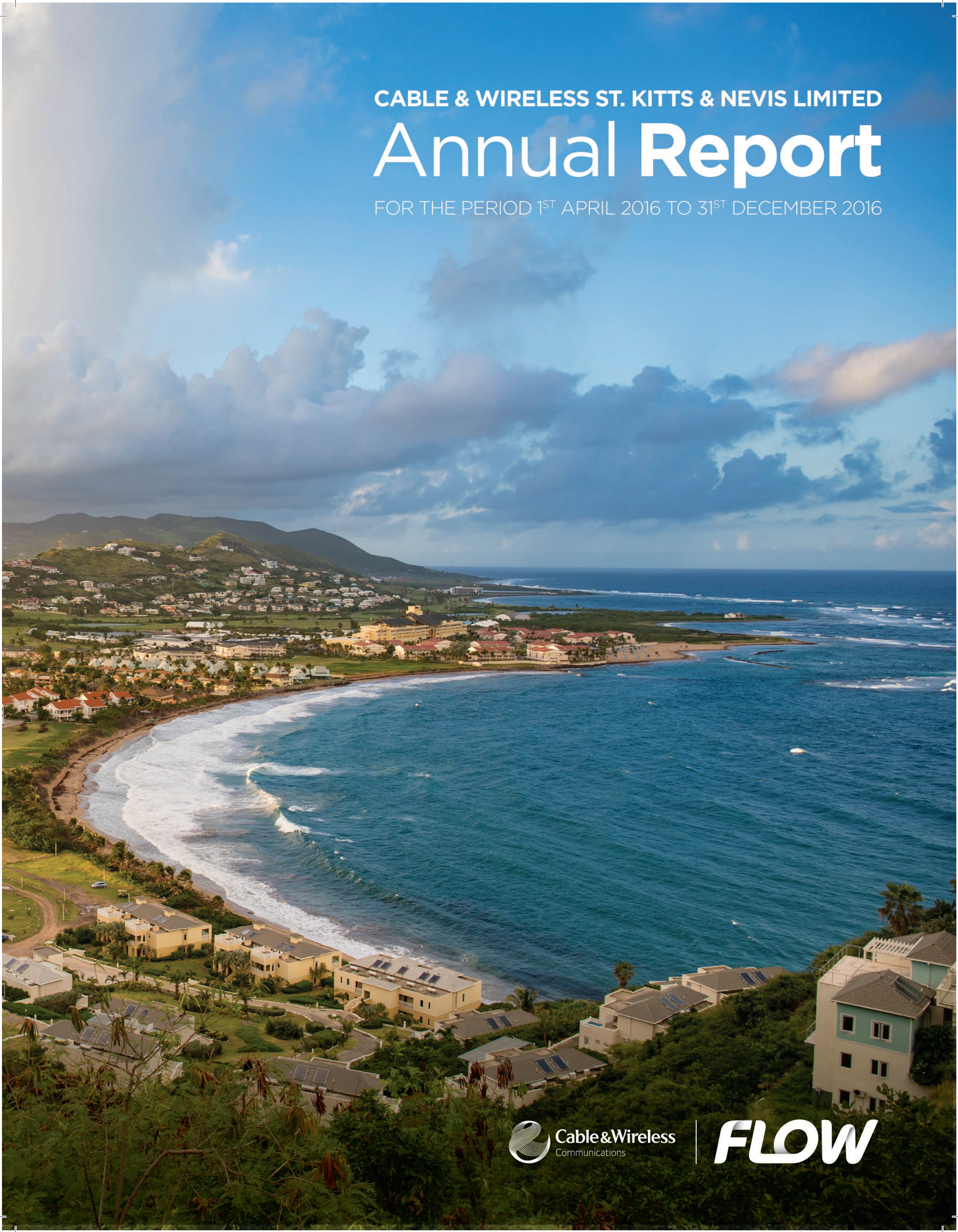
CABLE & WIRELESS ST. KITTS & NEVIS LIMITED

Annual **Report**

FOR THE PERIOD 1ST APRIL 2016 TO 31ST DECEMBER 2016



Cable&Wireless Communications | FLOW

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Notice of the Annual Meeting of Shareholders

For the 9 months ended
31st December 2016

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Thirty-second Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of Cable & Wireless St. Kitts & Nevis Limited ('the Company') will be held at the St. Kitts Marriotts Resorts, Frigate Bay on Thursday, 27th September, 2018 at 5:00 pm. Shareholders in Nevis can use the Teleconferencing facility at Ramsbury to view and participate in the meeting.

AGENDA

1. To read the minutes of the Thirty-first Annual General Meeting.

2. To receive and, if thought fit, accept the reports of the Directors and Auditors and the financial statements for the 9 months period ended 31st December 2016.

3. To re-appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to authorize the Directors to fix their remuneration.

4. To re-elect to the Board of Directors, in accordance with Articles 122(a) to (e) Ms. Lyra Richards and Mr. Alex Bremner who retire at the end of the Annual General Meeting, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

5. To appoint to the Board of Directors, in compliance with Article 112 of the Articles of Association, Mrs. Christine Morris Gillespie.

Dated 30th day of July 2018
By order of the Board of Directors

AWilliams

Valerie A. Williams
Company Secretary

Leadership Report

Cable and Wireless St. Kitts and Nevis Ltd delivered a strong performance in the period under review being the truncated 9 month fiscal period of 1st April 2016 to 31st December 2016. Revenue for the period was EC$59.7m. Mobile was the primary contributor accounting for 52% of total revenue followed by Fixed voice at 20%. Broadband contribution to revenue at 13% was significant and increasing. Profit after tax was EC$10.7m, rounding out a solid growth story that is a testament of the success of the vision and strategy employed by Cable and Wireless St. Kitts and Nevis Ltd.

Total capital investment for the 9 month period under review was EC$2.9m. The major CAPEX projects during the period related to improvements in our Internet and core transmission infrastructure as well as expansion of our 4G Mobile network. Future investment in our networks remains a key strategic imperative of the business as we seek to deliver best in class service to all customers in the Federation. This would enable us to optimise growth opportunities and increase shareholder value.

C&W's corporate social responsibility promise to the communities we serve continued to be a commitment we held dear during the period under review. Our ongoing support for youth development through education and sport and our pledge to the preservation of our national heritage and culture, we see not just as our responsibility, but our duty. This reinforces our commitment to our **Vision – Connecting Communities, Transforming Lives.**

Our team of talented and dedicated Management and Staff deserve high praise for delivering yet another year of stellar results. With the dependable guidance from our Board of Directors and patronage of our loyal shareholders and customers, we have a sure recipe for success. Our outstanding financial performance continues to be indicative of the effectiveness of our **Core Values,** which are serving **Customers** with passion, striving to be the **Best,** working together as a **Team** and treating each other with **Respect and Trust.**

Respectfully at your service,

David Lake
General Manager

Garfield Sinclair
Chairman

Management Discussion & Analysis

FINANCIAL REVIEW

INTRODUCTION

The financial results for the nine months ended December 31, 2016 evidence the improvements we have been able to accomplish thus far. This commenced with our strategy to aggressively improve our networks. The investment strategy to improve our aged infrastructure aims to improve the quality of the services that we offer to our customers. This has been the pillar on which we have built continued growth in our core revenue drivers being mobile and broadband. This also, will now enable us to further increase our product offering by venturing into the video market.

Comparing like for like, the nine months ended December 31, 2016 delivered a 1% growth in revenue compared to the same period ended December 31, 2015. This growth in revenue was driven by increased customer base with mobile customers increasing by 3%, and fixed broadband customers increasing by 4%, while we were also able to stem any churn in our fixed voice customer base. This we believe is as a result of the investments both in the fixed network under the Superfast Improvement Project and also in our mobile network as we continue to offer a world class 4G/LTE mobile experience to our customers.

OPERATING COSTS

Operating cost before depreciation was $35.8m which represents a 3% increase over the comparative period as a result of increased sales of B2B equipment that yielded low margins. Other direct and operating costs reflected marginal decline year on year as we continued to focus on cost saving initiatives.

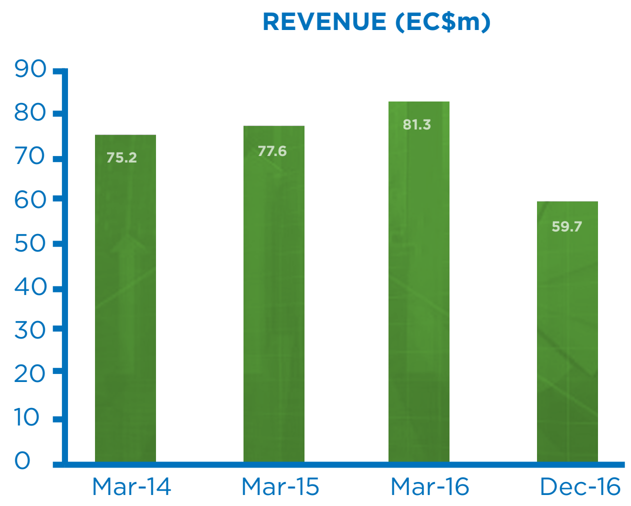
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

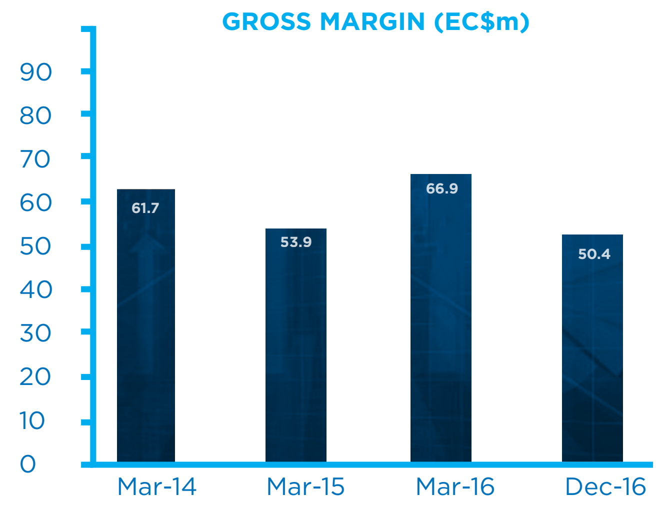
Capital expenditure for the period was $3m which was a continuation of the over $20m investment in the network for the financial period ending March 2016.

