

REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31ST DECEMBER, 2017



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2017

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GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

DIRECTORS:

(As at December 31, 2017)

G. Robert Blanchard Jr. –Chairman Alister Bain Robert Blenker Robert Curtis Anthea Debellotte Ashton Frame

Linda George- Francis
Duane Noel
Edward Parry
Deborah Roseman
Lawrence Samuel Murray Skeete

GENERAL MANAGER/CEO:

Collin Cover

SECRETARY:

Benedict Brathwaite

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Dusty Highway Grand Anse St. George's Grenada

BANKERS:

CIBC FirstCaribbean International Bank (Barbados) Limited Church Street St. George's, Grenada

Republic Bank (Grenada) Limited Republic House

Grand Anse St. George's, Grenada

Cayman National Bank

Grand Cayman Cayman Islands

RBTT Bank Grenada Limited Cnr. Cross & Halifax Streets

St. George's, Grenada

Bank of Nova Scotia Cnr. Granby and Halifax Streets St. George's, Grenada

Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited Church Street

St. George's

The Bank of Tampa Florida, U.S.A.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW:

Mitchell & Co.

Grand Anse, St. George's, Grenada

AUDITORS:

Accountants and business advisers

Pannell House Grand Anse

St. George's, Grenada

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Grenada | West Indies

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PKF
Accountants & business advisers

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF

GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Grenada Electricity Services Limited, which comprise the

statement of financial position at December 31st, 2017, and the statement of comprehensive income,

statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the

financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial

position of the Company as at December 31st, 2017 and its financial performance and its cash flows for

the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our

responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit

of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with

the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Grenada, and we have

fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit

evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that in our professional judgment were of most significance in our

audit of the financial statements of the current year. These matters are addressed in the context of our

audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinions thereon, and we do not provide a

separate opinion on these matters. There were no key audit matters to communicate.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in

accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the

preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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Partners: Henry A. Joseph FCCA (Managing), Michelle A. Millet B.A., CPA, CGA (Mrs.), Michelle K. Bain ACCA (Miss.)



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED (continued)

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

PKF

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF

GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

(continued)

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

Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists; we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

We communicate with 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 communicated with them all relationships and other matters that my reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Mr. Henry A. Joseph.

GRENADA

March 7th, 2018

Accountants & Business Advisers



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2017 (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Currency Dollars)

ASSETS	Notes	2017 \$	2016 \$
Non-Current Assets Property, plant and equipment Suspense jobs in progress Capital work in progress Available-for-sale financial assets	4 5 6 7 (a)	79,385,244 1,621,984 6,360,367 800,066	71,934,183 2,296,655 8,645,737 800,066
Current Assets		<u>88,167,661</u>	<u>83,676,641</u>
Inventories Trade and other receivables	8	17,212,092 22,941,058 92,157	16,441,221 19,969,894
Income tax prepaid Loans and receivables financial assets Cash and cash equivalents	7 (b) 10	$33,606,869 \\ \underline{1,460,892}$	33,411,543 1,859,489
		75,313,068	71,682,147
TOTAL ASSETS		163,480,729	<u>155,358,788</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY Stated capital Hurricane insurance reserve Retained earnings	11 15	32,339,840 24,000,000 22,266,799	32,339,840 22,000,000 16,976,450
		78,606,639	71,316,290
Non-Current Liabilities Customers' deposits Long-term borrowings Deferred tax liability	12 13 20	15,404,496 37,038,542 5,301,241 57,744,279	14,921,944 41,042,708 _3,956,353 59,921,005
Current Liabilities Short-term borrowings Trade and other payables Customers' contribution to line extensions Provision for retirement benefits Provision for profit sharing	13 16 2 (m) 14	6,300,573 14,660,688 1,167,900 405,678	4,008,251 12,365,037 1,583,807 195,255
Provision for profit sharing Provision for income tax		4,594,972	4,960,633 1,008,510
		27,129,811	24,121,493
TOTAL LIABILITIES		84,874,090	84,042,498
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>163,480,729</u>	<u>155,358,788</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 38 form an integral part of these financial statements

