

**St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla
National Bank Limited**

Consolidated Financial Statements
June 30, 2021



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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of **St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited** (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of June 30, 2021, and the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion* section of our report, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of June 30, 2021, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Originated debts on the Group's consolidated statement of financial position include certain long-term notes issued by a third party, ABI Bank Limited (in receivership) ("ABIB"), amounting to \$36,242,620 which have matured and remain outstanding. The notes were to be fully repaid by cash flows from loans ABIB made to the Government of Antigua and Barbuda. However, on November 27, 2015, ABIB was placed in receivership. No provision for potential losses has been made in the consolidated financial statements in respect of these notes.

We were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence or satisfy ourselves by alternative methods, as to the recoverability of the \$36,242,620 due to the Group. Consequently, we were unable to determine whether any adjustment to this amount was necessary in the consolidated financial statements.

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

Partners:
Antigua
Charles Walwyn - Managing Partner
Robert Wilkinson
Kathy David

St. Kitts
Jefferson Hunte
Lisa Roberts

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Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion* section, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Expected credit losses (“ECL”) of financial assets

Description of the Matter

The ECL of financial assets is a key audit matter, as it requires the application of critical management judgement and use of subjective estimates in determining the amount of ECL that are required to be recognised in the consolidated financial statements. As of June 30, 2021, the Group’s financial assets with credit risk that are subject to ECL assessment amounted to \$1,776,703,000 which represents 48% of total assets.

Accordingly, the Group used the ECL model in determining the credit loss allowance for its financial assets. Under IFRS 9, the assessment of credit risk of a portfolio of assets entails further estimations as to the likelihood of default occurring, the associated loss ratio and of default correlation between counterparties. Furthermore, the Group incorporates forward-looking information into the assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly from its initial recognition to the measurement date of ECL. The Group has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio of financial instruments and, using an analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables, credit risk and credit losses.

The disclosures relating to the credit loss allowances for the financial assets, and the related credit risk are included in notes 3 to 10, 16 and 32 to the consolidated financial statements.

How the Matter was addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures to address the risk of material misstatement relating to the adequacy of the ECL allowance on the financial assets, which was considered to be a significant risk, included the following:

- Obtained an understanding of and critically assessed the Group’s updated accounting policies relating to the classification, measurement and ECL assessment of financial assets;
- Assessed and evaluated the effectiveness of controls over the approval, recording and monitoring of financial assets, classification into credit risk stages, and calculation of ECL allowance;
- Evaluated the inputs and assumptions, as well as the formulae used in the development of the ECL models for the various financial assets. This includes assessing the appropriateness of design of the ECL impairment model and formulae used in determining the ECL;
- Evaluated the classification of credit-impaired loans and advances to customers to stage 3 for completeness of the population of loans and advances to customers included in the stage 3 ECL calculation. Independently tested the accuracy of management’s stage 3 ECL calculation on a sample basis;

Key Audit Matters ...continued

Expected credit losses (“ECL”) of financial assets ...continued

How the Matter was addressed in the Audit ...continued

- Examined the collateral values recorded by management by comparing them to independent valuation reports of independent professional valutors;
- Assessed the estimated costs and time to sell pledged collaterals used in the ECL calculation for reasonableness; and
- Assessed the key credit risk factors such as default history, macro-economic factors and financial capability of counterparties.

Fair value measurement of investment securities

Description of the Matter

The Group has investment securities measured at fair value amounting to \$1,351,252,000. A significant portion of these investment securities amounting to \$89,197,000 do not trade in active markets with quoted prices. The valuation of these financial instruments have a higher estimation uncertainty due to the use of observable and unobservable data and various assumptions, using complex valuation models. The use of different valuation techniques and assumptions could result in significantly different estimates of fair value. Accordingly, we have assessed the valuation of the investment securities as a key audit matter.

How the Matter was addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures to address the risk of material misstatement relating to the fair value of investment securities that do not trade in active markets, included the following:

- We used an independent valuation expert to develop an independent estimated fair value for a sample of investment securities that do not trade in an active market on a test basis, including level 2 and level 3 investment securities. The estimate was based on an independently developed discounted cash flow model, an option adjusted model, or a fundamental analysis to determine the price. The valuation specialist used data available for the equity, fixed income and other types of financial instruments collected independently.
- We recomputed the fair values for local and regional equity securities based on the inputs and compared to the fair values used by management in the consolidated financial statements; and
- We obtained and assessed the Service Organization Control (SOC1) Type II report on the description of the Group’s Investment Custodians’ operations systems and the suitability of the design and operating effectiveness of their controls.

Responsibilities of Management and the Board of Directors for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

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

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

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

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

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

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Lisa M. Roberts.



Chartered Accountants
November 19, 2021
Basseterre, St. Kitts

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As of June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	Notes	2021 \$	2020 \$
Assets			
Cash and balances with Central Bank	5	214,066	185,395
Treasury bills	6	70,708	69,898
Deposits with other financial institutions	7	441,191	458,554
Loans and advances to customers	8	867,445	809,249
Originated debts	9	110,312	136,597
Financial asset	32	566,505	568,409
Investment securities	10	1,351,252	982,603
Property inventory	11	8,565	8,565
Investment property	12	4,040	4,040
Income tax recoverable	19	1,030	28,587
Property and equipment	13	38,153	38,424
Intangible assets	14	421	458
Right of use assets	15	1,882	1,137
Other assets	16	57,283	51,414
Deferred tax asset	19	4,178	16,591
Total assets		3,737,031	3,359,921
Liabilities			
Customers' deposits	17	2,595,318	2,525,825
Borrowings	10	42,942	–
Accumulated provisions, creditors and accruals	18	260,478	208,254
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit		6,375	6,375
Income tax liability	19	13,460	1,992
Lease liabilities	15	1,909	1,127
Deferred tax liability	19	3,780	3,359
Total liabilities		2,924,262	2,746,932
Shareholders' equity			
Issued share capital	20	135,000	135,000
Share premium		3,877	3,877
Reserves	21	383,115	354,755
Retained earnings		290,777	119,357
Total shareholders' equity		812,769	612,989
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		3,737,031	3,359,921

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Approved for issue by the Board of Directors on November 19, 2021.


Chairman


Director

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Consolidated Statement of Income

For the year ended June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	Notes	2021 \$	2020 \$
Interest income	22	62,023	67,162
Interest expense	22	(48,466)	(44,494)
Net interest income		13,557	22,668
Fees and commission income	23	17,118	18,749
Fees expenses	23	(12,736)	(15,750)
Net fees and commission income		4,382	2,999
Other income, net	24	341,950	132,725
Operating income		359,889	158,392
Operating expenses			
Credit impairment charges	26	26,768	46,501
Administrative and general expenses	25	61,970	50,312
Other expenses	27	28,285	26,499
Total operating expenses		117,023	123,312
Net income before tax		242,866	35,080
Income tax expense	19	(54,498)	(6,698)
Net income for the year		188,368	28,382
Earnings per share (basic and diluted)	28	1.40	0.21

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	Notes	2021 \$	2020 \$
Net income for the year		188,368	28,382
Other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax:			
<i>Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Financial assets measured at FVOCI – debt instruments:			
Net unrealised gains on investment securities, net of tax	21	3,302	737
Expected credit losses recognised on FVOCI – debt securities	21	48	–
Reclassification adjustments for net losses included in income, net of tax	21	(1,968)	(9)
		1,382	728
<i>Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Revaluation surplus	21	–	6,263
Financial assets measured at FVOCI – equity instruments:			
Net unrealised gains due to changes in fair value, net of tax	21	24,035	3,632
Realised losses, net of tax	21	(14,886)	(10,261)
Re-measurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit asset, net of tax	21	881	(2,350)
		10,030	(8,979)
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		11,412	(1,988)
Total comprehensive income for the year		199,780	26,394

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

For the year ended June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	Notes	Issued share capital \$	Share premium \$	Reserves \$	Retained earnings \$	Total \$
Balance at July 1, 2019		135,000	3,877	339,773	128,195	606,845
Net income for the year		–	–	–	28,382	28,382
Other comprehensive loss		–	–	8,273	(10,261)	(1,988)
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	–	8,273	18,121	26,394
Transfer to reserves	21	–	–	6,709	(6,709)	–
<i>Transaction with owners</i>						
Dividends	29	–	–	–	(20,250)	(20,250)
Balance at June 30, 2020		135,000	3,877	354,755	119,357	612,989
Net income for the year		–	–	–	188,368	188,368
Other comprehensive income		–	–	26,298	(14,886)	11,412
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	–	26,298	173,482	199,780
Transfer to reserves	21	–	–	2,062	(2,062)	–
Balance at June 30, 2021		135,000	3,877	383,115	290,777	812,769

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	Notes	2021 \$	2020 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income before tax		242,866	35,080
Adjustments for items not affecting cash:			
Interest expense	22	48,466	44,494
Credit and other impairment charges	26	26,768	46,501
Depreciation and amortisation	13, 14, 15	3,335	3,529
Pension expense	34	844	818
Revaluation loss on land and buildings	13	–	223
Gain on disposal of property and equipment		–	(9)
Dividend income	24	(7,557)	(9,114)
Interest income	22	(62,023)	(67,162)
Fair value (gains)/losses on FVTPL investment securities		(84,933)	115,614
Operating income before changes in operating assets and liabilities		167,766	169,974
<i>(Increase)/decrease in operating assets:</i>			
Loans and advances to customers		(80,781)	(27,147)
Mandatory deposits with Central Bank		(13,653)	14,264
Other assets		(8,495)	8,224
Financial asset		–	101,500
<i>Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:</i>			
Customers' deposits		69,984	(315,600)
Accumulated provisions, creditors and accruals		52,224	(17,732)
Due to other financial institutions		–	(124)
Cash generated from/(used in) operations		187,045	(66,641)
Interest received		51,507	57,901
Pension contributions paid	34	(2,095)	(1,810)
Income tax paid	19	(10,839)	(17,775)
Interest paid		(48,902)	(43,177)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		176,716	(71,502)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Disposal of investment securities and originated debts		749,633	1,759,557
Decrease/(increase) in term deposits and treasury bills		66,892	(184)
Interest received		12,848	18,466
Dividends received		7,557	9,114
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		169	81
Acquisition of property inventory	11	–	(12)
Acquisition of intangible assets	14	(210)	(56)
Purchase of equipment	13	(2,248)	(1,109)
Purchase of investment securities and originated debts		(1,043,801)	(1,947,913)
Net cash used in investing activities		(209,160)	(162,056)
Subtotal carried forward		(32,444)	(233,558)

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows ...*continued*

For the year ended June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	Notes	2021 \$	2020 \$
Subtotal brought forward		(32,444)	(233,558)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayments of lease liabilities	15	(701)	(776)
Interest paid on lease liabilities	15	(55)	(43)
Dividends paid	29	–	(20,250)
Net cash used in financing activities		(756)	(21,069)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(33,200)	(254,627)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		409,415	664,042
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	33	376,215	409,415

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

1 Incorporation and principal activity

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited (the “Bank”) was incorporated as a public limited company on February 15, 1971 under the Companies Act Chapter 335, and was re-registered under the new Companies Act No. 22 of 1996 on April 14, 1999. The Bank operates in both St. Kitts and Nevis and is subject to the provisions of the Banking Act of 2015. The Bank is a public company listed on the Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange.

The Bank’s registered office is at Central Street, Basseterre, St. Kitts. The principal activities of the Bank and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) are described below.

The Bank is principally involved in the provision of financial services being primarily commercial banking and investment activities. The Bank is regulated by the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (“the Central Bank” or “ECCB”).

The Bank’s subsidiaries and their activities are as follows:

- *National Bank Trust Company (St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla) Limited (“Trust Company”)*

The Trust Company was incorporated on January 26, 1972 under the Companies Act Chapter 335, and was re-registered under the new Companies Act No. 22 of 1996 on April 14, 1999.

The principal activity of the Trust Company is the provision of long-term mortgage financing, raising long-term investment funds, real estate development, property management and the provision of trustee services.

- *National Caribbean Insurance Company Limited (“Insurance Company”)*

The Insurance Company was incorporated on June 20, 1973 under the Companies Act Chapter 335, and was re-registered under the new Companies Act No. 22 of 1996 on April 14, 1999.

The Insurance Company provides life insurance coverage, non-life insurance coverage and pension schemes.

- *St. Kitts and Nevis Mortgage and Investment Company Limited (“MICO”)*

MICO was incorporated on May 25, 2001 under the Companies Act No. 22 of 1996 and commenced operations on May 13, 2002.

MICO acts as the real estate arm of the Group with its main operating activities being the acquisition and sale of properties.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

2 Significant accounting policies

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

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC). The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the revaluation of certain properties and financial instruments, and in accordance with the going concern assumption.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

2.2 Changes in accounting policies

New standards and amendments effective for the financial year beginning July 1, 2020

- Amendment to IFRS 16, *Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions*;
- Amendments to references to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards;
- *Definition of a Business* (Amendments to IFRS 3);
- *Definition of Material* (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8); and,
- *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform* (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7).

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

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

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

Management anticipates that all relevant pronouncements will be adopted in the Group's accounting policies for the first period beginning after the effective date of the pronouncement. These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements in future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.2 Changes in accounting policies ...continued

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

IFRS 17, Insurance Contracts (effective from January 1, 2023)

IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 as replacement for IFRS 4, Insurance Contracts. It requires a current measurement model where estimates are re-measured each reporting period. Contracts are measured using the building blocks of:

- discounted probability-weighted cash flows;
- an explicit risk adjustment; and
- a contractual service margin (“CSM”) representing the unearned profit of the contract which is recognised as revenue over the coverage period.

The standard allows a choice between recognising changes in discount rates either in the profit or loss or directly in other comprehensive income. The choice is likely to reflect how insurers account for their financial assets under IFRS 9.

An optional, simplified premium allocation approach is permitted for the liability for the remaining coverage for short duration contracts, which are often written by non-life insurers.

There is a modification of the general measurement model called the ‘variable fee approach’ for certain contracts written by life insurers where policyholders share in the returns from underlying items. When applying the variable fee approach the entity’s share of the fair value changes of the underlying items is included in the contractual service margin. The results of insurers using this model are therefore likely to be less volatile than under the general model.

The new rules will affect the financial statements and key performance indicators of all entities that issue insurance contracts or investment contracts with discretionary participation features.

The Group has commenced the review of this standard.

Other standards and amendments that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Group include:

- COVID-19 related rent concessions – Amendments to IFRS 16;
- Classification of liabilities as current – Amendments to IAS 1;
- Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before intended use – Amendments to IAS 16;
- Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to IFRS 3;
- Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract – Amendments to IAS 37;
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018 – 2020;
- Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28;
- Disclosure of accounting policies – Amendments to IAS 1;
- Definition of accounting estimates – Amendments to IAS 8; and
- Deferred tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12.

These amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements in the period of initial application and therefore the disclosures have not been made.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.3 Basis of consolidation

The Group financial statements consolidate those of the parent company and all of its subsidiaries as of June 30, 2021. The parent controls a subsidiary if it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiary and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the subsidiary. All subsidiaries have a reporting date of June 30. All transactions and balances between Group companies are eliminated on consolidation, including unrealised gains and losses on transactions between Group companies. Where unrealised losses on intra-group asset sales are reversed on consolidation, the underlying asset is also tested for impairment from a group perspective. Amounts reported in the financial statements of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Group. Profit or loss and other comprehensive income of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are recognised from the effective date of acquisition, or up to the effective date of disposal, as applicable.

2.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand and call deposits with Groups. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of ninety (90) days or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes.

Cash and cash equivalents are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Cash and cash equivalents exclude balances held to meet statutory requirements and restricted deposits.

2.5 Financial assets and liabilities

Classification and measurement

The Group has applied IFRS 9 and classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL);
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or
- Amortised cost.

i) Debt instruments

Debt instruments are those instruments that contain contractual obligations to pay the instrument holder certain cash flows, such as government and corporate bonds, and loans and receivables.

Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:

- the Group's business model for managing the asset; and
- the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.5 Financial assets and liabilities ...continued

Classification and measurement ...continued

i) Debt instruments ...continued

Business model test:

Business model reflects the objective of the Group holding different assets. That is, whether the Group's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable, the financial assets are held for trading purposes and are measured at FVTPL.

Solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) test:

Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Group assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. In making this assessment, the Group considers whether interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement.

Based on these factors, the Group classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories:

- Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at FVTPL, are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognised and measured.
- FVOCI: Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at FVTPL, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses on the instrument's amortised cost which are recognized in profit or loss.
- FVTPL: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVTPL is recognized in profit or loss.

The Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be infrequent and none occurred during the period.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.5 Financial assets and liabilities ...continued

Classification and measurement ...continued

ii) Equity instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that do not contain contractual obligations to pay the instrument holder and that evidence residual interests in the issuer's net assets. The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at FVTPL, except where the Group's management has elected, at initial recognition, to irrevocably designate an equity investment at FVOCI.

The Group's policy is to designate equity investments as FVOCI when those investments are held for purposes other than to generate investment returns. When this election is used, fair value gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss, including on disposal. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) are not reported separately from other changes in fair value. Dividends, when representing a return on such investments, continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Group's right to receive payments is established.