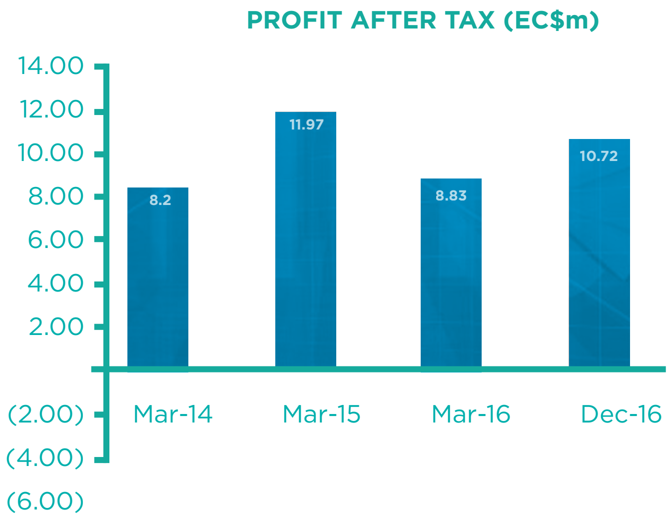
PROFIT

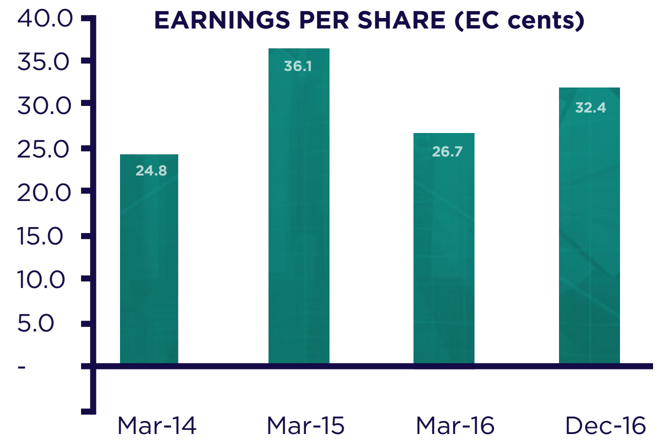
Profit after tax of $10.7M represents an 18% increase on the twelve month financial year ended March 31, 2016. This was driven by a $7.2m reduction in tax expense as a result of the tax settlement paid out in October 2015.

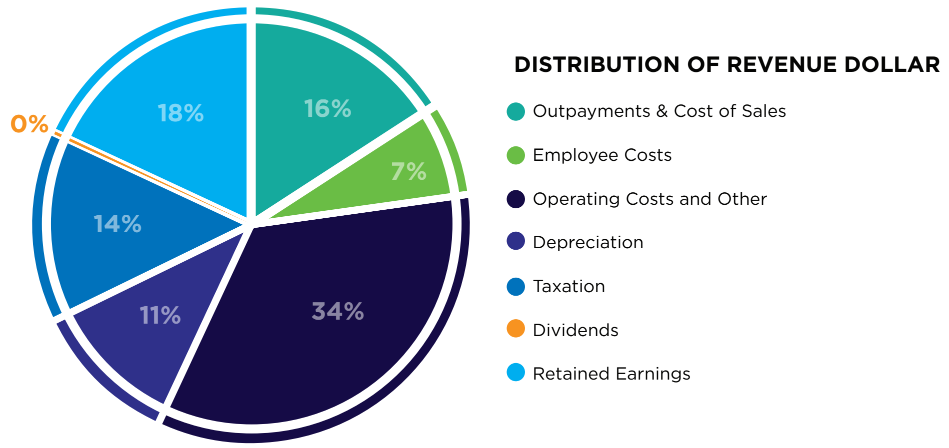
Michael Davis
Finance Manager


REVENUE (EC$m)
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
75.2
77.6
81.3
59.7
Mar-14
Mar-15
Mar-16
Dec-16


GROSS MARGIN (EC$m)
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
61.7
53.9
66.9
50.4
Mar-14
Mar-15
Mar-16
Dec-16


PROFIT AFTER TAX (EC$m)
14.00
12.00
10.00
8.00
6.00
4.00
2.00
(2.00)
(4.00)
(6.00)
8.2
11.97
8.83
10.72
Mar-14
Mar-15
Mar-16
Dec-16


EARNINGS PER SHARE (EC cents)
40.0
35.0
30.0
25.0
20.0
15.0
10.0
5.0
-
24.8
36.1
26.7
32.4
Mar-14
Mar-15
Mar-16
Dec-16


0%
18%
16%
7%
14%
11%
34%
DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE DOLLAR
Outpayments & Cost of Sales
Employee Costs
Operating Costs and Other
Depreciation
Taxation
Dividends
Retained Earnings

Report of the Directors

The Directors of Cable & Wireless St Kitts & Nevis Limited are pleased to present their report to the Thirty-second Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, together with the audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31st December 2016.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

	*Dec 2016 EC$'000	Mar 2016 EC$'000
Profit for the year after taxation	**10,716**	**8,826**
Added: Retained earnings brought forward	**48,465**	**39,639**
Amount available for distribution	**59,181**	**48,465**

**Financial year ended December 2016 reflects nine months as a result of the transition to the parent company's financial year end.*

DIRECTORS

In accordance with Article 122 (a) to (e), the Directors retiring by rotation are Miss. Lyra Richards and Mr. Alex Bremner, who being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

Directors who served during the year were: Mr. Alex Bremner, Mr. David Lake, Dr. Osbert Liburd, Miss. Lyra Richards, Mr. Garfield Sinclair and Mrs. Christine Morris Gillespie.

AUDITORS

Pursuant to the Company's Articles, the retiring auditors are KPMG. A resolution proposing the reappointment of KPMG Eastern Caribbean will be put before the next Annual General Meeting on Thursday, 27 September, 2018.

APPRECIATION

The Directors wish to express their sincere thanks and gratitude to all who have contributed to the continuing success of the company over the past year, in particular to the loyal and dedicated employees and their families.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

David Lake
Director

Dr. Osbert Liburd
Director

Dated: 30th July 2018

Cayon Street
Basseterre
St Kitts
West Indies

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE PREPARTION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the profit or loss for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the Directors are required to:

(a) select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
(b) make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
(c) state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
(d) prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy, at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with Generally Accepted Accounting Standards as required by s. 104(2) of the St Kitts and Nevis Companies Act 1996 which states the following:

"The accounts shall be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and show a true and fair view of the profit or loss of the company for the period and of the state of the company's affairs at the end of the period and comply with any other requirements of this Act."

They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

KPMG
Hastings
Christ Church, BB 15154
Barbados West Indies
Telephone (246) 434-3900
Fax (246) 427-7123

P. O Box 690C
Bridgetown, Barbados

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of
CABLE & WIRELESS ST KITTS AND NEVIS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Cable & Wireless (St Kitts and Nevis) Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2016, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the nine months then ended, and notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2016, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the period then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis of 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 the Eastern Caribbean, 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 period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT, Continued

To the Shareholders of
CABLE & WIRELESS ST KITTS AND NEVIS LIMITED, continued

Key Audit Matters, continued
Valuation of trade receivables, net $6 million
(See notes 2.6, 3.2 and 11 to the financial statements)

Valuation of trade receivables	How the matter was addressed in our audit.
The Company has significant trade receivables with business and residential customers across St. Kitts and Nevis. Given the ageing profile, changes in the external environment and the level of judgement required in determining the provision levels on these balances, this is considered a significant risk.	Our audit procedures included among others: • Testing of controls over the Company's collection procedures; • Testing the receipt of cash after the year end across all customer categories on a sample basis; • Critically assessing the Company's provision levels by considering the historical cash collection trends and the local economic environment; and • On all receivables, considering the adequacy of the Company's disclosures about its exposure to credit risk.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT, Continued

To the Shareholders of
CABLE & WIRELESS ST KITTS AND NEVIS LIMITED, continued

Key Audit Matters, continued
Recognition of revenue, $59.7 million
(See notes 2.14, 3.3 and 4 to the financial statements)

Recognition of revenue	**How the matter was addressed in our audit.**
The Company's revenue is derived from Mobile, Broadband and TV, Fixed Voice, Data and Other products and services. A significant risk exists in respect of manual journal entries and adjustments to revenue, and a key audit area is the appropriate application of revenue recognition policies.	Our audit procedures over revenue included, among others: • Evaluating revenue recognition policies. • Performing a trend analysis to analyse trends in revenue, disaggregated by stream • Testing of journal entries and adjustments throughout the financial year, primarily focussed on unusual entries recorded. • Assessing the adequacy of the Company's disclosures in respect of the accounting policies on revenue recognition.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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 IFRS, 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.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT, Continued

To the Shareholders of
CABLE & WIRELESS ST KITTS AND NEVIS LIMITED, continued

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

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

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 skepticism through 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT, Continued

To the Shareholders of
CABLE & WIRELESS ST KITTS AND NEVIS LIMITED, continued

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements, 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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 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 financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' 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 auditors' report is Michael Edghill.