Director

:Director



STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2017 (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Currency Dollars)

INCOME	Notes	2017 \$	2016 \$
INCOME Sales - non fuel charge - fuel charge Unbilled sales adjustments	2 (v)	83,287,156 65,636,365 794,034	82,036,736 53,838,920 105,655
Gross Sales Other income	17	149,717,555 	135,981,311
Total income		151,536,343	137,603,711
LESS: OPERATING EXPENSES Production expenses Diesel consumed Administrative expenses Distribution services Planning and engineering		14,881,136 65,370,240 20,420,675 15,436,571 	11,530,094 51,946,761 19,119,283 14,875,159 2,614,048
Total operating expenses		118,743,842	100,085,345
Operating profit Less: Finance costs	18	32,792,501 _2,660,580	37,518,366 4,321,674
Profit for year before allocations and taxation		30,131,921	33,196,692
ALLOCATIONS Less: Transfer to hurricane insurance reserve Donations Profit sharing		2,000,000 1,406,596 5,952,245	2,000,000 1,559,835 <u>6,352,845</u>
		9,358,841	9,912,680
Profit for year before taxation Less: Provision for taxation		20,773,080	23,284,012
Current tax Deferred tax		4,257,843 1,344,888	5,508,510 <u>1,449,184</u>
Profit for year after taxation		15,170,349	16,326,318
Other comprehensive income Disposal of available-for-sale financial assets			(<u>8,040</u>)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR	THE YEAR	15,170,349	16,318,278
EARNINGS PER SHARE		<u>0.80</u>	<u>0.86</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 38 form an integral part of these financial statements



STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2017

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Currency Dollars)

Retained Total Earnings Equity	69,607,254 121,955,134	(2,077,122) (2,077,122)	67,530,132 119,878,012	(66,880,000) (66,880,000)	= 2,000,000	16,326,318 16,326,318	- (8,040)	16,976,450 71,316,290	(9,880,000) (9,880,000)	- 2,000,000	15,170,349 15,170,349	22,266,799 78,606,639
Hurricane Insurance Reserve \$	20,000,000	1	20,000,000	-	2,000,000			22,000,000	r	2,000,000		24,000,000
Other Reserve \$	8,040		8,040		•	E	(8,040)	ī	t	í	1	
Stated Capital \$	32,339,840		32,339,840	Ē.	Ē	í	•	32,339,840	r	ī		32,339,840
	Balance at 1 st January, 2016 = as previously reported	Prior year adjustment (note 24)	Balance at 1st January, 2016 - restated	Dividends paid	Allocation for the year	Total comprehensive income for the year: Profit for the year after taxation	Sale of available-for-sale financial assets	Balance at 31st December, 2016 - restated	Dividends paid	Allocation for the year	Total comprehensive income for the year: Profit for the year after taxation	Balance at 31st December, 2017

The notes on pages 10 to 38 form an integral part of these financial statements



STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2017 (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Currency Dollars)

OPERATING ACTIVITIES	2017 \$	2016 \$
Profit for the year before taxation	20,773,080	23,284,012
Adjustments for: Depreciation Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6,210,754 (<u>102,390</u>)	6,613,807 (<u>125,816</u>)
Operating surplus before working capital changes	26,881,444	29,772,003
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables Increase in trade and other payables Increase/(decrease) in provision for retirement benefits Increase in inventories Decrease in amount due to related company Decrease in provision for profit sharing	(2,971,164) 2,362,297 210,423 (770,871) (365,661)	1,408,777 3,145,757 (131,500) (1,616,571) (84,013) (<u>217,442</u>)
Income tax paid	25,346,468 (<u>5,358,510</u>)	32,277,011 (<u>5,644,071</u>)
Cash provided by operating activities	19,987,958	26,632,940
INVESTING ACTIVITIES Decrease in available-for-sale financial assets Disposal of property, plant and equipment Decrease/(increase) in suspense jobs in progress Decrease/(increase) in capital work in progress (Increase)/decrease in loans and receivables financial assets Increase in customers' contribution to line extensions Purchase of property, plant and equipment	102,920 674,671 2,285,370 (195,326) 2,050,665 (15,713,010)	24,054 129,750 (28,518) (6,273,504) 6,364,389 229,922 (5,898,946)
Cash used in investing activities	(10,794,710)	(<u>5,452,853</u>)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES Dividends paid Decrease in other reserves Increase in hurricane insurance reserve Proceeds of loan Repayment of borrowings	(9,880,000) 2,000,000 (4,004,167)	(66,880,000) (8,040) 2,000,000 48,050,000 (19,100,873)
Cash used in financing activities	(11,884,167)	(35,938,913)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents - at the beginning of year	(2,690,919) 1,855,405	(14,758,826) 16,614,231
- at the end of year	(835,514)	1,855,405
REPRESENTED BY Cash and cash equivalents	(835,514)	1,855,405