Credit risk measurement

IFRS 9 outlines a 'three-stage' model for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarised below:

- A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in 'stage 1'. Financial instruments in stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12 months.
- If a significant increase in credit risk ('SICR') since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to 'stage 2' but is not yet deemed to be credit-impaired. Instruments in stage 2 have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis.
- If the financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to 'stage 3'. Instruments in stage 3 have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis.
- Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets are those financial assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition. Their ECL is always measured on a lifetime basis.

For debt securities, the Group examines the issuer's capital adequacy, financial performance, liquidity position, and credit rating to assess whether the issuer has experienced significant increase in credit risk since the origination of the assets. When no external credit rating is available, the Group assigns internal credit rating based on internal risk criteria. The Group also considers if there is any negative press or adverse market information that may indicate changes in credit risk.

For loans and advances and other receivables, delinquency status is utilized as the main indicator for changes in credit risk. Credit management actions are triggered by movement in days past due. Other qualitative factors are considered, which include but are not limited to:

- Early signs of cash flow/liquidity problems;
- In short-term forbearance;
- Known adverse change in financial conditions; and,
- Known adverse changes in business or economic conditions in which the borrower operates.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.5 Financial assets and liabilities ...continued

Credit risk measurement ...continued

Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

The Group considers a financial instrument to have experienced a SICR if:

- An obligor's external or internal credit rating is downgraded to below investment grade (BB+/Ba1, its internal equivalent or lower) compared to the rating at initial recognition;
- A below investment grade instrument is lowered by 2 or multiple notches; or
- Payment of principal and/or interest is more than 30 days past due.

If one or more of the above conditions are satisfied, the financial asset is transferred to stage 2 from stage 1. The assignment of a financial instrument to stage 3 will be based on the status of the obligor being in default. Assets in stage 2 or 3 will be transferred back to stage 1 or 2 once the criteria for significant increase in credit risk or impairment are no longer met.

The staging assessment requires the Group to monitor credit risk through regular credit reviews or other monitoring at a counterparty level. All loans and investment securities held by the Group are allocated to a credit quality rating or risk grade (internal or external) based on the most recent review, using forward-looking and other available information on an annual basis. The criteria used to identify SICR are monitored and reviewed periodically for appropriateness by Management.

Backstop

A backstop is applied and the financial instrument is considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk if the borrower is more than 30 days past due on its contractual payments.

If an asset is in investment grade at reporting date, it will be in stage 1 irrespective of its origination rating. With respect to loans and advances to customers however, the Group has not used the low credit risk exemption for any of those financial instruments for the years ended June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020.

Default

For debt securities, default is defined as having missed the contractual payments of principal or interest. For loans and advances, and other receivables, the Group defines default based on the following criteria:

Quantitative criteria

The borrower is more than 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.5 Financial assets and liabilities ...continued

Credit risk measurement ...continued

Default ...continued

Qualitative criteria

The borrower meets unlikeliness to pay criteria, which indicates the borrower is in significant financial difficulty. Examples of these instances are:

- The borrower is in long-term forbearance;
- The borrower is deceased;
- The borrower is insolvent;
- The borrower is in breach of financial covenants.

The criteria above are consistent with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes.

Impairment measurement

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses ('ECL') associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI and with the exposure arising from loan commitments. The Group recognises a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- The time value of money; and
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The estimation of credit exposure for risk management purposes is complex and requires the use of models, as the exposure varies with changes in market conditions, expected cash flows and the passage of time. The Group measures credit risk using Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD).

PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation either over the next 12 months (12M PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation. PD is generated based on historical default data of each portfolio.

EAD is based on the amounts the Group expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months (12M EAD) or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime EAD). EAD is assessed based on contractual terms of the debt instrument.

LGD represents the Group's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, availability of collateral or other credit support, and historical recovery information.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.5 Financial assets and liabilities ...continued

Impairment measurement...continued

ECL is determined by projecting the PD, LGD and EAD for future periods and for each individual exposure or collective segment. These three components are multiplied together and discounted back to the reporting date using the effective interest rate. For expected credit loss provisions modelled on a collective basis, a group of exposures is assessed on the basis of shared risk characteristics, such that risk exposures within a group are homogeneous.

Forward looking information

When incorporating forward looking information, such as macroeconomic forecasts, into the determination of expected credit losses, the Group considers the relevance of the information for each specific group of financial instruments. The macroeconomic indicators utilised include, but are not limited to, GDP growth and unemployment rate. These variables and their associated impact on the ECL varies by financial instrument.

In addition to the base economic scenario, the Group also incorporates upside and downside scenarios along with scenario weightings. The number of other scenarios used is set based on the analysis of each product type to ensure non-linearities are captured. The attributes of scenarios are reassessed at each reporting date. The scenario weightings takes account of the range of possible outcomes of which each chosen scenario is representative.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when the right to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Financial assets that are transferred to a third party but do not qualify for derecognition are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as 'Pledged assets', if the transferee has the right to sell or repledge them. Financial assets that are transferred to a third party but do not qualify for derecognition are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as 'Pledged assets', if the transferee has the right to sell or repledge them.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities include customers' deposits, borrowings, acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit and accumulated provisions, creditors and accruals and other liabilities.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.5 Financial assets and liabilities ...continued

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). The exchange between the Group and its original lenders of debt instruments with substantially different terms, as well as substantial modifications of the terms of existing financial liabilities, are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. In addition, other qualitative factors, such as the currency that the instrument is denominated in, changes in the type of interest rate, new conversion features attached to the instrument and change in covenants are also taken into consideration. If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability.

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

2.6 Employee benefits

i) Short-term employee benefits

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

ii) Gratuity

The Group provides a gratuity to its employees after fifteen (15) years of employment. The amount of the gratuity payment to eligible employees at retirement is computed with reference to final salary and calibrated percentage rates based on the number of years of service. Provisions for these amounts are included in the consolidated statement of financial position.

iii) Pension plan

The Group operates a defined benefit plan. The administration of the plan is conducted by the Insurance Company, one of the subsidiaries. The plan is funded through payments to trustee-administered deposit funds determined by periodic actuarial calculations. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan which defines an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement based on factors such as age, years of service and final salary. The cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuation being carried out at the end of each reporting period.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.6 Employee benefits ...continued

iii) Pension plan ...continued

The asset figure recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position in respect of net defined benefit asset is the fair value of the plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date. The retirement benefit asset recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position represents the actuarial surplus in the defined benefit plan. Re-measurements comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest) are recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of financial position with a charge or credit to other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement recorded in other comprehensive income is not recycled. However, the Group may transfer those amounts recognised in other comprehensive income within equity.

2.7 Property and equipment

Land and buildings held for use in the rendering of services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the consolidated statement of financial position at their revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity, usually every five (5) years, such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at the year end.

Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is credited in equity to revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognised in income, in which case the increase is credited to income to the extent of the decrease previously charged. A decrease in the carrying amount arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is charged to income to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the fixed asset revaluation reserve relating to a previous revaluation of that asset.

Depreciation on revalued buildings is charged to the consolidated statement of income. On the subsequent sale or retirement of a revalued property, any revaluation surplus remaining in the revaluation reserve is transferred directly to retained earnings. No transfer is made from the fixed asset revaluation reserve to retained earnings except when an asset is derecognised.

Projects ongoing represents structures under construction and project development not yet completed and is stated at cost. This includes the costs of construction and other direct costs. Projects ongoing is not depreciated until such time that the relevant assets are ready for use.

Freehold land is not depreciated. Fixtures and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

Buildings:	25 – 45 years
Leasehold improvements:	25 years, or over the period of lease if less than 25 years
Equipment, fixtures and fittings and motor vehicles:	3 – 10 years
Right-of-use assets:	3 – 10 years

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.7 Property and equipment ...continued

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets, other than freehold land, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each year-end, with the effect of any changes in estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

All repairs and maintenance are charged to the consolidated statement of income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

2.8 Intangible assets

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and to bring into use the specific software. These costs are amortised on the basis of the expected useful life of such software which is three to five years.

Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

2.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

2.10 Insurance contracts

i) Classification

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

ii) Recognition and measurement

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

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.10 Insurance contracts ...continued

ii) Recognition and measurement ...continued

Short-term insurance contracts

- Property and casualty insurance business

Property and casualty insurance contracts are generally one year renewable contracts issued by the Group covering insurance risks over property, motor, accident and marine.

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

Casualty insurance contracts protect the Group's customers against the risk of causing harm to third parties as a result of their legitimate activities. Damages covered include both contractual and non-contractual events. The typical protection offered is designed for individual and business customers who become liable to pay compensation to a third party for bodily harm or property damages (public liability).

Premiums are recognised as revenue (earned premiums) proportionally over the period of coverage. The portion of premium received on in-force contracts that relates to unexpired risks at the reporting date is reported as the unexpired insurance risk. Premiums are shown before deduction of commissions.

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

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

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

- Health insurance business

Health insurance contracts are generally one year renewable contracts issued by the Group covering insurance risks for medical expenses of insured persons. The liabilities of health insurance policies are estimated in respect of claims that have been incurred but not reported and claims that have been reported but not yet paid, due to the time taken to process the claim.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.10 Insurance contracts ...continued

ii) Recognition and measurement ...continued

Long-term insurance contracts with fixed and guaranteed terms

- Life insurance business

These contracts insure events associated with human life (for example, death and survival) over a long duration. Premiums are recognised as revenue when they are received or become receivable from the policyholder. Premiums are shown before deduction of commission. Benefits are recorded as an expense when they are incurred.

The determination of actuarial liabilities on life policies is based on the Net Level Premium (“NLP”) reserve method. This reserve method uses net premiums as opposed to calculating reserves on a first principles gross premium valuation. The NLP reserve method does not use lapse rates or expenses and takes into consideration only the bonus additions allocated to the policy to date. Future bonus additions are not considered in the valuation. The Group utilises an actuary for the determination of the actuarial liabilities. These liabilities consist of amounts that together with future premiums and investment income are required to provide for policy benefits, expenses and taxes on life insurance contracts. The process of calculating actuarial liabilities for future policy benefits involves the use of estimates concerning factors such as mortality and morbidity rates, future investment yields and future expense levels and persistency.

The liabilities are recalculated at each end of the reporting period using the assumptions established at inception of the contracts.

iii) Reinsurance contracts held

The Group obtains reinsurance contracts coverage for insurance risks underwritten. The Group cedes insurance premiums and risk related to property and casualty contracts in the normal course of business in order to limit the potential for losses arising from its exposures. Reinsurance does not relieve the Group of its liability. The benefits to which the Group are entitled under reinsurance contracts held are recognised as reinsurance assets. Reinsurance assets are assessed for impairment and if evidence that the asset is impaired exists, the impairment is recorded in the consolidated statement of income. The obligations of the Group under reinsurance contracts held are included under insurance contract liabilities.

iv) Liability adequacy test

At the end of the reporting period, liability adequacy tests are performed by the Group to ensure the adequacy of insurance contract liabilities, using current estimates of the related expected future cash flows.

If a test indicates that the carrying value of insurance contract liabilities is inadequate, then the liabilities are adjusted to correct the deficiency. The deficiency is included in the consolidated statement of income under claims and benefits.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.10 Insurance contracts ...continued

v) *Receivables and payables related to insurance contracts*

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

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

vi) *Salvage and subrogation reimbursements*

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

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

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

2.11 Guarantees and letters of credit

Guarantees and letters of credit comprise undertaking by the Group to pay bills of exchange drawn on customers. The Group expects most guarantees and letters of credit to be settled simultaneously with the reimbursement from the customers.

2.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, if it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligation may be small. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.13 Leased assets

For any new contracts entered, the Group considers whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as ‘a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration’. To apply this definition the Group assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

- the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Group;
- the Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract;
- the Group has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use. The Group assesses whether it has the right to direct ‘how and for what purpose’ the asset is used throughout the period of use.

Measurement and recognition of leases as a lessee

At lease commencement date, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the consolidated statement of financial position. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Group, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

The Group depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Group also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Group’s incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The Group has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, if any, using the practical expedients. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.13 Leased assets...continued

Measurement and recognition of leases as a lessee ...continued

The right-of-use assets and lease liabilities have been disclosed separately on the consolidated statement of financial position.

2.14 Revenue recognition

The Group determines whether to recognize revenue based on a 5-step process:

1. Identifying the contract with a customer;
2. Identifying the performance obligations;
3. Determining the transaction price;
4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations; and
5. Recognising revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied.

The Group's revenue generating activities are described below.

i) Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognised within 'interest income' and 'interest expense' in the consolidated statement of income using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate, estimates of cash flows that consider all contractual terms of the financial instrument are included (for example, repayment options), except future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts. Once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of impairment loss, interest income is recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.14 Revenue recognition...continued

ii) Fees and commission income

Fees and commissions are generally recognised on an accrual basis when the service has been provided. Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down are deferred (together with related direct costs) and recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the loan. Loan syndication fees are recognised as revenue when the syndication has been completed and the Group has retained no part of the loan package for itself or has retained a part at the same effective interest rate as the other participants.

Commission and fees arising from negotiating, or participating in the negotiation of, a transaction for a third party – such as the arrangement of the acquisition of shares or other securities or the purchase or sale of business – are recognised on completion of the underlying transaction.

iii) Dividend income

Dividends are recognised in the consolidated statement of income when the right to receive payment is established.

iv) Premiums

Written premiums for non-life insurance relate to contracts beginning in the financial year and are stated gross of commissions payable to intermediaries and exclusive of taxes levied on premiums. Written premiums for life contracts are recognised when due from the policyholder. Unearned premiums are those proportions of the premium which relate to periods of risk after the reporting date.

v) Property sales

Revenue from property sales is recognised when title of the properties has passed to the buyer.

2.15 Operating expenses and fees expenses

Operating expenses and fees expenses are recognised in the consolidated statement of income upon utilisation of the services or as incurred.

2.16 Foreign currency translation

i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the consolidated financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates (the “functional currency”). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Eastern Caribbean Dollars, which is the Group’s functional and presentation currency. The values presented in the consolidated financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousands unless otherwise stated.

ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the consolidated statement of income. Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to cash and cash equivalents are presented in the consolidated statement of income within ‘Other income’.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.17 Equity, reserves and dividend payments

i) Issued share capital and share premium

Issued share capital represents the proceeds of shares that have been issued. Share premium includes any premiums received on the issue of share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium, net of any related income tax benefits.

ii) Dividends on ordinary shares

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are paid by the Board of Directors and or approved by the Group's shareholders.

iii) Other components of equity

Other components of equity include the following:

- *Statutory reserve* – reserve fund as per the regulatory requirement;
- *Revaluation reserve* – represents gains and losses from the revaluation of land and buildings;
- *Fair value reserves – FVOCI* – represent unrealised gains and losses from changes in the fair value of the FVOCI investment securities; and
- *Other reserves* – comprises the defined benefit pension plan reserve, regulatory reserve for loan impairment, regulatory reserve for interest accrued on non-performing loans, insurance and claims equalisation reserve and general reserve.

iv) Retained earnings

Retained earnings include cumulative balance of net income, dividend distributions, effect of changes in accounting policy and other capital adjustments.

2.18 Current and deferred income tax

Income tax payable on profits, based on applicable tax law in St. Kitts and Nevis is recognised as an expense in the period in which profits arise, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity. In such cases, the tax is recognised in a deferred tax liability account. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax.

Deferred income 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 consolidated financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised, or deferred tax liability is settled.

The principal temporary differences arise from depreciation of property, plant and equipment and revaluation of certain financial assets. However, deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or a liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting, nor taxable profit or loss. The rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date are used to determine deferred income tax.

A deferred tax asset is recognised where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. This is assessed based on the Group's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss or credit.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.18 Current and deferred income tax...continued

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when the Group has a right and intention to set off current tax assets and liabilities from the same taxation authority. Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised as a component of tax charge or credit in profit or loss, except where they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income (such as the revaluation of available-for-sale investment securities) or directly in equity, in which case the related deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively.

The Group is subjected to the following tax rates:

(i) *Income tax rates*

The Group is subject to corporate income taxes at a rate of 33%. Refer to note 19 for details of the temporary COVID-19 stimulus package tax relief that was granted effective April 1, 2020 up to June 30, 2021.

(ii) *Premium tax rates*

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

2.19 Deposit funds

Deposit administration contracts are issued by the Group to registered pension schemes for the deposit of pension plan assets with the Group.

Deposit administration liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and are subsequently stated at:

- amortised cost where the insurer is obligated to provide investment returns to the pension scheme in the form of interest; and
- fair value through income where the Group is obligated to provide investment returns to the pension scheme in direct proportion to the investment returns on specified blocks of assets.

Deposit administration contributions are recorded directly as liabilities. Withdrawals are deducted directly from the liability. The interest or investment return provided is recorded as an interest expense.

2.20 Investment property

Investment property is property held to earn rental and/or for capital appreciation, including property under construction for such purposes. Investment property is measured at cost, including transaction cost.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property is included in income in the period in which the property is derecognised.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

2 Significant accounting policies ...continued

2.21 Property inventory

Property inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV). The cost of property inventory comprises all costs incurred in bringing the properties to their present condition. NRV represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.22 Business segments

Business segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors that makes strategic decisions.

