Financial Statements of

Eastern Caribbean Asset Management Corporation

March 31, 2018

Eastern Caribbean Asset Management Corporation

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Participating Governments of Eastern Caribbean Asset Management Corporation

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Eastern Caribbean Asset Management Corporation ("the Corporation"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2018, the statements of changes in equity, profit or loss and other comprehensive income and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Corporation as at March 31, 2018, 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 *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Corporation in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Antigua & Barbuda, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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KPMG, a Barbados and Eastern Caribbean partnership, registered in Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), a Swiss entity.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Participating Governments of Eastern Caribbean Asset Management Corporation

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Corporation'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 Corporation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Participating Governments of Eastern Caribbean Asset Management Corporation

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

- 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 Corporation'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 Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Corporation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Chartered Accountants St. John's, Antigua October 3, 2018

Statement of Financial Position

As at March 31, 2018 With comparatives as at March 31, 2017

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

Assets Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable Prepayments Property and equipment	<u>Notes</u> 6 7	\$ <u>2018</u> 11,938,655 249,677 32,874 <u>89,134</u>	<u>2017</u> 9,000,000 - -
Total assets		\$ 12,310,340	9,000,000
Liabilities and Equity			
Liabilities Accounts payable Accrued expenses	8 9	\$ 1,422,546 114,910	72,125
Total liabilities		1,537,456	72,125
Equity Contributed capital Accumulated deficit	10	12,000,000 (1,227,116)	9,000,000 <u>(72,125)</u>
Total equity		10,772,884	8,927,875
Total liabilities and equity		\$ 12,310,340	9,000,000

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 3 October 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

Director

An Director

Whitfield Harris

Rosamund Edwards – Chairman

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Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended March 31, 2018 With comparatives for the period from July 22, 2016 (date of establishment) to March 31, 2017

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	<u>Note</u>	Contributed <u>capital</u>	Accumulated <u>deficit</u>	<u>Total</u>
At July 22, 2016		\$ -	-	-
Capital contributions	10	9,000,000	-	9,000,000
Comprehensive loss for the period		<u> </u>	(72,125)	(72,125)
Balance at March 31, 2017		9,000,000	(72,125)	8,927,875
Capital contributions	10	3,000,000	-	3,000,000
Comprehensive loss for the year			(1,154,991)	(1,154,991)
Balance at March 31, 2018		\$ _12,000,000	(1,227,116)	10,772,884

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended March 31, 2018 With comparatives for the period from July 22, 2016 (date of establishment) to March 31, 2017

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

Decement	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Revenue: Receiver fees – ABI Bank Ltd.		\$ 249,677	
Receiver lees - ABI Bark Llu.		\$ 249,677	<u> </u>
Total revenue		249,677	
Expenses:			
Payroll and related costs	11	1,036,277	-
Other expenses	12	358,260	72,125
Depreciation expense	7	10,131	
Total expenses		1,404,668	72,125
Loss for the year/period, being total comprehensive loss for the year/period		\$ <u>(1,154,991)</u>	<u> (72,125)</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended March 31, 2018 With comparatives for the period from July 22, 2016 (date of establishment) to March 31, 2017

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

Cook flows from operating activities	<u>Notes</u>		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Cash flows from operating activities Net loss for the year/period		\$	(1,154,991)	(72,125)
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation expense	7		10,131	(70.405)
			(1,144,860)	(72,125)
Changes in non-cash working capital balances				
Change in accounts receivable			(249,677)	-
Change in prepayments			(32,874)	-
Change in accounts payable Change in accrued expenses			1,350,421 114,910	72,125
			114,010	
Net cash flows from operating activities			37,920	
Cash flows from investing activity				
Purchase of property and equipment	7		(99,265)	-
Net cash flows used in investing activity			<u>(99,265)</u>	
Cash flows from financing activity				
Capital contributions	10		3,000,000	9,000,000
Net cash flows from financing activity			3,000,000	9,000,000
			0 000 055	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			2,938,655	9,000,000
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of				
year/period			9,000,000	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year/period	6	\$	11.938.655	9.000.000
	0	Ψ	11,000,000	,000,000

