Financial Statements

Eastern Caribbean Asset Management Corporation

For the year ended 31 March 2025

Eastern Caribbean Asset Management Corporation

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Independent auditors' report

To the shareholders of Eastern Caribbean Asset Management Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Eastern Caribbean Asset Management Corporation (the Corporation), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Corporation as at 31 March 2025 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended, in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

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 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 the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 Accounting Standards, 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.

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Independent auditors' report (continued)

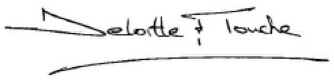
To the shareholders of Eastern Caribbean Asset Management Corporation

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

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 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.



28 January 2026

Eastern Caribbean Asset Management Corporation

Statement of Financial Position
As at March 31, 2025
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	Notes	2025	2024
		$	$
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	15,710,313	15,023,124
Investments	7	3,610,241	5,381,055
Loans receivable	8	17,508,859	18,031,208
Accounts receivable		27,810	19,970
Prepayments		81,397	61,757
Property and equipment	9	26,814	32,370
Right-of-use asset	10	424,157	-
Other assets		27,691	-
Total assets		37,417,282	38,549,484
Liabilities and Equity			
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	11	102,087	168,960
Accrued expenses	12	370,350	511,591
Lease liability	10	437,747	-
Total liabilities		910,184	680,551
Equity			
Contributed capital	13	40,410,289	40,410,289
Accumulated deficit		(3,903,191)	(2,541,356)
Total equity		36,507,098	37,868,933
Total liabilities and equity		37,417,282	38,549,484

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Approved by the Board of Directors on January 26, 2026.

Director -Whitfield Harris

Director - Denise Edwards

Eastern Caribbean Asset Management Corporation

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended March 31, 2025
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	Contributed Capital	Retained Earnings (Accumulated deficit)	Total
	$	$	$
Balance at March 31, 2023	40,410,289	(2,146,365)	38,263,924
Comprehensive loss for the year	-	(394,991)	(394,991)
Balance at March 31, 2024	40,410,289	(2,541,356)	37,868,933
Balance at April 1, 2024	40,410,289	(2,541,356)	37,868,933
Comprehensive loss for the year	-	(1,361,835)	(1,361,835)
Balance at March 31, 2025	40,410,289	(3,903,191)	36,507,098

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Eastern Caribbean Asset Management Corporation

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended March 31, 2025
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	Notes	2025	2024
		$	$
Revenue:			
Receiver fees – ABI Bank Ltd.		360,000	360,000
Investment income		324,339	391,793
Interest income - loans		188,391	205,331
Loan fee income		1,000	500
Rental income	10	93,756	93,756
Total revenue		967,486	1,051,380
Other income – Fair value gain on loans at FVTPL	8	654,927	1,654,733
Gain on disposal of property and equipment		-	550
Total revenue and other income		1,622,413	2,706,663
Expenses:			
Payroll and related costs	14	1,810,964	1,993,723
Interest expense – lease liability	10	35,511	3,758
Other expenses	15	945,565	858,076
Expected (recoveries)/credit losses	7	(30,717)	5,858
Depreciation	9	10,846	16,727
Depreciation – right-of-use asset	10	212,079	223,512
Total expenses		2,984,248	3,101,654
Loss for the year, being total comprehensive loss for the year		(1,361,835)	(394,991)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Eastern Caribbean Asset Management Corporation

Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended March 31, 2025
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	Notes	2025	2024
		$	$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Loss for the year, being total comprehensive income loss for the year		(1,361,835)	(394,991)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	9	10,846	16,727
Depreciation – right-of-use asset	10	212,079	223,512
Interest income		(512,730)	(597,124)
Gain on disposal of property and equipment		-	(550)
Expected (recoveries)/credit losses	7	(30,717)	5,858
Fair Value Gain on loans at FVTPL	8	(654,927)	(1,654,733)
Cash flows used in operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		(2,301,773)	(2,397,543)
Loans acquired/advances to borrowers		(396,712)	(174,051)
Loan payments received		1,595,563	542,076
Loan resold		-	485,000
Change in accounts receivable		(7,840)	2,011,467
Change in prepayments		(19,640)	(6,075)
Change in other assets		(27,691)	-
Change in accounts payable		(66,873)	(422,538)
Change in accrued expenses		(141,241)	(6,647)
Cash flows (used in)/from operating activities before interest		(1,366,207)	31,689
Interest received		503,134	553,199
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities		(863,073)	584,888
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	9	(5,290)	(21,210)
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets		-	550
Purchase of investments		(3,622,269)	(4,035,433)
Sale of investments		5,411,821	2,956,298
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities		1,784,262	(1,099,795)
Cash flows from financing activity			
Payment of lease liability	10	(234,000)	(234,000)
Net cash used in financing activity		(234,000)	(234,000)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		687,189	(748,907)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		15,023,124	15,772,031
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	6	15,710,313	15,023,124

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

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 Act was subsequently amended in 2018.

