# LIFETIME CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT UNION LTD. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2025

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'SREPORT
To the Members of Lifetime Co-operative Credit Union Ltd.
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Lifetime Co-operative Credit Union Ltd. ("the Credit Union") which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2025, statements of changes in equity, comprehensive income and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Credit Union as at March 31, 2025 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

# **Basis for Opinion**

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

# Responsibilities of Management and the Audit Committee for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Credit Union'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 Credit Union or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Credit Union's financial reporting process.

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Lifetime Co-operative Credit Union Ltd. Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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 the audit.

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Lifetime Co-operative Credit Union Ltd. Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

#### Going concern

We have made an assessment of the credit union's ability to continue as a going concern and are satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. We are not aware of any material uncertainties that may cause significant doubt regarding the credit union's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

# Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

This report is made solely to the Credit Union's members, as a body, in accordance with the Co-operatives Societies Act of Barbados. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Credit Union's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law and subject to any enactment or rule of law to the contrary, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Credit Union's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinion we have formed.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Barbados May 23, 2025

# Lifetime Co-Operative Credit Union Ltd Statement of Financial Position As of 31 March 2025 (Expressed in Barbados dollars)

	Note	2025	2024
Assets			
Cash & cash equivalents	6	4,076,679	1,791,216
Accounts receivable & prepayments	7	633,954	744,461
		4,710,633	2,535,677
Net loans to members	8	51,199,747	49,364,953
Investments	9	14,446,629	16,436,691
Investment property	9.1.	5,000,000	4,700,000
Plant & equipment	10	715,378	663,977
Total assets	_	76,072,387	73,701,298
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Accounts payable & accruals	11	258,194	316,705
Deposits and shares payable	12	69,157,612	67,414,304
		69,415,806	67,731,009
Equity		_	
Statutory reserves		5,948,770	5,142,446
Unrealised gains		1,348,080	919,471
Undivided surplus		( 640,269)	(91,628)
		6,656,581	5,970,289

See notes to financial statements.

Approved by the Board of Directors on May 23, 2025 and signed on their behalf by:

President

Treasurer

# Lifetime Co-Operative Credit Union Ltd. Statement of Changes in Equity For the period ended 31 March 2025 (Expressed in Barbados dollars)

	Statutory Reserve	Undivided Surplus	Unrealised Gains	Total
Balance – 31 March 2023	4,267,493	170,761	729,600	5,167,854
Entrance fees	1,460	-	_	1,460
Net income for year	-	800,975	1-1	800,975
Unrealised gain	-	( 189,871)	189,871	_
Transfer to statutory reserve	873,493	(873,493)	-	_
Balance – 31 March 2024	5,142,446	(91,628)	919,471	5,970,289
Entrance fees	1,745	-	_	1,745
Net income for year	-	684,547	-	684,547
Unrealised gain	-	( 428,609)	428,609	_
Transfer to statutory reserve	804,579	(804,579)	_	_
Balance – 31 March 2025	5,948,770	( 640,269)	1,348,080	6,656,581

See notes to financial statements.

# Lifetime Co-Operative Credit Union Ltd. Statement of Comprehensive Income For the period ended 31 March 2025 (Expressed in Barbados dollars)

	Note	2025	2024
Interest income:			
Loans to members		3,248,306	3,177,565
Cash equivalents		10,392	10,200
Investments		407,618	440,471
Total interest income		3,666,316	3,628,236
Interest expense:			
Regular deposits		120,083	112 261
Term deposits			113,261
Total interest expense		417,119	426,896
10iai imeresi expense		537,202	540,157
Net interest income		3,129,114	3,088,079
Other income:			
Net rental income		318,161	356,362
Dividend income		12,543	10,739
Sundry income/fees		76,965	74,716
Net total - other income		407,669	441,817
Net interest income and other income		3,536,783	3,529,896
Net change in expected credit loss		( 271,000)	( 104,472)
Operating income		3,265,783	3,425,424
Operating expenditure:			
Depreciation	10	249,319	223,805
Staff costs		1,340,997	1,233,649
Other operating expenditure		1,445,573	1,356,866
Gain on disposal of asset		( 26,044)	-
Total operating expenditure		3,009,845	2,814,320
Net comprehensive income before:		255,938	611,104
Other comprehensive income			
Fair value gain on investment property and investments			
in equity instruments designated as FVTOCI		428,609	189,871
Comprehensive income	:	684,547	800,975

See notes to financial statements.