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

1. Reporting entity

Eastern Caribbean Asset Management Corporation ("the Corporation") was established under the statute of the Eastern Caribbean Asset Management Corporation Act, 2015 ("the Act") which was passed in each of the eight territories comprising the Eastern Caribbean Currency Union (ECCU). The eight ECCU territories are Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Commonwealth of Dominica, Federation of St. Christopher and Nevis, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

The purpose of the Corporation is to:

a) Carry on the business of asset management including acquiring the whole or any part of, dealing with, managing, and disposing of assets or liabilities of approved financial institutions in an expeditious manner; and

b) Act as the receiver of a financial institution whenever appointed by the Central Bank under the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank Agreement or the Banking Act.

The Corporation was established on July 22, 2016 in Antigua and Barbuda, in accordance with Article 105 of the Eastern Caribbean Asset Management Corporation Act, 2015 and commenced operations effective July 21, 2017.

The Corporation is domiciled in Antigua and Barbuda and its principal office location is Suite 6, 7 & 8, Woods Centre, Friar's Hill Road, St. John's, Antigua.

Prior to the establishment of the Corporation, there existed the Resolution Trust Corporation Limited which was established under the Companies Act of St. Kitts and Nevis and registered as an external Corporation under the Laws of Antigua and Barbuda. Upon the commencement of the Eastern Caribbean Asset Management Act, 2015, all the assets and liabilities of the Resolution Trust Corporation, together with all its rights and obligations was to have been transferred to and vested in the Corporation. As at March 31, 2018, and as at the date of approval of these financial statements, the Resolution Trust Corporation Limited has not been liquidated.

2. Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on October 3, 2018.

(b) Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Eastern Caribbean dollars, which is the Corporation's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest dollar unless otherwise indicated.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

• Estimated useful lives on property and equipment - Note 3 (c)

3. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

(a) Foreign currency translation

Assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than Eastern Caribbean dollars are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Eastern Caribbean dollars at the rates approximating those in effect at the transaction date. Exchange differences, if any, resulting from translation are generally recognised in profit or loss.

(b) Revenue recognition

Revenue is income that arises in the course of the ordinary activities of the Corporation. The Corporation recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) **Property and equipment**

Recognition and measurement

Property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Initially, an item of property and equipment is measured at its cost, which comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to the location and condition for its intended use. Gains or losses on disposal of an item of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the property and equipment and are recognised in profit or loss.

Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Corporation. Ongoing repairs and maintenance is expensed as incurred in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods of significant items of property and equipment are as follows:

Furniture and fittings	5 years
Equipment	5 years
Computer hardware	5 years
Computer software	3 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(d) Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Corporation's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash at bank and are carried at cost.

(f) **Prepayments**

Prepayments are stated at cost.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) **Operating leases**

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the life of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the life of the lease.

4. New and revised standards that are effective in the current period

None of the new standards and interpretations or amendments to existing standards and interpretations which became effective during the year had any significant impact on these financial statements.

5. New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after April 1, 2017; the following are likely to be relevant to the Corporation. The Corporation has not early-adopted any of them; accordingly, they have not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

- IFRS 9, Financial Instruments

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The new Standard replaces IAS 39 *Financial Instruments Recognition and Measurement*.

From a classification and measurement perspective, the new standard IFRS 9, includes revised guidance on the reclassification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, including a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets and the new general hedge accounting requirements. It also carries forward the guidance on recognition and derecognition of financial instruments from IAS 39. Although the permissible measurement bases for financial assets - amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are similar to IAS 39, the criteria for classification into the appropriate measurement category are significantly different. IFRS 9 replaces the "incurred loss" model of IAS 39 with an "expected credit loss" model, which means that a loss event will no longer need to occur before an impairment allowance is recognised.