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.

Under Article 10 (6) of the Eastern Caribbean Asset Management Act, it states that the acquisition of assets under the Agreement is limited to a period of two (2) years from the date of commencement of operations.

At the 96th meeting of the Monetary Council held on July 24th, 2020 the Monetary Council approved an extension of the deadline for the Corporation's acquisition of assets to October 31, 2021, and of its initial life to July 31, 2025. At the 100th meeting of the Monetary Council held on October 22, 2021, the Monetary Council approved a third extension of the deadline for the Corporation's acquisition of assets to July 20, 2023. The Corporation commenced the acquisition of loans effective April 2021.

At the 105th meeting of the Monetary Council held on July 21, 2023 the Monetary Council approved a further extension of the deadline for the Corporation's acquisition of assets to July 20, 2025, and of its initial life to July 31, 2027.

The Corporation is domiciled in Antigua and Barbuda and its principal office location is Suite 23, Woods Centre, Friar's Hill Road, St. John's, Antigua.

1. Reporting entity (continued)

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 establishment of the Eastern Caribbean Asset Management Corporation, all the assets and liabilities of the Resolution Trust Corporation Limited, together with all its rights and obligations was to have been transferred to and vested in the Corporation. As at September 30, 2018, certain assets and liabilities of the Resolution Trust Corporation Limited was transferred to the Eastern Caribbean Asset Management Corporation. As at March 31, 2021, the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC) Limited was not liquidated. The wind-up procedures for the RTC commenced in October 2018 and concluded on July 20, 2021, with the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB) filing the Statement of Solvency along with a Balance Sheet as of July 20, 2016, with the Financial Services Regulatory Commission in St. Kitts and Nevis.

In performing its duties as the receiver of a financial institution whenever appointed by the Central Bank, the Corporation is required to be in compliance with Part X of the Banking Act, 2015.

2. Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

(b) Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, with financial instruments measured at amortized costs or fair value.

(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 Accounting Standards 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.

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

(d) Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

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).
- Classification of financial assets: assessment of the business model within which the financial assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the cash flows from the financial assets solely represent payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the outstanding principal amount - Note 4.
- Establishing the criteria for determining whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, determining methodology for incorporating forward looking information into measurement of expected credit losses and selection and approval of models used to measure expected credit losses - Note 4.

Loans receivable have been determined to be Purchased credit-impaired (PCI) and are measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL). A valuation of the loans was done to determine their fair values, by assessing the expected cash flows, discount rates, and assumptions regarding the timing of the cash flows to estimate the fair value. In conducting this exercise and determining the assumptions to be used, a significant amount of judgement and estimation was required by management.

The fair value assessment represents the Corporation's best estimate of expected future cash flows for the loan(s) of each debtor and includes estimated cash flows arising from the recovery strategy being pursued in relation thereto. The income approach was selected for this analysis, as it was considered to be best suited given that the expectation is to collect future estimated cashflows. The Discounted Cashflow (DCF) method was employed as the future cashflows can be reasonably determined based on valuations conducted on the collateral properties or contractual payments proposed to the borrower.

The analysis was performed on an asset-by-asset basis as opposed to "bucketing" or consolidating cash flows where a borrower has multiple loans. This approach lends additional accuracy to the analysis as it allows for the incorporation of data/information specific to each borrower. An appropriate discount rate was then applied to determine the present value (PV) of the cashflows of each loan.

Estimates used in determining the fair values of the loans receivable include the expected cash flows, discount rates, the value of the cashflows from the realization of the sale of collateral properties and assumptions regarding the timing of the cash flows. At March 31, 2025 the carrying values of the loans receivable measured at FVTPL is $17,508,859 (2024 - $18,031,208) - Note 8.

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

(e) Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern which assumes that the Corporation will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations.

