

CAYMAN NATIONAL CORPORATION LTD.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

CAYMAN NATIONAL CORPORATION LTD.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

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Independent Auditor's Report

The Board of Directors
Cayman National Corporation Ltd.

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Cayman National Corporation Ltd. and its subsidiaries (the "Group") which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at September 30, 2020, and the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at September 30, 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (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.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Key Audit Matter

How our Audit Addressed the Key Audit Matter

Allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECL)

Refer to Notes 2.6, 5.6 and 19.2.

IFRS 9: Financial Instruments requires the Group to record an allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) for all advances and other financial assets not held at fair value through profit and loss (FVPL), together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

Advances (loans) and other financial assets held at amortised cost comprise 97% of the Group's total assets. The provisions for ECLs consists of financial assets that are individually evaluated for impairment (stage 3), as well as losses inherent in the financial assets portfolio that are not specifically identified (stage 1 and stage 2).

The estimation of ECLs on financial assets is inherently uncertain and is subject to significant judgment. Identifying financial assets with significant deterioration in credit quality may be challenging. Models used to determine credit impairments are complex, and certain inputs used are not fully observable. Management compensates for any model and data limitations by applying overlays to these outputs, which adjusts the ECLs.

We assessed and tested the modelling techniques and methodologies developed by the Group in order to estimate ECLs.

We involved our EY valuation specialists to assess the appropriateness of the models and assumptions used by the Group, including model build and its mathematical accuracy.

We tested the Group’s definition of a significant deterioration in credit risk and staging, particularly stemming from the loan moratoria offered by the Group in response to COVID-19 and assessed the reasonableness of all assumptions used to determine whether the Group appropriately reflected additional risks, where identified.

We compared the completeness and accuracy of data from underlying systems to the models used to determine the ECLs. We considered the methodologies applied in determining Probabilities of Default (PDs) and the data used to estimate Loss Given Defaults (LGDs), and tested the Exposures At Default (EADs).

We tested the aging of the portfolios as a key input in the staging of the portfolios. We tested the accuracy of the staging applied against the methodologies.

Key Audit Matter	How our Audit Addressed the Key Audit Matter
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Allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECL) (continued)

Key areas of judgment included:

the identification of exposures with significant deterioration in credit quality;

the assumptions applied, which can be highly subjective, to reflect current or future external factors that are not appropriately captured by the ECL model, including additional credit risk that could stem from the impact of COVID-19;

the assumptions used in the ECL model such as the financial condition of the counterparty or valuation of security;

the interpretation of the requirements to determine impairment under the application of IFRS 9, which is reflected in the Group’s ECL models; and

the application of assumptions where there was limited or incomplete data.

These factors, individually and collectively, result in a higher judgmental risk and thus are considered a significant matter in the context of the consolidated financial statements.

The assumptions that management applied were tested to determine the reasonableness of the ECL on financial assets.

For ECLs calculated on an individual basis we tested the factors underlying the impairment identification and quantification including forecasts of the amount and timing of future cash flows, valuation of assigned collateral and estimates of recovery on default.

We assessed the disclosure in the consolidated financial statements considering whether it satisfies the requirements of IFRS.

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

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

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

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

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

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors, as a body. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Board of Directors those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Group and the Board of Directors as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

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

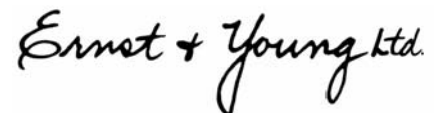
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

The partner in charge of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Baron Jacob.



November 18, 2020

CAYMAN NATIONAL CORPORATION LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Expressed in thousands of Cayman Islands dollars (\$'000)

	Notes	2020	2019
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	118,215	104,609
Due from banks		35,569	112,467
Advances	5	794,869	750,401
Investment securities	6	405,819	438,886
Investment interest receivable		2,044	3,288
Investment property	7	60	60
Premises and equipment	8	22,892	23,859
Right-of-use assets	9 (a)	10,466	-
Intangible assets	10	13	27
Other assets	11	3,866	6,230
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>1,393,813</u>	<u>1,439,827</u>

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

CAYMAN NATIONAL CORPORATION LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Expressed in thousands of Cayman Islands dollars (\$'000)

(Continued)

	Notes	2020	2019
LIABILITIES & EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	12	1,229,760	1,286,853
Accrued interest payable		799	3,871
Lease liabilities	9 (b)	10,719	–
Other liabilities	13	11,248	12,164
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,252,526	1,302,888
EQUITY			
Stated capital and Share premium	14	47,383	47,383
Other reserves	15	5,567	5,218
Retained earnings		88,337	84,338
TOTAL EQUITY		141,287	136,939
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY		1,393,813	1,439,827

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

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on November 18th, 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

Stuart Dack, Director

Nigel Wardle, Director

CAYMAN NATIONAL CORPORATION LTD.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

Expressed in thousands of Cayman Islands dollars (\$'000) except where otherwise stated

	Notes	2020	2019
Interest income	16 (a)	48,210	61,580
Interest expense	16 (b)	<u>(6,234)</u>	<u>(10,053)</u>
Net interest income		41,976	51,527
Other income	16 (c)	<u>21,816</u>	<u>24,549</u>
		63,792	76,076
Operating expenses	16 (d)	<u>(50,632)</u>	<u>(48,882)</u>
Operating profit		13,160	27,194
Credit loss expense on financial assets	17	<u>(3,240)</u>	<u>(1,551)</u>
Net profit before taxation		9,920	25,643
Taxation expense	18	<u>129</u>	<u>(36)</u>
Net Income from Continuing Operations		10,049	25,607
Net loss from discontinued operations	28	<u>(968)</u>	<u>(995)</u>
Net Income		<u>9,081</u>	<u>24,612</u>
Earnings per share (expressed in \$ per share)			
Basic		\$0.21	\$0.58
Diluted		\$0.24	\$0.60
Weighted average number of shares ('000)			
Basic	14	42,348	42,348
Diluted	14	42,348	42,348

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

CAYMAN NATIONAL CORPORATION LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Expressed in thousands of Cayman Islands dollars (\$'000)

	2020	2019
Net Income	9,081	24,612
Other comprehensive income:		
<i>Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the consolidated statement of income in subsequent periods:</i>		
Foreign currency translation differences	<u>349</u>	<u>(550)</u>
Total items that will not be reclassified to the consolidated statement of income in subsequent periods	<u>349</u>	<u>(550)</u>
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year, net of tax	<u>349</u>	<u>(550)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	<u>9,430</u>	<u>24,062</u>

CAYMAN NATIONAL CORPORATION LTD.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

Expressed in thousands of Cayman Islands dollars (\$'000)

	Stated capital	Share premium	Other reserves (Note 15)	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at September 30, 2018, as previously reported	42,348	5,035	5,333	64,674	117,390
Net impact of adopting IFRS 9	—	—	435	(785)	(350)
Restated opening balance under IFRS 9	42,348	5,035	5,768	63,889	117,040
Bonuses *	—	—	—	(1,622)	(1,622)
Net income for the year	—	—	—	24,612	24,612
Other comprehensive income	—	—	(550)	—	(550)
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	(550)	24,612	24,062
Dividends (Note 25)	—	—	—	(2,541)	(2,541)
Balance at September 30, 2019	42,348	5,035	5,218	84,338	136,939
Balance at October 1, 2019	42,348	5,035	5,218	84,338	136,939
Net income for the year	—	—	—	9,081	9,081
Other comprehensive income	—	—	349	—	349
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	349	9,081	9,430
Dividends (Note 25)	—	—	—	(5,082)	(5,082)
Balance at September 30, 2020	42,348	5,035	5,567	88,337	141,287

* Included in the retained earnings on the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity bonuses is an amount of \$1.622m relating to bonuses paid to employees for the year ended September 30, 2018.