# Lifetime Co-Operative Credit Union Ltd. Statement of Cash Flows For the period ended 31 March 2025 (Expressed in Barbados dollars)

	Note	2025	2024
Operating activities	•		
Net income for the year		255,938	611,104
Adjustment for non-cash items:			
Unrealised gain		428,609	189,871
Depreciation	10	264,755	227,531
Gain on disposal of asset		( 26,044)	-
		923,258	1,028,506
Changes in non-cash operating items:			
Accounts receivable & prepayments		110,507	47,403
Accounts payable and accruals		(58,511)	2,870
Deposits and shares payable		1,743,308	1,621,279
Net cash provided by operating activities	-	2,718,562	2,700,058
Investing activities: Net change in: Loans to members Investments Investment property Proceeds of disposal Purchase of plant and equipment	10	(1,834,794) 1,990,062 (300,000) 26,044 (316,156)	(3,746,014) 948,603 (100,000) - (141,080)
Net cash (used by) investing activities		( 434,844)	(3,038,491)
Financing activities: Entrance Fees			
	-	1,745	1,460
Net cash provided by financing activities	-	1,745	1,460
Net change in cash and cash equivalents during year		2,285,463	( 336,973)
Cash and cash equivalents brought forward		1,791,216	2,128,189
Cash and cash equivalents at period end	-	4,076,679	1,791,216

See notes to financial statements.

# 1. Registration and Principal Activity

LIFETIME CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT UNION LTD.(formerly BS&T Employees Co-operative Credit Union Ltd)was registered on August 01, 1989 in accordance with the Co-operative Societies' Act, Cap 378. The Society was continued on September 02, 1994 under the Co-operative Societies Act 1990. Further to a resolution passed at the 2015 Annual General Meeting, the change of name to Lifetime Co-operative Credit Union Ltd became effective February 01, 2016. The principal places of business are Corner Hincks & Prince Alfred Streets, Bridgetown, Barbados; Fontabelle, St. Michael, Barbados and Price-Lo Supermarket, Sargeant's Village, Christ Church, Barbados.

#### 2. Principal Activities

The principal activities are as follows:

- (a) The provision of means whereby savings can be effected by members and whereby shares in the Credit Union can be purchased;
- (b) The education of members in Co-operative principles and methods and the efficient management of the Credit Union's affairs;
- (c) The creation, out of savings of members and otherwise, of a source of credit available to members on reasonable terms and conditions.

# 3. Significant Accounting policies

#### (a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements are stated in Barbados dollars and have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

### (b) Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on plant and equipment and vehicle on a straight-line basis, at rates designed to reduce the cost of assets to their residual value at the end of their useful lives in the business. The annual rates being used are as follows: furniture - 10% and 20%; equipment - 12.5% to 33.33%; vehicle 20%.

### (c) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting years. Actual results may differ from those estimates. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are made based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are reasonable under the circumstances.

The most significant uses of estimates and judgments include the following:

#### (i) Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair value of financial assets and liabilities cannot be derived from active markets, The Credit Union uses valuation techniques that include inputs derived from either observable market data or management's judgment.

### (ii) Impairment losses on financial assets

The measurement of impairment losses under IFRS 9, Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") requires judgment, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances. The credit union's ECL allowance calculations are outputs of complex models with several underlying assumptions.

#### (d) Taxation

The Credit Union is exempt from taxation under Section 9(g) of the Income Tax Act of Barbados.

# 3. Significant Accounting policies...continued

#### (e) Investments

Investments are initially recorded at cost. For subsequent measurement, investments that are classified as being held to maturity are recorded at cost or amortized cost. Marketable securities are designated as investments at fair value through profit and loss, and as such are recorded at their fair values and any gains or losses are recorded in the Income Statement for the year in which they arise. Available-for-sale assets for which there is no quoted market value in an active market, and for which there is no reliable method of measuring the fair value, are shown at cost subject to adjustment for any impairment of value. Impairment occurs where the estimated recoverable amount of an asset is less than it's carrying value. Management makes an assessment as at each Balance Sheet date as to whether any assets are impaired.