These financial statements do not reflect adjustments that would be necessary if the going concern assumption were not appropriate. If the going concern assumption were not appropriate, then adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities, the reported revenues and expenses and the balance sheet classifications used would be necessary.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Corporation recorded a loss of $1,361,835 (2024: $394,991) and as at March 31, 2025, had accumulated deficit of $3,903,191 (2024: $2,541,356). As stated in Note 1, under Article 10 (6) of the Eastern Caribbean Asset Management Act, one of the Corporation's core planned activities for the acquisition of assets under the Agreement was limited to a period of two (2) years from the date of commencement of operations. During the financial year ended March 31, 2025, the Corporation did not acquire any additional assets. On July 20, 2023, the Corporation executed a Purchase and Sale Agreement with ACB Caribbean (ACB) to acquire a loan portfolio comprising four debtors with an aggregate principal balance of $4.465 million. An independent appraisal of these loans was completed subsequent to the financial year end, with results communicated to ACB. The Corporation awaits ACB's final confirmation regarding the sale of this selected portfolio. Limited transaction volumes during fiscal 2025 constrained revenue generation. Activities included small-scale loan restructuring and disposal of two collateral properties. Going forward, revenue is expected to derive primarily from principal and interest receipts on acquired loan portfolios and proceeds from disposal of related collateral assets.

To provide sufficient time for the Corporation to commence this core function, the Monetary Council, during its 96th meeting on July 24, 2020, approved an extension of the deadline for the Corporation
's acquisition of assets to October 31, 2021, and its initial life to July 31, 2025. Subsequently, during its 100th meeting on October 22, 2021, the Monetary Council approved an extension of the deadline for the Corporation's acquisition of assets to July 20, 2023. At the 105th meeting on July 21, 2023, the Monetary Council approved a further extension to July 20, 2025, for asset acquisitions and to July 31, 2027, for the Corporation's initial life.

As of March 31, 2025, a thorough assessment of the Corporation's financial position and performance, considering both historical and forward-looking information was conducted. This assessment included an evaluation of the Corporation's financial performance, financial obligations, legal and any other relevant considerations. Additionally, based on a cash and cash equivalents balance of $15,710,313, management concluded that the Corporation has adequate resources to continue operations for at least the next 12 months from the reporting date and to meet its current obligations as they fall due. The Corporation has funded all asset acquisitions to date using its cash reserves, as there has not been a need for external financing due to the lower-than-expected level of acquisitions.

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

(a) Going concern (continued)

Based on the above, management is not aware of any material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern and has prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis as it has been determined that this basis remains appropriate.

3. Material accounting policies

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

(a) Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than Eastern Caribbean dollars are retranslated into the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at each reporting date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Nonmonetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated 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.

(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.

3. Material accounting policies (continued)

(c) Property and equipment (continued)

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 of non-financial assets

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, non-mandatory deposits with the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank, treasury bills and other short-term highly liquid investments with a maturity within 90 days from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash.

(b) Prepayments

Prepayments are stated at cost.

(c) Leases

The Corporation as a lessee
At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Corporation allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property the Corporation has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

3. Material accounting policies (continued)

(g) Leases (continued)

The Corporation recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Corporation by the end of the lease term.

In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Corporation's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Corporation uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Corporation determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Corporation is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Corporation is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Corporation is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Corporation's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Corporation changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

3. Material accounting policies (continued)

(g) Leases (continued)

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.
The Corporation presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities separately in the statement of financial position.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets
The Corporation has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and low-value assets. The Corporation recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Corporation as a lessor
When the Corporation acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether the lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Corporation makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Corporation considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

4. Financial Instruments

Recognition, Initial Measurement and Derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted for transaction costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss, for which transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities is described below.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expires, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Non-derivative financial assets – Classification and subsequent measurement

The Corporation classifies its financial assets into the following measurement categories:

- Amortised cost; and
- Fair value through profit or loss.

4. Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

The Corporation's non-derivative financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, term deposits and sovereign debt securities. The Corporation measures these assets at amortised cost as its business model is to hold them to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms give rise to the receipt of principal and interest on specified dates. These financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Corporation changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model. These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

The Corporation's non-derivative financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise loans receivable. The objective of the Corporation's business model is to maximize cash flows through the refinancing of loans by the debtor with a financial institution or sale of the respective collateral and hence these assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss. On initial recognition, the fair value shall be determined to be the acquisition price paid for the asset at the purchase date.