2.23 Events after the financial reporting date

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

2.24 Earnings per share

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

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

2.25 Comparatives

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

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial and insurance risks and those activities involve the analysis, evaluation, acceptance and management of some degree of risk or combination of risks. Taking risk is core to the commercial Banking business and insurance, and the operational risks are an inevitable consequence of being in business. The Group's aim is therefore to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimize potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

The Group's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyse risks, to set appropriate levels and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up-to-date information systems. The Group regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practice.

Risk management is carried out by the Credit Division and Comptroller Division under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Management identifies and evaluates financial risks in close co-operation with the Group's operating units. The Board provides principles for overall risk management, as well as approved policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange, interest rate, insurance and credit risks. In addition, internal audit is responsible for the independent review of risk management and the control environment.

The most important types of financial and insurance risks are credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, insurance risk (property, casual and life insurance risk) and other operational risk. Market risk includes foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

3.1 Credit risk

The Group takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that counterparties will cause financial losses for the Group by failing to discharge their obligations. Significant changes in the economy, or in the health of a particular industry segment that represents a concentration in the Group's portfolio, could result in losses that are different from those provided for at the reporting date. Management, therefore, carefully manages its exposure to such credit risks. Credit exposure arises principally in lending activities that lead to loans and advances, and investment activities that bring debt securities and other bills into the Group's asset portfolio.

There is also credit risk in off-balance sheet financial instruments, such as loan commitments. The credit risk management and control are centralised and reported to the Board of Directors.

The Group's exposure to credit risk is managed through regular analysis of the ability of its borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligations. Credit risk is managed also in part by the taking of collateral and corporate and personal guarantees as securities on advances.

i) Loans and advances to customers

The prudential guidelines of the Group's regulators are included in the daily credit operational management of the Group. The operational measurements can be contrasted with impairment allowances required under IFRS 9, which are based on an expected credit loss model approach.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.1 Credit risk ...continued

i) Loans and advances ...continued

The Group assesses the probability of default of individual borrowers using internal rating tools tailored to the various categories of the counterparty. These rating tools are fashioned from the guidelines of the commercial Group's regulators. Advances made by the Group are segmented into five rating classes that reflect the range of default probabilities for each rating class. The rating tools are kept under review and upgraded as necessary.

Group's rating	Description of the classifications
1	Pass
2	Special mention
3	Sub-standard
4	Doubtful
5	Loss

ii) Debt securities and other bills

For debt securities and other bills, external rating such as Standard & Poor's rating or their equivalents are used by the Group Treasury/Fund Managers for managing the credit risk exposures. The investments in those securities and bills are viewed as a way to gain a better credit quality mapping and maintain a readily available source to meet the funding requirement at the same time.

3.1.1 Risk limit control and mitigation policies

The Group manages, limits, and controls concentrations of credit risk wherever they are identified – in particular, to individual counterparties and groups, and to industries and countries.

The Group structures the levels of credit risks it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk acceptable in relation to one borrower, or groups of borrowers, and to geographical and industry segments. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and are subject to an annual or more frequent review, when considered necessary by the Board of Directors.

The exposure to any one borrower, including Groups and other financial institutions, is further restricted by sub-limits covering on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures. Actual exposures against limits are monitored. Exposure to credit risk is also managed through regular analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligations and by changing these lending limits where appropriate.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.1 Credit risk ...continued

3.1.1 Risk limit control and mitigation policies ...continued

Other specific controls and mitigation measures are outlined below:

i) Collateral

The Group employs a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. The most traditional of these is the taking of security for funds advanced, which is common practice. The Group implements guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or risk mitigation. The principal collateral types for loans and advances are:

- Mortgages over residential properties;
- Charges over business assets such as premises, inventory and accounts receivable; and
- Charges over financial instruments such as debt securities and equities.

Longer-term finance and lending to corporate entities and individual credit facilities are generally secured. In addition, in order to minimize credit loss, the Group will seek additional collateral from the counterparty as soon as impairment indicators are noticed for the relevant individual loans and advances.

Collateral held as security for financial assets other than loans and advances is determined by the nature of the instrument. Debt securities, treasury and other eligible bills are generally unsecured.

ii) Credit-related commitments

The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Guarantees and standby letters of credit carry the same credit risk as loans. Documentary and commercial letters of credit (which are written undertakings by the Group on behalf of a customer authorising a third party to draw drafts on the Group up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions) are collateralised by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate and therefore carry less risk than a direct loan.

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of authorisations to extend credit in the form of loans and advances, guarantees or letters of credit. With respect to credit risk, the Group is potentially exposed to loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments.

However, the likely amount of loss is less than the total unused commitments, as most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards. The Group monitors the term of maturity of credit commitments because longer-term commitments generally have a greater degree of credit risk than shorter-term commitments.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.1 Credit risk ...continued

3.1.2 Impairment and provisioning

The debt securities and other financial assets at amortised cost are summarised as follows in the consolidated financial statements:

	Deposits with other financial institutions (term deposits) \$	Treasury bills \$	Originated debts \$	Financial asset \$	Debt securities – FVOCI \$	Other assets \$	Total \$
Credit grade:							
Investment grade	44,865	–	–	–	41,929	11,434	98,228
Non–investment grade	47,537	70,749	74,350	569,617	1,742	14,941	778,936
Default	–	–	36,243	–	–	5,158	41,401
Gross carrying amount	92,402	70,749	110,593	569,617	43,671	31,533	918,565
Loss allowance	(141)	(41)	(281)	(3,112)	(48)	(5,684)	(9,307)
Carrying amount as at June 30, 2021	92,261	70,708	110,312	566,505	43,623	25,849	909,258
Credit grade:							
Investment grade	42,969	–	27,164	–	44,932	10,858	125,923
Non–investment grade	61,272	70,252	74,205	569,982	3,019	12,773	791,503
Default	–	–	36,243	–	–	–	36,243
Gross carrying amount	104,241	70,252	137,612	569,982	47,951	23,631	953,669
Loss allowance	(316)	(354)	(1,015)	(1,573)	(477)	(525)	(4,260)
Carrying amount as at June 30, 2020	103,925	69,898	136,597	568,409	47,474	23,106	949,409

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.1 Credit risk ...continued

3.1.2 Impairment and provisioning ...continued

The loans and advances to customers are summarised as follows in the consolidated financial statements:

	Loans to customers \$	Overdrafts \$	Credit cards \$	Total \$
Credit grade:				
Performing	476,110	13,116	8,954	498,180
Under-performing	10,799	–	373	11,172
Non-performing	355,338	74,462	886	430,686
Gross carrying amount	842,247	87,578	10,213	940,038
Loss allowance	(49,225)	(21,783)	(1,585)	(72,593)
Carrying amount as at June 30, 2021	793,022	65,795	8,628	867,445
Credit grade:				
Performing	404,018	14,517	7,611	426,146
Under-performing	9,468	–	712	10,180
Non-performing	385,556	84,342	788	470,686
Gross carrying amount	799,042	98,859	9,111	907,012
Loss allowance	(65,061)	(30,964)	(1,738)	(97,763)
Carrying amount as at June 30, 2020	733,981	67,895	7,373	809,249

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.1 Credit risk ...continued

3.1.2 Impairment and provisioning ...continued

The following tables contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of financial instruments for which an ECL allowance is recognised. The gross carrying amount of financial assets below also represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets.

Debt securities and other financial assets at amortised cost	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$	Stage 2 lifetime ECL \$	Stage 3 lifetime ECL \$	Total \$
Credit grade:				
Investment grade	98,228	–	–	98,228
Non–investment grade	740,349	30,590	7,997	778,936
Default	–	–	41,401	41,401
Gross carrying amount	838,577	30,590	49,398	918,565
Loss allowance	(937)	(2,687)	(5,683)	(9,307)
Carrying amount as at June 30, 2021	837,640	27,903	43,715	909,258
Credit grade:				
Investment grade	120,085	–	5,838	125,923
Non–investment grade	760,158	31,051	294	791,503
Default	–	–	36,243	36,243
Gross carrying amount	880,243	31,051	42,375	953,669
Loss allowance	(2,004)	(1,731)	(525)	(4,260)
Carrying amount as at June 30, 2020	878,239	29,320	41,850	949,409

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.1 Credit risk ...continued

3.1.2 Impairment and provisioning ...continued

Loans and advances to customers	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$	Stage 2 lifetime ECL \$	Stage 3 lifetime ECL \$	Total \$
Credit grade:				
Performing	498,180	–	–	498,180
Under-performing	–	11,172	–	11,172
Non-performing	–	–	430,686	430,686
Gross carrying amount	498,180	11,172	430,686	940,038
Loss allowance	(4,627)	(876)	(67,090)	(72,593)
Carrying amount as at June 30, 2021	493,553	10,296	363,596	867,445
Credit grade:				
Performing	426,146	–	–	426,146
Under-performing	–	10,180	–	10,180
Non-performing	–	–	470,686	470,686
Gross carrying amount	426,146	10,180	470,686	907,012
Loss allowance	(4,740)	(1,075)	(91,948)	(97,763)
Carrying amount as at June 30, 2020	421,406	9,105	378,738	809,249

Loss allowances

The allowance for ECL is recognised in each reporting period and is impacted by a variety of factors, as described below:

- Transfers between stages due to financial assets experiencing significant movement in credit risk or becoming credit-impaired during the period;
- Additional allowances for new financial instruments recognised during the period, as well as releases for financial instruments de-recognised in the period;
- Impact on the measurement of ECL due to inputs used in the calculation including the movement between 12-month and lifetime ECL;
- Impacts on the measurement of ECL due to changes made to models and model assumptions; and
- Foreign exchange retranslations for assets denominated in foreign currencies.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.1 Credit risk ...continued

3.1.2 Impairment and provisioning ...continued

Loss allowances ...continued

The following tables explain the changes in the loss allowance between the beginning and the end of the annual period due to these factors:

	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
Debt securities and other financial assets at amortised cost	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loss allowance as at June 30, 2020	2,004	1,731	525	4,260
New financial assets originated or purchased	254	–	–	254
Financial assets fully derecognised during the year	(1,415)	–	–	(1,415)
Changes to inputs used in ECL calculation	94	956	5,158	6,208
Loss allowance as at June 30, 2021	937	2,687	5,683	9,307
Loss allowance as at June 30, 2019	742	147	525	1,414
Transfers:				
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	7	(7)	–	–
New financial assets originated or purchased	1,241	–	–	1,241
Financial assets fully derecognised during the year	(491)	–	–	(491)
Changes to inputs used in ECL calculation	505	1,591	–	2,096
Loss allowance as at June 30, 2020	2,004	1,731	525	4,260

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.1 Credit risk ...continued

3.1.2 Impairment and provisioning ...continued

Loss allowances ...continued

	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loans and advances to customers				
Loss allowance as at June 30, 2020	4,740	1,075	91,948	97,763
Transfers:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	(68)	68	–	–
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	(12)	–	12	–
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	305	(305)	–	–
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	–	(106)	106	–
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	75	–	(75)	–
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	–	9	(9)	–
New financial assets originated or purchased	785	45	19	849
Financial assets fully derecognised during the year	(152)	(36)	(46,704)	(46,892)
Changes to inputs used in ECL calculation	(1,046)	126	21,793	20,873
Loss allowance as at June 30, 2021	4,627	876	67,090	72,593
Loss allowance as at June 30, 2019	1,872	607	75,372	77,851
Transfers:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	(35)	35	–	–
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	(424)	–	424	–
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	343	(343)	–	–
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	–	(124)	124	–
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	88	–	(88)	–
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	–	41	(41)	–
New financial assets originated or purchased	426	42	91	559
Financial assets fully derecognised during the year	(138)	(37)	(23,568)	(23,743)
Changes to inputs used in ECL calculation	2,608	854	39,634	43,096
Loss allowance as at June 30, 2020	4,740	1,075	91,948	97,763

According to the ECCB loan provisioning guidelines, the calculated allowance for loan impairment amounts to \$148,198 (2020: \$151,571). The loan loss provision calculated under IFRS 9 for the loans held by the Group amounted to \$72,593 (2020: \$97,763). When the ECCB loan loss provision is greater than the loan loss provision calculated under IFRS 9, the difference is set aside as a non-distributable reserve through equity. As of June 30, 2021, the loan loss provision calculated under IFRS 9 was less than the ECCB provision for the loans held by the Group. Therefore, a non-distributable reserve through equity was required at the reporting date and is included in other reserves in equity (note 21). The gross carrying value of impaired loans at the year-end was \$419,174 (2020: \$470,686).

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.1 Credit risk ...continued

3.1.2 Impairment and provisioning ...continued

Loss allowances ...continued

Interest receivable on loans that would not be recognised under ECCB guidelines amounted to \$59,675 (2020: \$78,247) and is included in other reserves in equity (note 21).

IFRS 9 carrying values

The following tables explain the changes in the carrying value between the beginning and the end of the year. The gross carrying amounts of financial assets below represent the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets.

	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$	Stage 2 lifetime ECL \$	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL \$	Total \$
Debt securities and other financial assets at amortised cost				
Gross carrying amount as at June 30, 2020	880,243	31,051	42,375	953,669
New financial assets originated or purchased	201,239	–	5,158	206,397
Financial assets fully derecognised during the year	(203,327)	–	–	(203,327)
Changes in principal and interest	(39,578)	(461)	1,865	(38,174)
Gross carrying amount at June 30, 2021	838,577	30,590	49,398	918,565
Gross carrying amount as at June 30, 2019	1,271,314	769	42,627	1,314,710
Transfers:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	(30,589)	30,589	–	–
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	325	(325)	–	–
New financial assets originated or purchased	327,850	–	–	327,850
Financial assets fully derecognised during the year	(688,104)	–	–	(688,104)
Changes in principal and interest	(553)	18	(252)	(787)
Gross carrying amount as at June 30, 2020	880,243	31,051	42,375	953,669

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.1 Credit risk ...continued

3.1.2 Impairment and provisioning ...continued

IFRS 9 carrying values ...continued

	Stage 1 12-month ECL \$	Stage 2 lifetime ECL \$	Stage 3 lifetime ECL \$	Total \$
Loans and advances to customers				
Gross carrying amount as at June 30, 2020	426,146	10,180	470,686	907,012
Transfers:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	(7,897)	7,897	–	–
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	(1,401)	–	1,401	–
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	3,888	(3,888)	–	–
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	–	(1,357)	1,357	–
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	488	–	(488)	–
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	–	62	(62)	–
New financial assets originated or purchased	92,730	575	121	93,426
Financial assets fully derecognised during the year	(17,653)	(458)	(9,057)	(27,168)
Changes in principal and interest	1,879	(1,839)	(33,272)	(33,232)
Gross carrying amount as at June 30, 2021	498,180	11,172	430,686	940,038
Gross carrying amount as at June 30, 2019	410,502	4,731	486,501	901,734
Transfers:				
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2	(6,863)	6,863	–	–
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	(14,592)	–	14,592	–
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 1	1,024	(1,024)	–	–
Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3	–	(1,460)	1,460	–
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1	535	–	(535)	–
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 2	–	380	(380)	–
New financial assets originated or purchased	36,752	235	540	37,527
Financial assets fully derecognised during the year	(14,104)	(491)	(36,840)	(51,435)
Changes in principal and interest	12,892	946	5,348	19,186
Gross carrying amount as at June 30, 2020	426,146	10,180	470,686	907,012

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.1 Credit risk ...continued

3.1.2 Impairment and provisioning ...continued

Economic variable assumptions

The most significant period-end assumptions used for the ECL estimate as at June 30, are set out below.

As at June 30, 2020

		2021	2022
World GDP growth rate	Base	1.4%	5.8%
	Upside	2.6%	7.0%
	Downside	0.2%	4.6%
US GDP growth rate	Base	(0.8%)	4.0%
	Upside	0.8%	5.6%
	Downside	(2.4%)	2.4%
US inflation rate	Base	1.3%	1.7%
	Upside	2.2%	2.6%
	Downside	0.4%	0.8%
St. Kitts and Nevis GDP growth rate	Base	(16.1%)	
	Upside	0.0%	
	Downside	(16.1%)	
St. Lucia GDP growth rate	Base	(15.4%)	
	Upside	0.0%	
	Downside	(15.4%)	

As at June 30, 2021

		2022	2023
World GDP growth rate	Base	4.40%	4.40%
	Upside	6.22%	6.22%
	Downside	2.58%	2.58%
US GDP growth rate	Base	4.95%	4.95%
	Upside	6.87%	6.87%
	Downside	3.03%	3.03%
St. Kitts and Nevis GDP growth rate	Base	6.90%	6.90%
	Upside	12.39%	12.39%
	Downside	1.41%	1.41%
St. Lucia GDP growth rate	Base	6.90%	6.90%
	Upside	12.39%	12.39%
	Downside	1.41%	1.41%

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.1 Credit risk ...continued

3.1.2 Impairment and provisioning ...continued

Economic variable assumptions ...continued

The scenario weightings assigned to each economic scenario were as follows:

Year	Base	Upside	Downside
June 30, 2021	85%	5%	10%
June 30, 2020	50%	30%	20%

Set out below are the changes to the ECL as at June 30, 2021 that would result from reasonably possible variations in the most significant assumptions affecting the ECL allowance for the financial assets in stages 1 to 2 with respect to the credit risk:

Loss Given Default	ECL impact of:		
	Change in threshold	Increase in value \$	Decrease in value \$
Debt securities – amortised cost	+/- 5%	16	(16)
Debt securities – FVOCI	+/- 5%	21	(21)
ECL impact of:			
Collateral haircut	Change in threshold	Increase in value \$	Decrease in value \$
Loans	+/- 5%	792	(792)
Advances	+/- 5%	467	(467)

Purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets

Financial assets that are purchased or originated at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses are considered to be POCI. This population includes the recognition of a new financial instrument following a renegotiation where concessions have been granted for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty that otherwise would not have been considered. The amount of change-in-lifetime ECL is recognised in profit or loss until the POCI is derecognised, even if the lifetime ECL is less than the amount of ECL included in the estimated cash flows on initial recognition.