# (f) Statutory Reserve

The greater amount of either 0.5% of assets or twenty-five percent (25%) of surplus is to be transferred to a Reserve account until the capital of the Credit Union equals ten percent (10%) of the total assets of the Society, in accordance with the Co-operative Societies' legislation. Similarly, Entrance Fees are taken to a Reserve Account.

(g) Education Fund

A minimum amount of one percent (1%) of net income is appropriated for education.

(h) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents comprise cash, bank deposits and deposits on call.

(i) Adopted Standard

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, several new, but not yet effective, standards and amendments to existing standards, and interpretations have been published. None of these standards or amendments to existing standards have been adopted early by the Credit Union. Management anticipates that all relevant pronouncements will be adopted for the first period beginning on or after the effective date of the pronouncement. New standards, amendments and interpretations not adopted in the current year have not been disclosed as they are not expected to have a material impact on the Credit Union's financial statements.

# 3. Significant Accounting policies...continued

#### (j) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized on the statement of financial position of the Credit Union when it becomes a party to contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets or liabilities are added or deducted from the fair value of the financial asset as appropriate on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset or liability at fair value through profit loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

All regular way purchases or sale of financial assets are recognized or derecognized on a trade date basis.

All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at amortised cost or fair value depending on the classification of the financial asset.

# (k) Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost:

- O The financial asset is held with the business model for which the objective is to hold the financial asset to collect contractual cash flows; and
- O The contractual terms of the asset give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

# (1) Amortised cost and effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating theamortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost. For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the effective rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit impaired. For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If, in subsequent periods, the credit risk on the credit impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective rate of interest to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

# 3. Significant Accounting policies...continued

(2) Equity instruments designated at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Credit Union may make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis)to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI(fair value through other comprehensive income). Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Society manages togetherand has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment re-valuation reserve. The cumulative gain or loss is not to be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments ,instead, it is transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments inequity instruments are recognized in profit and loss in accordance with IFRS 9, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

The Credit Union has designated all investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading as FVTOCI

(l) Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses.

The expected credit loss (ECL) model requires management to make judgments and estimates in a number of areas. Management must exercise significant judgment in determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and in estimating the amount of ECLs. The calculation of ECLs includes the incorporation of forward-looking forecasts of future economic conditions, which requires significant judgment to determine the forward-looking variables that are relevant for each portfolio and the scenarios and probability weights that should be applied. Management also exercises expert credit judgment in determining the amount of ECLs at each reporting date by considering reasonable and supportable information that is not already incorporated in the modeling process. Changes in these inputs, assumptions, models and judgments directly impact the measurement of ECLs.

Measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default (i.e., the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the asset's gross carrying amount as at the reporting date.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Credit Union in accordance with the contract and all cash flows that the Credit Union expects to receive discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The Credit Union recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment in the carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserves and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

# 3 Significant Accounting policies...(continued)

m. Impairment of financial assets

In relation to the impairment of financial assets, IFRS9 requires an expected credit loss model as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under IAS 39. The expected credit loss model requires the Credit Union to account for expected credit losses and changes in those credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial assets. In other words, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.

Specifically, IFRS 9 requires the credit union to recognize a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

- 1.Debt investments measured subsequently at amortised cost or at FVTOCI; and
- 2. Trade receivables and contract assets.

In particular, IFRS 9 requires the Credit Union to measure the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses (ECL) if the credit risk on the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, or if the financial instrument is a purchased originated credit-impaired financial asset. However, if the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition (except for a purchase or originated credit-impaired financial asset), the Credit Union is required to measure the loss allowance for the initial financial instrument at an amount equal to 12months ECL. IFRS 9 also requires a simplified approach for measuring the loss allowance at amount equal to lifetime ECL for trade receivables and on tract assets in certain circumstances.

# 4. Financial risk management

#### (a) Fair Value

Fair value represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Fair value is best evidenced by a quoted market value. An estimate, based on assumptions, is made of the fair value of each class of financial instrument for which it is practical to make an estimate. The fair values of the financial instruments are estimated to be not materially different from their carrying values in the financial statements.