KPMG

Chartered Accountants
Antigua and Barbuda
February 22, 2018

CABLE & WIRELESS ST. KITTS & NEVIS LIMITED

Financial Statements

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	Note	9 months ended 31 Dec, 2016	Year ended 31 Mar, 2016
Revenue	4	59,687	81,303
Operating costs before depreciation and amortisation	5a	(35,816)	(45,834)
Depreciation	5a	(6,883)	(8,910)
Amortisation	5a	(104)	(127)
Operating profit before exceptional items		**16,884**	**26,432**
Operating exceptional items[1]	5b	1,967	(1,811)
Operating profit after exceptional items		**18,851**	**24,621**
Finance income	6	77	65
Finance expense	6	(26)	(459)
Profit before income tax		**18,902**	**24,227**
Income tax expense	7	(8,186)	(15,401)
Profit for the year being total comprehensive profit for the year		**10,716**	**8,826**

[1] Further detail on exceptional items is set out in note 5b and in the relevant note for each item.

The notes on pages 23 to 50 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

	Note	31 Dec, 2016	31 Mar, 2016
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Intangible assets	9	310	414
Property, plant and equipment	10	81,213	85,047
Other - non-current assets		1,021	1,181
		82,544	**86,642**
CURRANT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	11	13,362	12,752
Inventories	12	351	620
Cash and cash equivalents	13	1,172	1,904
Due from related parties	21	27,437	15,353
		42,322	**30,629**
TOTAL ASSETS		**124,866**	**117,271**
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	14	9,736	13,272
Due to related parties	21	8,914	6,905
Bank overdraft	13	134	37
Tax liability		1,810	1,730
Deferred income	15	267	768
Provisions	17	1	517
		20,862	**23,229**
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred tax Liability	16	6,121	5,191
Deferred income	15	437	470
Accruals		27	-
Provisions	17	2,099	3,777
		8,684	**9,438**
NET ASSETS		**95,320**	**84,604**
Equity			
Share capital	18	33,130	33,130
Share premium		3,009	3,009
Retained earnings		59,181	48,465
TOTAL EQUITY		**95,320**	**84,604**

The notes on pages 23 to 50 are an integral part of these financial statements. The financial statements on pages 17 to 20 were approved by the Board of Directors on February 22, 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

Dr. Osbert Liburd
Director

David Lake
Director

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share Capital	Share Premium	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
Balance at 1st April 2015	**33,130**	**3,009**	**39,639**	**75,778**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	8,826	8,826
Dividend declared for year	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31st March 2016	**33,130**	**3,009**	**48,465**	**84,604**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	10,716	10,716
Dividend declared for year	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31st December 2016	**33,130**	**3,009**	**59,181**	**95,320**

The notes on pages 23 to 50 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cashflows

	Note	9 months ended 31 Dec, 2016	Year ended 31 Mar, 2016
Profit before income tax for the year		**18,902**	**24,227**
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	5a, 10	6,883	8,910
Amortisation	5a, 9	104	127
Finance income	6	(77)	(65)
Finance expense	6	26	459
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		**25,838**	**33,658**
CHANGES IN WORKING CAPITAL			
Decrease/(Increase) in inventories		183	(1,277)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		(12,694)	3,031
Decrease in prepayments non-current		160	161
(Decrease)/increase in deferred income		(534)	(126)
(Decrease)/increase in asset retirement obligation		(2,194)	247
Increase in non-current accruals		27	-
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables		(1,527)	420
Cash generated from operations		**9,259**	**36,114**
Interest paid		(26)	(459)
Interest received		77	65
Income tax paid		(7,176)	(15,038)
Net cash from operating activities		**2,134**	20,682
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	10	**(2,963)**	(19,890)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(2,963)**	(19,890)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends paid		-	-
Net cash used in financing activities		-	-
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(829)**	792
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April		**1,867**	1,075
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December / March	**13**	**1,038**	1,867

The notes on pages 23 to 50 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General information/Company and Regulatory Information

Cable and Wireless St. Kitts and Nevis Limited ("the Company") is registered under the laws of the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis. The Company is a subsidiary of Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Limited which owns 77% (77% - March 2016) of the issued and outstanding shares. The Company's registered office is Basseterre, St. Kitts.

On 19 March, 2010, the Cable & Wireless Group effected a group reorganization whereby Cable & Wireless Communications Plc was inserted as a new holding company for the Cable & Wireless Group via a Scheme of Agreement. Cable & Wireless Communications Plc therefore replaced Cable and Wireless Plc (now Cable & Wireless Limited) as the parent company of the Cable & Wireless Group at this date. On 22 March 2010, the entire ordinary share capital of Cable and Wireless Plc was cancelled and shareholders were given one ordinary share and one B share of Cable & Wireless Communications Plc for every share of Cable and Wireless Plc held on that date. At this time, the Cable & Wireless Group was renamed the Cable & Wireless Communications Group. Cable & Wireless Communications group companies are referred to in these financial statements as "related companies".

On 31 January, 2008, the Company was listed in the Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange.

Effective 16 May 2016, Cable & Wireless Communications Plc was delisted from the London Stock Exchange and renamed Cable & Wireless Communications Limited and Liberty Global plc became the ultimate parent company.

Cable & Wireless St Kitts & Nevis Limited supplies telecommunications services and facilities to the federation of St Kitts and Nevis. The Company's main business is the provision and operation of public telecommunication services in the Federation of St Kitts and Nevis under a 15-year agreement dated 07 April 2001, which replaced a 25 year franchise granted by Government that would have expired on 30 November 2015. The new 15-year agreement, which grants the Company new non-exclusive licenses, expired at the end of October 2016. The Company is currently negotiating a new contract.

The Company has 51 employees as at 31 December 2016 (March 2016: 49).

The ultimate parent company at 31 December 2016 is Liberty Global plc ("LG"), a company incorporated in the United Kingdom.

On May 16, 2016, LG announced that it had completed its acquisition of Cable and Wireless Communications Limited ("CWC") (formerly Cable and Wireless Communications plc) in a transaction valued at approximately USD7.4 billion on an enterprise value basis. The Company's sole shareholder is a subsidiary of CWC. Cable & Wireless Communications Plc was delisted from the London Stock Exchange and renamed Cable & Wireless Communications Limited and Liberty Global plc became the ultimate parent company.

The financial reporting period for the Group and Company was changed from 31 March to 31 December to coincide with the reporting date for LG.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as they apply to the financial statements of the Company for the period ended 31 December 2016 and interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

These financial statements are presented in Eastern Caribbean dollars ($XCD) and rounded to the nearest thousands. They have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

The Directors have prepared the accounts on a going concern basis.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are considered to be reasonable under the circumstances. They form the basis of judgements about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily available from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a continuing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected. Critical judgements and areas where the use of estimates is significant are discussed in note 3.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently by the Company.

2.2 Application of recently issued accounting standards and amendments to accounting standards

At the reporting date, certain new standards, interpretations and amendments have been issued, which were not yet in effect and which the Company had not adopted these early. Those relevant to the Company are as follows:

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Application of recently issued accounting standards and amendments to accounting standards (continued)

Title	Effective date	Description and impact on the Company
IAS 7, *Statement of Cash Flows*	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017	Requires an entity to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash flows.
IAS 12 Income Taxes	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017	Clarifies the following: 1) The existence of a deductible temporary difference depends solely on a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset and its tax base at the end of the reporting period, and is not affected by possible future changes in the carrying amount or expected manner of recovery of the asset. 2) Deferred tax asset can be recognised if the future bottom line of the tax return is expected to be a loss, if certain conditions are met. 3) Future taxable profits used to establish whether a deferred tax asset can be recognised should be the amount calculated before the effect of reversing temporary differences. 4) An entity can assume that it will recover an asset for more than its carrying amount if there is sufficient evidence that this is probable. Deductible temporary differences related to unrealised losses should be assessed on a combined basis for recognition unless a tax law restricts the use of losses to deductions against income of a specific type.
IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 with early adoption permitted	Establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. It replaces IAS 18 *Revenue,* IAS 11 *Construction Contracts* and IFRIC 13 *Customer Loyalty Programmes.* The Company is still assessing the impact of IFRS 15 but the new standard could have significant impact on customer acquisition costs and large managed services contracts.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Application of recently issued accounting standards and amendments to accounting standards (continued)

Title	Effective date	Description and impact on the Company
IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018	Replaces the existing guidance in IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, including a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment of financial assets and the new general hedge accounting requirements. It also carries forward the guidance on recognition and derecognition of financial instruments from IAS 39. IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with an 'expected credit loss' model, which means that a loss event will no longer need to occur before an impairment allowance is recognised.
IFRS 16 *Leases*	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019	Eliminates the current dual accounting model for lessees, which distinguishes between on-balance sheet finance leases and off-balance sheet operating leases. Instead, there is a single, on-balance sheet accounting model that is similar to current finance lease accounting. Lessees will be required to bring all major leases onbalance sheet, recognising new assets and liabilities. The on-balance sheet liability will attract interest; the total lease expense will be higher in the early years of a lease even if a lease has fixed regular cash rentals. Optional lessee exemption will apply to short- term leases and for low-value items with value of US$5,000 or less.

There are no other new or amended standards that are considered to have a material impact on the Company. There are no standards that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company.

2.3 Foreign currencies

(a) Functional currency

Amounts included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the functional currency). The Company's functional currency is the Eastern Caribbean dollar (XCD).

(b) Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised through profit or loss.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The cost of property, plant and equipment includes labour and overhead costs arising directly from the construction or acquisition of an item of property, plant and equipment. Plant and equipment represents the Company's network infrastructure assets.

The estimated costs of dismantling and removing assets, typically cell sites and network equipment, and restoring land on which they are located are included in the cost of property, plant and equipment. The corresponding obligation is recognised as a provision in accordance with IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.*

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably. All other subsequent costs (primarily repairs and maintenance) are charged to profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is not recognised on freehold land or assets under construction. Depreciation is provided to write-off the cost of property, plant and equipment, on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

	Estimated Useful Lives
Cables and transmission equipment	up to 20 years
Network equipment	3 to 25 years
Office equipment and computers	4 to 10 years
Plant and machinery	5 to 40 years
Computer equipment	4 years
Ducting	40 years
Freehold buildings	40 years
Leasehold buildings	up to 40 years or term of lease if less

Asset useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date. An asset's carrying amount is written down to its recoverable amount if the carrying amount is greater than its recoverable amount through sale or use. Assets are reviewed for indicators of impairment on an ongoing basis (see note 2.7).