Loans and advances to customers renegotiated

Restructuring activities include extended payment arrangements, approved external management plans, modification and deferral of payments. Following restructuring, a previously overdue customer account is reset to a normal status and managed together with other similar accounts. Restructuring policies and practices are based on indicators or criteria which, in the judgment of management, indicate that payment will most likely continue. These policies are kept under continuous review. Restructuring is most commonly applied to term loans, in particular customer finance loans. Renegotiated loans at the reporting date stood at \$126 (2020: \$244).

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.1 Credit risk ...continued

3.1.3 Geographical concentrations of on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet with credit risk exposure

The Group operates three (3) business segments as follows:

- commercial and retail banking;
- insurance coverage; and
- Real estate and trust services.

These are predominantly localised to St. Kitts and Nevis. Commercial Banking activities, however, account for a significant portion of credit risk exposure.

The credit risk exposure is, therefore, spread geographically and over a diversity of personal and commercial customers.

	St. Kitts & Nevis \$	United States & Canada \$	Europe \$	Other Caribbean Territories \$	Total \$
As of June 30, 2021					
Cash and balances with Central Bank	28,741	—	—	—	28,741
Treasury bills	70,708	—	—	—	70,708
Deposits with other financial institutions	39,516	360,859	36,616	4,200	441,191
Financial asset	566,505	—	—	—	566,505
Loans and advances to customers	792,510	67,493	2,232	5,210	867,445
Originated debts	23,759	—	—	86,553	110,312
Debt investment securities	—	70,448	1,872	—	72,320
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	6,375	—	—	—	6,375
Other assets	17,241	2,233	—	—	19,474
	1,545,355	501,033	40,720	95,963	2,183,071

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.1 Credit risk ...continued

3.1.3 Geographical concentrations of on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet with credit risk exposure ...continued

	St. Kitts & Nevis \$	United States & Canada \$	Europe \$	Other Caribbean Territories \$	Total \$
As of June 30, 2020					
Cash and balances with Central Bank	11,937	–	–	–	11,937
Treasury bills	69,898	–	–	–	69,898
Deposits with other financial institutions	41,379	371,411	41,332	4,432	458,554
Financial asset	568,409	–	–	–	568,409
Loans and advances to customers	727,537	74,891	1,735	5,086	809,249
Originated debts	22,933	27,124	–	86,540	136,597
Debt investment securities	–	91,511	1,895	–	93,406
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	6,375	–	–	–	6,375
Other assets	14,225	2,506	–	–	16,731
	1,462,693	567,443	44,962	96,058	2,171,156

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.1 Credit risk ...continued

3.1.4 Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit exposure

The following tables break down the Group's main credit exposures at their carrying amounts, as categorised by industry sectors of the counterparties:

	Public sector \$	Construction \$	Tourism \$	Financial institutions \$	Individuals \$	Other industries \$	Total \$
As of June 30, 2021							
Cash and balances with Central Bank	–	–	–	28,741	–	–	28,741
Treasury bills	70,708	–	–	–	–	–	70,708
Deposits with other financial institutions	30,349	–	–	410,842	–	–	441,191
Financial asset	566,505	–	–	–	–	–	566,505
Loans and advances to customers	252,725	91,230	174,125	9,651	235,188	104,526	867,445
Originated debts	109,318	–	–	994	–	–	110,312
Debt investment securities	5,026	72	–	45,406	–	21,816	72,320
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	2,299	–	–	–	–	4,076	6,375
Other assets	64	–	–	16,263	744	2,403	19,474
	1,036,994	91,302	174,125	511,897	235,932	132,821	2,183,071

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.1 Credit risk ...continued

3.1.4 Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit exposure ...continued

	Public sector	Construction	Tourism	Financial institutions	Individuals	Other industries	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
As of June 30, 2020							
Cash and balances with Central Bank	–	–	–	11,937	–	–	11,937
Treasury bills	69,898	–	–	–	–	–	69,898
Deposits with other financial institutions	30,315	–	–	428,239	–	–	458,554
Financial asset	568,409	–	–	–	–	–	568,409
Loans and advances to customers	249,748	91,868	166,887	8,491	197,282	94,973	809,249
Originated debts	108,481	–	–	28,116	–	–	136,597
Debt investment securities	4,787	116	79	66,305	–	22,119	93,406
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	2,299	–	–	–	–	4,076	6,375
Other assets	–	–	–	13,223	505	3,003	16,731
	1,033,937	91,984	166,966	556,311	197,787	124,171	2,171,156

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.1.4 Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit exposure ...continued

The Government of St. Kitts and Nevis accounts for \$769,599 (2020: \$796,860) or 35% (2020: 37%) of total credit exposure, which represents a significant concentration of credit risk. The amounts due from the Government are included in the Public Sector category.

3.2 Market risk

The Group is exposed to market risk, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks arise from open positions in interest rate and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of the market rates or prices such as interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

The Group's exposure to market risks primarily arise from the interest rate management of the Group's retail and commercial Banking assets and liabilities, debt investment securities and equity risks arising from its FVOCI investments.

3.2.1 Price risk

The Group is exposed to equities price risk because of investments held by the Group and classified on the consolidated statement of financial position as FVTPL and FVOCI. To manage this price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Group diversifies its investment portfolio.

3.2.2 Foreign exchange risk

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk through fluctuation in certain prevailing foreign exchange rates on its consolidated financial position and cash flows. The Board of Directors limits the level of exposure by currency and in total which are monitored daily. The Group's exposure to currency risk is minimal since most of its assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are held in United States dollars. The Group uses the mid-rate of exchange ruling on that day to convert all assets and liabilities in foreign currencies to Eastern Caribbean dollars (EC\$). The Group has set the mid-rate of exchange rate of the Eastern Caribbean (EC\$) to the United States dollar (US\$) at EC\$2.7026 = US\$1.00 since 1976.

The following table summarises the Group's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at the reporting date. Included in the table are the Group's financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorised by currency.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.2 Market risk ...continued

3.2.2 Foreign exchange risk ...continued

Concentration of currency risk

As of June 30, 2021	XCD \$	USD \$	EURO \$	GBP \$	CAN \$	BDS \$	GUY \$	Total \$
Assets								
Cash and balances with Central Bank	208,267	5,681	20	40	31	27	–	214,066
Treasury bills	70,708	–	–	–	–	–	–	70,708
Deposits with other financial institutions	42,328	393,288	1,279	1,636	1,890	749	21	441,191
Loans and advances to customers	540,400	327,045	–	–	–	–	–	867,445
Originated debts	70,982	39,330	–	–	–	–	–	110,312
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	6,375	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,375
Investment securities – FVOCI	9,585	70,941	–	–	–	–	–	80,526
Investment securities – FVTPL	919	1,269,807	–	–	–	–	–	1,270,726
Financial asset	566,505	–	–	–	–	–	–	566,505
Other assets	16,924	2,548	–	–	2	–	–	19,474
Total financial assets	1,532,993	2,108,640	1,299	1,676	1,923	776	21	3,647,328
Liabilities								
Customers' deposits	2,198,827	395,970	215	44	262	–	–	2,595,318
Borrowings	–	42,942	–	–	–	–	–	42,942
Lease liabilities	1,909	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,909
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	6,375	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,375
Other liabilities	209,067	35,637	44	509	58	156	2	245,473
Total financial liabilities	2,416,178	474,549	259	553	320	156	2	2,892,017
Net on–balance sheet	(883,185)	1,634,091	1,040	1,123	1,603	620	19	755,311
Credit commitments	38,372	24,294	–	–	–	–	–	62,666

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.2 Market risk ...continued

3.2.2 Foreign exchange risk ...continued

Concentration of currency risk ...continued

As of June 30, 2020	XCD \$	USD \$	EURO \$	GBP \$	CAN \$	BDS \$	GUY \$	Total \$
Assets								
Cash and balances with Central Bank	179,153	6,187	11	13	24	7	–	185,395
Treasury bills	69,898	–	–	–	–	–	–	69,898
Deposits with other financial institutions	44,739	407,651	951	2,305	2,448	440	20	458,554
Loans and advances to customers	501,037	308,212	–	–	–	–	–	809,249
Originated debts	70,665	65,932	–	–	–	–	–	136,597
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	6,375	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,375
Investment securities – FVOCI	10,013	96,007	–	–	–	–	–	106,020
Investment securities – FVTPL	1,033	875,550	–	–	–	–	–	876,583
Financial asset	568,409	–	–	–	–	–	–	568,409
Other assets	13,694	3,037	–	–	–	–	–	16,731
Total financial assets	1,465,016	1,762,576	962	2,318	2,472	447	20	3,233,811
Liabilities								
Customers' deposits	2,140,639	384,794	30	70	292	–	–	2,525,825
Lease liabilities	1,127	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,127
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	6,375	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,375
Other liabilities	193,007	1,888	44	503	57	146	2	195,647
Total financial liabilities	2,341,148	386,682	74	573	349	146	2	2,728,974
Net on-balance sheet	(876,132)	1,375,894	888	1,745	2,123	301	18	504,837
Credit commitments	27,131	9,638	–	–	–	–	–	36,769

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...*continued*

3.2 Market risk ...*continued*

3.2.3 Interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow risks. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may reduce losses in the event that unexpected movements arise. The Board of Directors limits the level of mismatch of interest rates repricing that may be undertaken.

The table below summarises the Group's exposure to interest rate risks. It includes the Group's financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates:

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.2 Market risk ...continued

3.2.3 Interest rate risk ...continued

As of June 30, 2021	Up to 1 month \$	1 to 3 months \$	3 to 12 months \$	1 to 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$	Non-interest bearing \$	Total \$
Assets							
Cash and balances with Central Bank	–	–	–	–	–	214,066	214,066
Treasury bills	11,427	3,070	55,797	–	–	414	70,708
Deposit with other financial institutions	133,501	–	27,182	44,865	–	235,643	441,191
Loans and advances to customers	340,255	275	3,829	60,011	462,808	267	867,445
Originated debts	13,504	–	7,999	25,204	62,907	698	110,312
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	–	–	–	–	–	6,375	6,375
Investment securities – FVOCI	1	880	1,420	12,346	19,559	46,320	80,526
Investment securities – FVTPL	15,472	–	9,012	4,213	–	1,242,029	1,270,726
Financial asset	–	–	–	556,487	–	10,018	566,505
Other assets	339	–	–	–	–	19,135	19,474
Total financial assets	514,499	4,225	105,239	703,126	545,274	1,774,965	3,647,328
Liabilities							
Customers' deposits	767,377	179,506	930,314	–	–	718,121	2,595,318
Borrowings	42,942	–	–	–	–	–	42,942
Lease liabilities	68	135	606	1,044	56	–	1,909
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	–	–	–	–	–	6,375	6,375
Other liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	245,473	245,473
Total financial liabilities	810,387	179,641	930,920	1,044	56	969,969	2,892,017
Total interest repricing gap	(295,888)	(175,416)	(825,681)	702,082	545,218	804,996	755,311

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.2 Market risk ...continued

3.2.3 Interest rate risk ...continued

As of June 30, 2020	Up to 1 month \$	1 to 3 months \$	3 to 12 months \$	1 to 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$	Non-interest bearing \$	Total \$
Assets							
Cash and balances with Central Bank	–	–	–	–	–	185,395	185,395
Treasury bills	11,427	3,070	54,993	–	–	408	69,898
Deposit with other financial institutions	299,264	13,414	27,122	–	–	118,754	458,554
Loans and advances to customers	350,836	323	6,812	29,809	418,778	2,691	809,249
Originated debts	–	25,405	988	47,132	62,223	849	136,597
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	–	–	–	–	–	6,375	6,375
Investment securities – FVOCI	6,085	781	4,479	18,184	16,540	59,951	106,020
Investment securities – FVTPL	–	378	2,772	42,782	–	830,651	876,583
Financial asset	–	–	–	558,025	–	10,384	568,409
Other assets	303	–	–	–	–	16,428	16,731
Total financial assets	667,915	43,371	97,166	695,932	497,541	1,231,886	3,233,811
Liabilities							
Customers' deposits	826,941	166,553	912,356	1,001	–	618,974	2,525,825
Lease liabilities	36	72	318	635	66	–	1,127
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	–	–	–	–	–	6,375	6,375
Other liabilities	2,523	–	–	–	53,937	139,187	195,647
Total financial liabilities	829,500	166,625	912,674	1,636	54,003	764,536	2,728,974
Total interest repricing gap	(161,585)	(123,254)	(815,508)	694,296	443,538	467,350	504,837

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.2 Market risk ...continued

3.2.3 Interest rate risk ...continued

The Group's fair value market rate risk arises from debt securities classified as fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through profit or loss. Had market interest rates at the reporting date been 100 basis points higher/lower with all variables held constant, equity for the year would have been \$411 (2020: \$423) lower/higher as a result of the decrease/increase in revaluation reserve for fair value through other comprehensive income debt securities and profit or loss for the year would have been \$4,012 (2020: \$2,453) lower/higher due to an decrease/increase in fair value of debt securities measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Cash flow interest rate risk arises from loans and advances to customers at available rates. Had variable rates at the reporting date been 100 basis points higher/lower with all other variables held constant, profits for the year would have been \$3,814 (2020: \$2,940) higher/lower, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest income from loans and advances (all loans and advances carry variable interest rates).

3.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due and to replace funds when they are withdrawn. The consequence may be the failure to meet obligations to repay depositors and fulfil commitments to lend.

3.3.1 Liquidity risk management

The Group's liquidity is managed and monitored by the Comptroller Division with guidance, where necessary, from the Board of Directors. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation. This includes:

- Daily monitoring of the Group's liquidity position to ensure that requirements can be met. These include the replenishment of funds as they mature and/or are borrowed by customers.
- Maintaining a portfolio of marketable assets that can easily be liquidated as protection against unforeseen liquidity problems. Additionally, the investment portfolio is diversified by geography, product, industry, and term.
- Daily monitoring of the statement of financial position liquidity ratios against internal and regulatory requirements.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.3 Liquidity risk ...continued

3.3.1 Liquidity risk management ...continued

- Managing the concentration and profile of debt maturities.
- Formalised arrangements with non-regional financial institutions to fund any liquidity needs that may arise.

3.3.2 Funding approach

Sources of liquidity are regularly reviewed to maintain a wide diversification of geography, currency, providers, products and terms. The Group holds a diversified portfolio of cash loans and investment securities to support payment obligations and contingent funding in a stressed market environment. The Group's assets held for managing liquidity risk include the following:

- Cash and balances with Central Bank;
- Deposits with other financial institutions;
- Loans and advances to customers
- Treasury bills;
- Originated debts;
- Investment securities;
- Financial asset;
- Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit; and
- Other assets.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.3 Liquidity risk ...continued

3.3.3 Cash flows

The table below analyses assets and liabilities of the Group into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date.

	Up to 1 month \$	1 to 3 months \$	3 to 12 months \$	1 to 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$	Total \$
As of June 30, 2021						
Financial liabilities						
Customers' deposits	1,474,655	183,611	963,858	–	–	2,622,124
Borrowings	42,942	–	–	–	–	42,942
Lease liabilities	71	143	642	1,090	58	2,004
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	–	–	6,375	–	–	6,375
Other liabilities	225,103	20,370	–	–	–	245,473
Total financial liabilities	1,742,771	204,124	970,875	1,090	58	2,918,918
Assets held to manage liquidity risk	2,289,464	4,225	105,239	703,126	545,274	3,647,328
Net liquidity gap	546,693	(199,899)	(865,636)	702,036	545,216	728,410
As of June 30, 2020						
Financial liabilities						
Customers' deposits	1,433,977	169,600	943,166	1,002	–	2,547,745
Lease liabilities	37	74	334	664	74	1,183
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	–	–	6,375	–	–	6,375
Other liabilities	129,006	10,608	–	–	56,033	195,647
Total financial liabilities	1,563,020	180,282	949,875	1,666	56,107	2,750,950
Assets held to manage liquidity risk	1,899,801	43,371	97,166	695,932	497,541	3,233,811
Net liquidity gap	336,781	(136,911)	(852,709)	694,266	441,434	482,861

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.3 Liquidity risk ...continued

3.3.4 Off-balance sheet items

Loan commitments

The dates of the contractual amounts of the Group's off-balance sheet financial instruments that commit it to extend credit to customers and other facilities (note 31), are summarised in the table below.