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

CAYMAN NATIONAL CORPORATION LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Expressed in thousands of Cayman Islands dollars (\$'000)

	Notes	2020	2019
Operating activities			
Net Income		9,081	24,612
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of premises and equipment and right-of-use assets	8 & 9 (a)	4,787	2,642
Credit loss expense on financial assets	17	3,240	1,551
Amortization of intangibles	10 (b)	14	15
Amortization premium / discount		1,178	(511)
Goodwill impairment		–	215
Translation difference		(3,442)	4,234
Loss/(Gain) on sale of premises and equipment		13	(29)
Realised gain on investment securities		–	(10)
Increase in advances		(46,211)	(5,475)
Decrease in customers' deposits		(57,093)	(19,266)
Increase in other assets and investment interest receivable		3,608	21,266
Decrease in other liabilities and accrued interest payable		(3,988)	(23,489)
Bonus paid		–	(1,622)
Taxes paid, net of refund		130	(26)
Cash (used in) / provided by operating activities		<u>(88,683)</u>	<u>4,107</u>
Investing activities			
Purchase of investment securities		(1,080,324)	(143,750)
Proceeds from investment securities		1,111,763	103,173
Proceeds from sale of investment property		–	851
Additions to premises and equipment	8	(2,091)	(2,648)
Proceeds from sale of premises and equipment		–	53
Cash provided by / (used in) investing activities		<u>29,348</u>	<u>(42,321)</u>

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

CAYMAN NATIONAL CORPORATION LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Expressed in thousands of Cayman Islands dollars (\$'000)

(Continued)

	Notes	2020	2019
Financing activities			
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities	9 (b)	(1,475)	–
Dividends paid to shareholders	25	<u>(5,082)</u>	<u>(2,871)</u>
Cash used in financing activities		<u>(6,557)</u>	<u>(2,871)</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(65,892)	(41,085)
Net foreign exchange difference		2,600	(2,712)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		<u>217,076</u>	<u>260,873</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<u>153,784</u>	<u>217,076</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year are represented by:			
Cash on hand and operating accounts		118,215	104,609
Due from banks		<u>35,569</u>	<u>112,467</u>
		<u>153,784</u>	<u>217,076</u>
Supplemental information:			
Interest received during the year		52,794	60,416
Interest paid during the year		9,307	9,352
Dividends received		8	8

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

CAYMAN NATIONAL CORPORATION LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Expressed in thousands of Cayman Islands dollars (\$'000) except where otherwise stated

1. Corporate information

Cayman National Corporation Ltd (the "Corporation" or "CNC") was incorporated on October 4, 1976 and operates subject to the provisions of the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands. The Company is partially owned (74.99%) by the Republic Bank Trinidad and Tobago (Barbados) Limited ("RBTTBL"), no other single owner exceeds 5%. The principal place of business for the Corporation is 200 Elgin Avenue, George Town, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands.

The Corporation is a holding company for the companies referred to in Note 29 (collectively, the "Group"), all of which are incorporated in the Cayman Islands except where otherwise indicated. Through these companies the Corporation conducts full service banking, company and trust management, mutual fund administration, and stock brokering in the Cayman Islands and the Isle of Man. The Corporation also operates a representative office in Dubai.

The shares of the Corporation are listed and its shares trade on the Cayman Islands Stock Exchange.

The Corporation is not liable for taxation in the Cayman Islands as there are currently no income, profits or capital gains taxes in the Cayman Islands. Only two (2019: two) of the Corporation's subsidiaries are liable for taxation which are those in the Isle of Man and which is reflected in these consolidated financial statements.

2. Significant accounting policies

These financial statements provide information on the accounting estimates and judgements made by the Group. These estimates and judgements are reviewed on an ongoing bases. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has increased the estimation uncertainty in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements. The estimation uncertainty is associated with:

- the extent and duration of disruption to business as a result of actions from consumers, businesses and governments to contain the spread of the virus;
- the extent and duration of the expected economic downturn in the economies in which we operate. This included forecasts for economic growth, unemployment, interest rates and inflation.

The Group has formed estimates based on information available on September 30, 2020, which was deemed to be reasonable in forming these estimates. The actual economic conditions may be different from estimates used and this may result in differences between the accounting estimates applied and the actual results of the Group for the future periods.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied across the Group.

CAYMAN NATIONAL CORPORATION LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Expressed in thousands of Cayman Islands dollars (\$'000) except where otherwise stated

(Continued)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and are stated in Cayman Islands dollars. These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, and at fair value through profit or loss and investment property. The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions. The financial statements are prepared on an accrual basis. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant accounting judgements and estimates in applying the Group's accounting policies have been described in Note 3.

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the company is able to continue as a going concern, including to meet its obligations in the ordinary course of business.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Cayman National Corporation Limited and its subsidiaries as at September 30, each year. The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year as the parent company using consistent accounting policies.

All intercompany balances and transactions, including unrealized profits arising from intra-group transactions have been eliminated in full. Unrealized losses are eliminated unless costs cannot be recovered.

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has the power to direct the relevant activities, have exposure or rights to the variable returns and the ability to use its power to affect the returns of the investee, generally accompanying a shareholding of more than 50% of the voting rights.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases and any resultant gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Any investment retained is recognized at fair value.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

CAYMAN NATIONAL CORPORATION LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Expressed in thousands of Cayman Islands dollars (\$'000) except where otherwise stated

(Continued)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Changes in accounting policies

New accounting policies/improvements adopted

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Group's annual financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2019, except for the adoption of new standards and interpretations below.

IFRS 16 Leases (effective January 1, 2019)

IFRS 16 supersedes IAS 17 Leases, IFRIC 4 Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease, SIC-15 Operating leases-incentives and SIC-27 Evaluating the substance of transactions involving the legal form of a lease. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases.

Lessor accounting under IFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from IAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in IAS 17. Therefore, IFRS 16 does not have an impact for leases where the Group is a lessor.

IFRS 16 requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model in a similar way to finance leases under IAS 17. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognize a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset).

Lessees will be required to separately recognize the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

The Group adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective method of adoption, with the date of initial application of October 1, 2019. Under this method, the standard is applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognized at the date of initial application. The Group elected to use the transition practical expedient to not reassess whether a contract is, or contains a lease at October 1, 2019. Instead, the Group applied the standard only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 at the date of initial application.

CAYMAN NATIONAL CORPORATION LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Expressed in thousands of Cayman Islands dollars (\$'000) except where otherwise stated

(Continued)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Changes in accounting policies (continued)

New accounting policies/improvements adopted (continued)

IFRS 16 Leases (effective January 1, 2019) (continued)

The Group has lease contracts for various branches. Before the adoption of IFRS 16, the Group classified each of its leases (as lessee) at the inception date as an operating lease. Upon adoption of IFRS 16, the Group applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

The adoption of IFRS 16 Leases resulted in operating leases recognized as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the statement of financial position, with related depreciation expenses on the right-of-use assets and interest expense on lease liabilities. The right-of-use assets were recognized based on the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted for any related prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognized. Lease liabilities were recognized based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

The Group also applied available practical expedients wherein it used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics, applied the short-term leases exemptions to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months of the date of initial application, excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application and used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease.

Right-of-use assets of \$11.6m and lease liabilities of \$11.6m were recognized and presented in the statement of financial position as at October 1, 2019. The adoption of IFRS 16 had no impact on the Group's retained earnings and no material impact on its capital adequacy ratio.

The lease liabilities as at October 1, 2019 can be reconciled to the operating lease commitments as of September 30, 2019, as follows:

	2020
Operating lease commitments as at September 30, 2019	5,665
Weighted average incremental borrowing rate as at October 1, 2019	2.575%
Discounted operating lease commitments as at October 1, 2019	<u>5,519</u>
Add:	
Lease payments relating to renewal periods not included in operating lease commitments as at October 1, 2019	<u>6,094</u>
Lease liabilities at October 1, 2019	<u><u>11,613</u></u>

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(Continued)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Changes in accounting policies (continued)

New accounting policies/improvements adopted (continued)

IAS 19 Employee Benefits - Amendments to IAS 19 (effective January 1, 2019)

The amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits address the accounting when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during a reporting period.

The amendments specify that when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during the annual reporting period, an entity is required to:

- Determine current service cost for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement, using the actuarial assumptions used to remeasure the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event.
- Determine net interest for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement using: the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event; and the discount rate used to remeasure that net defined benefit liability (asset).

The amendments clarify that an entity first determines any past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, without considering the effect of the asset ceiling. This amount is recognized in profit or loss. An entity then determines the effect of the asset ceiling after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement. Any change in that effect, excluding amounts included in the net interest, is recognized in other comprehensive income.

This clarification provides that entities might have to recognize a past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, that reduces a surplus that was not recognized before. Changes in the effect of the asset ceiling are not netted with such amounts.