The notes on pages 10 to 38 form part of these financial statements



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2017

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Grenada Electricity Services Limited (the Company) is public and is registered in Grenada. It is engaged in the generation and supply of electricity throughout Grenada, Carriacou and Petit Martinique. It is a subsidiary of Grenada Private Power Limited of which WRB Enterprises, Inc. is the majority owner.

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

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

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

The Company employed on average two hundred and forty-four (244) persons during the year (2016-230).

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(a) Basis of Preparation

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

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS's requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. Although those estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and conditions, actual results could differ from these estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2017 (continued)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(b) New Accounting Standards, Amendments and Interpretations (continued)

- (i) There are no new standards, amendments or interpretations that are effective for the first time for the financial year beginning on or after 1st January, 2017 that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statement.
- (ii) New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective for the financial year beginning 1st January, 2017 and not early adopted. These either do not apply to the activities of the Company or have no material impact on its financial statements.

Standard	Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
IAS 28	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	1 st January, 2019
IAS 40	Investment Property: Transfers of Investment Property (amendments)	1 st January, 2018
	Investment Property: Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (amendments)	1 st January, 2019
IFRS 2	Share-based payment: Classification and Measurement of Share-based payment Transactions (amendments)	1 st January, 2018
IFRS 4	Insurance contracts: Overlay/deferral approach (amendment)	1 st January, 2018



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2017 (continued)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(b) New Accounting Standards, Amendments and Interpretations (continued)

Standard	Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement	1 st January, 2018
	Financial Instruments: Prepayment features with negative compensation (amendment)	1 st January, 2019
IFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 st January, 2018
IFRS 16	Leases	1 st January, 2019
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts	1 st January, 2021
IFRIC 22	Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration (interpretation)	1 st January, 2018
IFRIC 23	Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments (interpretation)	1 st January, 2019

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment

Recognition and Measurement

Property, plant and equipment consist of building, plant and machinery, motor vehicles, furniture and fittings and are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2017 (continued)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

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

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

Subsequent Expenditure

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

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Land and rights are not depreciated. No depreciation is provided on work-in-progress until the assets involved have been completed and available for use.

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

	% Per Annum
Building and construction Plant and machinery Motor vehicles Furniture, fittings and equipment	2.5 - 10 3.3 - 10 15 12.5 - 20



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2017 (continued)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each statement of financial position date. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

(d) Foreign Currencies Translation

Foreign currency transactions during the year were converted into Eastern Caribbean Currency Dollars at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Assets and liabilities at the statement of financial position date are expressed in EC\$ at the following rate:

EC\$2.7169 to US\$1.00 - (2016: EC\$2.7169)

Differences on exchange on current liabilities are reflected in the statement of comprehensive income in arriving at net income for the year.

(e) Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are contracts that give rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Recognition and measurement

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised or derecognised on the trade date that is the date on which the Company commits itself to purchase or sell an asset. A regular way purchase and sale of financial assets is a purchase or sale of an asset under a contract whose terms require delivery of the asset within the time frame established generally by regulation or convention in the market place concerned.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value of the consideration given plus transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2017

(continued)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(e) Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows expire or where the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets have been transferred.