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Intangible assets

Costs that are directly associated with the purchase and implementation of identifiable and unique software products by the Company are recognised as intangible assets. Expenditures that enhance and extend the benefits of computer software programs beyond their original specifications and lives are recognised as a capital improvement and added to the original cost of the software.

Intangible assets relating to customer contracts, customer relationships and licences obtained as part of the Company's business combinations are recorded initially at their fair values.

The Company's intangible assets do not have indefinite useful lives and are amortised on a straight line basis over their respective lives which are usually based on contractual terms. Intangible assets are stated at cost less amortisation.

	Estimated Useful Lives
Software	3 to 5 years
Licences	Up to 25 years or the licence term if less

2.6 Financial instruments

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories: cash and cash equivalents; loans and receivables; financial assets at fair value through profit or loss; available-for-sale financial assets; and held-to-maturity investments. The classification depends on the purpose for which the assets are held. The Company does not currently classify any assets as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale or held-to-maturity investments.

Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date for financial assets other than those held at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported when the Company has the legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and intends to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and at bank and short-term deposits. They are highly liquid monetary investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position is considered to approximate fair value. Bank overdrafts are included within borrowings and classified in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

Loans and receivables
Trade and other receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the Company provides money, goods or services directly to a third party with no intention of trading the receivable. Trade and other receivables are presented in current assets in the statement of financial position, except for those with maturities greater than one year after the reporting date.

Loans and receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently at the amounts considered recoverable (amortised cost).

Financial liabilities
The Company classifies its financial liabilities into the following categories: trade and other payables; borrowings; and financial liabilities at fair value.

Management determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date for financial liabilities other than those held at fair value through profit and loss. Subsequent to initial recognition financial liabilities other than those at fair value are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Fair value measurement
Assets and liabilities carried at fair value must be classified using a three-level hierarchy that reflects the significance and transparency of the inputs used in making the fair value measurements. Each level is based on the following:

Level 1 – the inputs are unadjusted quoted process of identical instruments in active markets
Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3 – one or more significant inputs used in a valuation technique are unobservable in determining fair values of the instruments.

Determination of fair value and the resulting hierarchy requires the use of observable market data whenever available. The classification of a financial instrument in the hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the measurement of fair value.

2.7 Impairment of assets
Financial assets
The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss or a group of those financial assets is impaired.

An impairment allowance is established for trade receivables when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Non-financial assets

Assets that have indefinite useful lives are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. All other noncurrent assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be fully recoverable. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

The Company determines any impairment by comparing the carrying values of each of the Company's assets (or the cash & generating unit to which it belongs) to their recoverable amounts, which is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Fair value represents market value in an active market. Value in use is determined by discounting future cash flows arising from the asset. Future cash flows are determined with reference to the Company's own projections using pre-tax discount rates.

Impairment reviews involve management making assumptions and estimates, which are highly judgemental and susceptible to change.

2.8 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is the price paid less any rebates, trade discounts or subsidies. It also includes delivery charges and import duties, but does not include value added taxes or advertising and administration costs. Cost is based on the first-in, first-out (FIFO) principle. For inventories held for resale, net realisable value is determined as the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less costs to sell. Provision is made for obsolete and slow-moving inventories as required.

2.9 Share capital

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or the repurchase of shares are recognised in equity.

2.10 Leases

All Company leases are operating leases. Payments made under operating leases, net of lease incentives or premiums received, are charged through profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

2.11 Employee benefits

Defined contribution pensions

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions to a third party. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as operating costs as they are incurred through profit or loss.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognises termination benefits within other provisions when it is demonstrably committed to the action leading to the employee's termination.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Employee benefits (continued)

Bonus plan
The Company recognises a liability in the statement of financial position in relation to bonuses payable to employees where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

2.12 Tax

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised through profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in other comprehensive income and equity, in which case it is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of prior years.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements, except where the difference arises from:

- The initial recognition of goodwill; or
- The initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination, affecting neither accounting nor taxable profit.

Deferred tax is calculated using tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the temporary differences reverse, based on rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and interests in joint ventures and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

2.13 Provisions

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount. They are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are presented in the statement of financial position at the present value of the estimated future outflows expected to be required to settle the obligation. Provision charges and reversals are recognised through profit or loss. Discount unwinding is recognised as a finance expense.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Revenue recognition

Company revenue, which excludes discounts, represents the amount received or receivable in respect of services and goods provided to customers. Revenue is recognised only when payment is probable.

Revenue from services is recognised as the services are provided. In respect of services invoiced in advance, amounts are deferred until provision of the service.

Amounts payable by and to other telecommunications operators are recognised as the services are provided. Charges are negotiated separately and are subject to continual review. Revenue generated through the provision of these services is accounted for gross of any amounts payable to other telecommunications operators for interconnect fees.

Revenue from mobile, broadband, TV and fixed line products comprises amounts charged to customers in respect of monthly access charges, airtime and usage, messaging and other telecommunications services. This includes data services and information provision and revenue from the sale of equipment, including handsets.

Monthly access charges from mobile, broadband, TV and fixed line products are invoiced and recorded as part of a periodic billing cycle. Airtime, either from contract customers as part of the invoiced amount or from prepaid customers through the sale of prepaid credit, is recorded in the period in which the customer uses the service. Unbilled revenue resulting from services provided to contract customers from the billing cycle date to the end of each period is accrued. Unearned monthly access charges relating to periods after each accounting period are deferred.
The Company earns revenue from the transmission of content and traffic on its network originated by third-party providers. Third-party dealers and partners are also used to facilitate the sale and provision of some services and equipment sold by the Company. We assess whether revenue should be recorded gross as principal or net as agent, based on the features of such arrangements including the following factors:

- Whether the Company holds itself out as an agent;
- Whether the Company has latitude for establishing the price, either directly or indirectly, for example by providing additional services;
- Provision of customer remedies;
- Whether the Company has the primary responsibility for providing the services to the customer or for fulfilling the order; and
- Assumption of credit risk.

Revenue from sales of telecommunications equipment is recognised upon delivery to the customer.

The total consideration on arrangements with multiple revenue generating activities (generally the sale of telecoms equipment and ongoing service) is allocated to those components that are capable of operating independently, based on the estimated fair value of the components. The fair value of each component is determined by amounts charged when sold separately and by reference to sales of equivalent products and services by third parties.

Revenue arising from the provision of other services, including maintenance contracts, is recognised over the periods in which the service is provided.

Customer acquisition costs including dealer commissions and similar payments are expensed as incurred.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are material items within comprehensive income that derive from individual events that do not fall within the ordinary activities of the Company that are identified as exceptional items by virtue of their size, nature or incidence.

2.16 Corresponding information

Certain corresponding information have been reclassified to conform with the financial statement presentation adopted in the current period.

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

A number of estimates and assumptions have been made relating to the reporting of results of operations and the financial condition of the Company. Results may differ significantly from those estimates under different assumptions and conditions. The Directors consider that the following discussion addresses the Company's most critical accounting estimates. These particular policies require subjective and complex assessments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are uncertain.

3.1 Impairment of property, plant and equipment

The Directors assess property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (excluding goodwill) for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value is less than its recoverable amount. Factors that are considered important and that could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- Obsolescence or physical damage;
- Significant changes in technology and regulatory environments;
- Significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results;
- Significant changes in the use of the assets or the strategy of the overall business;
- Significant negative industry or economic trends; and
- Significant decline in the market capitalisation relative to net book value for a sustained period.

In addition, the Directors test goodwill and other intangible assets with an indefinite life at least annually for impairment.

The identification of impairment triggers is a key judgement. Where an impairment review is required, the Group generally determines recoverable amount based on value in use. The key estimates used in calculating value in use are the discount rate, revenue growth, operating cost margin and capital expenditure. Estimates are based on extrapolated approved three-year business plans.

3.2 Impairment of receivables

The impairment allowance for trade receivables reflects the Company's estimates of losses arising from the failure or inability of the Company's customers to make required payments. The allowance is based on the ageing of customer accounts, customer creditworthiness and the Company's historical write-off experience. Changes to the allowance may be required if the financial condition of the Company's customers improves or deteriorates. An improvement in financial condition may result in lower actual write-offs. Historically, changes to the estimate of losses have not been material to the Company's financial position and results.

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

3.3 Revenue recognition

Judgement is required in assessing the application of revenue recognition principles and the specific guidance in respect of Company revenue. This includes the allocation of revenue between multiple deliverables, such as the sale value of telecommunications equipment and ongoing service, where such items are sold as part of a bundled package. See note 2.14.

3.4 Exceptional items

Judgement is required in assessing the classification of items as exceptional and assessing the timing of recognising exceptional provisions. The Company has established criteria for assessing the classification and a consistent approach is applied each period.

4. Revenue

Accounting policy detailed in note 2.14.

The Company is an integrated telecommunications service provider. It offers mobile, broadband, data, and domestic and international fixed line services to residential and business customers. Mobile includes prepaid and post-paid services and sale of handsets. Broadband includes Dial-up and ADSL internet services. Domestic voice includes local fixed line services and related rental and installation charges. International voice includes all international calls and related interconnect services. Enterprise, data and other includes leased circuit, MPLS, frame relay, CPE sales and directory services.