The adoption and amendment to this standard had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

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(Continued)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Changes in accounting policies (continued)

New accounting policies/improvements adopted (continued)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - Amendments to IFRS 9 (effective January 1, 2019)

The amendments to IFRS 9 clarify that a financial asset passes the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion regardless of the event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract and irrespective of which party pays or receives reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract.

The amendments must be applied retrospectively; earlier application is permitted.

The amendments are intended to apply where the prepayment amount approximates to unpaid amounts of principal and interest plus or minus an amount that reflects the change in a benchmark interest rate. This implies that prepayments at current fair value or at an amount that includes the fair value of the cost to terminate an associated hedging instrument, will normally satisfy the SPPI criterion only if other elements of the change in fair value, such as the effects of credit risk or liquidity, are small. Most likely, the costs to terminate a 'plain vanilla' interest rate swap that is collateralized, so as to minimize the credit risks for the parties to the swap, will meet this requirement.

The adoption and amendment to this standard had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

IFRIC Interpretation 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments (effective January 1, 2019)

The interpretation addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty

- Whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately
- The assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities
- How an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits
- How an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances

An entity has to determine whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments. The approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty should be followed.

The adoption and amendment to this interpretation had no the impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

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(Continued)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Changes in accounting policies (continued)

New accounting policies/improvements adopted (continued)

IAS 12 Income Taxes - Amendments to IAS 12 (effective January 1, 2019)

The amendments clarify that the income tax consequences of dividends are linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits than to distributions to owners. Therefore, an entity recognizes the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where it originally recognized those past transactions or events.

An entity applies the amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early application permitted. When the entity first applies those amendments, it applies them to the income tax consequences of dividends recognized on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period.

The adoption and amendment to this interpretation had no the impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

IAS 23 Income Tax Borrowing costs - Amendments to IAS 23 (effective January 1, 2019)

The amendments clarify that an entity treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop a qualifying asset when substantially all of the activities necessary to prepare that asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

The entity applies the amendments to borrowing costs incurred on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments. An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early application permitted.

The adoption and amendment to this interpretation had no the impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Standards in issue not yet effective

The following is a list of standards and interpretations that are not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Group's consolidated financial statements. These standards and interpretations will be applicable to the Group at a future date and will be adopted when they become effective. The Group is currently assessing the impact of adopting these standards and interpretations.

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 Accounting policies , Changes in Accounting Estimates (effective January 1, 2020)

The new definition states that, information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.

The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature and magnitude of information, or both. An entity will need to assess whether the information, either individually or in combination with other information, is material in the context of the financial statements.

The amendments must be applied prospectively. Early application is permitted and must be disclosed.

Although the amendments to the definition of material is not expected to have a significant impact on an entity's financial statements, the introduction of the term 'obscuring information' in the definition could potentially impact how materiality judgements are made in practice, by elevating the importance of how information is communicated and organized in the financial statements.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Standards in issue not yet effective (continued)

IFRS 3 Business combinations - Amendments to IFRS 3 (effective January 1, 2020)

The IASB issued amendments to the definition of a business in IFRS 3 Business Combinations to help entities determine whether an acquired set of activities and assets is a business or not. They clarify the minimum requirements for a business, remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of replacing any missing elements, add guidance to help entities assess whether an acquired process is substantive, narrow the definitions of a business and of outputs, and introduce an optional fair value concentration test.

The amendments must be applied to transactions that are either business combinations or asset acquisitions for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2020. Consequently, entities do not have to revisit such transactions that occurred in prior period. Earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed.

IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment - Amendments to IAS 16 (effective January 1, 2022)

The amendment prohibits entities from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment (PP&E), any proceeds of the sale of items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognizes the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in profit or loss.

The amendment must be applied retrospectively only to items of PP&E made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented when the entity first applies the amendment.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Standards in issue not yet effective (continued)

IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets - Amendments to IAS 37

The amendments apply a 'directly related cost approach'. The costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services include both incremental costs (e.g., the costs of direct labour and materials) and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities (e.g., depreciation of equipment used to fulfil the contract as well as costs of contract management and supervision). General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract.

The amendments must be applied prospectively to contracts for which an entity has not yet fulfilled all of its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which it first applies the amendments (the date of initial application). Earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed.

The amendments are intended to provide clarity and help ensure consistent application of the standard. Entities that previously applied the incremental cost approach will see provisions increase to reflect the inclusion of costs related directly to contract activities, whilst entities that previously recognized contract loss provisions using the guidance from the former standard, IAS 11 Construction Contracts, will be required to exclude the allocation of indirect overheads from their provisions. Judgement will be required in determining which costs are "directly related to contract activities", but we believe that guidance in IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers will be relevant.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards

The annual improvements process of the International Accounting Standards Board deals with non-urgent but necessary clarifications and amendments to IFRS. The following amendments are applicable to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020:

IFRS Subject of Amendment

IFRS 1 - First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Subsidiary as a first-time adopter (*effective January 1, 2022*)

IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments – Fees in the '10 percent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities (*effective January 1, 2022*)

IAS 41 - Agriculture – Taxation in fair value measurements (*effective January 1, 2022*)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of presentation in the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments, cash on hand and at bank.

b) Due from banks

Within due from banks are short term placements with original maturities of three months or less from date of placement.

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Expressed in thousands of Cayman Islands dollars (\$'000) except where otherwise stated (Continued)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

c) Financial instruments - initial recognition

i) Date of recognition

Financial assets and liabilities, with the exception of loans and advances to customers and balances due to customers, are initially recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes regular way trades: purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place. Loans and advances to customers are recognized when funds are transferred to the customers' accounts. The Group recognizes balances due to customers when funds are transferred to the Group.

ii) Initial measurement of financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments, as described in Note 2.6e. Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value, except in the case of financial assets recorded at Fair Value through the Profit or Loss (FVPL), transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from, this amount.

iii) Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities

The Group classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the assets' contractual terms, measured at either:

- Amortized cost, as explained in Note 2.6 d (i)
- FVPL, as explained in Note 2.6 d (ii)

Financial liabilities, other than loan commitments and financial guarantees are measured at amortized cost.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

d) Financial assets and liabilities

i) Due from banks, Advances and Investment securities

The Group only measures Due from banks, Advances to customers and Investment securities at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding and
- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.

The details of these conditions are outlined below.

The SPPI test

For the first step of its classification process, the Group assesses the contractual terms of financial assets to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

‘Principal’ for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortization of the premium / discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Group applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVPL or Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) without recycling.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

d) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

i) Due from banks, Advances and Investment securities (continued)

Business model assessment

The Group determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective.

The Group's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel.
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed.
- The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Group's assessment.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realized in a way that is different from the Group's original expectations, the Group does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

d) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

ii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets in this category are those that are designated by management upon initial recognition or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under IFRS 9. Management only designates an instrument at FVPL upon initial recognition when one of the following criteria are met. Such designation is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis:

The designation eliminates, or significantly reduces, the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or recognizing gains or losses on them on a different basis.

Financial assets at FVPL are recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value. Interest earned or incurred on instruments designated at FVPL is accrued in interest income, using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR), taking into account any discount/premium and qualifying transaction costs being an integral part of the instrument. Dividend income from equity instruments measured at FVPL is recorded in profit or loss as other income when the right to the payment has been established.

iii) Undrawn loan commitments

Undrawn loan commitments and letters of credit are commitments under which, over the duration of the commitment, the Group is required to provide a loan with pre-specified terms to the customer. These contracts are in the scope of the expected credit loss (ECL) requirements but ECL was not determined based on the historical observation of defaults, since there is not history of default.

The nominal contractual value of undrawn loan commitments are not recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position. The nominal values of this instrument and the corresponding ECLs are disclosed in Note 19.2.1 and Note 19.2.4 respectively.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

e) Investment properties at fair value

Investment properties that are not occupied by the Group and are held for long term rental yields or capital appreciation or both are classified as investment property. Investment property comprises principally of rental property and land.