	Up to 1 year \$	1 to 3 years \$	Over 3 years \$	Total \$
As of June 30, 2021				
Loan commitments	8,242	1,622	40,435	50,299
Credit card commitments	12,367	–	–	12,367
	20,609	1,622	40,435	62,666
As of June 30, 2020				
Loan commitments	6,331	134	17,632	24,097
Credit card commitments	12,672	–	–	12,672
	19,003	134	17,632	36,769

3.4 Insurance risk

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

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

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

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

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.4 Insurance risk ...continued

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

	Gross liability		Reinsurers' share		Net liability	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
St. Kitts	5,970	4,597	–	–	5,970	4,597
Nevis	463	639	–	–	463	639
Anguilla	664	93	–	–	664	93
	7,097	5,329	–	–	7,097	5,329
Health & Life	3,521	2,694	–	–	3,521	2,694
Motor	3,255	2,329	–	–	3,255	2,329
Property	321	306	–	–	321	306
	7,097	5,329	–	–	7,097	5,329

i) Property insurance

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

Frequency and severity of claims

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

The Group has the right to re-price the risk on renewal. It also has the ability to impose deductibles and reject fraudulent claims. These contracts are underwritten by reference to the commercial replacement value of the properties and contents insured and claim payment limits are always included to cap the amount payable on occurrence of the insured event. Cost of rebuilding properties, of replacement or indemnity for contents and time taken to restart operations for business interruption are the key factors that influence the level of claims under these policies. The greatest likelihood of significant losses on these contracts arises from fire, hurricane, and earthquake damage. The Group has reinsurance cover for such damage to limit losses to \$0.50 million (2020: \$0.50 million) in any one occurrence, per individual property risk.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.4 Insurance risk ...continued

i) Property insurance ...continued

Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future claim payments

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

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

ii) Casualty insurance

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

Frequency and severity of claims

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

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

Underwriting limits are in place to enforce appropriate risk selection criteria. For example, the Group has the right not to renew individual policies, it can impose deductibles and it has the right to reject the payment of a fraudulent claim. Furthermore, the Group's strategy limits the total exposure to the Group only by the use of reinsurance treaty arrangements. The reinsurance arrangements include excess of loss cover. The effect of such reinsurance arrangements is that the Group should not suffer total net insurance loss of more than \$0.30 million (2020: \$0.30 million) per risk for casualty insurance.

Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future claim payments

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

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.4 Insurance risk ...continued

ii) Casualty insurance ...continued

Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future claim payments ...continued

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

iii) Life insurance contracts

The Group is exposed to potential loss on its life insurance policies from the possibility that an insured event occurs. The Group has no reinsurance on its life insurance contracts. Hence, this risk is fully borne by the Group.

iv) Claims development

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

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.4 Insurance risk ...continued

iv) Claims development ...continued

Claims reserve for the individual event years at the respective reporting dates (gross)

EC\$ Date	Event year										Total \$
	2012 \$	2013 \$	2014 \$	2015 \$	2016 \$	2017 \$	2018 \$	2019 \$	2020 \$	2021 \$	
30/6/2012	17,390	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,390
30/6/2013	3,489	4,422	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,911
30/6/2014	2,392	1,571	2,707	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,670
30/6/2015	1,463	1,307	358	3,385	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,513
30/6/2016	880	758	561	358	3,455	—	—	—	—	—	6,012
30/6/2017	468	674	380	212	256	3,244	—	—	—	—	5,234
30/6/2018	352	619	343	114	205	474	5,632	—	—	—	7,739
30/6/2019	115	—	331	61	145	417	1,102	4,146	—	—	6,317
30/6/2020	83	—	40	61	145	417	972	437	3,174	—	5,329
30/6/2021	83	—	40	19	145	342	816	719	680	4,253	7,097

Claims reserves are made up as follows (see note 18):

	\$
Outstanding claims – Life	897
Outstanding claims – Non-life	4,290
Claims IBNR – Non-life	1,910
	<u>7,097</u>

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.5 Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

Fair value amounts represent estimates of the consideration that would currently be agreed upon between knowledgeable willing parties who are under no compulsion to act and is best evidenced by a quoted market value if one exists. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments.

The fair values of cash resources, other assets and liabilities, items in transit are assumed to approximate their carrying values due to their short-term nature. The fair values of off-balance sheet commitments are also assumed to approximate the amount disclosed in note 31. Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are also determined as follows:

- The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices; and
- The fair values of other financial assets and financial liabilities (excluding derivative instruments) are determined in accordance with pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices from observable current market transactions.

i) Treasury bills

Treasury bills are assumed to approximate their carrying value due to their short-term nature.

ii) Deposits with other financial institutions

Deposits with other financial institutions include cash on operating accounts fixed deposits. These deposits are estimated to approximate their carrying values due to their short-term nature.

iii) Loans and advances to customers and originated debts

The estimated fair values of loans and advances to customers and originated debts represent the discounted amount of estimated future cash flow expected to be received. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rate to determine fair value. Initial loan values are taken as fair value and where observed values are different, adjustments are made.

iv) Customers' deposits

The estimated fair value of deposits with no stated maturity, which includes non-interest-bearing deposits, is the amount repayable on demand. Deposits payable on a fixed date and are at rates which reflect market conditions, are assumed to have fair values which approximate carrying values.

v) Borrowings

The estimated fair value of 'borrowings' is the amount payable on demand.

vi) Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit

Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit are short-term in nature therefore fair value in this category is estimated to approximate carrying value.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.5 Fair values of financial assets and liabilities ...continued

The table below summarises the carrying amounts and fair values of those financial assets and liabilities not presented on the Group's consolidated statement of financial position at their fair value.

	Carrying value		Fair value	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets				
Cash and balances with Central Bank	214,066	185,395	214,066	185,395
Treasury bills	70,708	69,898	70,708	69,898
Deposits with other financial institutions	441,191	458,554	441,191	458,554
Financial asset	566,505	568,409	566,505	568,409
Loans and advances to customers	867,445	809,249	818,266	805,000
Originated debts	110,312	136,597	110,312	136,597
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	6,375	6,375	6,375	6,375
Other assets	19,474	16,731	19,474	16,731
	2,296,076	2,251,208	2,246,897	2,246,959
Financial liabilities				
Customers' deposits	2,595,318	2,525,825	2,595,318	2,525,825
Borrowings	42,942	–	42,942	–
Lease liabilities	1,909	1,127	1,909	1,127
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	6,375	6,375	6,375	6,375
Other liabilities	245,473	195,647	245,473	195,647
	2,892,017	2,728,974	2,892,017	2,728,974

3.5.1 Fair value measurements recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position

The following table provides an analysis of financial and non-financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observed. No transfers occurred between the levels of the securities during the year.

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 fair values measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset and liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks...continued

3.5 Fair values of financial assets and liabilities ...continued

3.5.2 Fair value measurements of FVTPL and FVOCI investment securities

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As of June 30, 2021	\$	\$	\$	\$
Debt securities	36,673	–	35,647	72,320
Equities	1,225,382	17,976	35,574	1,278,932
	1,262,055	17,976	71,221	1,351,252
As of June 30, 2020				
Debt securities	40,462	–	53,421	93,883
Equities	850,349	23,030	15,818	889,197
	890,811	23,030	69,239	983,080

3.5.3 Fair value measurements of non-financial assets

The following table shows the level within the hierarchy of non-financial assets measured at fair value:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As of June 30, 2021	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land and buildings	–	32,990	–	32,990
As of June 30, 2020				
Land and buildings	–	33,710	–	33,710

The fair value of the Group's land and buildings included in property, plant and equipment is estimated based on appraisals performed by an independent property valuer. The significant inputs and assumptions are developed in close consultation with management. The valuation processes and fair value changes are reviewed by the Board of Directors. The appraisal was carried out primarily using a market based approach that reflects the selling prices for similar properties and incorporates adjustments for factors specific to the properties in question, including square footage, location and current condition/use.

3.6 Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital, which is a broader concept than the 'equity' on the face of the statement of financial position, are:

- To comply with the capital requirement set by the Central Bank;
- To safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored daily by the Group's management, employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the Central Bank for supervisory purposes.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.6 Capital management ...continued

In addition, there are also capital requirements for the insurance business based on the Insurance Act No. 8 of 2009. According to the Act, the required paid-up capital is \$2,000 (2019: \$2,000). The Group has met this capital requirement for its insurance business.

The Central Bank requires each Group or Banking group to: (a) hold the minimum level of the regulatory capital of \$20,000 and (b) maintain a ratio of total regulatory capital to the risk-weighted asset (the 'Basel ratio') at or above the international agreed minimum of 8%.

The commercial Group's regulatory capital as managed by management is divided into two tiers:

- Tier 1 Capital: share capital, retained earnings and reserves created by appropriation of retained earnings.
- Tier 2 Capital: qualifying subordinated loan capital, collective impairment allowance and unrealised gains arising on the fair valuation of security instruments held as FVOCI.

The risk-weighted assets are measured by means of a hierarchy of five risk weights classified according to the nature of – and reflecting an estimate of credit, market and other risks associated with – each asset and counterparty, taking into account any eligible collateral or guarantees. A similar treatment is adopted for off-balance sheet exposure, with some adjustments to reflect the more contingent nature of the potential losses.

The table below summarises the composition of regulatory capital and the ratios of the Group for the two-year presentation. During those two years, the Group complied with all of the externally imposed capital requirements to which it must comply.

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Tier 1 capital		
Issued share capital	135,000	135,000
Share premium	3,877	3,877
Issued bonus shares from capitalisation of unrealised assets revaluation gain reserve	(4,500)	(4,500)
Reserves	383,115	354,755
Add fair value reserves – FVOCI	9,666	35,083
Less revaluation reserve	(25,924)	(25,924)
Retained earnings	290,777	119,357
Total qualifying tier 1 capital	792,011	617,648
Tier 2 capital		
Fair value reserves – FVOCI	(9,666)	(35,083)
Revaluation reserve	25,924	25,924
Bonus shares capitalisation	4,500	4,500
Total qualifying tier 2 capital	20,758	(4,659)
Total regulatory capital	812,769	612,989

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Management of financial and insurance risks ...continued

3.6 Capital management ...continued

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Risk-weighted assets:		
On-balance sheet	2,022,399	1,573,096
Off-balance sheet	52,543	34,580
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total risk-weighted assets	2,074,942	1,607,675
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Tier 1 capital ratio	38%	38%
Basel ratio	39%	38%

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Group's consolidated financial statements and its financial results are influenced by accounting policies, assumptions, estimates and management judgement, which necessarily have to be made in the course of preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the actual results. The estimates that have a significant risk of causing material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets within the next financial year are discussed below:

i) Fair value of financial instruments

Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments where active market quotes are not available. This requires management to develop estimates and assumptions based on market inputs, using observable data that market participants would use in pricing the instrument. Where such data is not observable, management uses its best estimate. Estimated fair values of financial instruments may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the end of the reporting period.

The carrying values of the Group's financial assets at FVOCI and FVTPL and the amounts of fair value changes recognised on those assets are disclosed in Note 10.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements ...continued

ii) *Testing of cash flow characteristics of financial assets and continuing evaluation of the business model*

In determining the classification of financial assets, the Group assesses whether the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal outstanding, with interest representing time value of money and credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding. The assessment as to whether the cash flows meet the test is made in the currency in which the financial asset is denominated. Any other contractual term that changes the timing or amount of cash flows (unless it is a variable interest rate that represents time value of money and credit risk) does not meet the amortised cost criteria. In cases where the relationship between the passage of time and the interest rate of the financial instrument may be imperfect, known as modified time value of money, the Group assesses the modified time value of money feature to determine whether the financial instrument still meets the SPPI criterion. The objective of the assessment is to determine how different the undiscounted contractual cash flows could be from the undiscounted cash flows that would arise if the time value of money element was not modified (the benchmark cash flows). If the resulting difference is significant, the SPPI criterion is not met. In view of this, the Group considers the effect of the modified time value of money element in each reporting period and cumulatively over the life of the financial instrument.

In addition, IFRS 9 emphasizes that if more than an infrequent sale is made out of a portfolio of financial assets carried at amortised cost, an entity should assess whether and how such sales are consistent with the objective of collecting contractual cash flows. In making this judgment, the Group considers certain circumstances documented in its business model manual to assess that an increase in the frequency or value of sales of financial instruments in a particular period is not necessarily inconsistent with a held-to-collect business model if the Group can explain the reasons for those sales and why those sales do not reflect a change in the Group's objective for the business model.

iii) *Measurement of the expected credit loss allowance*

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g., the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses). Explanation of the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL is earlier detailed, which also sets out key sensitivities of the ECL to changes in these elements.

A number of significant judgements are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as:

- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and the associated ECL; and
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL.

Detailed information about the judgements and estimates made by the Group in the above areas is set out before in note 3.1.2 "Impairment and provisioning".

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements ...continued

iii) Measurement of the expected credit loss allowance ...continued

The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences in estimates and actual loss experienced. To the extent that the net present value of estimated cash flows differs by +/-5%, the provision for loans and advances to customers would be estimated as \$8,505 lower or \$8,737 higher (2020: \$8,854 lower or \$9,495 higher).

iv) Estimate of insurance actuarial liabilities

The Group issues whole life, limited payment life, endowment, term insurance, health and medical insurance policies. The estimation of the actuarial liabilities arising under these insurance contracts is dependent on estimates made by the Group. The estimate is subject to several sources of uncertainty that need to be considered in determining the future benefit payments.

- i. Mortality – Estimates are made as to the expected number of deaths for each of the years in which the Group is exposed to the risk. The Group bases these estimates on the UK A67/70 for assured lives. For contracts that insure the risk of longevity, appropriate but not excessively prudent allowance is made for expected mortality improvements. The estimated number of deaths determines the value of the benefit payments. An increase in the rate of mortality will lead to a larger number of claims, resulting in lower income. Were the mortality rate to differ by +/-10% from management's estimate, the actuarial liabilities would decrease by approximately \$6,235 or increase by approximately \$5,195.
- ii. Discount rate – Estimates are also made as to the discount rate use in the valuation of the insurance plans to determine the actuarial liabilities. A net rate of 2.9% (2020: 2.9%) was used as the discount rate in the valuation of insurance plans having a reversionary bonus, which is used to distribute profits to the policies. A net rate of 3.65% (2020: 3.65%) is used in the valuation for plans which do not participate in profits. Were the discount rate to differ by +/-50 basis points from management's estimate, the actuarial liabilities would decrease by approximately \$12,114 or increase by approximately \$13,182.

v) Estimate of outstanding claims

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

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements ...continued

v) *Estimate of outstanding claims ...continued*

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

However, given the uncertainty in establishing claims provisions, it is likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established.

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

If the IBNR rates were adjusted by +/-1%, the change in the statement of comprehensive income would be to decrease or increase reported profits by approximately -/+\$106.

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

vi) *Pension benefits*

The present value of the defined benefit pension obligation depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost/(income) for pensions include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of pension obligations. The Group determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the pension obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Group considers the interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension obligation. Additional information is disclosed in note 34.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements ...continued

vii) Estimation of current and deferred income taxes

Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are some transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

The extent to which deferred tax assets and tax credits can be recognised is based on an assessment of the probability that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax loss carry-forwards can be utilised. The estimated deferred tax asset and tax credit may vary from the actual amounts recovered in the future.

5 Cash and balances with Central Bank

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Cash on hand	13,970	15,756
Balances with Central Bank other than mandatory deposits	28,741	11,937
Included in cash and cash equivalents (note 33)	42,711	27,693
Mandatory deposits with Central Bank	171,355	157,702
	214,066	185,395

The Group is required to maintain an Automated Clearing Housing (ACH) collateral amount with the Central Bank. This amount can be in the form of cash and/or ECCU member Government securities issued on the Regional Government Securities Market. The Group's collateral amount held with the Central Bank at June 30, 2021 amounted to \$10,022 (2020: \$7,783).

Commercial banks are also required under Section 57 of the Banking Act, 2015 to maintain a reserve deposit with the Central Bank equivalent to 6 percent of their total customer deposits. This reserve deposit is not available to finance the Group's day-to-day operations.

Cash and balances with Central Bank, which include mandatory and ACH collateral deposits are not interest bearing.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

6 Treasury bills

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Treasury bills	70,335	69,844
Interest receivable	414	408
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Treasury bills, gross	70,749	70,252
Less: provision for expected credit losses	(41)	(354)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total treasury bills, net	70,708	69,898

Treasury bills are held with the Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis with maturities of 30 days to one year. The treasury bills included in cash and cash equivalents as at June 30, 2021 amounted to \$12,765 (2020: \$12,269) (see note 33). Interest on treasury bills is accrued at an interest rate of 4.0% (2020: 4.0%).