Revenue from external customers analysed by product/lines of business below:

	9 months ended 31 Dec, 2016	Year ended 31 Mar, 2016
Mobile	30,785	41,787
Broadband	7,663	10,201
Fixed voice	12,014	17,023
Enterprise, data and other	9,225	12,292
Total	**59,687**	**81,303**

5. Operating costs and other operating income and expenses

(a) Operating costs

Detailed below are the key expense items charged in arriving at our operating profit. Outpayments amounts paid to other operators when our customers call customers connected to a different network. Operating costs are stated net of credits or charges arising from the release or establishment of accruals.

An analysis of the operating costs incurred by the Company is presented below, classified by the nature of the cost:

	9 months ended 31 Dec, 2016	Year ended 31 Mar, 2016
Outpayments and direct costs	**9,281**	14,345
Employee and other staff expenses (see note 5c)	**4,160**	4,269
Other administrative expenses	**14,435**	18,360
Network costs	**5,191**	5,260
Property and utility costs	**2,749**	3,600
Operating costs before depreciation, amortisation and impairment	**35,816**	**45,834**
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**6,883**	8,910
Amortisation of intangible assets	**104**	127
Operating costs	**42,803**	**54,871**

(b) Exceptional items

Exceptional items are material items within profit or loss that derive from individual events that fall within the ordinary activities of the Company. They are identified as exceptional items by virtue of their size, nature of incidence.

Accounting policy detailed in note 2.15.

During the period ended 31 December, 2016, the Company recorded ($1.967 million) (March 2016 - $1.811 million) of exceptional income/charges pertaining to the approved restructuring programme.

There were no exceptional items within operating costs before depreciation and amortisation.

5. Operating costs and other operating income and expenses (continued)

(c) Employee and other staff expenses

	9 months ended 31 Dec, 2016	Year ended 31 Mar, 2016
Wages and salaries	**2,615**	2,964
Social security costs	**274**	323
Other benefits and allowances	**1,263**	951
Pension costs:		
– defined contribution plans	**209**	211
	4,361	**4,449**
Less: Staff costs capitalised	**(201)**	(180)
Total Staff costs	**4,160**	**4,269**

Directors' and key management remuneration
Key management are represented by key management personnel having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any external director of the Company.

Included within employee costs is key management remuneration as follows:

	9 months ended 31 Dec, 2016	Year ended 31 Mar, 2016
Directors' emoluments	58	58
Other key management personnel		
– short-term employment benefits	1,149	1,149
Post-employment benefits	86	86
Termination benefits	-	-
Total Key management remuneration	**1,293**	**1,293**

6. Finance income and expense

Finance income is mainly comprised of interest received from external bank deposits. Financing costs mainly arise from interest due on external bank loans, related party loans and transactional foreign exchange losses.

The finance income and expense are set out below.

	9 months ended 31 Dec, 2016	Year ended 31 Mar, 2016
Finance income		
Interest income	77	65
Total finance income	77	65
Finance expense		
Interest expense	26	459
Total finance expense	26	459

7. Income tax expense

This section explains how our Company tax charge arises. The current and deferred tax charges or credits in the year together make up the total tax charge in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The deferred tax section also provides information on our expected future tax charges. A reconciliation of profit or loss before tax to the tax charge is also provided.

Accounting policy detailed in note 2.12.

	9 months ended 31 Dec, 2016	Year ended 31 Mar, 2016
Current tax charge		
Corporation tax at 33% (March 2016 – 33%)	7,410	8,049
Adjustments relating to prior year tax	(120)	6,982
Total current tax charge	**7,290**	**15,031**
Withholding tax	**(34)**	**45**
Deferred tax credit		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(337)	1,649
Adjustments relating to prior years	1,267	(1,324)
Total deferred tax credit	930	325
Total income tax charge	**8,186**	**15,401**

7. Income tax expense (continued)

Reconciliation of actual tax expense

	9 months ended 31 Dec, 2016	Year ended 31 Mar, 2016
Profit before income tax	**18,902**	**24,227**
Income tax charge at tax rate: 33% (March 2016 – 33%)	6,238	7,995
Effect of permanent differences	833	1,134
Disallowed expenses and other capital adjustments	3	569
Withholding tax	(34)	45
Adjustments relating to prior year tax	1,146	5,658
Total income tax charge	**8,186**	**15,401**
Income tax charge on exceptional items	**649**	**(598)**
Pre-exceptional income tax charge	**7,537**	**15,999**
Pre-exceptional effective tax rate on profit	**39.9%**	**66.0%**
Effective tax rate on profit	**43.3%**	**63.6%**

For analysis of the Company's deferred tax liability as at the reporting date, including factors affecting the future tax rates see note 16.

8. Impairment review

Impairment occurs when the carrying value of an asset or group of assets is greater than the present value of the cash they are expected to generate.

We consider the carrying value of other assets at least annually. If there are impairment triggers that indicate an impairment of other assets is possible, we then perform a full impairment review.

Accounting policy detailed in note 2.7.

Property, plant and equipment
The Company has identified that an impairment charge of $Nil was considered necessary at 31 December 2016 (March 2016: $Nil).

Other fixed assets and intangibles
There were no other events or changes in circumstances during the year to indicate that the carrying value of the other fixed assets and other intangible assets had been impaired.

9. Intangible assets

The following section shows the non-physical assets used by the Company to generate revenues and profits.

These assets include software and licenses and operating agreements. Within license and operating agreements we include the cost of any acquired spectrum we use for our mobile services. The cost of intangible assets is the amount that the Company has paid.

The value of other intangible assets reduces over the number of years the Company expects to use the asset via an annual amortisation charge. Should an asset's value fall below its carrying value an additional one-off impairment charge is made against profit.

Accounting policy detailed in note 2.5.

	Intangibles
Cost	
At 1 April 2015	**3,139**
Transfers from Projects under construction/WIP	152
At 31 March 2016	**3,291**
Transfers from Projects under construction/WIP	-
At 31 December 2016	**3,291**
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2015	**2,750**
Charge for the year	127
Disposals	-
At 31 March 2016	**2,877**
Charge for the year	104
Disposals	-
At 31 December 2016	**2,981**
Net book value	
At 31 December 2016	**310**
At 31 March 2016	**414**

10. Property, plant and equipment

The following section shows the physical assets used by the Company to generate revenues and profits. We make significant investments in network plant and equipment and infrastructure – the technology and base stations required to operate our networks – that form the majority of our tangible assets.

Depreciation is calculated by estimating the number of years the Company expects the asset to be used (useful economic life). If there has been a technological change or decline in business performance, the Directors review the value of the assets to ensure they have not fallen below their depreciated value. If an asset's value falls below its depreciated value an additional one-off impairment charge is made against profit.

Accounting policy detailed in note 2.4.

	Freehold land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Equipment Held for Use	Projects under construction	Total
Cost						
At 1 April 2015	51,327	128,414	9,900	1,568	6,209	197,418
Additions	-	-	-	-	19,754	19,754
Adjustment	-	136	-	-	-	136
Transfers to intangible assets	-	-	-	-	(152)	(152)
Transfers from Project under construction	2,090	22,034	-	-	(24,124)	-
Transfers from inventory				658		658
EWC asset cost	1,192	3,063	-	-	-	4,255
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2016	**54,609**	**153,647**	**9,900**	**2,226**	**1,687**	**222,069**
Additions	-	-	-	-	2,766	2,766
Transfers from Projects under construction	20	2,110	172	-	(2,302)	-
Fixed asset cost accrual	-	197	-	-	-	197
Transfers from inventory	-	-	-	86	-	86
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2016	**54,629**	**155,954**	**10,072**	**2,312**	**2,151**	**225,118**
Depreciation						
At 1 April 2015	34,900	83,953	9,259	-	-	128,112
Charge for the year	1,618	7,038	254	-	-	8,910
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2016	**36,518**	**90,991**	**9,513**	**-**	**-**	**137,022**
Charge for the year	1,097	5,676	110	-	-	6,883
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2016	**37,615**	**96,667**	**9,623**	**-**	**-**	**143,905**
Net book value at 31 December 2016	**17,014**	**59,287**	**449**	**2,312**	**2,151**	**81,213**
Net book value at 31 March 2016	**18,091**	**62,656**	**387**	**2,226**	**1,687**	**85,047**

11. Trade and other receivables

Our trade and other receivables mainly consist of amounts owed to us by customers and amounts that we pay to our suppliers in advance. Trade receivables are shown net of allowance for bad or doubtful debts.

Accounting policy detailed in note 2.6.

	9 months ended 31 Dec, 2016	Year ended 31 Mar, 2016
Gross trade receivables	8,187	6,785
Impairment allowance	(2,151)	(1,849)
Net trade receivables	**6,036**	**4,936**
Other receivables	5,204	5,751
Prepayments and accrued income	2,122	2,065
Trade and other receivables – current	**13,362**	**12,752**

The maximum exposure to credit risk for receivables is equal to their carrying value. There is no material difference between the carrying value and fair value of trade and other receivables presented.

Concentrations of credit risks with respect to trade receivables are small as the Company customer base is large and unrelated. Receivables predominantly relate to retail customers, governments and corporate entities as well as other telecommunications operators.

Credit risk procedures vary depending on the size or type of customer. These procedures include such activities as credit checks, payment history analysis and credit approval limits. Based on these procedures, management assessed the credit quality of those receivables that are neither past due nor impaired as low risk. There have been no significant changes to the composition of receivables counterparties within the Company that indicate this would change in the future. During the periods presented there was a continued economic weakness in the market in which the Company operate. This would indicate an increased credit risk on receivables that are neither past due nor impaired. However, management assessed this risk and, after providing valuation allowance where necessary, continued to support the assessment of credit quality as low risk.