On subsequent measurement of these assets, the fair value will be determined by the estimated cash that will be recovered from the refinancing of the loan or the disposal of the underlying collateral. Since the loans are Purchased Credit-Impaired (PCI), the discount rate used to determine the present value of expected cash flows is the effective interest rate (EIR), which corresponds to the Internal Rate of Return (IRR) at the time of purchase. Where there are changes in the expected cashflows, the EIR is recalculated, and any resulting difference is recognised in profit or loss. Where the estimated fair value exceeds the carrying value of the loan, the carrying value is adjusted with the difference recognised in profit or loss.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities:

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. These financial liabilities comprise of accounts payable, accrued expenses and lease liability.

Business model assessment

The Corporation makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;

4. Financial Instruments (continued)

Business model assessment (continued)

- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Corporation's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and its strategy for how those risks are managed; and
- how managers of the business are compensated (e.g., whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected).

Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the Corporation considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Corporation considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit the Corporation's claim to cash flows from specified assets; and
  features that modify consideration of the time value of money (e.g., periodical reset of interest rates).

The objective of the Corporation's business model is to hold financial assets to collect the contractual cash flows rather than sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realise its fair value changes and the related cash flows meet the SPPI criterion. It can therefore be determined that financial assets will be measured at amortised cost (net of any write down for impairment).

Non-derivative financial assets - Impairment

The Corporation's financial assets which are measured at amortised cost are evaluated for expected credit losses (ECL). A loss allowance is recognized on these financial assets at each reporting date with the amounts based on 12-months expected credit losses and lifetime expected credit losses using the three stage impairment models as follows:

- Stage 1, *12-months expected credit losses* if there is no significant increase in the credit risk since the initial recognition;
- Stage 2, *lifetime expected credit losses* if there is a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition; and
- Stage 3, *lifetime expected credit losses* if the financial asset is credit impaired.

The allowance of the ECL is shown net of the gross carrying amount of the related financial assets in the statement of financial position.

4. Financial Instruments (continued)

Significant increase in credit risk

The Corporation determines that there is significant increase in the credit risk of a financial instrument since initial recognition by incorporating quantitative and qualitative forward looking information in its assessment. The Corporation will use historical data, economic information, along with qualitative indicators and weighted probability scenarios to determine the ECL with the supporting information to assess credit risk being relevant and easily available by the Corporation. Professional judgement will be applied to determine how the economic variables will impact the financial assets. A backstop is applied when there is a significant increase in the credit risk of a financial instrument if a receivable is 30 days past due and the investment grade of sovereign/corporate debt has been downgraded more than one notch outside of the current grade.

Definition of default

Default is defined by the Corporation as any event that would cause a loss in the estimated cash flows of a financial instrument after its initial recognition date.

A financial asset is credit impaired when a default has occurred. For certificates of deposits and investments, the Corporation considers that a default has occurred and classifies the financial asset as credit impaired when the counterparty fails to pay principal and/or interest when payment falls due.

In addition, a receivable that is overdue for 90 days or more is considered credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment.

The Corporation considers the following when assessing whether sovereign debt is credit-impaired:

- The market's assessment of credit worthiness as reflected in the yields;
- The rating agencies' assessment of creditworthiness;
- The country's ability to access the capital markets for new debt issuance; and
- The probability of debt being restructured, resulting in holders suffering losses through voluntary or mandatory debt forgiveness.

The Corporation does not engage in any significant transactions which are speculative in nature.

5. Financial Risk Management

(i) Interest Rate Risk Exposure

The Corporation does not have any significant exposure to interest rate risk.

5. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(ii) Credit Risk Exposure

Credit risk arises from the possibility that counterparties may default on their obligations to the Corporation. The maximum credit risk exposure of financial assets recognised in the statement of financial position is represented by the carrying amounts of the financial assets.

Concentration of credit risk exists if a number of clients are engaged in similar activities or are located in the same industry sector or have similar economic characteristics such that their ability to meet contractual obligations would be similarly affected in economic, political or other conditions. Concentration of credit risk indicates the relative sensitivity of the Corporation's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location.

Maximum exposure

Credit risk exposures relating to assets held on the statement of financial position are as follows:

	2025	2024
	$	$
Financial Assets:		
Term deposits	2,525,813	2,975,469
Treasury bills	6,978,010	15,450,713
Cash at bank	9,828,524	1,981,114
Accounts receivable	27,810	19,970
Loans receivable	10,195,190	10,799,967

(iii) Fair Value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Corporation has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk. However, many of the financial instruments lack an available trading market and, therefore, it is not possible to determine independently the estimated fair values. The fair values of financial instruments (except loans receivable) are considered to approximate their book values.