#### (b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. As part of the risk management process, bank deposits are placed only with reputable banking institutions. Loans limits are established and approved by Management and security is generally required for loans granted. Credit risk on accounts receivable is limited by the provision made for doubtful debts.

#### (c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. It arises because of the possibility that the entity could be required to pay its liabilities earlier than expected. Management reviews the liquidity position of the credit union periodically to assess the availability of cash resources as compared to the projected cash outflows.

#### (d) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk includes interest rate risk. Interest rate risk is the risk of fluctuations in interest rates. The Credit Union's exposure to market risk on its financial instruments is disclosed in the Notes 6, 8 and 9.

# 4. Financial risk management (continued)

# (e) Write-off

Loans and debt securities are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. This is generally the case when the Credit Union determines that the borrower does not have the assets or source of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write off. This assessment is carried out at the individual asset level.

Recoveries of amounts previously written off are included in impairment losses on financial instruments in the statement of income and statement of comprehensive income. Financial assets that are written off are still subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Credit Union's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

# 5. Related parties

Related parties exist where one party has the ability to control or exercise significant influence over the financial or operating decisions of another party. Transactions with related parties may be entered into in the normal course of business. Any such transactions are undertaken on commercial terms and conditions and are conducted at market rates.

# 6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
Current accounts	3,343,863	1,196,306
Cash	342,540	208,047
Barbados Co-operative Credit Union League Ltd – shares	22,300	22,300
Central Fund Facility Trust:		
<ul> <li>Ordinary Deposit –0.75% p.a. (prior year 0.75%)</li> <li>Statutory Reserve Deposits – 1.25% p.a. (prior year 1.75%)</li> </ul>	230,494 133,926	227,116 133,926
SigniaGlobe Financial Group Inc.		
Demand deposits - 0.50 % (prior year 0.50%)	3,556	3,521
	4,076,679	1,791,216

The effect of the adoption of IFRS 9 has been calculated to have an immaterial effect on Cash and Cash Equivalents and hence no ECL is provided for at the end of the year under review.

# 7. Accounts receivable and prepayments

	2025	2024
Interest receivable	232,178	220,758
Sundry accounts	724,660	676,642
Prepayments	143,741	224,440
	1,100,579	1,121,840
Less: bad debts provision	( 466,625)	(377,379)
	633,954	744,461

# 8. Loans to members

The Credit Union offers ordinary loans and products to members at rates varying from 3.4% to 16% (previous year: 3.4% to 16%) per annum. The maximum loan limit is10% of the entity's equity base. A line of credit facility is also in place offering members revolving credit up to \$10,000 (previous year: \$10,000) at the interest rate of 16% (previous year: 16%) per annum. Interest charged by the Credit Union is computed on the reducing balance basis.

As at the Balance Sheet date, the loan portfolio of members was as follows:

2025	2024
3,124,095	4,747,886
9,932,501	8,483,549
41,031,804	38,873,914
54,088,400	52,105,349
(2,888,653)	(2,740,396)
51,199,747	49,364,953
	3,124,095 9,932,501 41,031,804 54,088,400 (2,888,653)

#### 8. Loans to members (continued)

Loans Structure 2025

2020		Consumer Loans	Mortgages	Total
Gross loans Less Expected Credit Loss		25,168,637 ( <u>2,824,914</u> )	28,919,763 ( <u>63,739</u> )	54,088,400 ( <u>2,888,653</u> )
		<u>22,343,723</u>	28,856,024	<u>51,199,747</u>
Loans Structure 2024				
		Consumer Loans	Mortgages	Total
Gross loans Less Expected Credit Loss		24,444,096 ( <u>1,458,303</u> )	27,661,253 ( <u>1,282,093</u> )	52,105,349 ( <u>2,740,396</u> )
		22,985,793	26,379,160	49,364,953
Expected Credit Loss by stage- 2025				
,	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Consumer Mortgages	55,713 29,770	11,387 	2,757,814 <u>32,937</u>	2,824,914 63,739
	<u>85,483</u>	<u>12,419</u>	<u>2,790,751</u>	2,888,653
Expected Credit Lossby stage- 2024				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Consumer Mortgages	454,087 127,927	800,149 	504,067 570,215	1,758,303 982,093
	582,014	1,084,100	1,074,282	2,740,396