The Eastern Caribbean Asset Management Corporation will apply IFRS 9 as issued in July 2014 on April 1, 2018. The Corporation is therefore in the process of determining the impact that the standard will have on its 2019 financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

5. New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted (continued)

 IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. It replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, including IAS 18, Revenue, IAS 11, Construction Contracts, and IFRIC 13, Customer Loyalty Programmes. IFRS 15 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted.

The Corporation will apply a five-step model to determine when to recognise revenue, and at what amount. The model specifies that revenue should be recognised when (or as) an entity transfers control of goods or services to a customer at the amount to which the entity expects to be entitled. Depending on whether certain criteria are met, revenue is recognised at a point in time, when control of goods or services is transferred to the customer; or over time, in a manner that best reflects the entity's performance.

There will be new qualitative and quantitative disclosure requirements to describe the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers.

The Corporation is assessing the potential impact on its 2019 financial statements resulting from the application of IFRS 15.

IFRS 16, Leases, which is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, eliminates the current dual accounting model for lessees, which distinguishes between on-balance sheet finance leases and off-balance sheet operating leases. Instead, there is a single, on-balance sheet accounting model that is similar to current finance lease accounting. Entities will be required to bring all major leases on-balance sheet, recognising new assets and liabilities. The on-balance sheet liability will attract interest; the total lease expense will be higher in the early years of a lease even if a lease has fixed regular cash rentals. Optional lessee exemption will apply to short- term leases and for low-value items with value of US\$5,000 or less.

Lessor accounting remains similar to current practice as the lessor will continue to classify leases as finance and operating leases.

Early adoption is permitted if IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, is also adopted.

The Corporation is assessing the potential impact on its 2020 financial statements resulting from the application of IFRS 16.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

6. Cash at bank

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Eastern Caribbean Central Bank ('ECCB') Eastern Caribbean Amalgamated Bank ('ECAB')	\$ 9,937,800 2,000,855	9,000,000
	\$ 11,938,655	9,000,000

Amounts held with the ECCB and ECAB are non-interest bearing.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

7. Property and equipment

Property and equipment comprise the following:

	<u>Equipment</u>	Furniture and fittings	Computer <u>hardware</u>	Computer software	Total
Cost Balance as at April 1, 2017 \$ Additions	- 22,973	- 38,717	- 22,904	- 14,671	- 99,265
Balance as at March 31, 2018 \$	22,973	38,717	22,904	14,671	99,265
Accumulated depreciation Balance as at April 1, 2017 \$ Charge for the year	- 1,795	<u>3,219</u>	- 2,672	- 2,445	<u>_</u> 10,131
Balance at March 31, 2018 \$	1,795	3,219	2,672	2,445	10,131
Net book value At March 31, 2018 \$	21,178	35,498	20,232	12,226	89,134
At March 31, 2017 \$	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

8. Accounts payable

		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
	Eastern Caribbean Central Bank ABI Bank Ltd in Receivership Directors' and Corporate Secretary fees Vertex Holding Limited	\$ 988,625 387,090 45,472 1,359	58,925 - 13,200 -
		\$ 1,422,546	72,125
9.	Accrued expenses	2010	0047
		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
	Gratuities Vacation Audit fees Other	\$ 47,568 34,253 25,000 <u>8,089</u>	- - -
		\$ 114,910	<u>-</u>
10.	Contributed capital		
10.			
		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
	Authorised Capital 10,000 each	100,000,000	100,000,000

Contributed Capital consists of contributions from Participating Governments of the Eastern Caribbean Currency Union. Capital contributions comprise of the following:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Amount at the beginning of the year/period Contributed	\$ 9,000,000 3,000,000	- 9,000,000
Amount at year end	\$ 12,000,000	9,000,000