An ageing analysis of the current 'trade receivables' and current 'other receivables' that are not impaired is as follows (excludes prepayments and accrued income and taxation and social security):

	9 months ended 31 Dec, 2016	Year ended 31 Mar, 2016
Not yet due	**3,650**	3,622
Overdue 30 days or less	**1,455**	742
Overdue 31 to 60 days	**357**	291
Overdue 61 to 90 days	**517**	320
Overdue 91 days to 180 days	**261**	226
Overdue 181 days or more	**9,273**	9,400
	15,513	**14,601**

11. Trade and other receivables (continued)

Based on historic default rates, the Company believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of trade and other receivables not past due or past due by up to 30 days. Due to the nature of the telecommunications industry, balances relating to interconnection with other carriers often have lengthy settlement periods. Generally, interconnection agreements with major carriers result in both receivables and payables balances with the same counterparty. Industry practice is that receivable and payable amounts relating to interconnection revenue and costs for a defined period are agreed between counterparties and settled on a net basis.

An analysis of movements in the trade receivables impairment allowance during the year is as follows:

	9 months ended 31 Dec, 2016	Year ended 31 Mar, 2016
At 1 April/1 January	**(1,849)**	**(1,643)**
Bad debts written off - net	2	66
Increase in allowance	(304)	(272)
At 31 December/March	**(2,151)**	**(1,849)**

In the Company's operations it is customary and practice to collect security deposits from customers as collateral. These are recorded as liabilities within other payables.

12. Inventories

Our inventory primarily consists of mobile handsets, equipment and consumables and is presented net of allowance for obsolete products.

Accounting policy detailed in note 2.8.

Inventories of $0.4 million (March 2016 – $0.6 million) are presented net, after recording an allowance of $0.7 million (March 2016 – $1.1 million) made against slow moving or obsolete items. Amount of inventory written off through other administrative expenses during the year was $0.2 million (March 2016: $0.2 million).

In the period ended 31 December 2016, $86 was transferred from Inventory to Equipment Held for Use. The corresponding figures for the year ended 31 March 2016 have been updated to reclassify $658 from Inventory to Equipment Held for Use (note 10).

Inventories of the Company are not pledged as security or collateral against any of the Company's borrowings.

13. Cash and cash equivalents

The majority of the Company's cash is held in bank.

Accounting policy detailed in note 2.6.

	9 months ended 31 Dec, 2016	Year ended 31 Mar, 2016
Cash at bank and in hand	1,172	1,904
Bank overdraft	(134)	(37)
Cash and cash equivalents represented in cashflow	**1,038**	**1,867**

The maximum exposure to credit risk for cash and cash equivalents is equal to the carrying value of those financial instruments.

14. Trade and other payables

Our trade and other payables mainly consist of amounts we owe to our suppliers that have been invoiced or are accrued. Taxes and social security amounts are due in relation to our role as an employer.

	9 months ended 31 Dec, 2016	Year ended 31 Mar, 2016
Trade payables	**485**	2,980
Accruals	**5,357**	6,579
Other payables	**3,894**	3,713
Trade and other payables	**9,736**	**13,272**

There is no material difference between the carrying value and fair value of trade and other payables presented. For liquidity risk exposure analysis purposes, the carrying amount of trade and other payables is the same as the contractual cash flows, with the contractual maturities of these financial liabilities all due in less than one year.

15. Deferred income

The amount represents unused prepaid mobile sales transactions deferred up to the date of use.

16. Deferred tax

Accounting policy detailed in note 2.12.

The movements in deferred tax assets during the year are as follows:

	Capital allowances on non-current assets	Financial position offset	Total
Deferred tax asset	-	22	22
Deferred tax liability	(4,888)	-	(4,888)
At 1 April 2015	(4,888)	22	(4,866)
Credit / (Charge) to profit or loss	(345)	20	(325)
At 31 March 2016	(5,233)	42	(5,191)
Deferred tax asset	-	42	42
Deferred tax liability	(5,233)	-	(5,233)
At 1 April 2015	**(5,233)**	**42**	**(5,191)**
(Charge) / Credit to profit or loss	(931)	1	(930)
At 31 December 2016	**(6,164)**	**43**	**(6,121)**
Deferred tax asset	-	43	43
Deferred tax liability	(6,164)	-	(6,164)

17. Provisions

Accounting policy detailed in note 2.13.

	Property	Redundancy costs	Asset retirement obligations	Legal and other	Total
At 1 April 2015	324	1	1,765	1,957	4,047
Additional provisions	-	458	-	1,353	1,811
Cash payments	-	(458)	-	(1,440)	(1,898)
Effect of discounting	-	-	334	-	334
At 31 March 2016	324	1	2,099	1,870	4,294
Additional provisions	-	-	-	-	-
Cash payments	(324)	-	-	(1,870)	(2,194)
Effect of discounting	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2016	**-**	**1**	**2,099**	**-**	**2,100**
Provisions – current	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**1**
Provisions – non-current	**-**	**-**	**2,099**	**-**	**2,099**

17. Provisions (continued)

Property
As a result of outsourcing and other redundancies associated with the structural reorganisation, seating capacity adjustment was required to accommodate all current staff in a central location.

Redundancy
Provision has been made for the total employee related costs of redundancies announced within the LIME Caribbean restructuring programme. Amounts provided for and spent during the period presented primarily relate to transformation activities.

Asset retirement obligations
Provision has been made for the best estimate of the asset retirement obligation associated with office sites, technical sites, mobile cell sites, domestic and sub-sea cabling. This provision is expected to be used at the end of the life of the related asset on which the obligation arises.

Legal and other
Legal and other provisions include amounts relating to specific legal claims against the Company together with amounts in respect of certain other staff costs, unbilled service charges and expatriate taxes. The timing of the utilisation of the provision is uncertain and is largely outside the Company's control, for example, where matters are contingent upon litigation. There were no legal and other provisions as at 31 December, 2016.

18. Equity

Share capital

	9 months ended 31 Dec, 2016	Year ended 31 Mar, 2016
Authorised:		
50,000,000 Ordinary shares of $1		
Issued, called up and fully paid shares:		
33,130,418 Ordinary shares	**33,130**	**33,130**

The Company defines capital as share capital, share premium, and retained earnings. The management of capital is achieved through a combination of the requirements of the Company and Cable & Wireless Group strategy, which has remained included within the number of shares disclosed above as treasury shares. No treasury shares of the Company were cancelled during the periods presented.

19. Commitments and contingent liabilities

Commitments
A commitment is a contractual obligation to make a payment in the future. These amounts are not recorded in the company statement of financial position since we have not yet received the goods or services from the supplier. We have a number of commitments, mainly in relation to leases and agreements to buy fixed assets. The amounts below are the minimum we are committed to pay.

Capital commitments at the end of the financial year for the Company relating to the purchase of plant and equipment of $0.542 million (March 2016 – nil). No provision has been made for these commitments. The Company leases land and buildings and networks under various operating lease agreements. The leases have varying terms, escalations, clauses and renewal rights. The aggregate future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	9 months ended 31 Dec, 2016	Year ended 31 Mar, 2016
No later than one year	237	225
Later than one year but not later than five years	218	174
Later than five years	169	177
Total minimum operating lease payments	**624**	**576**

Contingent liabilities
Contingent liabilities are potential future cash outflows where the likelihood of payment is considered more than remote but is not considered probable or cannot be measured reliably. As at the reporting date, the Company has no other significant contingent liabilities, except for the legal cases mentioned in note 20.

20. Legal proceedings

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is involved in litigation proceedings, regulatory claims, investigations and reviews. The facts and circumstances relating to particular cases are evaluated in determining whether it is more likely than not that there will be a future outflow of funds and, once established, whether a provision relating to a specific case is necessary or sufficient. Accordingly, significant management judgement relating to provisions and contingent liabilities is required since the outcome of litigation is difficult to predict. The Company does not expect the ultimate resolution of the actions to which it is a party to have a significant adverse impact on the financial position of the Company.

21. Related party transactions

The related parties identified by the Directors include associated undertakings, investments and key management personnel. To enable users of our financial statements to form a view about the effects of related party relationships on the Company we disclose the related party relationship when control exists, irrespective of whether there have been transactions between the related parties..

21. Related party transactions (continued)

Transactions with key management personnel
Remuneration paid to key management personnel for services rendered during the year.

Key management remuneration is disclosed in note 5c.

Transactions with other related parties

(a) Related party Profit & Loss Statement transactions
The Company, together with other Cable and Wireless group companies, owns and operates international cable and microwave systems. International telecommunications traffic to and from St. Kitts is transmitted and received via such systems and in respect of this traffic payments are made and revenues received.

Inter-group revenue for the year with regard to international telecommunications traffic was $1,785 (March 2016: $2,982). Other related party transactions for the year are:

	9 months ended 31 Dec, 2016	Year ended 31 Mar, 2016
Cost of sales	751	1,299
Head Office support costs[1]	3,881	3,175
Net recharges into the company[2]	3,699	4,903
Interest income	(76)	(65)
At 31 December/ March	**8,255**	**9,312**

1. Transactions include the provision of technical, financial and administrative support by the Company's head office.
2. Recharges are the inter-business unit cost of services consumed by the Company when performing its business processes.

(b) Due from related companies

	9 months ended 31 Dec, 2016	Year ended 31 Mar, 2016
Cable & Wireless (CWI Caribbean) Ltd	8,045	5,420
Cable & Wireless Jamaica (Cayman) Finance	11,812	1,613
Cable & Wireless (BVI) Ltd	-	1,979
Cable & Wireless Anguilla Ltd	33	780
Columbus Networks Ltd.	291	-
Cable & Wireless (Barbados) Ltd	5,756	4,967
Bahamas Telecommunications Company Ltd	1,472	355
Other	28	239
At 31 December/March	**27,437**	**15,353**

21. Related party transactions (continued)

Transactions with other related parties (continued)

(b) Due from related companies (continued)

The amounts due from Cable & Wireless (CWI Caribbean) Ltd ("CWIC") and Cable & Wireless Jamaica (Cayman) Finance ("CWJCF") represent revolving treasury service facility agreements entered into during prior periods. The agreement enables the Company to make short term deposits or obtain short term loans at competitive rates for cash management purposes. On the CWIC facility, interest is earned at minimum savings rate plus 500 basis points on the daily net balance for EC dollar deposits and 1-month LIBOR + 300 basis points for US dollar deposits. On the CWJFC facility interest is earned at 3-month LIBOR on the daily net balance and interest is capitalized to the balance. There are no limits of the amount the Company can deposit with CWJCF. The Company is limited to USD equivalent $2 million in its deposits with CWIC.

