of wreck	**22,000**	88,000
Villa income	**6,032**	19,042
E-top up	**–**	49,896
Amortization of grant	**–**	14,385
Shipping	**(444,205)**	245,783
	14,245,780	9,769,850

27 Employee costs

	2017 $	2016 $
Salaries and wages	**18,647,843**	18,202,002
Statutory contributions	**1,961,727**	1,937,660
Bonus and gratuity	**1,103,096**	955,192
Other staff costs	**1,075,837**	840,916
Pension savings plan	**893,619**	987,687
Directors’ fees	**623,600**	666,500
Staff scholarship and training	**511,178**	421,884
Health insurance	**177,878**	139,226
	24,994,778	24,151,067

28 General and administrative expenses

	2017 $	2016 $
Advertising and sales promotion	**2,498,691**	2,562,572
Utilities	**2,027,500**	2,071,169
General	**1,997,070**	1,613,009
Legal and professional fees	**1,588,329**	2,808,711
Repairs and maintenance	**1,467,406**	1,450,724
Motor vehicle	**914,298**	995,943
Management fees	**869,557**	984,219
Communications	**824,452**	939,086
Sewage, waste and landscaping	**638,822**	680,259
Taxes and licenses	**553,662**	882,493
Computer installation and consultancy	**487,898**	488,197
Rent	**440,014**	172,467
Security	**390,060**	387,427
Supplies	**312,324**	261,011
Travel	**305,729**	398,600
Warranty	**294,263**	355,324
Entertainment	**292,095**	284,893
Freight, handling and truckage	**201,044**	28,518
Annual general meeting	**183,744**	144,891
Subscriptions	**144,596**	83,972
Impairment losses on loans to customers, net (note 10)	**129,978**	33,334
Printing and stationery	**108,507**	152,735
Impairment (recoveries)/ losses on receivables, net (note 11)	**(138,234)**	674,191
	16,531,805	18,453,745

29 Depreciation and amortization

	2017 $	2016 $
Depreciation		
Property, plant and equipment (note 16)	**6,239,744**	5,653,361
Investment property (note 17)	**37,402**	36,782
	6,277,146	5,690,143
Amortization (note 18)	**186,758**	348,321
	6,463,904	6,038,464

Depreciation of plant and machinery and certain motor vehicles totaling $1,726,937 (2016: $1,835,321) was recorded under cost of sales (note 16).

30 Finance charges, net

	2017 $	2016 $
Interest expense		
Borrowings	**3,762,784**	3,533,109
Credit accounts	**1,260,697**	1,974,206
	5,023,481	5,507,315
Bank charges	**871,526**	930,311
	5,895,007	6,437,626

31 Net interest income

	2017 $	2016 $
Loans to customers	**8,007,673**	8,483,255
Receivables	**2,320,040**	2,384,381
Investments	**2,007,986**	1,978,217
Savings account interest expense	**(215,573)**	(199,268)
Time deposits interest expense	**(3,341,743)**	(4,186,894)
	8,778,383	8,459,691

32 Earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share were computed as follows:

	2017 $	2016 Restated $
Profit attributable to shareholders of parent company	**5,977,040**	3,217,028
Divided by weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares	**52,000,000**	52,000,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share	**0.115**	0.062

The Group has no dilutive potential ordinary shares as of January 31, 2017 and 2016.

33 Commitments and contingencies

Bank guarantees

- The Company has guaranteed a bank overdraft facility on behalf of its subsidiary company, TDC Rentals Limited in the amount of $500,000.
- The Company has guaranteed a bank overdraft facility on behalf of its subsidiary company, TDC Airline Services Limited in the amount of $500,000.
- The Company has guaranteed a bank overdraft facility on behalf of its subsidiary company TDC Nevis Limited in the amount of $1,500,000.
- The Company has guaranteed a bank overdraft facility on behalf of its subsidiary company TDC Airline Services (Nevis) Limited in the amount of $300,000.
- The Company has guaranteed a bank overdraft facility on behalf of its subsidiary company City Drug Store (2005) Limited in the amount of $400,000.
- The Company has guaranteed a bank overdraft facility on behalf of its subsidiary company TDC Tours Limited in the amount of $150,000.
- The Company has guaranteed a bank overdraft facility on behalf of its subsidiary company Ocean Terrace Inn Limited in the amount of $1,000,000.

34 Prior period adjustments

The Group's revenues relating to handling services rendered to a customer in 2016 and prior years were overstated as a result of overcharges made by the Group to a customer. As a result, the revenues, current and deferred tax expense, receivables and prepayments, income tax payable and retained earnings were overstated, whilst income tax recoverable, deferred tax asset and accounts payable and other liabilities were understated. The correction of the prior period amounts have been accounted for retrospectively, and the comparative financial information has also been restated. Opening retained earnings in 2016 and 2015 decreased by $264,974, and $222,431, respectively, net of current and deferred income taxes.

The effect of the prior period adjustments discussed above in the 2016 and 2015 consolidated statements of financial position and 2016 consolidated statement of income are outlined below. There was no cash flow impact as a result of the restatement other than the consequential adjustments arising as a result of restatement of the comparative balances at February 1, 2015.

34 Prior period adjustments *…continued*

	February 1, 2015 As previously stated $	February 1, 2015 Prior period adjustments $	February 1, 2015 restated $
Effect on consolidated statement of financial position			
Receivables and prepayments	**28,387,702**	(153,590)	28,234,112
Taxation recoverable	**228,390**	38,508	266,898
Deferred tax asset	**315,049**	56,040	371,089
Accounts payable and other liabilities	**44,450,375**	186,045	44,636,420
Provision for taxation	**2,619,494**	(22,656)	2,596,838
Retained earnings	**68,314,042**	(222,431)	68,091,611

	January 31, 2016 As previously stated $	January 31, 2016 Prior period adjustments $	January 31, 2016 restated $
Effect on consolidated statement of financial position			
Receivables and prepayments	**25,704,195**	(80,167)	25,624,028
Taxation recoverable	**124,092**	8,990	133,082
Deferred tax asset	**182,452**	66,517	248,969
Accounts payable and other liabilities	**45,679,398**	322,964	46,002,362
Provision for taxation	**2,059,511**	(62,650)	1,996,861
Retained earnings	**68,104,560**	(264,974)	67,839,586
Effect on consolidated statement of income			
Revenues	**155,057,169**	(63,496)	154,993,673
Income tax expense	**(3,994,873)**	20,953	(3,973,920)

35 Reclassifications

The classification of certain items in the consolidated financial statements has been changed from the prior period to achieve a clearer or more appropriate presentation. The comparative figures have been similarly reformatted and reclassified in order to achieve comparability with the current period.

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P.O. Box 142, Fort Street, Basseterre,
St. Kitts, West Indies

P: (869) 465 2511 | Fax: (869) 465 1099
E: headoffice@tdcgroupltd.com

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