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories: Loans and receivables and available-for-sale. Management determines the appropriate classification of its financial assets at the time of purchase and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

Loans and receivables

Investments classified as loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted on the active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than twelve (12) months after the statement of financial position date are classified as non-current assets. The Company's loans and receivables comprise fixed and certificate of deposits.

Available-for-sale

Investments are classified as available-for-sale as they are intended to be held for an indefinite period. These investments may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates or equity prices. These investments are carried at fair value, based on quoted market prices where available. However, where a reliable measure is not available, cost is appropriate. Where available-for-sale investments are carried at fair value unrealized gains or losses are recognized directly in equity until the investment is derecognised or determined to be impaired at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recorded in equity is recognized in profit or loss. Available-for-sale investments are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the investment within twelve (12) months of the statement of financial position date.

Fair Value

The fair value of investments that are actively traded in organized financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the statement of financial position date. For investments where there is no active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Such techniques include using recent arm's length market transactions; reference to the current market value of another instrument which is substantially the same; discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2017

(continued)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(e) Financial Instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

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

A financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if and 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 event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group or financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired includes observable data that comes to the attention of the Company about the following loss events:

- (i) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor.
- (ii) A breach of contract, such as default or delinquency in interest or principal payments.
- (iii) It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.
- (iv) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.
- (v) Observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated cash flows from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with individual financial assets in the group, including adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the Company or national or economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the Company.

The Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant. If the Company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, 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.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2017 (continued)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(e) Financial Instruments (continued)

Impairment losses are recorded in an allowance account and are measured and recognised as follows:

i. Financial assets measured at amortised cost

The difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognised loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying amount of the financial asset does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised at the date that the impairment is reversed. The amount of the reversal is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

ii Financial assets measured at cost

The difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the current market's rate of return for similar financial assets is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. These losses are not reversed.

Financial Liabilities

When financial liabilities are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value of the consideration given plus transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the liability. Financial liabilities are re-measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished that is when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished and the consideration paid is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2017 (continued)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(f) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition and net realizable value. Cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Net realizable value is the price at which stock can be realized in the normal course of business.

(g) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less, they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Trade receivables, being short-term, are not discounted. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivable. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or delinquency in payment are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(i) Stated capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

(j) Trade payables

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



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2017 (continued)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(k) Borrowings

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

(l) Customers' deposits

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

(m) Customers' contribution to line extensions

In certain specified circumstances, customers requiring line extensions are required to contribute toward the estimated capital cost of the extensions. These contributions are amortised over the estimated useful lives of the relevant capital cost at an annual rate of 5%. The annual amortisation of customer contributions is deducted from the depreciation charge for Transmission and Distribution provided in respect of the capital cost of these line extensions.

Contributions in excess of the applicable capital cost of line extensions are recorded as other revenue in the period in which they are completed. Contributions received in respect of jobs not yet started or completed at the year-end are grouped with creditors, accrued charges and provisions. The capital costs of customer line extensions are included in property, plant and equipment.

(n) Employee benefits

Profit sharing scheme

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



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2017 (continued)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(o) Income tax

The charge for the current year is based on the results for the year as adjusted for disallowed expenses and non-taxable income. It is calculated using the applicable tax rates for the period.

(p) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, if it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

(q) Revenue recognition

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

(i) Sale of energy

Revenue from energy sales is based on meter readings, which are carried out on a rotational basis throughout each month. A provision of 50% of the current month's billings is made to record unbilled energy sales at the end of each month. This estimate is reviewed periodically to assess reasonableness and adjusted where required. The provision for unbilled sales is included in accrued income.

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis.

(r) Dividends

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

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



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2017 (continued)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(s) Related parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operating decisions. Transactions entered into with related parties in the normal course of business are carried out on commercial terms and conditions during the year.

(t) Finance costs

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

(u) Provision for doubtful debts

Provision is made as follows: 100% on receivables ≥90 days and 50% on receivables ≥60 days, both net of Government of Grenada balances.