(c) Due to related companies

	9 months ended 31 Dec, 2016	Year ended 31 Mar, 2016
Cable & Wireless (CWI Caribbean) Ltd	2,869	2,165
Cable & Wireless Dominica Ltd	3	168
Cable & Wireless (Jamaica) Ltd	1,187	-
Cable & Wireless (EWC) Limited (BVI)	3,091	3,525
Cable & Wireless HQ Limited (England)	1,161	-
Other	603	1,047
At 31 December/March	**8,914**	**6,905**

These represent balances with other Cable & Wireless group companies, principally for telecommunications traffic and services provided under a Support Services Agreement.

Support Services Agreement

The Company entered into a Support Services Agreement effective 1 April 2009 with a related company to provide Management and Operational Support Services. These services include Finance Support delivered through a Finance Shared Service Centre located in Jamaica and Centres of Excellence that provide technical support on Tax, Treasury, Procurement and Supply Chain Management. The agreement also provides for Support for Sales and Marketing, Customer Operational Services, Technology and Property Services, Strategic and Business Advisory Services as well as Legal, Regulatory and Public Policy Services. Human Resources Support Services are provided through a Human Resource Shared Service Centre which is also located in Jamaica.

All related party transactions were entered into in the ordinary course of business.

22. Financial risk management

This note details our treasury management and financial risk management objectives and policies. We discuss the exposure and sensitivity of the Company to credit, liquidity, interest and foreign exchange risk, and the policies in place to monitor and manage these risks.

Treasury policies have been approved by the Board for managing each of these risks including levels of authority on the type and use of financial instruments.

Treasury policy
The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company falls under the Cable & Wireless Communications Plc Group's overall risk management programme which seek to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

To the extent that the Company undertakes treasury transactions, these are governed by group policies and delegated authorities. Material positions are monitored by Group Treasury and the Jamaica Regional Treasury Centre. Where appropriate, transactions are reported to the Board. The Company is required to report details of their cash and debt positions to Group and Regional Treasury on a monthly basis.

The key responsibilities of Group and Regional Treasury include funding, investment of surplus cash and the management of interest rate and foreign currency risk. The majority of the Company's cash resources (including facilities) and borrowings are managed centrally by the Group.

Exchange rate risk
The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on the majority of intercompany transactions and settlement of trade and other receivables and payables which are not denominated in Eastern Caribbean dollars. The risk is minimised as the majority of these transactions occur in US Dollars which is fixed to the Eastern Caribbean dollar. The Company does not use foreign exchange contracts and other derivatives and financial instruments to minimise the exposure to these transactions.

Interest rate risk
The Company is not significantly exposed to interest rate risk on its surplus cash as it is remitted to Regional Treasury, and short term financing is also supplied by Regional Treasury. However, the Company is exposed to movements in interest rates on its variable rate "Revolver" loans. Treasury may seek to reduce volatility by fixing a proportion of this interest rate exposure whilst taking account of prevailing market conditions as appropriate. The Company has no borrowings.

Financial liabilities on which no interest is paid comprise accounts payable, current portion of provisions and amounts owed to related companies in the normal course of business.

Credit risk
Cash deposits and similar financial instruments give rise to credit risk, which represents the loss that would be recognised if a counterparty failed to perform as contracted. The carrying amount of the financial assets of the Company represents the maximum credit exposure of the Company. Management seeks to reduce this credit risk by ensuring the counterparties to all but a small proportion of the Company's financial instruments are the core relationship banks.

The Group Treasury's policy approved by the Board contains limits on exposure and prescribes the types of instrument used for investment of funds.

22. Financial risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk
The Company manages operational liquidity supported by Regional Treasury to manage liquidity in-order to meet its financial obligations of servicing and repaying external debt and strategic initiatives.

At 31 December 2016, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $1,038. These amounts are highly liquid and are a significant component of the Company's overall liquidity and capital resources. Liquidity forecasts are produced on a regular basis to ensure the utilisation of current facilities is optimised, to ensure covenant compliance and that medium-term liquidity is maintained and for the purpose of identifying long-term strategic funding requirements. The Directors also regularly assess the balance of capital and debt funding of the Company.

23. Events after the reporting period

When the Company receives information in the period between 31 December 2016 and the date of this report about conditions related to certain events that existed at the year end, we update our disclosures that relate to those conditions in light of the new information. Such events can be categorised as adjusting or non-adjusting depending on whether the condition existed at 31 December 2016. If non-adjusting events after the year end are material, non-disclosure could influence the economic decisions that users make on the bases of the financial statements.

Accordingly, for each material category of non-adjusting event after the reporting period we disclose in this section the nature of the event and an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made.

Accounts approval
These accounts were approved by the Board of Directors on February 22, 2018 and authorised for issue.

Board of Directors and Officers

Garfield Sinclair, Chairman

Mr. Garfield Sinclair was appointed the Managing Director of Cable & Wireless Jamaica in October 2010, bringing to the position nearly 20 years of experience in business management. He was one of the pioneering members of Dehring, Bunting and Golding Limited, one of Jamaica's first investment banks. Mr. Sinclair spent 13 years at that Company and held the position of President and CEO for many years. Mr. Sinclair qualified as a Certified Professional Accountant (CPA) in 1993 and holds a BSc., in Business Administration from San Diego State University and an Executive Certificate in Strategy & Innovation from Sloan School of Management of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Sinclair currently serves as the Chairman of the Jamaica Stock Exchange Pension Fund and some of his many directorships include CWJamaica, CW Barbados, Jamaica Digiport Limited, Digital Media and Entertainment and the Jamaica Football Federation.

Christine Morris Gillespie, Director

Christine Morris Gillespie is an Attorney-at-Law with almost twenty years at the bar. She has been employed within the CWC group for 11 years, starting in Jamaica before being selected to lead the Barbados-based team. In her current role as Vice President, Legal - Caribbean, she provides legal, corporate and regulatory support across all functions of the business in the 15 territories within C&W's Caribbean portfolio. During her tenure with the group, she has developed extensive knowledge and experience in the ICT industry's commercial, contractual and corporate issues, and the Caribbean region's telecommunications laws and regulatory frameworks.

David Lake, General Manager and Director

David Lake became a Director of C&W St. Kitts & Nevis Ltd in March 2011. Mr. Lake graduated from the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Industrial Engineering (Hons). Upon graduating he worked at the St. Kitts Bottling Company Limited where he distinguished himself as an innovative Plant Manager. While there he took a sabbatical to pursue a Master's Degree in Integrated Management Systems at the University of Birmingham, UK. In April 1999 Mr. Lake joined Cable & Wireless St. Kitts & Nevis Limited as Head of Customer Services. He was quickly transferred to the role of Vice President of Mobile, Consumer Sales and Marketing. Following a successful tenure in that role, Mr. Lake was promoted to Country Manager of Cable and Wireless St. Kitts and Nevis Limited (now trading as Flow) in November 2008. David Lake is the former President of the St Kitts-Nevis Chamber of Industry and Commerce and a Member of the Council of Management for the Brimstone Hill Fortress National Park Society.

Osbert Liburd, Director

Dr. Osbert Liburd joined the Board of Cable & Wireless St. Kitts & Nevis Limited in December 2007. Previously, Dr. Liburd served as Chairman of the Board of Cable & Wireless St. Kitts & Nevis Limited from October 2000 to January 2005. He is an experienced International Scientist and has conducted research in Africa, the USA and the Caribbean. He holds a B.A. in Biology from the UVI and a Masters and Ph.D in Plant Pathology from Cornell University, USA. He served as a Senior Diplomat as St. Kitts and Nevis' Ambassador to the United States and Permanent Representative to the Organisation of American States (OAS) from 1995 to 2000. Earlier in his professional career he served as Team Leader, Caribbean Agriculture Research and Development Institute (CARDI) and Director of Agricultural Services and Rural Development, Agricultural Missions, USA.

Lyra Richards, Director

Ms. Lyra Richards was appointed a Director of Cable & Wireless St. Kitts & Nevis Limited in December 2007. Ms. Richards has been in the banking sector from 1968. She worked at Barclays Bank, (DCO, PLC and International Ltd), until 1994. During that time she had a two year stint as a Training Instructor in Barbados and a further two years as Manager of the Soufriere Branch in St. Lucia. From 1994, she moved on to the Bank of Nevis Ltd and retired in December 2012.

Ms. Richards served as President and Treasurer of the Nevis Historical and Conservation Society, President of the Nevis Dramatic and Cultural Society (NEDACS) and is a founding member of Culturama, Nevis' Summer Festival. She is currently serving as a Trustee to the Nevis Historical & Conservation Trust, the body which oversees the preservation of Cottle Church, the first church in which slaves were permitted to worship.

Alex Bremner, Director

Alex Bremner was appointed to the Board of Directors for Cable &Wireless St Kitts & Nevis Limited in 2015. Mr. Bremner is currently the Finance Director for the Ventures group of businesses of Cable & Wireless Communications comprising ten markets across the Caribbean, a position which he has held since November 2015 and is located in Antigua.

Mr. Bremner is an Associate of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants and holds a Bachelor's degree in Economics and Law from the University of Leicester in the UK. He has over 23 years of experience with the Cable & Wireless group, including 14 years within the Caribbean operations having served as Head of Finance in Cable & Wireless Anguilla, Head of Finance and Corporate Affairs for Cable & Wireless St. Kitts & Nevis Limited and Finance Development Director for the Eastern Caribbean in St. Lucia. He has also held a number of senior finance positions in the Cable & Wireless group in the UK.