The movement in the treasury bills during the year is as follows:

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Balance at beginning of year	69,898	69,615
Additions	55,309	530
Disposals (sales/redemptions)	(54,818)	–
Impairment recovery/(charge) during the year, net	313	(248)
Movement of interest receivable	6	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at end of year	70,708	69,898

The movement in the provision for expected credit losses is as follows:

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Balance at beginning of year	354	106
Expected credit (recoveries)/losses during the year, net	(313)	248
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at end of year	41	354

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

7 Deposits with other financial institutions

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Operating cash balances	346,985	350,145
Interest bearing term deposits	14,751	14,824
Items in the course of collection	1,945	4,484
Included in cash and cash equivalents (note 33)	363,681	369,453
Interest bearing term deposits	32,295	45,774
Restricted term deposits	44,865	42,969
Interest receivable	440,841	458,196
	491	674
Total deposits with other financial institutions, gross	441,332	458,870
Less: provision for expected credit losses	(141)	(316)
Total deposits with other financial institutions, net	441,191	458,554

The operating balances earn interest at rates of 0% to 3.25% (2020: 0% to 4%). The amounts held in these accounts are to facilitate the short-term commitments and day-to-day operations of the Group.

Restricted term deposits are interest bearing fixed deposits collateral used in the Group's international business operations. These deposits are not available for use in the day-to-day operations of the Group.

Interest earned on restricted term deposits is credited to the consolidated statement of income. The effective interest rate on 'Deposits with other financial institutions' at June 30, 2021 was 1.76% (2020: 2.10%).

Interest bearing term deposits are interest bearing which earn interest at a rate of 1.5% to 3.25% per annum (2020: 1.5% to 3.25%) and have original terms of maturity of one year ending within the period July 30, 2021 to June 30, 2022 (2020: July 2020 to June 2021).

The movement in expected credit losses is as follows:

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Balance at beginning of year	316	177
Expected credit (recoveries)/losses during the year, net	(175)	139
Balance at end of year	141	316

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

8 Loans and advances to customers

	2021 \$	2021 \$
<i>Performing</i>		
Demand	320,541	255,747
Mortgages	125,279	118,284
Other secured	24,470	22,440
Overdrafts	13,116	14,517
Credit cards	8,954	7,611
Consumer	3,992	4,856
<i>Under-performing</i>		
Demand	3,615	3,897
Mortgages	6,672	4,828
Other secured	346	675
Overdrafts	—	—
Credit cards	373	712
Consumer	166	68
<i>Non-performing</i>	430,686	470,686
Interest receivable	1,828	2,691
Total loans and advances to customers, gross	940,038	907,012
Less: provision for expected credit losses	(72,593)	(97,763)
Total loans and advances to customers, net	867,445	809,249
Current	344,626	360,662
Non-current	522,819	448,587
	867,445	809,249

The weighted average effective interest rate on performing loans and advances excluding overdrafts at June 30, 2021 was 6.19% (2020: 6.4%) and overdrafts were 6.52% (2020: 6.7%).

The movement in provision for expected credit losses is as follows:

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Balance at beginning of year	97,763	77,851
Expected credit losses, net of recoveries (note 26)	21,722	43,655
Write offs	(46,892)	(23,743)
Balance end of year	72,593	97,763

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

9 Originated debts

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Local sovereign bonds	22,783	21,909
Regional sovereign bonds	49,870	50,585
Certificates of participation	36,243	36,243
Regional corporate bond	1,000	1,000
International corporate bond	–	27,026
	109,896	136,763
Interest receivable	697	849
Total originated debts, gross	110,593	137,612
Less: provision for expected credit losses	(281)	(1,015)
Total originated debts, net	110,312	136,597
Current	14,202	27,242
Non-current	96,110	109,355
	110,312	136,597

Originated debts are bonds held with sovereigns in the Eastern Caribbean Currency Union (ECCU), certificates of participation in the Government of Antigua and Barbuda, bonds in a regional financial institution and international financial institutions as well as short term commercial paper in an international financial institution.

i) Local and regional sovereign bonds

The Group has certain investment securities which comprise of fixed rate bonds held with sovereigns in the ECCU. Bonds yield interest at rates of 1.5% – 6.75% (2020: 1.5% – 7.5%). Bonds have terms ranging from 2 – 45 years (2020: 2 – 45 years) and will mature between July 18, 2021 and April 18, 2057 (2020: July 17, 2020 and April 18, 2057) and pay semi-annual coupon interest payments until maturity.

ii) Certificates of participation in the Government of Antigua and Barbuda 7-Year Long Term Note

The Group placed funds on deposit with ABI Group Limited (ABIB). These deposits were placed with ABIB, which at the time was facing serious liquidity challenges, at the request of the ECCB, having regard to the contagion effect on the ECCU and the Group that would result if ABIB were unable to mitigate its liquidity risks.

By April 28, 2010, the Group had placed total deposits of \$32,000 with ABIB. On May 7, 2010, these deposits, along with an additional \$6,710 were used to purchase from ABIB a series of certificates of participation (COPs) in the cash flows from a Long-Term Note issued by the Government of Antigua and Barbuda (GoAB), which had been securitised by ABIB.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

9 Originated debts ...continued

ii) *Certificates of participation in the Government of Antigua and Barbuda 7-Year Long Term Note ...continued*

On July 22, 2011, ECCB was directed by the Monetary Council to exercise the special emergency powers conferred on it by Part IIA, Article 5B of the ECCB Agreement Act 1983 to assume control of ABIB. During the years of ECCB's control of ABIB, the Group received an annual confirmation from ECCB of the total outstanding amounts of the COPs, with the stated objective of stabilising the operations of ABIB so that all obligations would be settled in the normal course of business. ABIB was placed in receivership on November 27, 2015 by ECCB.

On July 11, 2019 the Group wrote to Caribbean Financial Services Corporation informing them that the Group intends to exercise its rights under clause 9.2 of the Trust Deed to bring proceedings against the Government of Antigua and Barbuda and/or any holder of the proceeds of the Long-Term Note.

As at June 30, 2021, the Group's interest under the COP's amounted to \$36,243 (2020: \$36,243). All of the COP's have now matured and are past due. As at the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements, the Group has not been advised of any time frame for payment of the outstanding balance.

The Group is continuing to pursue its entitlement under the COPs and has commenced legal action to recover its interest. The Group's external legal counsel team has been buttressed by the retention of Legal Counsel out of the United Kingdom, who the Group is advised is an expert in this particular area of the law.

The Group continues to rely on the expert legal advice received thus far as pertains to the prospects of enforcing recovery. Therefore, the Group is of the view that it would not be appropriate for the COPs to be written down as at the reporting date.

iii) *Local corporate bond*

The Group holds a bond with Eastern Caribbean Home Mortgage Bank which is denominated in Eastern Caribbean Dollars and which yielded an interest rate of 2.7% (2020: 2.7%). The bond will mature on May 4, 2022.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

9 Originated debts...continued

The movement in the originated debts during the year is as follows:

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of year	136,597	224,215
Additions	40,793	614,748
Disposals (sales/redemptions)	(67,660)	(701,375)
Expected credit recoveries/(losses) during the year, net	734	(620)
Movement in interest receivable	(152)	(371)
Balance at end of year	110,312	136,597

The movement in the provision for expected credit losses is as follows:

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of year	1,015	395
Expected credit (recoveries)/losses, net	(734)	620
Balance at end of year	281	1,015

10 Investment securities

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
FVTPL		
Equity investments	1,242,029	830,651
Debt investments	28,697	45,932
	1,270,726	876,583
FVOCI – equity securities		
Quoted equity investments	27,782	48,987
Unquoted equity investments	9,121	9,559
	36,903	58,546

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

10 Investment securities ...continued

	2021 \$	2020 \$
FVOCI – debt securities		
Quoted corporate bonds	37,779	42,598
Quoted sovereign bonds	5,005	3,948
Preference shares	209	–
Interest receivable	630	1,405
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total debt securities – FVOCI (gross)	43,623	47,951
Less: provision for expected credit losses	–	(477)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total debt securities – FVOCI (net)	43,623	47,474
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total investment securities	1,351,252	982,603
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Current	1,303,821	846,551
Non-current	47,431	136,052
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total investment securities	1,351,252	982,603
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The movement in investment securities during the year is as follows:

	FVTPL \$	Equity securities – FVOCI \$	Debt securities – FVOCI \$	Total \$
Balance as at June 30, 2020	876,583	58,546	47,474	982,603
Additions	925,257	14,058	8,389	947,704
Disposals (sales/redemptions)	(716,275)	(71,838)	(13,913)	(802,026)
Fair value gains/(losses) on disposal of investment securities	100,228	(19,847)	(1,968)	78,413
Fair value gains on existing securities	84,933	55,984	3,939	144,856
Expected credit recoveries, net	–	–	477	477
Movement of interest receivable	–	–	(775)	(775)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance as at June 30, 2021	1,270,726	36,903	43,623	1,351,252
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

10 Investment securities ...continued

	FVTPL \$	Equity securities – FVOCI \$	Debt securities – FVOCI \$	Total \$
Balance as at June 30, 2019	736,831	108,752	88,615	934,198
Additions	1,157,393	16,301	159,471	1,333,165
Disposals (sales/redemptions)	(1,002,208)	(71,423)	(201,558)	(1,275,189)
Fair value gains/(losses) on disposal of investment securities	100,181	(15,628)	–	84,553
Fair value gains on existing securities	(115,614)	20,544	1,079	(93,991)
Expected credit losses, net	–	–	(267)	(267)
Movement of interest receivable	–	–	134	134
Balance as at June 30, 2020	876,583	58,546	47,474	982,603

i) FVTPL – quoted debt and equity instruments

The Group maintains certain debt and equity instruments trading in regional and international markets denominated in USD and XCD currency.

ii) FVOCI – equity instruments

The Group maintains certain equity instruments which are quoted and unquoted. The instruments are denominated in USD and XCD currency. The Group has made the irrevocable election to classify these securities as FVOCI – equity instruments as management has not obtained these instruments for the purposes of speculation or active trading.

For unquoted securities, the Group undertakes a fair value assessment at each reporting date to assess the gains or losses attributable to such assets. During the financial year, net fair value losses related to financial assets in equity securities which are not trading in an active market amounted to \$438 (2020: gains \$1,025).

iii) FVOCI – debt securities – quoted corporate and sovereign bonds

The Group has certain investment securities which comprise of quoted corporate and sovereign fixed rate bonds trading. Bonds have coupon rates of 0.88% to 9.00% (2020: 0.88% to 9.00%); whilst, the effective interest rate for these bonds ranges from 2.00% to 13.00% (2020: 2.00% to 13.00%). Bonds have a maximum term of ten (10) years and will mature between July 2021 and April 2031 and pay semi-annual coupon interest payments until maturity. As at June 30, 2021, the fair values of these amounted to \$43,623 (2020: \$47,474).

The movement in the provision for expected credit losses is as follows:

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Balance at beginning of year	477	210
Expected credit (recoveries)/losses, net	(477)	267
Balance at end of year	–	477

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

10 Investment securities ...continued

iv) Borrowings – line of credit

The Group has an operating line of credit with its investment custodian, Raymond James, to facilitate investment transactions. At the reporting date, the amount used amounted to \$42,942 (2020: \$nil) (see note 33). The line of credit bears interest at a rate of 1.50%. The line of credit has a limit of US\$50 million or EC\$135 million.

11 Property inventory

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of year	8,565	8,553
Additions during the year	–	12
Balance at end of year	8,565	8,565

Property inventory relates mainly to land and buildings held for sale by certain companies within the Group and, is measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Cost	8,783	8,783
Net realisable value	8,565	8,565

12 Investment property

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Land at Camps	2,021	2,021
Land at Brighton	2,019	2,019
	4,040	4,040

All of the Group's investment property is held under freehold interests. The estimated fair market value of the investment property is \$4,355 based on an independent valuation that was performed in 2020.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

13 Property and equipment

	Land and Buildings \$	Equipment, furniture and fittings \$	Motor vehicles \$	Reference books \$	Projects ongoing \$	Total \$
At June 30, 2019						
Cost or valuation	33,056	22,482	1,096	161	1,086	57,881
Accumulated depreciation	(5,094)	(18,577)	(702)	(160)	–	(24,533)
Net book value	27,962	3,905	394	1	1,086	33,348
Year ended June 30, 2020						
Opening net book value	27,962	3,905	394	1	1,086	33,348
Additions	158	851	100	–	–	1,109
Disposals	–	(465)	(126)	–	(41)	(632)
Depreciation charge	(969)	(1,424)	(127)	–	–	(2,520)
Write-back on disposals	–	463	97	–	–	560
Effect of elimination of accumulated depreciation against valuation:						
Valuation	(4,903)	–	–	–	–	(4,903)
Accumulated depreciation	4,903	–	–	–	–	4,903
Revaluation surplus	6,782	–	–	–	–	6,782
Revaluation loss	(223)	–	–	–	–	(223)
Closing net book value	33,710	3,330	338	1	1,045	38,424
At June 30, 2020						
Cost or valuation	34,870	22,868	1,070	161	1,045	60,014
Accumulated depreciation	(1,160)	(19,538)	(732)	(160)	–	(21,590)
Net book value	33,710	3,330	338	1	1,045	38,424

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

13 Property and equipment ...continued

	Land and Buildings \$	Equipment, furniture and fittings \$	Motor vehicles \$	Reference books \$	Projects ongoing \$	Total \$
Year ended June 30, 2021						
Opening net book value	33,710	3,330	338	1	1,045	38,424
Additions	–	1,426	490	–	332	2,248
Disposals	–	(220)	–	–	–	(220)
Depreciation charge	(720)	(1,463)	(167)	–	–	(2,350)
Write-back on disposals	–	51	–	–	–	51
Closing net book value	32,990	3,124	661	1	1,377	38,153
At June 30, 2021						
Cost or valuation	34,870	24,074	1,560	161	1,377	62,042
Accumulated depreciation	(1,880)	(20,950)	(899)	(160)	–	(23,889)
Net book value	32,990	3,124	661	1	1,377	38,153

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

13 Property and equipment ...continued

In 2020, the Group's land and buildings were revalued based on the appraisal made by an independent firm of appraisers. Valuations were made on the basis of comparative recent market transactions on arm's length terms. The revaluation surplus was credited to 'revaluation reserve' in shareholders' equity.

The following is the historical cost carrying amount of land and buildings carried at revalued amounts.

	Land \$	Buildings \$	Total \$
At June 30, 2021			
Cost	3,792	17,935	21,727
Accumulated depreciation	–	(7,164)	(7,164)
Net book value	3,792	10,771	14,563
At June 30, 2020			
Cost	3,792	17,935	21,727
Accumulated depreciation	–	(6,506)	(6,506)
Net book value	3,792	11,429	15,221

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

14 Intangible assets

	Computer software licenses \$
At June 30, 2019	
Cost	8,182
Accumulated amortisation	(7,524)
Net book value	658
Year ended June 30, 2020	
Opening net book value	658
Additions	56
Amortisation charge	(256)
Closing net book value	458
At June 30, 2020	
Cost	8,238
Accumulated amortisation	(7,780)
Net book value	458
Year ended June 30, 2021	
Opening net book value	458
Additions	210
Amortisation charge	(247)
Closing net book value	421
At June 30, 2021	
Cost	8,448
Accumulated amortisation	(8,027)
Net book value	421

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

15 Leases

The Group leases properties and equipment for its operations with lease terms ranging from 3 to 10 years. The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets.

Information about leases for which the Group is a lessee is presented below.

i) *Amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position:*

Right of use assets	\$
Cost	1,810
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,278)</u>
Balance as at July 1, 2019	<u>532</u>
Year ended June 30, 2020	
Opening net book value	532
Additions	1,358
Disposals	(1,232)
Write-back on disposals	1,232
Depreciation charge	<u>(753)</u>
Closing net book value	<u>1,137</u>
Cost	1,936
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(799)</u>
Balance as at June 30, 2020	<u>1,137</u>
Year ended June 30, 2021	
Opening net book value	1,137
Additions	1,483
Disposals	(446)
Write-back on disposals	446
Depreciation charge	<u>(738)</u>
Closing net book value	<u>1,882</u>
Cost	2,973
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,091)</u>
Balance as at June 30, 2021	<u>1,882</u>

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

15 Leases ...continued

i) Amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position:

Lease liabilities	2021 \$	2020 \$
Opening balance	1,127	545
Additions	1,483	1,358
Interest expense (note 22)	55	43
Lease payments	(756)	(819)
Balance at end of year	1,909	1,127
Current	809	426
Non-current	1,100	701
	1,909	1,127

ii) Amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position:

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Depreciation charge on right-of-use assets	738	753
Interest expense on lease liabilities	55	43
	793	796

Each lease generally imposes a restriction that, unless there is a contractual right for the Group to sublease the asset to another party, the right-of-use asset can only be used by the Group. Each lease is either non-cancellable or may only be cancelled by incurring a substantive termination fee. The Group is prohibited from selling or pledging the underlying leased asset as security. Further, the Group must keep the leased properties in a good state of repair and return the leased properties in its original condition at the end of the lease. Also, the Group must insure items of property and equipment and incur maintenance fees on such items in accordance with the lease contracts.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

15 Leases ...continued

The table below describes the nature of the Group's leasing activity by type of right-of-use assets recognised on the consolidated statement of financial position.