Accounts are written off against the provision when they are considered to be uncollectible. The total provision at 31st December, 2017 amounted to \$3,308,361 (2016 - \$4,057,889).

(v) Provision for unbilled sales

The provision and adjustment with comparatives at 31st December, 2017 are calculated as follows:

		2017 \$	2016 \$
Sales revenue for Dec	ember after discounts	13,272,881	11,684,812
50% of above	= provision at 31/12/17 = provision at 31/12/16	6,636,440 5,842,406	5,842,406 5,736,751
Increase in provision	during the year	<u>794,034</u>	<u>105,655</u>



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2017 (continued)

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

Property, plant and equipment

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

Impairment of inventory

Provision is made for slow-moving and obsolete stock on an annual basis.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2017 (continued)

4

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	L	- - -	-	N.C. 4		
	Land	Building and Construction	Flant and Machinery	Motor	r urniture and equipment	Total
Balance at 1st January, 2016 Cost Accumulated depreciation	1,467,468	30,529,142 (17,908,799)	223,378,827 (163,533,666)	9,442,227	14,021,660 (8,916,70 <u>5</u>)	278,839,324 (198,815,791)
NET BOOK VALUE	\$1,467,468	\$12,620,343	\$59,845,161	\$985,606	\$5,104,955	\$80,023,533
For year ended 31st December, 2016 Opening book value Additions for the year Disposals for the year Depreciation charge for year	1,467,468	12,620,343 26,125 -	59,845,161 3,792,105 - (4,547,505)	985,606 1,474,541 - (271,630)	5,104,955 606,175 (3,934) (1,307,419)	80,023,533 5,898,946 (3,934) (6,613,807)
NET BOOK VALUE	\$1,467,468	\$12,159,215	\$59,089,761	\$2,188,517	\$4,399,777	\$79,304,738
Balance at 31st December, 2016 Cost Accumulated depreciation	1,467,468	30,555,267 (<u>18,396,052</u>)	227,170,932 (<u>168,081,171)</u>	10,916,768 (<u>8,728,251)</u>	11,499,739	281,610,174 (202,305,436)
I acc. Cuctomer contribution to line	1,467,468	12,159,215	59,089,761	2,188,517	4,399,777	79,304,738
extensions	1					(7,370,555)
NET BOOK VALUE	\$1,467,468	\$12,159,215	\$59,089,761	\$2,188,517	\$4,399,777	\$71.934.183



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBED 2017

4

	AT 3	AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2017 (continued)	R, 2017		
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	TN				
	Land	Building and Construction	Plant and Machinery	Motor Vehicles	Furniture and equipment
For year ended 31st December, 2017					
Opening book value Additions for the year	1,467,468 397.392	12,159,215	59,089,761	2,188,517	4,399,777
Disposals for the year	3			10000000	(530)
Depreciation charge for year	1	(487,233)	(4,060,714)	(439,471)	(1.223,336)
NET BOOK VALUE	\$1,864,860	\$11,691,981	\$67,936,313	\$3,188,547	\$4,124,763
Balance at 31st December, 2017					
Cost Accumulated depreciation	1,864,860	30,575,266 (18,883,285)	240,078,198 $(172,141,885)$	12,356,269 (9,167,722)	11,769,107
Less: Customer contribution to line	1,864,860	11,691,981	67,936,313	3,188,547	4,124,763
		•			
NET BOOK VALUE	\$1,864,860	\$11,691,981	\$67,936,313	\$3,188,547	\$4,124,763

(530)

\$88,806,464

79,304,738 15,713,010

Total

296,643,700 (207,837,236)

(9.421,220)

\$79,385,244

88,806,464



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2017 (continued)

5. SUSPENSE JOBS IN PROGRESS

This represents capital injections with respect to requested customers' suspense jobs not completed at year-end.

6. CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Generation	5,744,258	7,986,199
Computers and software upgrades	58,527	289,471
Tools and equipment	≥ (46,329
Furniture and equipment	E.	9,194
Distribution	533,802	313,386
Motor vehicles	23,780	1,158
	<u>6,360,367</u>	<u>8,645,737</u>

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS

(a) Available for sale Government of Grenada - Treasury Bills	800,066	800,066
(b) Loans and receivables Fixed deposit – Republic Bank (Grenada) Ltd Fixed deposit – Grenada Co-operative Bank Ltd Fixed deposit – RBTT Bank Grenada Limited US\$ certificate of deposit- Cayman National	10,013,884 10,415,563 10,450,016 2,727,406	8,867,313 11,876,072 9,946,862 2,721,296
	33,606,869	33,411,543

Included in the above is an amount of \$23,985,100 for Hurricane Insurance Reserve invested in Treasury Bills and fixed deposits held with the Republic Bank (Grenada) Limited, RBTT Bank Grenada Limited, Cayman National Bank and the Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2017

(continued)

8.	INVENTOR	IES				
					2017 \$	2016
	The following Motor vehicle Distribution Generation spruel and lubr General store	pares icating oil	stock on hand:		995,936 5,825,150 8,733,543 453,585 2,409,957	977,981 6,011,939 7,665,896 600,953 2,324,093
	Less: Obsole	escence provision			18,418,171 <u>1,206,079</u>	17,580,862 _1,139,641
					17,212,092	<u>16,441,221</u>
9.	(a) TRADE AN	D OTHER RECEI	VABLES			
	Customers' acc Less: Provisio	counts n for doubtful debts			16,136,012 _3,290,368	14,814,735 _3,594,296
					12,845,644	11,220,439
	Other debtors Less: Provision	n for doubtful debts			1,566,326 	1,721,252 463,594
					1,548,333	1,257,658
	Provision for u Prepayments	inbilled sales			14,393,977 6,636,440 1,910,641	12,478,097 5,842,406 1,649,391
					22,941,058	19,969,894
	As of the sta	atement of financial	position date, the	e aging analysis	of customers' acc	ounts is as
	10110 775.	30 days	31- 60 days	61-90 days	Over 90 days	Total
	2017	\$ <u>11,645,589</u>	\$ <u>1,110,393</u>	\$ <u>180,077</u>	\$ <u>3,199,953</u>	\$ <u>16,136,012</u>

\$<u>1,325,126</u>

\$268,529

\$3,452,346

\$<u>14,814,732</u>

\$9,768,731

2016



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2017 (continued)

9. ((b) BAD DEBT PROVISION		
(i) Customers' accounts	2017 \$	2016 \$
	As at December 31 st , 2016 Net change in provision	3,594,296 (<u>303,928</u>)	4,802,325 (1,208,029)
	As at December 31st, 2017	<u>3,290,368</u>	<u>3,594,296</u>
	(ii) Other debtors		
	As at December 31 st , 2016 Net change in provision	463,594 (<u>445,601</u>)	433,924 29,670
	As at December 31 st , 2017	<u>17,993</u>	463,594
10.	Cash on hand Bank of Tampa Bank of Nova Scotia Republic Bank (Grenada) Limited CIBC FirstCaribbean International Bank Limited Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited Bank overdraft (note 13) Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	6,700 378,406 84,488 462,066 456,419 72,813 1,460,892 (2,296,406) (835,514)	6,200 595,595 686,479 368,587 202,628 1,859,489 (4,084) 1,855,405
11.	STATED CAPITAL		
	Authorised 25,000,000 ordinary shares of no par value Issued and fully paid		
	19,000,000 ordinary shares of no par value	32,339,840	<u>32,339,840</u>



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2017

(continued)

12. CUSTOMERS' DEPOSITS

All customers are required in accordance with the 2016 Electricity Supply Act (ESA) Schedule 1 to provide a security deposit which is normally equivalent to one (1) month's consumption. Interest accrued is credited to customers' accounts in the first billing cycle of the year. The cash deposit is refunded with accumulated interest when the account is terminated.