Recognition of investment properties takes place only when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are associated with the investment properties will flow to the Group and the cost can be reliably measured; generally the date when all risks are transferred. The Group derecognizes the asset when the Group enters into a revocable sales agreement or has executed a sale of the property.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including related transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing parts of an existing investment property provided the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of the servicing an investment property. Subsequently, investment properties are carried at fair value, which reflects market conditions as of the date of the consolidated statement of financial position. Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of investment properties are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they arise. All repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

f) Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The Group does not reclassify its financial assets subsequent to their initial recognition, apart from the exceptional circumstances in which the Group acquires, disposes of, or terminates a business line. Financial liabilities are never reclassified. The Group did not reclassify any of its financial assets or liabilities in 2020.

g) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Derecognition due to substantial modification of terms and conditions

The Group derecognizes a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, to facilitate changes to the original loan agreement or arrangement due to weaknesses in the borrower's financial position and/or non-repayment of the debt as arranged and terms and conditions have been restructured to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognized as an impairment loss. The newly recognized loans are classified as Stage 2 for ECL measurement purposes.

When assessing whether or not to derecognize a loan to a customer, amongst others, the Group considers the following factors:

- Change in counterparty
- If the modification is such that the instrument would no longer meet the SPPI criterion

If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original rate, the Group records a modification gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

Derecognition other than for substantial modification of terms and conditions

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired. The Group also derecognizes the financial asset if it has both transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

g) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Derecognition other than for substantial modification of terms and conditions (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

The Group has transferred the financial asset if, and only if, either:

- The Group has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset, or
- It retains the rights to the cash flows, but has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement.

Pass-through arrangements are transactions whereby the Group retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of a financial asset (the 'original asset'), but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to one or more entities (the 'eventual recipients'), when all of the following three conditions are met:

- The Group has no obligation to pay amounts to the eventual recipients unless it has collected equivalent amounts from the original asset, excluding short-term advances with the right to full recovery of the amount lent plus accrued interest at market rates
- The Group cannot sell or pledge the original asset other than as security to the eventual recipients
- The Group has to remit any cash flows it collects on behalf of the eventual recipients without material delay. In addition, the Group is not entitled to reinvest such cash flows, except for investments in cash or cash equivalents including interest earned, during the period between the collection date and the date of required remittance to the eventual recipients.

A transfer only qualifies for derecognition if either:

- The Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
- The Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

g) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Derecognition other than for substantial modification of terms and conditions (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

The Group considers control to be transferred if and only if, the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without imposing additional restrictions on the transfer.

When the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards and has retained control of the asset, the asset continues to be recognized only to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement, in which case, the Group also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration the Group could be required to pay.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognized in profit or loss.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

h) Impairment of financial assets

i) Overview of the ECL principles

The Group has been recording the allowance for expected credit losses for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at FVPL, together with loan commitments, letters of credits and financial guarantee contracts, in this section all referred to as 'financial instruments'. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under IFRS 9.

The Group uses the simplified approach when calculating ECLs for credit cards . The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss (12mECL). The Group's policies for determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk are set out in Note 19.2.5.

The 12mECL is the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Both LTECLs and 12mECLs are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the size and nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments. The Group's policy for grouping financial instruments measured on a collective basis is explained in Note 19.2.6.

The Group has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each quarter, of whether a financial instruments credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

Based on the above process, the Group classifies its financial instruments into Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3, as described below:

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

h) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

i) Overview of the ECL principles (continued)

Stage 1

When financial instruments are first recognized and continue to perform in accordance with the contractual terms and conditions after initial recognition, the Group recognizes an allowance based on 12mECLs. Stage 1 financial assets also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the financial instrument has been reclassified from Stage 2.

Stage 2

When a financial instrument has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Group records an allowance for the LTECLs. Stage 2 financial instruments also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the financial asset has been reclassified from Stage 3.

Stage 3

Financial assets considered credit-impaired (as outlined in Note 19.2.3). The Group records an allowance for the LTECLs.

For financial assets for which the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering either the entire outstanding amount, or a proportion thereof, the gross carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced. This is considered a (partial) derecognition of the financial asset.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

h) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

ii) The calculation of ECLs

The Group discounts expected credit losses using nominal interest rate as an approximation of effective interest rate considering specific characteristics of the product.

In addition to the historical measure of cash shortfalls, a cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are as follows:

PD - The Probability of Default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given period of time. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognized and is still in the portfolio. The concept of PDs is further explained in Note 19.2.4.

EAD - The Exposure at Default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.

LGD - The Loss Given Default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realization of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

Each financial instrument is associated with different PDs, EADs and LGDs. When relevant, it also incorporates how defaulted financial assets are expected to be recovered, including the value of collateral or the amount that might be received for selling the asset.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

h) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

ii) The calculation of ECLs (continued)

With the exception of credit cards, overdrafts and other revolving facilities, for which the treatment is separately set out, the maximum period for which the credit losses are determined is the contractual life of a financial instrument.

Impairment losses and recoveries are accounted for and disclosed separately.

Provisions for ECLs for undrawn loan commitments are assessed as set out in Note 19.2.4. The calculation of ECLs (including the ECLs related to the undrawn element) of revolving facilities such as credit cards is explained below.

The mechanics of the ECL method are summarized below:

Stage 1

The 12mECL is calculated as the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. The Group calculates the 12mECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12-months default probabilities are applied to a forecast EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD which are derived as explained in Note 19.2.4. For traded investments, the Global Credit Loss tables are used. For non-traded investments, the Global Credit Loss tables are used in conjunction with management overlays (as defined in Note 19.2.4).

Stage 2

When a financial asset has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Group records an allowance for the LTECLs. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument (as defined in Note 19.2.4).

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

h) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

ii) The calculation of ECLs (continued)

Stage 3

For financial assets considered credit-impaired (as defined in Note 19.2), the Group recognizes the lifetime expected credit losses for these financial assets. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.

For LGD, the Group considers changes in fair value of collateral over time, additional haircut from the collateral sales, removes effects of indirect costs associated with recoveries. No guarantees are considered as collaterals, real estate collaterals and deposits are allocated proportionally to the loans and advances based on the outstanding exposure as of the reporting period.

In limited circumstances within the Group, where portfolios were small and the products homogenous with minimal history of defaults, a simplified ECL approach was applied using historical loss rates for investments with the global credit loss tables.

Loan commitments

When estimating LTECLs for undrawn loan commitments, the Group estimates the expected portion of the loan commitment that will be drawn down over its expected life.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

h) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

iii) Credit cards, overdrafts and other revolving facilities

The Group's product offering includes a variety of corporate and retail overdraft and credit card facilities, in which the Group has the right to cancel and/or reduce the facilities. The Group limits its exposure on these revolving facilities to the outstanding balance for non-performing facilities.

The Group calculates ECL on credit cards using a forecast model based on historical loss experience for portfolios with shared credit risk characteristics. Migration matrices model is used for loss rate forecasting, which is built at the portfolio level instead of at the individual account level. The loss rate is applied to gross credit card exposures and are discounted. Group discounted ECL using nominal interest rate as an approximation of effective interest rate considering specific characteristics of the products. The whole portfolio is segmented by delinquency buckets. The purpose is to track the behaviour (migration) of performing credit cards.

As a primary approach for the calculation of expected credit losses of overdrafts, the Group decides to apply the approach where estimate parameters for PD, LGD and exposure measures for individual exposure. For PD, the Group used borrower's probability of default as the naturally fitting matrix for estimating the risk of default occurring and applied cohort approach. ECL is calculated using forecasted balances and cash flows on expected behaviour and the contractual terms of the instruments by applying Credit Conversion Factor on undrawn limits. The Group's estimation of LGD on Overdrafts is similar to the one incorporated in Loans.

The ongoing assessment of whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred for revolving facilities is similar to other lending products. This is based on shifts in the customer's circumstances, but emphasis is also given to qualitative factors such as changes in usage and repayment patterns.

The calculation of ECLs, including the estimation of the expected period of exposure and discount rate is made, as explained in Note 19. The collective assessments are made separately for portfolios of facilities with similar credit risk characteristics.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

h) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

iv) Short term placements

Short term placements principally represent deposits and placements with other banks with original maturities greater than 90 days or less. The ECL on short term placements is calculated using the same methodology as investments.

v) Financial guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments

The Group issues financial guarantees, letters of credit and loan commitments.