Residential mortgages are repayable in bi-weekly and monthly blended principal and interest instalments over an agreed term generally not exceeding a period of thirty (30) years. Residential mortgages are mainly secured by residential properties. Commercial loans and personal loans, including line of credit loans, are repayable to the Credit Union in weekly, bi-weekly and monthly blended principal and interest instalments over an agreed term, except for line of credit loans, which are repayable on a revolving credit basis and require minimum monthly payments. All loans, except for mortgage loans, are open and, at the option of the borrower, may be repaid at any time without notice. Types of collateral generally obtained by the Credit Union include, but are not limited to: member's personal property such as vehicles; cash and marketable securities; mortgage charges; fixed, floating or specific general security agreements; and personal guarantees.

# 9. Investments

Investments in equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI

		2025	2024
(a)	Fair value investments – see part (b)	1,378,150	1,348,613
	Held to maturity		
	Government of Barbados Bonds - see part (d)	5,505,655	6,199,517
	Government of Barbados Boss Bonds	-	600,000
	Signia Financial Group Inc. CAPITA Financial Services Inc. term-deposits 2.15% to	2,750,000	3,250,000
	2.75%	4,233,805	4,583,805
		12,489,460	14,633,322
	Less: expected credit loss	( 23,889)	( 23,889)
	Available-for-sale	12,465,571	14,609,433
	Co-operators General Insurance Co. 1,198 ordinary shares-(c)	602,708	478,445
	Barbados Co-operative & Credit Union League Ltd shares	200	200
		14,446,629	16,436,691

Fair value investments	Number of shares	Cost	Market -start of year	Value  –end of year	Unrealized gain/(loss)
Sagicor Financial					
Company Limited	28,500	49,875	96,219	91,272	( 4,947)
Fortress Growth Funds Sagicor Renewable	103,438	437,679	783,460	808,192	24,732
Energy Fund Barbados Sustainable	400,000	400,000	392,000	400,800	8,800
Energy Co-op Society Royal Fidelity Select	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-
Balanced Fund	13,192	50,000	75,934	76,886	952
	_	938,554	1,348,613	1,378,150	29,537

(c) During income year 2025 the Credit Union adjusted the carrying value of its shares inCo-operators General Insurance Co. Ltd. to reflect the share value resulting from a valuation commissioned by the investee companies.

	Fair value March 31, 2024	Increased Investment during year	Fair value March 31, 2025
Co-operators General Insurance Co. Ltd. 1,198 shares	£470 445	6124262	0.00 =00
modrance co. Etc. 1,176 shares	\$ <u>478,445</u>	\$ <u>124,263</u>	\$ <u>602,708</u>

#### 9. Investments(continued)

(d) Government of Barbados treasury notes and debentures and series B amortising strips with maturities of 5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 and 15 years.

The interest rates are as follows:

Issuance through year 3	1.0%
Year 4	2.5%
Year 5 –maturity	3.75%

Interest will be paid quarterly and the principal of each strip will be repaid in four equal quarterly installments beginning one year prior to the final maturity of the strip.

The allocation of aggregate principal amount among strips are as follows:5-Year:

5- Year:7.49%	11- Year: 9.37%
6- Year: 7.78%	12- Year: 9.72%
7- Year: 8.07%	13- Year: 10.10%
8- Year: 8.38%	14 - Year: 10.48%
9 -Year: 8.70%	15 - Year: 10.88%
10- Year: 9.03%	

# 9.1 Investment property

Investment property is property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the supply of services or for administrative purposes. Investment property is initially recorded at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Any gain or loss on disposal of an investment property (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognized in net income.

	2025	2024
Market value at beginning of year Unrealised gain during year	4,700,000	4,600,000
- 0.	300,000	100,000
Market value at end of year	5,000,000	4,700,000

During the income year 2021 the Credit Union purchased a property for \$4,366,177 and benefited from an unrealized gain of \$68,823 that same year, resulting in a valuation of \$4,430,000. In compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards, the Credit Union has adopted the fair value method of reporting for its investment property and haveadopted that the said property should be valued each reporting period. As at year end the Directors have determined a change in the market value to \$5,000,000 resulting in an unrealized gain of \$300,000.