13. BORROWINGS

Long-term	2017 \$	2016 \$
CIBC First Caribbean International Bank Limited	41,042,709	45,046,875
Less: Current portion	4,004,167	4,004,167
Total long-term	37,038,542	41,042,708
Short-term		
Bank overdraft Borrowings current portion	2,296,406 4,004,167	4,084 4,004,167
Total short-term	6,300,573	4,008,251
Total borrowings	43,339,115	45,050,959

On February 29, 2016 the Company signed a Mortgage Debenture with CIBC First Caribbean International Bank (Barbados) Limited (the Bank) for a credit facility of up to XCD\$48,050,000.00.

The loan bears interest at a rate of 4.75% per annum over the first five years and thereafter the interest will be the prime rate less 5.90% subject to a floor of 3.60% per annum. Presently the prime rate is 8.50% per annum. The loan is amortized over a twelve-year period and repayable via 32 quarterly principal payments of XCD\$1,001,041.67 with a balloon payment of XCD\$16,016,666.56. Interest will be paid quarterly in arrears and accrue on an actual/365-day basis. The facility is collateralized under a first priority mortgage obligation and debenture charge over the fixed and floating assets of the Borrower stamped to cover XCD\$48,050,000.

The Company has an overdraft facility of \$4.5 million with CIBC First Caribbean International Bank Limited with interest at the rate of 6.5% per annum.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2017 (continued)

14. PROVISION FOR RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. Payment of benefits accrued is made upon the resignation or retirement of employees by the relevant Trust.

The balance of \$405,678 at the statement of financial position date relates to amounts payable to the Trusts for December 2017.

15. PROVISION FOR HURRICANE INSURANCE RESERVE

Balance at beginning of year	2017 \$	2016
Add: Provision for the year Balance at end of year	22,000,000 <u>2,000,000</u>	20,000,000 2,000,000
	24,000,000	22,000,000

16. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade creditors	7,944,029	5,907,782
Sundry creditors	4,050,575	4,113,159
Accrued expenses	2,666,084	2,344,096
	14,660,688	12,365,037

17. OTHER INCOME

Sundry revenue Gain on disposal of fixed assets	$\frac{1,715,868}{102,920}$	1,496,584 125,816
	<u>1,818,788</u>	1,622,400



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2017 (continued)

18.	FINANCE COSTS		
		2017 \$	2016 \$
	Bank loans/Bond interest Other bank interest Other	2,060,912 16,269 _583,399	3,762,440 2,117 557,117
		<u>2,660,580</u>	4,321,674
19. i)	RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS The following transactions were carried out with WRB Enterprises Limited and the National Insurance Scheme:	s, Inc., Grenada	Private Power
	a) Sale of electricity - NIS	199,083	<u>195,538</u>
	b) Management services- WRB Enterprises, Inc.	600,000	600,000
	c) Loan repayments- NIS		936,978
	d) Payment of dividends:		
	NIS	1,146,516	<u>7,761,030</u>
	Grenada Private Power Limited	4,940,000	33,440,000
ii) Co	ompensation of key management personnel of the Company:		
	Salaries and other benefits	3,532,413	3,415,895

<u>259,520</u>

469,848

122,527

<u>234,250</u>

<u>458,828</u>

138,927

Directors' Fees

Past employment benefit provisions

Loans receivable from key management personnel



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2017 (continued)

20. TAXATION

Current year

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

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Profit for the year before taxation	20,773,080	23,284,012
Tax at applicable statutory rate (30%)	6,231,924	6,985,204
Tax effect of items that are adjustable in determining: Tax exempt income Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(100,745) (<u>1,873,336</u>)	(143,005) (1,333,689)
Provision for taxation	4,257,843	<u>5,508,510</u>
Deferred tax liability		
Balance at the beginning of the year Deferred tax charge	(3,956,353) (<u>1,344,888)</u>	(2,507,169) (1,449,184)
Balance at the end of the year	(5,301,241)	(3,956,353)
The deferred tax liability consists of the following components:		
Delayed tax depreciation	17,676,803	13,187,841
Deferred tax liability at 30%	(5,301,241)	(3,956,353)



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2017 (continued)

21. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At the statement of financial position date, the Company was contingently liable to the Government of Grenada for customs bonds in the amount of \$100,000.