Financial guarantees, letters of credit and loan commitments are off-balance sheet instruments and have no history of default. The Group applies the simplified approach in recognizing ECL (PD, Cure Rate factor and LGD).

vi) Forward looking information

In its ECL models, the Group considers below forward looking information as economic inputs, such as:

- Interest rates
- Residential mortgage foreclosures
- Asset quality

Consideration of these macro economic inputs were used across the locations of the Group. The correlation between changes in prime rates and average probability of defaults is around 90%, thus management decided to use regression analysis to predict probability of default in the subsequent years. Due to the strong relationship to the prime lending rate, this input was used to determine forward looking PD.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

h) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

vi) Forward looking information (continued)

The Group however, recognized that the inputs and models used for calculating ECLs may not always capture all characteristics and expectations of the market at the date of the consolidated financial statements. To reflect this, management adjustments or overlays are occasionally made based on judgements as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material.

i) Collateral valuation

It is the Group's policy when making loans to establish that they are within the customer's capacity to repay rather than relying exclusively on security. However, while certain facilities may be unsecured depending on the client's standing and the type of product, collateral can be an important mitigant of credit risk.

Collateral, unless repossessed, is not recorded on the Group's consolidated statement of financial position. However, the fair value of collateral affects the calculation of ECLs. It is generally assessed at inception and re-assessed on a periodic basis.

The Group implements guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral. Longer term financing and lending to corporate entities are generally secured however, revolving lines of credit, customer overdrafts and credit cards are generally unsecured. The principal collateral types accepted by the Group are as follows:

- Retail lending sector, comprising of motor vehicles, education, vacation loans, etc., these are normally micro loans either collateralized by real estate or in some cases unsecured;
- Commercial and corporate sector, highly collateralized by cash, business assets and real estate;
- Mortgages sector, highly collateralized with land and real estate which is being financed.
- Overdrafts - revolving credit limits which are attached to current accounts; and
- Credit Cards - revolving credit limits generally unsecured or in some cases secured by cash.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

i) Collateral valuation (continued)

To the extent possible, the Group uses active market data for valuing financial assets held as collateral. Non-financial collateral, such as real estate, is valued based on independent valuations and other data provided by third parties.

j) Collateral repossessed

Assets to be sold are transferred to assets held for sale at their fair value (if financial assets) and fair value less cost to sell for non-financial assets at the repossession date, in line with the Group's policy.

In its normal course of business, should the Group repossess properties or other assets in its retail portfolio, it sometimes engages external agents to assist in the sale of these assets to settle outstanding debt. Any surplus funds are returned to the customers/obligors.

k) Write-offs

The Group's accounting policy is for financial assets to be written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Group has stopped pursuing the recovery. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

l) Accounts receivable and other assets

Accounts receivable and other assets are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of accounts receivable and other assets is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the receivable is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. When an account receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

m) Leases

Leases (Policy applicable as of October 1, 2019)

The determination of whether an arrangement is a lease, or contains a lease, is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or whether the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Leases that do not transfer to the entity substantially all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased items are operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Contingent rental payable is recognized as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

m) Leases (continued)

Leases (Policy applicable as of October 1, 2019) (continued)

Leases where the entity does not transfer substantially all of the risk and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income is recorded as earned based on the contractual terms of the lease in Other operating income. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Group as a Lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

m) Leases (continued)

Leases (Policy applicable as of October 1, 2019) (continued)

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (less any lease incentives receivable), variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the entity and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term or a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in rate used to determine such lease payments).

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of property (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of IT equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

m) Leases (continued)

Leases (Policy applicable as of October 1, 2019) (continued)

Group as a Lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Leases (Policy applicable before October 1, 2019)

Finance leases

Finance charges on leased assets are taken into income using the amortization method. This basis reflects a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the finance lease. Finance leases net of unearned finance income are included in the consolidated statement of financial position under advances.

Operating leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the consolidated statement of income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Renewal of operating leases is based on mutual agreement between parties prior to the expiration date.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

n) Premises and equipment

Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

Fixed assets are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Fixed assets are depreciated in accordance with the straight line method at the following rates, estimated to write-off the cost of the assets over the period of their expected useful lives:

Computer hardware	-	Variously over 3 to 7 years
Computer software	-	Variously over 2 to 7 years
Freehold buildings	-	Up to 50 years
Freehold land	-	Not applicable
Furniture and equipment	-	Variously over 2 to 15 years
Leasehold improvements	-	Over the terms of the leases
Leasehold property	-	Shorter of terms of leases or 20 years
Motor vehicles	-	Over 4 years

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or are recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the consolidated statement of income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each consolidated statement of financial position date. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in the consolidated statement of income.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

o) Impairment of non-financial assets

Further disclosures relating to impairment of non-financial assets are also provided in the following notes:

- Disclosures for significant assumptions (Note 3)
- Premises and equipment (Note 8)
- Intangible assets (Note 10)

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value-in-use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows available to shareholders are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

p) Business combinations and goodwill

The Group uses the purchase method of accounting to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is remeasured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

As at acquisition date, any goodwill acquired is allocated to each of the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the combination's synergies. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment, annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit, to which goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

q) Employee benefits

i) Pension obligations

The Group's employees participate in a defined contribution plan. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. Payments to defined contribution retirement plans are charged as and when the service is provided by the employee. The Group does not operate any defined benefit plans.

ii) Share Purchase Scheme

Employees and Directors are entitled to participate in the Share Purchase Scheme (the "Scheme"). Employees make cash contributions which are matched by the Group; these funds are used to purchase shares from the open market. The Group recognizes, within personnel costs, the cost of its matched contributions to the Scheme.

r) Taxation

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the consolidated statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Income tax payable on profits, based on the applicable tax law in each jurisdiction, is recognized as an expense in the period in which profits arise. The tax effects of income tax losses available for carry forward are recognized as an asset when it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which these losses can be utilized.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

s) Fiduciary assets

The Group provides custody, trustee and investment management services to third parties. All related assets are held in a fiduciary capacity and are not included in these consolidated financial statements as they are not the assets of the Group.

t) Earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net income attributable to shareholders of the company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year excluding the average number of ordinary shares purchased by the Corporation and held as treasury shares. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income attributable to shareholders by the diluted weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue and the total amount of exercisable stock options which the directors can exercise during the year.

For share options, a calculation is done to determine the number of shares that could have been acquired at fair value (determined as the average annual market share price of the Corporation's shares) based on the monetary value of the subscription price attached to the outstanding share options. The number of shares calculated above is compared with the number of shares that would have been issued assuming the exercise of the share options.

For the diluted earnings per share, the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue is adjusted to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. The Group currently has no dilutive potential ordinary shares.

u) Foreign currency translation

The individual financial statements of each group entity is presented in the currency of the primary economic environment, in which the entity operates (its functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are expressed in Cayman Islands (KYD) dollars, which is the functional and presentation currency of the parent.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

u) Foreign currency translation (continued)

Monetary assets and liabilities of the parent, which are denominated in foreign currencies are expressed in Cayman Islands dollars at rates of exchange ruling on September 30. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at historic rates. All revenue and expenditure transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at mid-exchange rates and the resulting profits and losses on exchange from these trading activities are dealt with in the consolidated statement of income.

The assets and liabilities of subsidiary companies are translated into Cayman Islands dollars at the mid-rates of exchange ruling at the consolidated statement of financial position date and all resulting exchange differences are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. All revenue and expenditure transactions are translated at an average rate.

v) Intangible assets

The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as finite and are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the consolidated statement of income in the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the consolidated statement of income when the asset is derecognized.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

w) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The Group has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements, has pricing latitude and is also exposed to credit risks.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized.

The effective interest rate method

Interest income and expense is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for all financial instruments measured at amortized cost. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

The EIR (and therefore, the amortized cost of the asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount/premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Group recognizes interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loan. Hence, it recognizes the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments, penalty interest and charges).

If expectations regarding the cash flows on the financial asset are revised for reasons other than credit risk. The adjustment is booked as a positive or negative adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset in the statement of financial position with an increase or reduction in interest income. The adjustment is subsequently amortized through interest and similar income in the income statement.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

w) Revenue recognition (continued)

Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments, except for those designated at fair value through profit and loss, are recognized within 'interest income' and 'interest expense' in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets, except for (i) financial assets that have become credit impaired (Stage 3), for which interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to their AC, net of the ECL provision, and (ii) financial assets that are purchased or originated credit impaired, for which the original credit-adjusted effective interest rate is applied to the AC.