All non-financial instruments are excluded from fair value disclosure and, accordingly, the total fair value amounts cannot be aggregated to determine the underlying value of the Corporation.

5. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(iii) Fair Value (continued)

Fair value hierarchy
IFRS 7 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources; and unobservable inputs reflect the Corporation's market assumptions. These two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1 - Inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments. This level includes listed equity securities and debt instruments on exchanges.
- Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3 - Inputs that are unobservable (not based on observable market data). This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs that are not observable, and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between instruments.

The hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The Corporation considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations where possible.

5. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(iii) Fair Value (continued)

Valuation Model

The fair value measurements for the Corporation's loans receivable have been categorized as Level 3 fair values based on the inputs to the valuation techniques used. The valuation technique includes inputs that are not observable, and these unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the valuation of these loans. Since these significant inputs may not be observable in the market, a higher degree of management judgement and estimation in determining the fair value is required. Management judgement and estimation are usually required for the selection of the appropriate valuation model to be used, determination of expected future cash flows on the financial instrument being valued, determination of counterparty default and prepayments, and selection of appropriate discount rates. The income approach was selected for the fair value measurement using the Discounted Cashflow method.

The significant unobservable inputs are as follows:

- Expected Cashflows - Future cashflows were determined based on recent valuations conducted on the collateral properties or contractual payments agreed to by the borrower and all projected cashflows were adjusted for inflationary risk.
- "Ease of Sale" rating - Cashflows were determined using the market value of the collateral property where it was determined that the collateral is considered to have an "Ease of Sale" rating of 3 to 5 and using the forced sale value for collateral properties with an "Ease of Sale" rating of 1 to 2. The following factors were considered in assessing the "Ease of Sale":
  - The present condition (excellent condition/good repair/dilapidated)
  - The location (affluent/high traffic area/low-income area)
  - Type (farmland/partly completed structure)
  - Ease of access (roads/infrastructure)
  - Purpose/use of collateral (residential building/commercial building)
- Discount rate- The discount rate is the required return considering the time value of money and any inherent risk associated with the loan including potential variations in the expected cashflows. The discount rate has been calculated as the credit adjusted effective interest rate.
- Time Period to dispose - Where the approved resolution strategy is to restructure the loan, the loan payments are expected to be collected over a period of two (2) to three (3) years. In the fourth year, the intention is to collect the remaining balance on the loan by selling the loan to a financial institution. Where the approved resolution strategy is to dispose of the collateral property, the cashflows are expected to be realized within two (2) to four (4) years based on relevant market conditions as outlined in the respective property valuation reports.

5. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(iii) Fair Value (continued)

There were no transfers in or out of Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy during the year. The gain for the year recorded through profit or loss in respect of Level 3 financial assets is $654,927.

(iv) Liquidity risk

In order to manage liquidity risks, management seeks to maintain sufficient levels of cash and cash equivalents to meet reasonable expectations of its short-term obligations.

The table below analyses the Corporation's financial assets into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date:

Financial Assets	Due within 1 Year	1 Year to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
	$	$	$	$
Year ended March 31, 2025				
Cash and cash equivalents	15,710,313	-	-	15,710,313
Investments	3,655,268	-	-	3,655,268
Loans receivable	15,891,027	2,858,433	5,172,697	23,922,157
	35,256,608	2,858,433	5,172,697	43,287,738
Year ended March 31, 2024				
Cash and cash equivalents	15,023,124	-	-	15,023,124
Investments	5,456,799	-	-	5,456,799
Loans receivable	11,333,461	4,142,667	9,968,256	25,444,384
	31,813,384	4,142,667	9,968,256	45,924,307

5. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(iv) Liquidity risk (continued)

The table below analyses the Corporation's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Financial Liabilities	Due within 1 Year	1 Year to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
	$	$	$	$
Year ended March 31, 2025				
Accounts payable	102,087	-	-	102,087
Accrued expenses	286,773	83,577	-	370,350
	388,860	83,577	-	472,437
Year ended March 31, 2024				
Accounts payable	168,960	-	-	168,960
Accrued expenses	470,126	41,465	-	511,591
	639,086	41,465	-	680,551

(v) Capital management

The Corporation's policy is to maintain a strong capital base to encourage investor, creditor and market confidence, and to sustain future development of the Corporation. There were no changes to the way in which the Corporation managed its capital during the year.

Article 93 of the Eastern Caribbean Asset Management agreement requires at the end of each quarter the minimum capital to be greater than two percent (2%) of total assets.