Valerie Williams, Company Secretary

Ms. Valerie Williams joined the company in 1991 as an Administrative Officer in the Corporate Secretarial department. A qualified Corporate Secretary and Risk Manager, Ms. Williams was appointed to the post of Company Secretary in 2000. In addition to the Corporate Secretarial function, she has also managed other portfolios including Facilities, Health & Safety, Risk Management, Records Management and Pensions. She currently provides corporate secretarial assistance to some of the other LIME businesses in the Windward and Leeward islands. Prior to joining the Company, Ms. Williams spent a number of years in the Corporate Secretarial department of Price Waterhouse, now PWC and the Caribbean Examinations Council.

Michael Davis, Finance Manager

Michael Davis, heads the Financial Planning and Analysis (FP&A) team for the Cable and Wireless Northern Caribbean region which comprises Antigua, BVI, Turks & Caicos, Montserrat, Anguilla and St. Kitts & Nevis. Mr. Davis is a qualified Accountant, earning his ACCA membership in 2010 and also holds a Bachelor's Degree in Accounting from the UWI. He worked in external audit for over five years in several industries. He migrated to St. Kitts in 2011 having worked for five years in the audit department of KPMG Jamaica as a Senior Auditor. He later joined PWC St. Kitts where he also displayed his diverse knowledge by leading the Audit teams for the SIDF, Kittitian Hill and NEVLEC. Mr. Davis Joined Cable and Wireless St. Kitts and Nevis Limited as the Finance Manager in 2012 and was later asked to take on the FP&A role in 2014 when the company restructured. Mr. Davis has commanded the respect of both his peers and his supervisors acting as the primary DOA for the General Manager for the St. Kitts & Nevis business and his supervisor, the Finance Director of the Northern Caribbean businesses.

Kevin Edwards, Marketing & Corporate Communication Manager

Kevin Edwards joined the business in December 2013. He s graduated from the University of Cincinnati with a BBA in Marketing, Product Information & Supply Management. Upon graduating, he honed his skills in the field of Sales and Marketing having served in several senior management positions both locally and regionally handling brand portfolios such as Angostura Distillers, Mount Gay Rum, British American Tobacco, Remy Martin and Coca Cola. His career also includes experience in the Offshore Real Estate and Financial services sector having serviced as Zone Manager for Stewart Title Eastern Caribbean (for the Northern Caribbean). Mr. Edwards entered the Telecommunications sector in 2007 working first as Marketing Manager then as Office Manager for UTS CaribGlobe. He has also held the position of Market Manager (Country Manager) for Digicel St. Kitts & Nevis. Kevin is a member of Rotary Club of St. Kitts & Nevis, a devoted father of two and husband.

Clyde Richardson, Network Operations Manager

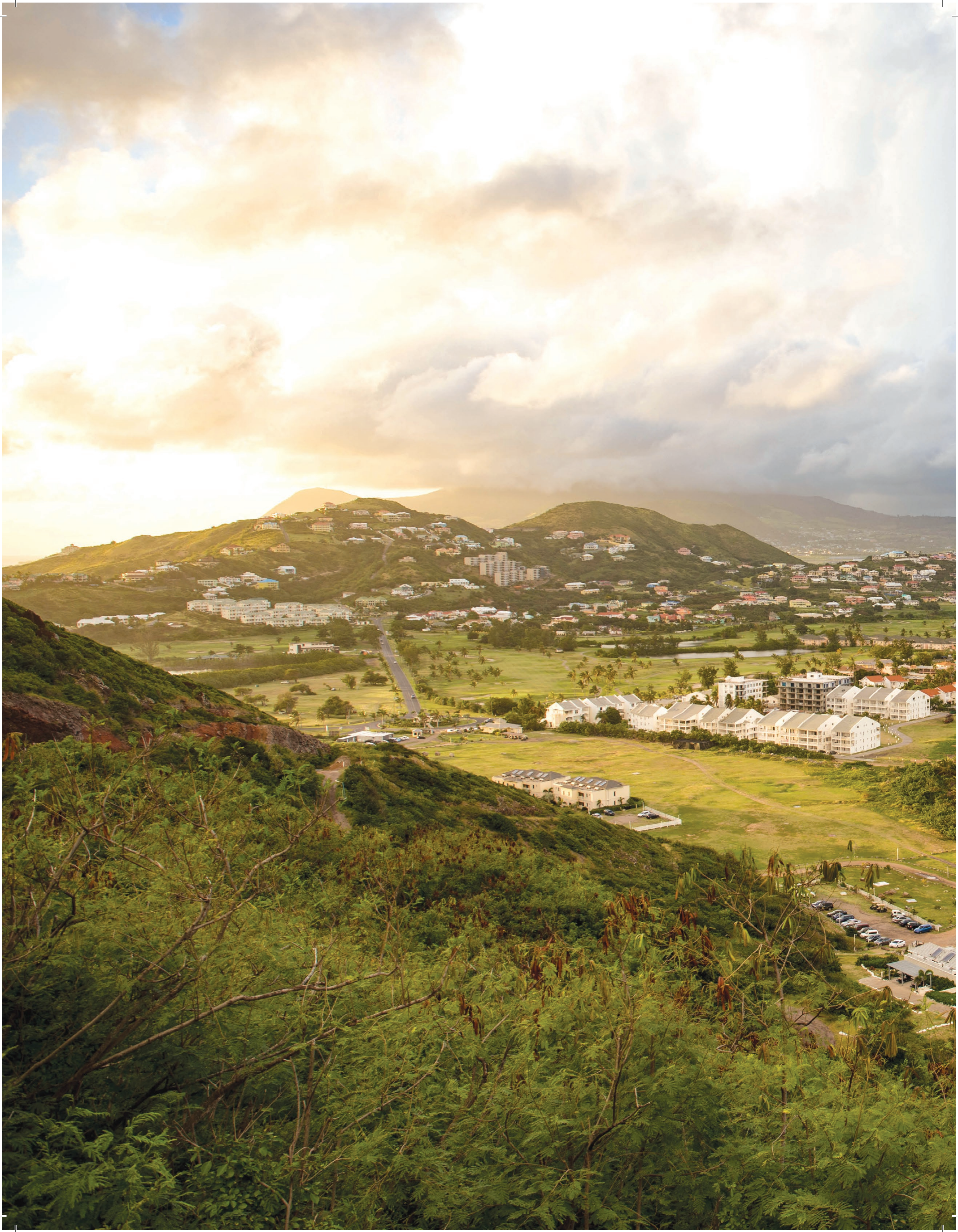
Mr. Clyde Richardson, Network Operations manager for FLOW, has been with the company since 1998. Mr. Richardson has held several positions during his time at Cable and Wireless, serving as the IT manager for 10 years and as a project manager for the Cable and Wireless region for 3 years. Mr. Richardson graduated with honours from the University of the West Indies with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1995. In 2005, he graduated from the University of Phoenix with a Masters in Business Administration.

Merlese Maynard, Credit & Collections Cluster Lead

Merlese Maynard is the Credit & Collections Lead for the North Cluster. Merlese is a Member of the Association of Accounting Technicians, (MAAT) UK, and has been an employee of Cable & Wireless since 1986. She has held senior positions in Finance over the years, most recently, Manager Billing & Credit Control.

Karen Blackett, Business Support Officer

Karen Blackett has been employed by Cable & Wireless St. Kitts and Nevis Ltd since April 1989. Karen graduated with honours from the University of the West Indies with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Management Studies. During her 26 years of service she worked in Customer Services, Human Resources and Customer Operations but spent most of her tenure in the Human Resources department. In her current role she supports the General Manager and the Human Resource function.



Company Information

CHAIRMAN

Mr. Garfield Sinclair, Chairman

DIRECTORS

Mr. David Lake B.Sc. (Hons), M.Sc.(Eng.)
Dr. Osbert Liburd B.A., Ph.D.
Ms. Lyra Richards
Mr. Alex Bremner
Mrs. Christine Morris Gillespie

MANAGEMENT EXECUTIVES AND OFFICERS

Mr. David Lake B.Sc. (Hons), M.Sc. (Eng.)
General Manager

Ms. Valerie Williams
Company Secretary

Mr. Michael Davis B.Sc, ACCA
Finance Manager

Mrs. Karen Blackett B.Sc (Hons)
Business support Officer

Mr. Kevin Edwards B.B.A.
Manager, Marketing & Corporate Communication

Mrs. Eunice George MAAT
Sales Manager

Mr. Clyde Richardson MBA
Networks Operations Manager

ADVISORS

Auditors
KPMG

Solicitors
Kelsick, Wilkin & Ferdinand

Registrars
Eastern Caribbean Central Securities Registry (ECCSR)

REGISTERED OFFICE

Cayon Street,
Basseterre,
P.O Box 86,
St. Kitts

CABLE & WIRELESS ST. KITTS & NEVIS LIMITED

I/We ____

of ____

being a shareholder of Cable & Wireless St. Kitts & Nevis Limited hereby appoint

____

of ____

As my/our proxy to vote for me/us and on my/our behalf at the Thirty-second Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the said Company to be held on Thursday, 27th September, 2018 or at any adjournment thereof in the same manner, to the same extent and with the same powers as if the undersigned were present at the said meeting or such adjournment or adjournments thereof.

Dated this ________ day of ________________ 2018

Signature of Shareholder ____

NOTES

1. A person appointed by proxy need not be a shareholder.
2. In the case of a shareholder who is a body corporate or association, votes at meetings of Company.
3. A proxy must be executed in writing by the shareholder or his/her attorney authorized in writing.
4. Proxy appointments are required to be deposited at the registered office of the Company not less than 24 hours before the time fixed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting.

Cable & Wireless St. Kitts & Nevis Limited
PO Box 86,
Basseterre,
St. Kitts.
www.discoverflow.co