Right-of-use asset	No. of right-of-use assets leased	Range of remaining term	Average remaining lease term	No. of leases with extension option	No. of leases with termination options
Office buildings	8	Up to 8 years	7 years	5	5
Storage facilities	2	Up to 2 years	1.5 years	2	2
IT Equipment	8	Up to 2.5 years	3 years	8	–

The lease liabilities are unsecured and future minimum lease payments are as follows:

	Within 1 year \$	1 – 2 years \$	2 – 3 years \$	3 – 4 years \$	4 – 5 years \$	After 5 years \$	Total \$
June 30, 2021							
Lease payments	856	549	245	175	121	58	2,004
Finance charges	(47)	(22)	(13)	(8)	(3)	(2)	(95)
Net present values	809	527	232	167	118	56	1,909
June 30, 2020							
Lease payments	445	435	128	82	19	74	1,183
Finance charges	(19)	(17)	(6)	(4)	(2)	(8)	(56)
Net present values	426	418	122	78	17	66	1,127

Lease payments not recognised as a liability

The Group has elected not to recognise a lease liability for short-term leases (leases with an expected term of 12 months or less) or for leases of low value assets. Payments made under such leases are expensed on a straight-line basis.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

16 Other assets

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Insurance and other receivables, gross	32,764	24,422
Provision for expected credit losses	(5,683)	(525)
Insurance and other receivables, net	27,081	23,897
Net defined benefit asset (note 34)	18,813	16,281
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	6,375	6,375
Prepayments	4,216	3,807
Stationery and card stock	798	1,054
	57,283	51,414
Current	32,727	29,531
Non-current	24,556	21,883
	57,283	51,414

The movement in the provision for expected credit losses is as follows:

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Opening provision for expected credit losses	525	525
Impairment charges	5,158	–
Ending provision for expected credit losses	5,683	525

17 Customers' deposits

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Fixed deposit accounts	1,205,808	1,207,630
Direct demand accounts	673,977	589,942
Savings accounts	581,894	563,101
Call accounts	121,283	152,360
	2,582,962	2,513,033
Interest payable	12,356	12,792
	2,595,318	2,525,825
Current	2,595,318	2,524,824
Non-current	–	1,001
	2,595,318	2,525,825

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

17 Customers' deposits ...continued

Customers' deposits represent all types of deposit accounts held by the Group on behalf of customers. The deposits include demand deposit accounts, call accounts, savings accounts and fixed deposits. All customers' deposits were current for both years.

The Group pays interest on all categories of customers' deposits except demand deposits. At the reporting date, total interest expense on customers' deposit accounts for the year amounted to \$48,466 (2020: \$44,494). The average effective rate of interest paid on customers' deposits was 1.94% (2020: 1.75%).

18 Accumulated provisions, creditors and accruals

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Actuarial liabilities	104,438	98,386
Deposit pension funds	57,296	53,937
Suspense liabilities	34,559	5,008
Other payables	33,104	20,629
Insurance contract liabilities	25,363	21,333
Unpaid drafts on other banks	3,132	2,999
Managers' cheques and banker's payments	2,586	5,962
	260,478	208,254
Current	203,182	154,317
Non-current	57,296	53,937
	260,478	208,254

Actuarial liabilities

Actuarial liabilities comprise the reserves maintained for the Group's individual life insurance business. The actuarial liabilities are calculated using the Net Level Premium (NLP) reserve method. This reserve method is a net premium reserve method that does not use lapse rates or expenses.

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Whole life plans	89,573	84,676
Endowment plans	8,627	8,100
Limited payment life plans	4,627	4,275
Other plans	1,611	1,335
Total actuarial liabilities	104,438	98,386

The actuarial liabilities are largely backed by short-term deposits, cash and treasury bills. The valuation rate for insurance plans is based on an expected ultimate short-term (one year or less) reinvestment rate assumption. Non-participating plans use an ultimate rate of 3.65% (2020: 3.65%). A spread of 0.75% is deducted for the plans with reversionary bonuses in support of bonus payments for a net rate of 2.9% (2020: 2.9%).

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

18 Accumulated provisions, creditors, and accruals ...continued

Deposit pension funds

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Contributions	2,498	2,139
Interest	2,136	2,060
	<u>4,634</u>	<u>4,199</u>
<i>Less expenses</i>		
Group pension benefits	1,113	1,630
Management expenses	162	199
	<u>1,275</u>	<u>1,829</u>
Surplus for the year	3,359	2,370
Funds at beginning of year	53,937	51,567
Funds at end of year	<u>57,296</u>	<u>53,937</u>

The deposit pension funds represent pension funds which the Group manages for its employees and certain other entities. The funds provide a guaranteed minimum rate of 4% (2020: 4%). The fund balance represents the amount standing on account of the contributors to the fund and those liabilities are supported by term deposits and treasury bills.

Insurance contract liabilities

The insurance contract liabilities primarily relate to the non-life insurance business and are comprised of the following:

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Life		
Outstanding claims	897	819
Non-life		
Unexpired risks	13,503	11,335
Reinsurance premiums payable	3,261	3,397
Outstanding claims	4,290	2,623
IBNR	1,910	1,887
Premiums received in advance	1,502	1,272
	<u>24,466</u>	<u>20,514</u>
	<u>25,363</u>	<u>21,333</u>

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

19 Taxation

In 2020, as part of the COVID-19 stimulus package, the Government of St. Kitts and Nevis granted a reduction in the corporate income tax rate from 33% to 25% on the assessable income for businesses that retain at least 75% of their employees. This temporary reduction resulted in an effective tax rate of 25% (2020: 31%) for the year.

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Net income before tax	242,866	35,080
Income tax expense at effective tax rate of 25% (2020: 31%)	60,717	10,875
Non-deductible expenses and other permanent differences	8,316	9,654
Tax effect of change in income tax rate	(414)	404
Deferred tax movement not recorded	119	382
Income not subject to tax	(4,560)	(5,959)
Prior year's deferred income tax	(199)	82
Deferred tax not recognised on tax losses carried forward	8	–
Tax credit from discounted interest on government loans	(9,489)	(8,740)
Income tax expense	54,498	6,698
Represented as follows:		
Current income tax expense		
Current year's income tax expense	64,314	15,507
Tax credit from discounted interest on government loans	(9,489)	(8,740)
	54,825	6,767
Deferred tax credit	(327)	(69)
Income tax expense	54,498	6,698

During the year, the Group incurred realised losses of \$19,847 (2020: \$15,628) on FVOCI equity securities that were transferred directly to retained earnings. The tax benefit of \$4,961 (2020: \$5,367) associated with these losses was also recognised directly in retained earnings. Accordingly, the current year's income tax liability for the year was \$49,864 (2020: \$1,400), being the current year's income tax expense of \$54,825 (2020: \$6,767) less the tax benefit in retained earnings of \$4,962 (2020: \$5,367).

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

19 Taxation ...continued

Deferred tax asset/(liability)

The net deferred tax asset/(liability) is comprised as follows:

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
<i>Items recognised in profit or loss:</i>		
Decelerated depreciation	1,406	1,340
Net defined benefit asset	(2,792)	(3,053)
	<u>(1,386)</u>	<u>(1,713)</u>
<i>Items recognised directly in other comprehensive income:</i>		
Unrealised losses on FVOCI securities	6,151	18,912
Revaluation of buildings	(1,849)	(1,849)
Net defined benefit asset	(2,518)	(2,118)
	<u>1,784</u>	<u>14,945</u>
	<u>398</u>	<u>13,232</u>
Comprised as follows on the consolidated statement of financial position:		
Deferred tax asset	4,178	16,591
Deferred tax liability	(3,780)	(3,359)
	<u>398</u>	<u>13,232</u>

The movements on deferred tax asset/(liability) are as follows:

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of year	13,232	14,987
Movement in net unrealised losses on investment securities	(12,761)	(2,414)
Deferred tax movement for pension asset in profit and loss	261	(86)
Movement in decelerated depreciation	66	155
Movement in revaluation of buildings	–	(519)
Movement in re-measurement of defined benefit asset	(400)	1,109
Balance at end of year	<u>398</u>	<u>13,232</u>

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

19 Taxation ...continued

Income tax liability

The movement in the income tax liability is as follows:

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of year	1,992	6,797
Current tax expense for the year	14,456	4,420
Transfer to income tax recoverable	–	(450)
Taxes paid during the year	(2,988)	(8,775)
Balance at end of year	13,460	1,992

Tax losses

The Group has incurred income tax losses amounting to \$475 (2020: \$470) which may be carried forward and applied to reduce taxable income by an amount not exceeding one half of taxable income in any one year of assessment within 5 years following the year in which the losses were incurred. The losses are based on income tax returns, which have not yet been assessed by the Inland Revenue Department.

The losses expire as follows:

Year of loss	Year loss expire	Balance at June 30, 2020	Expired or utilised	Incurred loss	Balance at June 30, 2021
		\$	\$	\$	\$
2016	2021	772	(772)	–	–
2017	2022	648	–	–	648
2018	2023	579	–	–	579
2019	2024	513	–	–	513
2020	2025	470	–	–	470
2021	2026	–	–	475	475
		2,982	(772)	475	2,685

Deferred tax asset

At the year end, the Group had a deferred tax asset of \$886 (2020: \$924) which was not recognised in the consolidated financial statements due to the uncertainty of its recovery.

Income tax recoverable

Included in the consolidated statement of financial position is an amount of \$nil (2020: \$28,587) that relates to income tax credits/advance tax payments due from the IRD in respect of tax assessments that were finalised up to the year ended June 30, 2014 and the change in the Group's estimate of the current income tax expense based on a settlement agreement with the IRD. The amount may be applied against any future taxes payable by the Group, with certain agreed restrictions.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

19 Taxation ...continued

Income tax recoverable ...continued

The movement in the income tax recoverable is as follows:

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Balance, beginning of year	28,587	17,017
Current year's income tax credit	9,489	8,740
Taxes paid during the year	7,851	9,000
Transfer from income tax payable	–	(450)
Current year's income tax expense offset	(44,897)	(5,720)
Balance, end of year	1,030	28,587

20 Issued share capital

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Authorised		
270,000,000 ordinary shares of \$1 each	270,000	270,000
Issued and fully paid		
135,000,000 ordinary shares of \$1 each	135,000	135,000

21 Reserves

The reserves are comprised as follows:

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Statutory reserve	144,457	144,457
Revaluation reserve	25,924	25,924
Fair value reserves – FVOCI	(9,666)	(35,083)
Other reserves	222,400	219,457
	383,115	354,755

i) Statutory reserve

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of year	144,457	140,646
Addition	–	3,811
Balance at end of year	144,457	144,457

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

21 Reserves ...continued

i) Statutory reserve ...continued

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

The reserve requirement was met in the year ended June 30, 2020. Accordingly, no additional transfers were made during the year.

ii) Revaluation reserve

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of year	25,924	19,661
Increase in fair value of land and buildings	–	6,263
Balance at end of year	25,924	25,924

iii) Fair value reserves – FVOCI

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of year	(35,083)	(39,443)
Realised losses transferred to retained earnings, net of tax	14,886	10,261
Movement in market value of securities, net	10,483	(5,901)
Expected credit losses recognised on investment securities	48	–
Balance at end of year	(9,666)	(35,083)

The details of movement in market value of securities, net are as follows:

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Other comprehensive income/(loss) to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		
Net unrealised gains on investment securities, net of tax	3,302	737
Net realised losses on investment securities, net of tax	(1,968)	(9)
	1,334	728
Other comprehensive income/(loss) not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		
Net unrealised gains on investment securities, net of tax	24,035	3,632
Net realised losses on investment securities, net of tax	(14,886)	(10,261)
	9,149	(6,629)
	10,483	(5,901)

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

21 Reserves ...continued

iv) Other reserves

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of year	219,457	218,909
Transfer to regulatory reserve for loan impairment	21,797	47,435
Transfer to regulatory reserve for interest accrued on non-performing loans	(18,572)	9,398
Transfer to insurance and claims equalisation reserves	2,062	2,898
Remeasurement loss on defined benefit asset, net of tax	881	(2,350)
Transfer from general reserve to regulatory reserves	(3,225)	(56,833)
Balance at end of year	222,400	219,457

Other reserves is represented by:

Regulatory reserve for interest accrued on non-performing loans (note 3.1.2)	59,675	78,247
Regulatory reserve for loan impairment (note 3.1.2)	75,605	53,808
General reserve	40,226	43,451
Insurance and claims equalisation reserves	41,829	39,767
Defined benefit pension plan reserve	5,065	4,184
	222,400	219,457

Included in other reserves are the following individual reserves:

General reserve

General reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings at the discretion of the Board of Directors. There is no policy of regular transfer.

Insurance and claims equalisation reserves

The insurance reserve is a discretionary reserve for the health and public liability insurance business. The underlying assets are included in the Group's cash balances which form part of 'Cash and cash equivalents'.

Claims equalisation reserve represents cumulative amounts appropriated from retained earnings based on the discretion of the Board of Directors as part of the Insurance Company's risk management strategies to mitigate against catastrophic events. Annually, the claims equalisation reserve is assessed, and transfers made as considered necessary by the Board of Directors. This reserve is in addition to the catastrophe reinsurance cover.

Regulatory reserve for loan impairment

Regulatory reserve represents cumulative amounts appropriated from retained earnings based on the prudential guidelines of the ECCB. When the ECCB loan provision is greater than the loan provision calculated under IFRS 9, the difference is set aside in a reserve in equity.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

21 Reserves ...continued

iv) Other reserves ...continued

Reserve for interest accrued on non-performing loans

This reserve is created to set aside interest accrued on non-performing loans where certain conditions are met in accordance with IFRS 9. The prudential guidelines of the ECCB do not allow for the accrual of such interest. As a result, the interest is set aside in a reserve and it is not available for distribution to shareholders until received.

Defined benefit pension plan reserve

This reserve is used to record the actuarial re-measurement of the defined benefit pension asset in other comprehensive income.

22 Net interest income

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Interest income		
Loans and advances to customers	38,356	36,346
Financial asset (note 32)	10,071	8,820
Investment securities at FVTPL and FVOCI	4,656	9,580
Originated debts	4,288	5,811
Deposits with other financial institutions	1,669	3,766
Others	2,983	2,839
Interest income for the year	62,023	67,162
Interest expense		
Fixed deposit accounts	36,137	33,546
Savings accounts	10,856	9,926
Direct demand accounts	688	672
Line of credit	434	–
Call accounts	296	307
Finance lease liabilities (note 15)	55	43
Interest expense for the year	48,466	44,494
Net interest income	13,557	22,668

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

23 Net fees and commission income

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Fees and commission income		
International business and foreign exchange	10,376	10,255
Brokerage and other fees and commission	3,742	4,717
Credit related fees and commission	3,000	3,777
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Fees and commission income for the year	17,118	18,749
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Fee expenses		
International business and foreign exchange	9,959	13,173
Other fee expenses	920	898
Brokerage and other related fee expenses	1,857	1,679
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Fee expenses for the year	12,736	15,750
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net fees and commission income	4,382	2,999
	<hr/>	<hr/>

24 Other income

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Net gains on FVTPL investment securities	289,034	78,876
Net insurance premium income (note 36)	40,590	38,717
Dividend income	7,557	9,114
Foreign exchange gain	5,766	5,731
Other operating income	971	287
Net losses on financial assets measured at FVOCI reclassified to profit or loss	(1,968)	–
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	341,950	132,725
	<hr/>	<hr/>

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

25 Administrative and general expenses

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Employee cost	38,134	29,307
Management fees on investment	10,198	7,050
Repairs and maintenance	6,410	6,519
Other general	1,713	1,432
Communication	902	967
Insurance	894	417
Utilities	740	781
Stationery and supplies	681	705
Security services	626	602
Legal fees and expenses	557	708
Advertisement and marketing	457	563
Taxes and licences	350	267
Shareholders' expenses	115	150
Sundry losses	109	726
Premises upkeep	59	63
Rent and occupancy	25	55
	<u>61,970</u>	<u>50,312</u>

Employee cost

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Salaries and wages	20,994	20,049
Other staff cost	14,868	6,952
Insurance and other benefits	1,428	1,488
Pension expense (note 34)	844	818
	<u>38,134</u>	<u>29,307</u>

26 Credit and other impairment charges

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Loans and advances to customers (note 8)	21,722	43,655
Investment securities and other financial assets at amortised cost	5,046	2,846
	<u>26,768</u>	<u>46,501</u>

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

27 Other expenses

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Net claims incurred (note 36)	22,970	21,103
Depreciation and amortisation (notes 13, 14 and 15)	3,335	3,529
Directors' fees and expenses	1,173	1,089
Professional fees and related expenses	807	778
	<u>28,285</u>	<u>26,499</u>

28 Earnings per share

'Earnings per share' is calculated by dividing the net income attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Net income attributable to shareholders	<u>188,368</u>	28,382
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (in thousands)	<u>135,000</u>	135,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share	<u>1.40</u>	0.21

29 Dividends

The consolidated financial statements does not reflect dividends as no dividends were paid during the financial year ended June 30, 2021 (2020: \$20,250).