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
	$	$
Eastern Caribbean Central Bank ('ECCB')	8,130,544	799,749
Treasury bills [maturing in April – June 2025]	4,230,218	11,415,280
Eastern Caribbean Amalgamated Bank ('ECAB')	1,033,387	265,193
Term deposit [maturing in April - June 2025]	1,651,336	1,626,730
National Bank of Dominica ('NBD')	142,893	372,588
Bank of St. Vincent & the Grenadines ('BOSVG')	250,960	317,960
Bank of Nevis ('BON')	59,038	25,837
Bank of Saint Lucia ('BOSL')	211,702	199,787
Petty Cash	235	-
	15,710,313	15,023,124

Amounts held with the ECCB, the commercial banks, are non-interest bearing. Interest rates on treasury bills and term deposit held during the year ranges from 1.5% to 2.98%.

7. Investments

	Nominal quantity	2025	2024
		$	$
Amortised cost			
Government of Antigua Treasury bills		-	986,620
Government of Saint Lucia Treasury bills		-	1,975,642
Government of Saint Lucia Treasury bills:			
-Interest at 2.9563% maturing June 28, 2025	200,000	197,084	-
-Interest at 2.8591% maturing August 5, 2025	1,307,000	1,288,572	-
National Bank of Dominica certificate of deposit:			
-Interest at 2.050% maturing February 24, 2026	874,477	874,477	1,348,739
Government of Grenada Treasury bills:			
-Interest at 2.9126% maturing December 13, 2025	1,300,000	1,262,136	1,073,171
		3,622,269	5,384,172
Interest receivable		32,999	72,627
Gross carrying value		3,655,268	5,456,799
Less: expected credit losses		(45,027)	(75,744)
Balance at end of year		3,610,241	5,381,055

7. Investments (continued)

The movement in the expected credit loss allowance is as follows:

	2025	2024
	$	$
Balance at beginning of year	75,744	69,886
Change in ECL during the year	(30,717)	5,858
Balance at end of year	45,027	75,744

The Corporation's investment portfolio as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 is shown below in stages.

2025	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	$	$	$	$
Certificates of Deposit	879,453			879,453
Treasury Bills	2,775,815			2,775,815
Gross Investments	3,655,268			3,655,268
Less: ECL Allowance	(45,027)			(45,027)
	3,610,241			3,610,241

2024	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	$	$	$	$
Certificates of Deposit	1,354,742	-	-	1,354,742
Treasury Bills	4,102,057	-	-	4,102,057
Gross Investments	5,456,799	-	-	5,456,799
Less: ECL Allowance	(75,744)	-	-	(75,744)
	5,381,055	-	-	5,381,055

8. Loans Receivable

	2025	2024
	$	$
Balance 1 April	18,031,208	17,227,888
Loans repurchased by National Bank of Dominica	-	(485,000)
Advances to debtors	396,712	174,051
Debtor payments	(1,584,774)	(552,354)
Fair value gain on restructured loans	219,894	590,568
Fair value gain on sale of collateral property	83,642	-
Fair value gain on subsequent measurement of loans at FVTPL	351,391	1,064,165
Interest receivable	10,786	11,890
Loans receivable measured at FVTPL	17,508,859	18,031,208

Loans acquired are measured at FVTPL since they are being held to realise the related collateral value or through the ongoing disposal of the loans. The initial fair value of the loans equated to approximately 40% of the principal balances acquired. The carrying value of the loans measured at FVTPL totaled $17,498,073 on subsequent remeasurement.

Subsequent valuation of the loans will be done annually and along with management judgements, an assessment of the expected cash flows, discount rates, and assumptions regarding the timing of the cash flows will be included in the valuation exercise. The projected cash flows from the debtors are based on the resolution strategy assigned to each debtor and these strategies may change with the future performance of each loan.

The Corporation will employ various resolution strategies to dispose of the loans which include:

- *Restructuring of loans* - The expectation is that these loans will be sold to a financial institution before their maturity dates.
- *Sale of collateral property* - In situations where the Corporation is unable to reach an agreement on payment terms or the loan becomes delinquent, the collateral property will be disposed of.
- *Quick recovery program* - A discount will be offered to motivate debtors who have access to funds to repay the loan within three months.
- *Special Administrator* – A special administrator will be put in place to effectively manage the business and after 3 years of generating positive cash flows, the collateral will be sold.