During the current financial year, the Credit Union realized \$318,161 (2024 \$358,362) in net rental income from its investment property.

# 10. Plant and equipment

Period to March 31, 2025	<b>Total 663,977</b> 321,301	Equipment & Furniture	Vehicle
	663,977	& Furniture	Vehicle
Net book value - start of year	221 201	658,832	5,145
Purchases	321,301	189,218	132,08
Disposals	( 5,145)	=	(5,145
Depreciation charges	(264,755)	(238,338)	( 26,417
Net book value - end of year	715,378	609,712	105,066
As of March 31, 2025			
Cost	2,146,109	2,014,026	132,083
Accumulated depreciation	(1,430,731)	(1,404,314)	(26,417
Net book value	715,378	609,712	105,666
Period to March 31, 2024			
Net book value - start of year	750,428	745,283	5,145
Purchases	141,080	141,080	-,
Disposals	=	_	
Depreciation charges	(227,531)	(227,531)	
Net book value - end of year	663,977	658,832	5,145
As of March 31, 2024			
Cost	1,959,872	1,856,949	102,923
Accumulated depreciation	_(1,295,895)	(1,198,117)	( 97,778)
Net book value	663,977	658,832	5,145
1. Accounts payable and accruals			
		2025	2024
Dividends on shares		60,157	55,423
Other accounts		198,037	261,282
		258,194	316,705

12.	Deposits and shares payable		
	Pajasto	2025	2024
	Demand deposits and shares	45,932,704	44,565,657
	Term deposits	23,224,908	22,848,647
		69,157,612	67,414,304

- (a) There is no pre-determined rate of interest payable on the demand deposits and shares. The rates are set from time to time by the Board of Directors.
- (b) There is no limit to the number of shares that the Credit Union is authorized to issue. The number of shares held by a member does not determine the member's voting rights since each member is entitled to one vote only at any general meeting.
- (c) The Credit Union does not have an unconditional right to refuse to repay shares in any category when a member so requests. Consequently, non-membership shares are classified in the Balance Sheet as Liabilities instead of Equity to satisfy the requirements of IAS32 (International Accounting Standard 32). Accordingly, dividends payable on non-membershipshares have been charged as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when applicable.
- (d) The Credit Union previously applied to its regulator for changes to be made to the By-Laws to create a new class of shares called 'Qualifying Shares', in accordance with the requirements of the Co-operative Societies Amendment Act 2007-39. Each member will be required to maintain a specified number of Qualifying Shares in order to maintain membership. Qualifying Shares are intended to be classified as Equity on the Balance Sheet.

### 13. Comparative figures

Certain of the comparative figures have been reclassified to comply with this year's financial statements presentation.

#### 14. Going concern

The Credit Union has made an assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. The Credit Union is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cause significant doubt regarding the credit union's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

	2025	2024
Bank charges	18,264	17,962
Cleaning	21,257	19,235
Convention expenses	30,197	13,562
Co-operative celebrations	41,467	_
Courier services	_	899
Credit checks	20,460	22,678
Donations	9,633	2,925
General	26,204	15,783
Education Fund provision	18,000	15,000
Insurance	17,344	15,768
League dues	64,443	61,424
Loan Protection & Life Savings Insurance	67,600	69,600
Marketing	114,531	132,310
Meetings	29,236	24,355
National Development Fund	7,050	7,000
Professional fees	160,094	170,054
Regulatory fees	46,531	36,035
Rent	153,615	151,336
Repairs & maintenance	36,775	34,502
Security	88,600	113,000
Software costs	84,033	61,106
Stationery, printing and postage	34,508	36,012
Stipends BOD & Committee Fee	31,720	26,400
Strategic planning expenses	51,720	11,025
Subscriptions	12,347	
Supplies and maintenance - equipment	11,796	10,218
Training and seminars	41,332	11,817
Uniforms	500	20,905
Utilities - electricity		11,347
Utilities - telephone	54,443	51,297
Vehicle expense	31,317	24,694
WAN & website charges	27,069	20,117
<u> </u>	145,207	148,500
	1,445,573	1,356,866