Fee and commission income

Unless included in the effective interest calculation, fees and commissions are recognized on an accruals basis as the service is provided. Fees and commissions not integral to effective interest arising from negotiating, or participating in the negotiation of a transaction from a third party are recognized on completion of the underlying transaction. Portfolio and other management advisory and service fees are recognized based on the applicable service contracts. Asset management fees related to investment funds are recognized over the period the service is provided.

Loan origination fees for loans which are likely to be drawn down are deferred, together with incremental direct costs, and recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the loan over the average life of the related loans.

Credit Card fees and commissions are recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for providing the services. Credit Card fees and commissions are therefore net of amounts paid, the expenses for the direct cost of satisfying the performance obligation is netted against the revenues received.

Dividends

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive the payment is established.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

x) Fair value

The Group measures financial instruments at fair value at each consolidated statement of financial position date. Fair value related disclosures for financial instruments and non-financial assets that are measured at fair value, where fair values are disclosed, are shown in Note 22 to the consolidated financial statements.

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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1

Included in the Level 1 category are financial assets and liabilities that are measured in whole or in part by reference to published quotes in an active market. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

CAYMAN NATIONAL CORPORATION LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Expressed in thousands of Cayman Islands dollars (\$'000) except where otherwise stated (Continued)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

x) Fair value (continued)

Level 2

Included in the Level 2 category are financial assets and liabilities that are measured using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are supported by prices from observable current market transactions and for which pricing is obtained via pricing services, but where prices have not been determined in an active market. This includes financial assets with fair values based on broker quotes, investments in private equity funds with fair values obtained via fund managers and assets that are valued using the Group's own models whereby a significant amount of assumptions are market observable.

Level 3

Included in the Level 3 category are financial assets and liabilities that are not quoted as there are no significant market observable inputs to determine a price. These financial instruments are held at cost, being the fair value of the consideration paid for the acquisition of the investment, and are regularly assessed for impairment.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Where the Group's investments are not actively traded in organized financial markets, the fair value is determined using discounted cash flow analysis, which requires considerable judgement in interpreting market data and developing estimates. Accordingly, estimates contained herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Group could realize in a current market exchange. The use of different assumptions and/or estimation methodologies may have a material effect on the estimated fair values. The fair value information for investments classified at fair value through profit and loss is based on information available to management as at the dates presented. Management is not aware of any factors that would significantly affect the estimated fair value amounts.

CAYMAN NATIONAL CORPORATION LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Expressed in thousands of Cayman Islands dollars (\$'000) except where otherwise stated (Continued)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

x) Fair value (continued)

Financial instruments where carrying value is equal to fair value:- Due to their short-term maturity, the carrying value of certain financial instruments is assumed to approximate their fair values. These include cash and cash equivalents, investment interest receivable, customers' deposit accounts, other fund raising instruments, other assets and other liabilities.

Advances are net of specific and other provisions for impairment. The fair values of advances is based on a current yield curve appropriate for the remaining term to maturity.

The fair values of the floating rate debt securities in issue is based on quoted market prices where available and where not available is based on a current yield curve appropriate for the remaining term to maturity. For balances due to banks, where the maturity period is less than one year, the fair value is assumed to equal carrying value. Where the maturity period is in excess of one year, these are primarily floating rate instruments, the interest rates of which reset with market rates, therefore the carrying values are assumed to equal fair values.

The fair value of fixed rate debt securities carried at amortized cost is estimated by comparing market interest rates when they were first recognized with current market rates offered for similar financial instruments. The estimated fair value of fixed interest-bearing deposits is based on discounted cash flows using prevailing money market interest rates for facilities with similar credit risk and maturity.

y) Segment reporting

A geographical segment is engaged in providing products, or services within a particular economic environment that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of segments operating in other economic environments.

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing similar products and services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments.

The Group analysis its operations by both geographic and business segments. The primary format is geographic, reflecting its management structure. Its secondary format is that of business segments, reflecting retail and commercial banking and financial services.

CAYMAN NATIONAL CORPORATION LTD.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

Expressed in thousands of Cayman Islands dollars (\$'000) except where otherwise stated (Continued)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

z) Customers' liabilities under acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit

These represent the Group's potential liability, for which there are equal and offsetting claims against its customers in the event of a call on these commitments. These amounts are not recorded on the Group's consolidated statement of financial position but are detailed in Note 26b of these consolidated financial statements.

aa) Equity reserves

The reserves recorded in equity on the Group's consolidated statement of financial position include:

Stated capital - Ordinary stated capital is classified within equity and is recognized at the fair value of the consideration received by the Group.

Translation reserves - used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign operations.

The general reserve represents amounts appropriated by the directors, from retained earnings to a separate component of shareholders' equity, for dividend equalization and general banking risks including potential future losses or other unforeseeable risks. To the extent that the general reserve is considered by the directors to be surplus to requirements, the reserve is distributable at the discretion of the directors, subject to the capital adequacy requirements of regulated entities.

Other statutory reserves that qualify for treatment as equity are discussed in Note 15.

CAYMAN NATIONAL CORPORATION LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Expressed in thousands of Cayman Islands dollars (\$'000) except where otherwise stated (Continued)

3. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Other disclosures relating to the Group's exposure to risks and uncertainties include:

- a. Risk management (Note 19)
- b. Capital management (Note 21)

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Impairment losses on financial assets

The measurement of impairment losses under IFRS 9 across all categories of financial assets requires judgement. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Group's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- The estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses;
- The Group's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and if so, allowances for financial assets should be measured on a LTECL basis and the qualitative assessment;
- The group of financial assets where ECL is assessed on a collective basis
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulae and the choice of inputs;

CAYMAN NATIONAL CORPORATION LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Expressed in thousands of Cayman Islands dollars (\$'000) except where otherwise stated (Continued)

3. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Impairment losses on financial assets (continued)

- Determination of the existence of associations between macro economic scenarios and economic inputs, such as unemployment levels and collateral values and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs; and
- The inclusion of overlay adjustments based on judgement and future expectations.

Other assumptions

Goodwill (Note 10a)

The Group's consolidated financial statements include goodwill arising from acquisitions. In accordance with IFRS 3, goodwill was reviewed for impairment, as at September 30, 2019 using the 'value in use' method. This requires the use of estimates for determination of future cash flows expected to arise from each cash-generating unit and an appropriate perpetuity discount rate to calculate present value.

Deferred taxes

In calculating the provision for deferred taxation, management uses judgement to determine the probability that future taxable profits will be available to facilitate utilization of temporary tax differences which may arise.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

Premises and equipment (Note 8)

Management exercises judgement in determining whether costs incurred can accrue sufficient future economic benefits to the Group to enable the value to be treated as a capital expense. Further judgement is used upon annual review of the residual values and useful lives of all capital items to determine any necessary adjustments to carrying value.

CAYMAN NATIONAL CORPORATION LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Expressed in thousands of Cayman Islands dollars (\$'000) except where otherwise stated (Continued)

3. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Judgements (continued)

Leases (Note 9)

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control that affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customization of the leased asset).

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore; it uses its incremental borrowing rate ('IBR') to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the subsidiary's functional currency). The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific adjustments (such as the subsidiary's stand-alone credit rating, or to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease).

Assessment of control

Management uses judgement in performing a control assessment review on all mutual funds and retirement plans sponsored by the Group and its subsidiaries. This assessment revealed that the Group is unable to exercise power over the activities of the funds/plans and is therefore not deemed to be in control of any of the mutual funds and retirement plans.