8. Loans Receivable (continued)

The loans receivable reflects a portfolio of non-performing loans (NPLs) which were acquired from various AFIs and/or a Purchase & Sale Agreement was signed. The acquisition price totaled $10,456,000 at March 31, 2025 and current collateral values $64,873,600. The collateral held by the Corporation is comprised of vacant land and property. The composition of the loans at their respective acquisition dates are as follows:

Acquisition Date	Approved Financial Institution	Number of Debtors	Number of Loans	Acquisition Price	Principal Outstanding at Acquisition	(Discount)/ Premium at Acquisition	Current Collateral Value
				$	$	$	$
30-Apr-21	Bank of St. Lucia	4	7	1,580,000	4,202,171	(2,622,171)	9,673,700
15-Feb-21	National Bank of Dominica	6	10	4,146,000	14,088,450	(9,942,450)	28,290,000
26-Oct-21	Bank of St. Vincent & the Grenadines	6	7	2,944,000	4,666,339	(1,722,339)	9,503,000
24-Nov-21	TDC Financial Services (St. Kitts) ***See note below***	1	1	436,000	794,818	(358,818)	0
31-Aug-22	The Bank of Nevis Limited	1	1	350,000	494,050	(144,050)	810,000
25-Jan-23	National Bank of Dominica	1	1	1,000,000	558,687	441,313	16,596,900
				10,456,000	**24,804,515**	**(14,348,515)**	**64,873,600**

In July 2024, the Corporation disposed of the collateral property for the loan purchased from TDC Financial Services (St. Kitts). The collateral was sold at a market value of $925,000 and net proceeds of $815,125 were applied to the loan but was insufficient to fully pay off the loan leaving a principal balance of $6,219.

9. Property and equipment

Property and equipment comprise the following:

	Equipment	Furniture and fittings	Computer hardware	Computer software	Leasehold improvement	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Cost						
Balance as at April 1, 2024	29,425	41,578	55,341	6,014	5,100	137,458
Additions	3,659	1,631	-	-	-	5,290
Balance at March 31, 2025	33,084	43,209	55,341	6,014	5,100	142,748
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as at April 1, 2024	27,592	35,714	30,722	5,960	5,100	105,088
Charge for the year	1,503	1,527	7,762	54	-	10,846
Balance at March 31, 2025	29,095	37,241	38,484	6,014	5,100	115,934
Net book value						
At March 31, 2025	3,989	5,968	16,857	-	-	26,814
At April 1, 2024	1,833	5,864	24,619	54	-	32,370

10. Leases

(a) *As a lessee*

The Corporation mainly leases office space used in its operations. Rental contracts for these leases are typically made for fixed periods but may have extension options.

The Corporation assesses at lease commencement date whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. The Corporation reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant changes in circumstances within its control.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants and the leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Set out below, are the carrying amounts of the Corporation's right-of-use assets and lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

Right-of-Use Asset Property

	2025	2024
	$	$
Balance at April 1	-	223,512
Addition	636,236	-
Depreciation expense	(212,079)	(223,512)
	424,157	-

Lease Liability

Balance at April 1	-	230,242
Addition	636,236	-
Interest expense	35,511	3,758
Principal payments	(234,000)	(234,000)
	437,747	-

The new 3-year lease agreement commenced on April 1, 2024 and expires on March 31, 2027.

10. Leases (continued)

(a) *As a lessee (continued)*

Supplemental balance sheet information as of March 31, 2025 is set forth below:

	2025	2024
	$	$
Right-of-use assets	424,157	-
Lease obligations:		
Current	211,782	-
Non-current	225,965	-
Total lease obligation	437,747	-
Weighted-average remaining lease term (in years)	2	-
Weighted-average discount rate	6.5%	-

(b) As a lessor

The Corporation rents a portion of space in the investment property which it leases, and this lease is classified as an operating lease since the lease does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. Lease payments received under operating leases are recognized by the Corporation as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Rental income of $93,756 was earned during the period ending March 31, 2025 (2024 - $93,756).