22. DIVIDENDS

During the year ended December 31st, 2017, a dividend of 52 cents per ordinary share amounting to \$9,880,000 was declared and paid.

23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGMENT

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

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

Audit Committee

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

Loans Committee

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



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2017

(continued)

23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

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

Credit risk

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

Credit risk with respect to trade receivables is substantially reduced due to the policies implemented by management. Deposits are required from all customers upon application for a new service and management performs periodic credit evaluations of its general customers' financial condition.

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

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk equals the carrying amount of its financial assets. Based on the above, however, management does not believe significant credit risk exists at December 31st, 2017.

Operational risk

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

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



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2017 (continued)

23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Operational risk (continued)

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

Insurance risk

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

Liquidity risk

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

Management monitors the Company's liquidity reserve, which comprises overdraft facilities and cash and cash equivalents (Note 10), on the basis of expected cash flows and is of the view that the Company holds adequate cash and credit facilities to meet its short term obligations.



GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2017 (continued)

23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The table below summarises the Company's exposure to liquidity risk:

Balance at 31st December, 2017	Current	31-60 days	61-90 days	Over 90 days	Total
	↔	\$	↔	€9	↔
Current Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents Income tax prepaid Loans and receivable financial assets Trade and other receivables Inventories	1,460,892 3,018,879 19,852,056 17,212.092	1,438,577	92,157	30,587,990	1,460,892 92,157 33,606,869 22,941,058 17,212,092
Current liabilities	41,543,919	1,438,577	334,315	31,996,257	75,313,068
Short-term borrowings Trade payables and accrued expenses Consumers' advances for construction Provision for retirement benefits Provision for profit sharing	2,296,406 9,927,516 - 405,678	1,401,118	1,001,042 1,135,481	3,003,125 2,196,573 1,167,900	6,300,573 14,660,688 1,167,900 405,678 4,594,972
	12,629,600	1,401,118	2,136,523	10,962,570	27,129,811
NET LIQUIDITY SURPLUS	28,914,319	37,459	(1,802,208)	21,033,687	48,183,257



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2017 (continued)

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued) 23.

Balance at 31st December, 2016	Current	31-60 days	61-90 days	Over 90 days	Total
	€	€	⇔	5/3	∽
Current Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents Loans and receivable financial assets Trade and other receivables Inventories	1,859,489 3,012,764 17,239,355 16,441,221	1,325,126	268,529	30,398,779	1,859,489 33,411,543 19,969,894 16,441,221
Current liabilities	38,552,829	1,325,126	268,529	31,535,663	71,682,147
Provision for income tax Short-term borrowings Trade payables and accrued expenses Consumers' advances for construction Provision for retirement benefits Provision for profit sharing	4,084 8,081,990 - 195,255	1,533,419	1,008,510 1,001,042 82,072	3,003,125 2,667,556 1,583,807 4,960,633	1,008,510 4,008,251 12,365,037 1,583,807 195,255 4,960,633
	8,281,329	1,533,419	2,091,624	12,215,121	24,121,493
NET LIQUIDITY SURPLUS	30,271,500	(208,293)	(1,823,095)	19,320,542	47,560,654



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2017 (continued)

23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

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

The Company has a limited exposure to foreign exchange risk arising primarily from the purchases of plant, equipment and spares from foreign suppliers that are mainly transacted in United States dollars, which has a fixed exchange rate.

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

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The company holds primarily fixed rate financial instruments and is therefore not significantly exposed to interest rate risk.

Capital risk management

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

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

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



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2017 (continued)

23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Capital risk management (continued)

The debt-to-equity ratios are shown below:

Capital structure

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Total borrowings (Note 13)	41,042,708	45,046,875
Shareholders' equity	80,558,687	73,393,412
Debt to equity ratio	0.51:1	<u>0.61:1</u>

24. PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENT

Deferred Tax Liability understated \$_____ \$(2,077,122)