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**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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4. Cash and cash equivalents	2020	2019
Cash on hand	13,364	10,736
Operating accounts	<u>104,851</u>	<u>93,873</u>
	<u>118,215</u>	<u>104,609</u>

5. Advances

	<u>September 30, 2020</u>					
a) Advances	Retail lending	Commercial & Corporate lending	Mortgages	Overdrafts	Credit Cards	Total
Performing advances	23,930	223,112	516,240	15,825	9,742	788,849
Non-performing advances	<u>663</u>	<u>1,483</u>	<u>13,626</u>	<u>2,491</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>18,376</u>
	24,593	224,595	529,866	18,316	9,855	807,225
Unearned interest/finance charge	(81)	(1,201)	(1,515)	–	–	(2,797)
Accrued interest	<u>149</u>	<u>2,008</u>	<u>3,540</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>5,697</u>
	24,661	225,402	531,891	18,316	9,855	810,125
Allowance for ECLs	<u>(424)</u>	<u>(1,637)</u>	<u>(5,194)</u>	<u>(3,667)</u>	<u>(268)</u>	<u>(11,190)</u>
	24,237	223,765	526,697	14,649	9,587	798,935
Unearned loan origination fees	<u>(313)</u>	<u>(1,144)</u>	<u>(2,388)</u>	<u>(54)</u>	<u>(167)</u>	<u>(4,066)</u>
Net advances	<u>23,924</u>	<u>222,621</u>	<u>524,309</u>	<u>14,595</u>	<u>9,420</u>	<u>794,869</u>

	<u>September 30, 2019</u>					
Advances	Retail lending	Commercial & Corporate lending	Mortgages	Overdrafts	Credit Cards	Total
Performing advances	32,437	193,381	487,239	19,372	11,622	744,051
Non-performing advances	<u>1,704</u>	<u>2,633</u>	<u>13,351</u>	<u>675</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>18,500</u>
	34,141	196,014	500,590	20,047	11,759	762,551
Accrued interest	<u>428</u>	<u>1,478</u>	<u>3,156</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>5,062</u>
	34,569	197,492	503,746	20,047	11,759	767,613
Allowance for ECLs	<u>(1,429)</u>	<u>(3,932)</u>	<u>(5,957)</u>	<u>(1,607)</u>	<u>(295)</u>	<u>(13,220)</u>
	33,140	193,560	497,789	18,440	11,464	754,393
Unearned loan origination fees	<u>(185)</u>	<u>(1,057)</u>	<u>(2,750)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(3,992)</u>
Net advances	<u>32,955</u>	<u>192,503</u>	<u>495,039</u>	<u>18,440</u>	<u>11,464</u>	<u>750,401</u>

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

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5. Advances (continued)

b) Impairment allowance for advances to customers

The table below shows the staging of advances and the related ECLs based on the Group's criteria as explained in Note 19.2. Policies on whether ECL allowances are calculated on an individual or collective basis are set out in Note 19.2.6.

	September 30, 2020					
	Retail lending	Commercial & Corporate lending	Mortgages	Overdrafts	Credit Cards	Total
Gross loans	24,348	224,258	529,503	18,262	9,688	806,059
Stage 1: 12 Month ECL	(92)	(345)	(1,037)	(1,518)	(122)	(3,114)
Stage 2: Lifetime ECL	(19)	(17)	(234)	(39)	(35)	(344)
Stage 3: Credit Impaired Financial Assets - Lifetime ECL	(313)	(1,275)	(3,923)	(2,110)	(111)	(7,732)
	<u>23,924</u>	<u>222,621</u>	<u>524,309</u>	<u>14,595</u>	<u>9,420</u>	<u>794,869</u>
	September 30, 2019					
	Retail lending	Commercial & Corporate lending	Mortgages	Overdrafts	Credit Cards	Total
Gross loans	34,384	196,435	500,996	20,047	11,759	763,621
Stage 1: 12 Month ECL	(65)	(103)	(1,048)	(1,442)	(118)	(2,776)
Stage 2: Lifetime ECL	(2)	(8)	(35)	(15)	(49)	(109)
Stage 3: Credit Impaired Financial Assets - Lifetime ECL	(1,362)	(3,821)	(4,874)	(150)	(128)	(10,335)
	<u>32,955</u>	<u>192,503</u>	<u>495,039</u>	<u>18,440</u>	<u>11,464</u>	<u>750,401</u>
Stage 1: 12 Month ECL						
ECL allowance as at October 1, 2019	65	103	1,048	1,442	118	2,776
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	24	55	217	–	24	320
Other Credit Loss movements, repayments etc.	3	187	(228)	76	(20)	18
At September 30, 2020	<u>92</u>	<u>345</u>	<u>1,037</u>	<u>1,518</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>3,114</u>

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5. Advances (continued)

b) Impairment allowance for advances to customers (continued)

<i>Stage 2: Lifetime ECL</i>	Retail lending	Commercial & Corporate lending	Mortgages	Overdrafts	Credit Cards	Total
ECL allowance as at October 1, 2019	2	8	35	15	49	109
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	2	3	36	–	6	47
Other Credit Loss movements, repayments etc.	<u>15</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>(20)</u>	<u>188</u>
At September 30, 2020	<u>19</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>234</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>344</u>

Stage 3: Credit Impaired Financial Assets - Lifetime ECL

ECL allowance as at October 1, 2019	1,362	3,821	4,874	150	128	10,335
Charge-offs	(81)	(1,200)	(1,515)	–	–	(2,796)
Write-offs	(66)	(97)	(699)	(48)	(67)	(977)
Credit Loss Expense	(866)	(1,249)	1,263	2,012	72	1,232
Recoveries	<u>(36)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(4)</u>	<u>(22)</u>	<u>(62)</u>
At September 30, 2020	<u>313</u>	<u>1,275</u>	<u>3,923</u>	<u>2,110</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>7,732</u>
Total	<u>424</u>	<u>1,637</u>	<u>5,194</u>	<u>3,667</u>	<u>268</u>	<u>11,190</u>

Of the Total ECL of \$11.1m, 31% was on a collective basis and 69% was on an individual basis. Charge offs relate to the derecognition of accrued interest on Stage 3 loans. The accrued interest was fully provided for, therefore the ECL decreased by the same amount.

c) Restructured/Modified Loans

The Group occasionally makes modifications to the original terms of loans as a response to the borrower's financial difficulties, rather than taking possession or to otherwise enforce collection of collateral. These modifications are made only when the Group believes the borrower is likely to meet the modified terms and conditions. Indicators of financial difficulties include defaults on covenants, overdue payments or significant concerns raised by the Credit Risk Department. Once the terms have been renegotiated, any impairment is measured using the original EIR as calculated before the modification of terms.

Restructured loans are carefully monitored. Restructured commercial and corporate loans are classified as Stage 2 and amounted to \$2.5m as at September 30, 2020 (\$20m as at September 30, 2019).

The Group offered a moratorium to customers in good standing, which included a deferral of monthly installments, including the principal and interest, for a period of 1-6 months beginning on the date of acceptance, with interest continuing to accrue during the period of the moratorium. These loans amounted to \$97.6m as at September 30, 2020. The financial impact of the moratorium was not material and these loans were not determined to be restructured.

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6. Investment securities	2020	2019
a) Designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Equities, mutual funds and money market accounts	<u>2,495</u>	<u>2,502</u>
	<u>2,495</u>	<u>2,502</u>
b) Debt instruments at amortized cost		
Government securities	272,272	137,272
Corporate bonds/debentures	49,802	27,816
Placements, over 3 months	<u>81,250</u>	<u>271,296</u>
	<u>403,324</u>	<u>436,384</u>
Total investment securities	<u>405,819</u>	<u>438,886</u>
c) Financial investment securities subject to impairment assessment		

Debt instruments measured at amortized cost

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Group's credit rating system, aging and year-end stage classification.

	September 30, 2020				
	Stage 1 12 Month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Credit Impaired Financial Assets - Lifetime ECL		Total
Gross exposure	365,586	41,279	–		406,865
ECL	<u>(328)</u>	<u>(1,169)</u>	–		<u>(1,497)</u>
Net exposure	<u>365,258</u>	<u>40,110</u>	<u>–</u>		<u>405,368</u>
	September 30, 2019				
	Stage 1 12 Month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Credit Impaired Financial Assets - Lifetime ECL		Total
Gross exposure	436,384	–	–		436,384
ECL	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>		<u>–</u>
Net exposure	<u>436,384</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>		<u>436,384</u>

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6. Investment securities (continued)

c) Financial investment securities subject to impairment assessment (continued)

Debt instruments measured at amortized cost (continued)

	September 30, 2019			Total
	Stage 1 12 Month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Credit Impaired Financial Assets - Lifetime ECL	
ECL allowance as at October 1, 2019	–	–	–	–
Translation adjustments	–	–	–	–
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(208)	(1,169)	–	(1,377)
Other Credit Loss movements, repayments and maturities	<u>(120)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(120)</u>
At September 30, 2020	<u>(328)</u>	<u>(1,169)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(1,497)</u>

The calculated ECL on the investments was considered immaterial and approximated to zero for 2019.

d) Designated at fair value through profit or loss

Mutual fund securities are quoted and fair value is determined to be the quoted price at the reporting date. Holdings in unquoted equities are insignificant for the Group.