The maturity analysis of the lease payments to be received after March 31, 2025 are as follows:

	2025	2024
	$	$
1 year	62,504	93,756
2 years	-	62,504
Total lease payments	62,504	156,260

The following table provides details of our lease expense:

	2025	2024
	$	$
Included in operating costs:		
Amortization of right-of-use assets	212,079	223,512
Included in finance expense – interest expense on lease obligations	35,511	3,758

11. Accounts Payable

	2025	2024
	$	$
Directors' fees and expenses	9,350	13,200
ABI Bank Ltd. in Receivership	4,407	57
National Bank of Dominica	-	34,750
Other	88,330	120,953
	102,087	168,960

12. Accrued expenses

	2025	2024
	$	$
Gratuities	141,702	274,467
Severance	41,936	21,231
Audit fees	142,556	167,361
Other	44,156	48,532
	370,350	511,591

13. Contributed capital

	2025	2024
	$	$
Authorised Capital:		
10,000 shares at $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:

	2025	2024
	$	$
Amount at the beginning of the year	40,410,289	40,410,289
Contributions during the year	-	-
Amount at year end	40,410,289	40,410,289

As at March 31, 2025, the amount of each Participating Government's contribution to the contributed capital of the Corporation is as follows:

	2025	2024
	$	$
Anguilla	4,694,860	4,694,860
Antigua and Barbuda	5,169,358	5,169,358
Dominica	5,170,508	5,170,508
Grenada	5,166,854	5,166,854
Montserrat	5,170,095	5,170,095
Saint Lucia	5,169,094	5,169,094
St. Kitts and Nevis	5,174,660	5,174,660
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	4,694,860	4,694,860
	40,410,289	40,410,289

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. The shares were issued to the Participating Governments in January 2022 based on their aggregated contribution as at the reporting date.

14. Payroll and related costs

	2025	2024
	$	$
Salaries	1,198,455	1,341,928
Allowances	232,800	272,011
Benefits	171,894	166,801
Statutory contributions	113,716	125,545
Severance	20,705	21,231
Other staff costs	73,394	66,207
	1,810,964	1,993,723
Number of employees	10	11

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.

15. Other expenses

	2025	2024
	$	$
Consultancy expenses	315,416	144,226
Directors' fees	143,330	160,700
Audit fees	146,550	182,662
Professional fees	84,139	-
Travel expense	17,034	-
Brokerage fees	33,781	56,760
Electricity	42,372	45,393
Software	22,661	18,621
Office expenses	19,833	25,174
Repairs and maintenance	29,720	21,781
Cleaning	14,567	15,542
Bank charges	3,870	3,031
Sundry expenses	7,481	6,964
ICT communication expenses	13,957	13,128
Telephone	8,596	7,090
Security expenses	847	898
Water	484	544
Postage expenses	1,803	1,892
Directors' expenses	2,639	60,531
Legal expenses	5,672	-
Acquisition expense	423	69,282
Management & Resolution costs	8,592	9,702
Subscriptions & publications	15,858	12,974
Insurance expense	2,418	1,181
Entertainment	311	-
Surcharge	3,211	-
	945,565	858,076

16. 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.

(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 the Corporation and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

16. 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

The Corporation was appointed receiver of ABI Bank Ltd. with effect from July 21, 2017 and has been sharing an office space with ABI Bank Ltd. in Receivership from April 1, 2021. During the financial year ended March 31, 2025, the Corporation earned rental income on its sub-lease with ABI Bank Ltd. in Receivership totalling $93,756. The shared operating costs which were incurred with ABI Bank Ltd. in Receivership totalled $66,572.

	2025	2024
	$	$
Due to ABI Bank Ltd. in Receivership	4,407	57

Directors' Fees

The Directors' fees for the year ended March 31, 2025 was $143,330 (2024: $160,700). 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:

	2025	2024
	$	$
Salaries and other short-term benefits	1,024,689	1,218,057

17. 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.

18. Subsequent events

On May 9, 2025, a deposit of $75,000 was received and is currently being held by Legal Counsel pending the completion of the sale of a collateral property by the debtor. This loan was originally acquired from the Bank of Saint Lucia.

At the 111th meeting of the Monetary Council held on July 18, 2025, the Monetary Council approved a further extension of the deadline for the Corporation’s acquisition of assets to July 20, 2027, and of its initial life to July 31, 2033.

18. Subsequent events (continued)

On August 9, 2025, the Corporation executed a Sale and Purchase Agreement (SPA) for the sale of a collateral property securing a loan acquired from Bank of St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Following the signing of the agreement, the buyer paid a 10% non-refundable deposit.

On August 22, 2025, the Corporation paid the closing deposit of $721,087 to ACB Caribbean (ACB) to acquire the loan facilities for two debtors from ACB Caribbean. The PSA was executed with ACB on 20th July 2023 to acquire non-performing loans at an agreed purchase price of $1,109,365. The remaining $388,278 will be settled upon satisfactory completion of the loan review process.