30 Related parties balances and transactions

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

Government of St. Kitts and Nevis

The Government of St. Kitts and Nevis holds 51% of the Group's issued share capital. The remaining 49% of the issued share capital is held by individuals and other institutions (over 5,500 shareholders). The Government is a customer of the Group and, as such, all transactions executed by the Group on behalf of the government are performed on strict commercial banking terms at existing market rates.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

30 Related parties balances and transactions ...continued

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Public sector		
Customers' deposits	1,359,658	1,380,666
Financial asset	566,505	568,409
Loans and advances to customers	368,770	360,099
Interest on deposits	32,019	29,701
Gross premiums written	24,747	20,859
Interest on loans and advances to customers	11,558	11,432
Interest on financial asset	10,071	8,820
Gross claims incurred	8,984	8,859
Insurance contract liabilities	2,358	1,607
Associated companies		
Loans and advances to customers	69,882	69,882
Customers' deposits	6,206	11,740
Interest on customers' deposits	105	111
Directors and associates		
Loans and advances to customers	1,102	1,226
Directors' fees and expenses	1,173	1,089
Customers' deposits	1,126	849
Interest from loans and advances to customers	64	59
Gross premiums written	8	5
Interest on customers' deposits	3	8
Key management		
Salaries and short-term benefits	5,426	6,277
Loans and advances to customers	2,827	2,367
Customers' deposits	1,393	1,195
Interest from loans and advances to customers	175	133
Gross written premiums	65	92
Interest on customers' deposits	30	15
Insurance contract liabilities	5	12

As at June 30, 2021, directors held total shares in the Group of 140 (2020: 140) and key management held total shares in the Group of 31 (2020: 31).

Loans advanced to directors and key management during the year are repayable on a monthly basis at a weighted average effective interest rate of 6.2% (2020: 6.6%). Secured loans are collateralised by cash and mortgages over properties.

A provision of \$18,630 (2020: \$18,630) has been recognised in respect to advances made to related parties (associated company).

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

31 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Insurance claims

The Group, like all other insurers, is subject to litigation in the normal course of its business. The Group does not believe that such litigation will have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

Commitments

As at reporting date, the Group had contractual commitments to extend credit to customers, guarantee and other facilities as follows:

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Loan commitments	50,299	24,097
Credit card commitments	12,367	12,672
	<u>62,666</u>	<u>36,769</u>

32 Financial asset

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Financial asset	558,027	558,027
Interest receivable	11,590	11,955
Financial asset, gross	<u>569,617</u>	<u>569,982</u>
Less provision for expected credit losses	(3,112)	(1,573)
Financial asset, net	<u>566,505</u>	<u>568,409</u>

The movement in the provision for expected credit losses is as follows:

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Beginning provision	1,573	1
Provision for the year	1,539	1,572
Ending provision	<u>3,112</u>	<u>1,573</u>

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

32 Financial asset ...continued

The financial asset of \$566,505 (2020: \$568,409) along with the provision for expected credit losses of \$3,112 (2020: \$1,573) represents the Group's right to that amount of cash flows from the sale of certain lands pursuant to a Shareholder's Agreement (Agreement) dated April 18, 2012 and September 4, 2014 between the Group and its majority shareholder, the Government of St. Kitts & Nevis ("GOSKN"), and the Nevis Island Administration ("NIA"), respectively. Under the terms of the Agreement, the secured debt obligations owed to the Group by the GOSKN, NIA and certain public corporations would be irrevocably released and discharged by the Group in exchange for the transfer of certain land assets to the Group. Further, the unsecured debt obligations owed to the Group by GOSKN, NIA and certain public corporations would be irrevocably released and discharged by the Group in exchange for the transfer of certain unencumbered land assets to a specially created entity, Special Land Sales Company (St. Kitts) Limited ("SLSC") and the allocation of certain shares in SLSC to the Group. SLSC was incorporated for the purpose of selling land assets in order to fulfill the terms of the Agreement of the contracting parties. Other lands would be transferred to the SLSC for sale, if necessary, in order to satisfy the agreement of the contracting parties.

By way of supplemental agreements, the effective date of the Agreement was amended to July 1, 2013. Accordingly, the first step in the 'Land for Debt' swap took place on July 1, 2013 in the amount of \$565,070, which is the value of the 1,200 acres of land in the first tranche based on an independent valuation. The second and third tranches were completed during 2015 and the amounts swapped amounted to \$230,951 which is the value of 735 acres of land.

Based on the terms of the Agreement:

1. On the effective date, SLSC shall use all appropriate commercial efforts to sell the secured land assets that were vested to the Group at the best price reasonably possible and as soon as reasonably practicable.
2. Commencing from the effective date of the Agreement, July 1, 2013, the Group is entitled to receive interest payments at a rate of 3.5% per annum on the face value of the eligible secured debt that was exchanged for the secured land assets. The amount is to be paid by the GOSKN annually from the effective date. Subsequently, the interest rate was reduced to 2.75% for the period July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2019 and 1.75% for the period July 1, 2019 to July 30, 2020. At year end the interest remained at 1.75%.
3. Distribution of sale proceeds of the Group land assets shall be applied as follows:
 - a. First towards the payment of selling and operational costs of SLSC;
 - b. Secondly to the Group until the Group has received the face amount of the eligible secured debt immediately prior to the effective date and the interest payments, less amounts paid to the Group;
 - c. Thirdly to the Group in exchange for the redemption of its relative interest in SLSC which was allotted for the release of eligible unsecured debt that was owed to the Group prior to the effective date; and
 - d. Fourthly to the Government of St. Kitts and Nevis.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

32 Financial asset ...continued

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the Group's consolidated statement of income includes interest income amounting to \$10,071 (2020: \$8,820) (see note 22). Further, as of June 30, 2021, interest receivable of \$11,590 (2020: \$11,955) was pending from the GOSKN. During the year \$10,436 (2020: \$19,415) of cumulative interest payments were received from the GOSKN. The increase in the provision for expected credit losses amounted to \$1,539 (2020: \$1,572) during the year.

Based on the terms of the Agreement, all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the secured land assets have not been transferred to the Group. The Group is only entitled to receive cash flows from the sales of said lands up to the face value of the eligible secured debt that was exchanged and any interest payments as noted above. Additionally, if the lands are sold for less than the value that was transferred, the GOSKN and NIA is obligated to transfer additional lands to make up for the shortfall. The Group's interest in the land assets is not subject to variation of returns as there is no risk of loss for the Group, and also the Group does not stand to benefit should the lands be sold for more than the value. Therefore, the Group has not classified the amounts received in exchange for the loans as inventory, but as a financial asset based on its rights to the cash flows from the sales of the land assets under the Agreement.

The Group has not included in these consolidated financial statements any investment in SLSC. Further, the Group has not invested any funds in SLSC.

33 Cash and cash equivalents

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Deposits with other financial institutions (note 7)	363,681	369,453
Cash and balances with Central Bank (note 5)	42,711	27,693
Treasury bills (note 6)	12,765	12,269
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	419,157	409,415
Operating line of credit (note 10)	(42,942)	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	376,215	409,415

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

34 Defined benefit asset

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out as of June 30, 2021 by independent actuaries. The present value of the defined benefit obligation and related current service cost were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

	2021	2020
	Per annum	Per annum
	%	%
Actuarial assumptions		
Discount rate	3.50	3.50
Return on plan assets	5.00	5.00
Future salary increases	3.00	3.00
Mortality table (UP94 table projected to 2021 using Scale AA) in both years.		
	2021	2020
	\$	\$
<i>Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation</i>		
Opening defined benefit obligation	51,234	46,119
Current service cost	2,186	2,132
Interest cost	1,792	1,614
Actuarial (gains)/losses	(2,039)	2,790
Benefits paid	(1,357)	(1,421)
Closing defined benefit obligation	51,816	51,234
<i>Changes in the fair value of the plan assets</i>		
Opening fair value of plan assets	67,515	64,859
Interest income	3,376	3,243
Return on plan assets (other than net interest)	(758)	(661)
Employer's contribution	2,095	1,810
Benefit paid	(1,357)	(1,421)
Management fees	(242)	(315)
Closing fair value of plan assets	70,629	67,515
<i>Benefit cost</i>		
Current service cost	2,186	2,132
Interest cost	1,792	1,614
Management fees	242	315
Interest on plan assets	(3,376)	(3,243)
Pension expense (note 25)	844	818

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

34 Defined benefit asset ...continued

	2021 \$	2020 \$
<i>Amount recognised in other comprehensive income</i>		
Actuarial (gains)/losses	(2,039)	2,790
Interest income on plan assets	3,376	3,243
Actual return on plan assets	(2,618)	(2,582)
(Gain)/loss on re-measurement of net defined benefit asset	(1,281)	3,451

	2021 \$	2020 \$
<i>Net defined benefit asset recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position</i>		
Fair value of plan assets	70,629	67,515
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(51,816)	(51,234)
Net defined benefit asset	18,813	16,281

	2021 \$	2020 \$
<i>Reconciliation: Net defined benefit asset</i>		
Opening balance	16,281	18,740
Employer's contribution	2,095	1,810
Period cost	(844)	(818)
Other effects recognised in other comprehensive income	1,281	(3,451)
Closing balance (note 16)	18,813	16,281

Plan assets allocation is as follows:

	2021 %	2020 %
Certificates of deposit	99.5	99.5
Shares and treasury bills	0.5	0.5
	100	100

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

34 Defined benefit asset ...continued

The significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are the discount rate and the average life expectancy. The calculation of the net defined benefit liability is sensitive to these assumptions. The following table summarises the effects of changes in these actuarial assumptions on the defined benefit obligation.

	Discount rate plus 50 basis points \$	Discount rate minus 50 basis points \$
(Decrease)/increase in obligation	(2,838)	3,128
	Mortality plus 10% \$	Mortality minus 10% \$
(Decrease)/increase in obligation	(1,113)	1,218

35 Subsidiaries

	Percentage of direct and indirect equity interest held	
	2021 %	2020 %
National Bank Trust Company (St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla) Limited	100	100
National Caribbean Insurance Company Limited	100	100
St. Kitts and Nevis Mortgage and Investment Company Limited	100	100

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

36 Segmental statement of insurance related income – product line

Year ended of June 30, 2021	Medical \$	Fire \$	Motor \$	Marine \$	Public liability \$	Sundry \$	Other \$	Total non- life \$	Life assurance \$	Total \$
Gross premiums written	21,392	16,074	6,197	181	1,369	22	764	45,999	10,570	56,569
Reinsurers' share of gross premiums	–	(11,915)	(291)	(143)	(1,264)	–	(764)	(14,377)	–	(14,377)
Net change in provision for unearned premiums	21,392	4,159	5,906	38	105	22	–	31,622	10,570	42,192
	–	(589)	105	(3)	43	1	–	(443)	(1,159)	(1,602)
Net insurance premium income (note 24)	21,392	3,570	6,011	35	148	23	–	31,179	9,411	40,590
Claims and benefits	9,755	61	2,730	1	–	–	–	12,547	2,603	15,150
Change in insurance contract liabilities	749	(401)	981	–	360	–	–	1,689	79	1,768
Change in actuarial liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,052	6,052
Net claims incurred (note 27)	10,504	(340)	3,711	1	360	–	–	14,236	8,734	22,970

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

36 Segmental statement of insurance related income – product line ...continued

Year ended of June 30, 2020	Medical \$	Fire \$	Motor \$	Marine \$	Public liability \$	Sundry \$	Other \$	Total non- life \$	Life assurance \$	Total \$
Gross premiums written	20,526	14,080	6,243	192	1,146	40	706	42,933	9,202	52,135
Reinsurers' share of gross premiums	–	(11,243)	(284)	(163)	(984)	–	(706)	(13,380)	–	(13,380)
Net change in provision for unearned premiums	20,526	2,837	5,959	29	162	40	–	29,553	9,202	38,755
	–	(76)	(54)	7	74	(3)	–	(52)	14	(38)
Net insurance premium income (note 24)	20,526	2,761	5,905	36	236	37	–	29,501	9,216	38,717
Claims and benefits	12,389	19	2,535	(3)	32	–	–	14,972	2,816	17,788
Change in insurance contract liabilities	(542)	(15)	(295)	–	(32)	–	–	(884)	(104)	(988)
Change in actuarial liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,303	4,303
Net claims incurred (note 27)	11,847	4	2,240	(3)	–	–	–	14,088	7,015	21,103

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

37 Business segments

As at June 30, 2021, the operating segments of the Group were as follows:

1. Commercial and retail banking incorporating deposit accounts, loans and advances, investment brokerage services and debit, prepaid and gift cards;
2. Insurance including coverage of life assurance, non-life assurance and pension schemes; and
3. Real estate, property management and the provision of trustee services.

Transactions between the business segments are carried out on normal commercial terms and conditions. These operating segments are monitored by the Group's chief operating decision maker and strategic decisions are made on the basis of adjusted segment and rating results.

Segment information is based on internal reporting about the results of operating segments, such as revenue, expenses, profits or losses, assets, liabilities and other information on operations that are regularly reviewed by the Boards of Directors of the various Group companies.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

37 Business segments ...continued

The table below gives the results and balances of those transactions:

	Commercial and retail Banking \$	Insurance \$	Real estate and trust services \$	Consolidation and other adjustments \$	Total \$
June 30, 2021					
Total segment revenues	374,545	46,082	464	–	421,091
Intersegment revenues	609	5,750	275	(6,634)	–
Revenue for the year from external customers	375,154	51,832	739	(6,634)	421,091
Cost of revenue generation	(147,360)	(36,172)	(1,138)	6,445	(178,225)
Income tax expense	(51,161)	(3,337)	–	–	(54,498)
Net income for the year	176,633	12,323	(399)	(189)	188,368
Property and equipment and intangible assets	30,323	8,228	23	–	38,574
Depreciation and amortisation	2,874	412	49	–	3,335
Segment assets	3,670,771	302,372	29,441	(265,553)	3,737,031
Segment liabilities	2,944,249	199,649	10,990	(230,626)	2,924,262
June 30, 2020					
Total segment revenues	176,675	41,256	705	–	218,636
Intersegment revenues	627	5,750	266	(6,643)	–
Revenue for the year from external customers	177,302	47,006	971	(6,643)	218,636
Cost of revenue generation	(154,596)	(37,038)	(1,269)	9,347	(183,556)
Income tax expense	(3,646)	(2,919)	(133)	–	(6,698)
Net income for the year	19,060	7,049	(431)	2,704	28,382
Property and equipment and intangible assets	30,361	8,504	17	–	38,882
Depreciation and amortisation	2,856	623	50	–	3,529
Segment assets	3,304,576	282,572	14,430	(241,657)	3,359,921
Segment liabilities	2,765,462	192,817	748	(212,095)	2,746,932

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

38 Comparatives

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

The cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the comparative period was adjusted by \$45,774 to achieve an appropriate presentation of the interest bearing term deposits not readily convertible to a known amount of cash.

	As previously classified \$	Reclassifications \$	Reclassified \$
Consolidated statement of income			
Fees expenses	22,800	(7,050)	15,750
Administrative and general expenses	43,262	7,050	50,312
Total	66,062	–	66,062
Consolidated statement of cash flows			
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	709,816	(45,774)	664,042
Cash and cash equivalents (notes 7 and 33)			
Deposits with other financial institutions	60,598	(45,774)	14,824

39 Impact of Covid-19 pandemic

Since December 31, 2019, the spread of a novel strain of coronavirus, COVID-19 has severely impacted many local economies around the globe. In many countries, businesses are being forced to cease or limit operations for long or indefinite periods of time. Measures taken to contain the spread of the virus, including travel bans, quarantines, social distancing, and closures of non-essential services have triggered significant disruptions to businesses worldwide, resulting in an economic slowdown.

The Government of St. Kitts and Nevis and the ECCB have responded with monetary and fiscal interventions to stabilise economic conditions in the Federation. This is including a loan repayment deferral programme (moratorium) in conjunction with the Eastern Caribbean Currency Union Bankers Association. Accordingly, as of June 30, 2021, the Group had a total of \$169,657 of loans that were included in the moratorium programme. The moratoria were issued for a period of 3 months and then extended by 4 months with further extensions in light of changes in the economic outlook brought about by the pandemic.

The Group considered the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in the forward looking information used to derive the expected credit losses on its financial assets. The duration and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the effectiveness of the government and ECCB responses, remains unclear at this time. It is not possible to reliably estimate the duration and severity of these consequences, as well as their impact on the consolidated financial position and results of the Group for future periods.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(expressed in thousands of Eastern Caribbean dollars)

40 Events after financial reporting date

Subsequent to the financial year ended June 30, 2021, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Limited, as part of a consortium of banks in the ECCU, entered into a definitive agreement on October 12, 2021 to acquire the banking operations of CIBC First Caribbean in St. Kitts and Nevis. The agreement to acquire the branches and operations of CIBC First Caribbean is subject to regulatory approval and customary closing conditions.

The Group has determined that this is a non-adjusting subsequent event. Accordingly, the consolidated financial position and results of operations as at and for the year ended June 30, 2021 have not been adjusted to reflect their impact. Due to the early stage of the agreement, it is not possible to reliably estimate the impact on the consolidated financial position and results of the Group for future periods.