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

10. Contributed capital (continued)

During the year, the following contributions were made by the Participating Governments:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Anguilla Antigua and Barbuda Dominica Grenada	1,500,000 - 1,500,000 -	- 1,500,000 - 1,500,000
Montserrat	-	1,500,000
Saint Lucia	-	1,500,000
St. Kitts and Nevis	-	1,500,000
St. Vincent and the Grenadines		1,500,000
Total	3,000,000	9,000,000

Article 95 of the Eastern Caribbean Asset Management Corporation Act, 2015 states that shares of the Corporation shall be allotted to the Participating Governments in proportion to their respective contribution to share capital. As at March 31, 2018, and as at the date of approval of these financial statements, share certificates have not been issued to the Participating Governments.

11. Payroll and related costs

-		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Salaries	\$	661,100	-
Allowances		129,438	-
Benefits		47,568	-
Statutory contributions		43,030	-
Vacation accrual		34,253	-
Other staff costs	—	120,888	
	\$ _	1,036,277	
Number of employees	_	4	<u> </u>

In accordance with Article 99 (4) (e) of the Eastern Caribbean Asset Management Corporation Act, 2015, no tax shall be levied on or in respect of salaries and emoluments, including pensions and gratuities, paid by the Corporation to the appointed directors, chief executive officer, officers and employees of the Corporation. However, management has elected to make social security and medical benefits contributions.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

12. Other expenses

		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Lease	\$	107,406	-
Directors' fees	Ŧ	88,900	39,800
Repairs and maintenance		26,734	-
Audit fees		25,000	-
Office expenses		17,081	-
Travel expenses		15,578	-
Advertising and promotion		13,560	-
Software		12,961	-
Electricity		11,589	-
Consultancy fees		9,797	-
Directors' expenses		9,185	-
Corporate secretariat		7,501	-
Cleaning		5,750	-
Sundry expenses		1,738	-
Security expenses		1,586	-
Internet		1,264	-
Bank charges		844	-
Telephone		787	-
Legal expenses		500	-
Postage expenses		385	-
Water		114	-
Recruitment costs		-	32,325
	\$	358,260	72,125

2018

2017

13. Related party balances and transactions

Related party definition

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the Corporation.

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Corporation if that person:
 - (i) has control or joint control of the Corporation;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Corporation; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Corporation or of a parent of the Corporation.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

13. Related party balances and transactions (continued)

Related party definition (continued)

- (b) An entity is related to the Corporation if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) The entity and the Corporation are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Corporation or an entity related to the Corporation.
 - (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
 - (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
 - (viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Corporation or to the parent of the Corporation.

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between related entities regardless of whether a price is charged.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

13. Related party balances and transactions (continued)

Related party transactions

Significant transactions with related parties during the year were as follows:

ABI Bank Ltd. in Receivership

During the year, the Corporation was appointed receiver of ABI Bank Ltd. with effect from July 21, 2017. Staff members of ABI Bank Ltd. in Receivership provide support to the Corporation in the administration of the finance and asset management functions.

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Due to ABI Bank Ltd. in Receivership	\$ 387,090	<u> </u>

Directors' Fees

The Directors' fees for the year ended March 31, 2018 was \$88,900 (2017: \$39,800). Amounts payable at the reporting date are included in accounts payable in the statement of financial position.

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprised of the following:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Salaries and other short-term benefits	\$ 815,856	<u> </u>

14. Commitments

Lease Commitments

The Corporation entered into a rental contract on July 24, 2017 with Vertex Holdings Limited, for a period of three (3) years, for the rental of its office space, which expires on July 23, 2020. The agreed monthly office space rental is \$11,934 tax exclusive.

As at March 31, 2018, the future minimum lease payments are as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Less than a year	\$ 143,208	-
Between one and five years	179,010	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

15. Taxation exemption

The Corporation was granted an exemption from all taxes by virtue of Article 99. (4) of the Eastern Caribbean Asset Management Corporation Act, 2015.

16. Subsequent events

There were no material subsequent events occurring after the reporting date.