CAYMAN NATIONAL CORPORATION LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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7. Investment property

	<u>2020</u>	
		Land
Balance at beginning of the year		60
Sales		–
Change in fair value		–
		<u>60</u>
Balance at end of the year		<u>60</u>

	<u>2019</u>	
	Rental Property	Land
Balance at beginning of the year	850	60
Sales	(850)	–
Change in fair value	–	–
	<u>(0)</u>	<u>60</u>
Balance at end of the year		<u>60</u>

Rental property represented a single property apartment block on Grand Cayman. The Group and the Receiver had entered into operating leases with third parties for some of the units in the apartment block. During fiscal 2019, the Group sold all the remaining units within the apartment block, which resulted in proceeds received of \$850.

CAYMAN NATIONAL CORPORATION LTD.

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8. Premises and equipment

2020	Capital works in progress	Freehold premises	Leasehold premises	Equipment, furniture & fittings	Total
Cost					
At beginning of the year	5,220	19,853	5,892	25,679	56,644
Exchange and other adjustments	–	–	–	(17)	(17)
Additions at cost	823	50	1	1,217	2,091
Disposal and write offs of assets	(45)	(815)	(374)	(5,536)	(6,770)
Transfer of assets	(2,978)	–	–	2,978	–
	<u>3,020</u>	<u>19,088</u>	<u>5,519</u>	<u>24,321</u>	<u>51,948</u>
Accumulated depreciation					
At beginning of the year	–	8,386	4,224	20,175	32,785
Exchange and other adjustments	–	1	(1)	(31)	(31)
Charge for the year	–	523	215	2,321	3,059
Disposal and write offs of assets	–	(907)	(374)	(5,476)	(6,757)
	<u>–</u>	<u>8,003</u>	<u>4,064</u>	<u>16,989</u>	<u>29,056</u>
Net book value	<u>3,020</u>	<u>11,085</u>	<u>1,455</u>	<u>7,332</u>	<u>22,892</u>

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8. Premises and equipment (continued)

2019	Capital works in progress	Freehold premises	Leasehold premises	Equipment, furniture & fittings	Total
Cost					
At beginning of the year	3,915	21,457	5,019	25,638	56,029
Exchange and other adjustments	–	(680)	860	(487)	(307)
Additions at cost	1,389	99	13	1,147	2,648
Disposal of assets	(12)	(1,023)	–	(691)	(1,726)
Transfer of assets	(72)	–	–	72	–
	<u>5,220</u>	<u>19,853</u>	<u>5,892</u>	<u>25,679</u>	<u>56,644</u>
Accumulated depreciation					
At beginning of the year	–	8,850	3,904	19,373	32,127
Exchange and other	–	48	108	(504)	(348)
Charge for the year	–	511	212	1,919	2,642
Disposal of assets	–	(1,023)	–	(613)	(1,636)
	<u>–</u>	<u>8,386</u>	<u>4,224</u>	<u>20,175</u>	<u>32,785</u>
Net book value	<u>5,220</u>	<u>11,467</u>	<u>1,668</u>	<u>5,504</u>	<u>23,859</u>

Capital commitments **2020** **2019**

Contracts for outstanding capital expenditure not provided for in the consolidated financial statements

23 241

Other capital expenditure authorized by the Directors but not yet contracted for

5,698 4,384

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9. Leases

a) Right-of-use assets

**Leasehold
Premises
2020**

Cost

Effect of adoption of IFRS 16 beginning of the year	11,613
Additions at cost	581
	<u>12,194</u>

Accumulated depreciation

At beginning of the year	–
Charge for the year	1,728
	<u>1,728</u>

Net book value

10,466

Leasehold premises remaining lease terms range from 1 to 9 years, including extension options.

b) Lease liabilities

2020

Effect of adoption of IFRS 16	11,613
Additions at cost	581
Accretion of interest expense	293
Less: Principal payments	<u>(1,768)</u>
	<u>10,719</u>

Extension option not certain to be exercised (all above five years) 6,687

c) Operating lease revenues

	2020	2019
Within one year	3	8
One to five years	–	3
Over five years	–	–
	<u>3</u>	<u>11</u>

CNC has an operating sublease for a portion of its Isle Of Man location, no risks have been substantially transferred to the tenant.

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10. Intangible assets	2020	2019
a) Goodwill	–	–
b) Core deposits	<u>13</u>	<u>27</u>
	<u>13</u>	<u>27</u>

a) Goodwill

Goodwill on acquisition brought forward	–	214
Goodwill written off during the year	<u>–</u>	<u>(214)</u>
	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>

Goodwill arising from business combinations was primarily generated from acquisitions of two businesses by two subsidiaries of the Group. The goodwill arising on acquisition represents the excess of the purchase consideration over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities. Goodwill was fully written off in 2019.

b) Core deposits

	2020	2019
Cost		
At beginning and end of the year	<u>27</u>	<u>42</u>
Accumulated amortization		
Amortization	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>
	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>
Net book value	<u>13</u>	<u>27</u>

On September 29, 2017, a subsidiary of the Group accepted the administrative responsibilities of fiduciary clients which included a book of clients. The original useful economic life of the intangible assets was determined to be 8 years.

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11. Other assets	2020	2019
Accounts receivable and prepayments	<u>3,866</u>	<u>6,230</u>
	<u>3,866</u>	<u>6,230</u>

12. Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts

Concentration of customers' current, savings and deposit accounts

	2020	2019
Government	144,737	186,984
Corporate and commercial	416,773	643,483
Personal	470,215	424,648
Other financial institutions	<u>198,035</u>	<u>31,738</u>
	<u>1,229,760</u>	<u>1,286,853</u>

13. Other liabilities	2020	2019
Accounts payable and accruals	3,154	5,277
Managers cheques	3,483	3,239
Due to customers	2,579	2,308
Deferred income	208	372
Other	<u>1,824</u>	<u>968</u>
	<u>11,248</u>	<u>12,164</u>

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14. Stated capital and share premium

Authorized

Shares of \$1 par value each (2020 and 2019: 200,000,000)

Issued and fully paid:

Shares (2020 and 2019: 42,347,311)

	2020	2019
	Value of ordinary shares	
Issued and fully paid		
Share capital	42,348	42,348
Share premium	<u>5,035</u>	<u>5,035</u>
At end of the year	<u>47,383</u>	<u>47,383</u>

The following reflects the calculation of the effect of the issue of stock options on the weighted average number of ordinary shares.

	2020	2019
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	42,348	42,348
Effect of dilutive stock options	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	<u>42,348</u>	<u>42,348</u>

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15. Other reserves

	Translation reserves	General contingency reserve	Net unrealised gains	Total
Balance at September 30, 2018, as previously reported	(1,718)	7,486	(435)	5,333
Reclassification of debt security from available-for-sale to amortize cost	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>435</u>	<u>435</u>
Opening balance under IFRS 9 (October 1, 2018)	(1,718)	7,486	—	5,768
Translation adjustments	<u>(550)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(550)</u>
Balance at September 30, 2019	<u>(2,268)</u>	<u>7,486</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>5,218</u>
Balance at October 1, 2019	(2,268)	7,486	—	5,218
Translation adjustments	<u>349</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>349</u>
Balance at September 30, 2020	<u>(1,919)</u>	<u>7,486</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>5,567</u>

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15. Other reserves (continued)

General contingency reserves/Other reserves

The general reserve represents amounts appropriated by the directors, from retained earnings to a separate component of shareholders' equity, for dividend equalization and general banking risks including potential future losses or other unforeseeable risks. To the extent that the general reserve is considered by the directors to be surplus to requirements, the reserve is distributable at the discretion of the directors, subject to the capital adequacy requirements as per regulated entities.

Equity adjustments from foreign currency translation

Equity adjustments from foreign currency translation represent the unrealized exchange gain or loss arising from the translation of the financial statements of Isle of Man based subsidiaries from pounds sterling to Cayman Islands dollars.

16. Operating profit	2020	2019
a) Interest income		
Advances	40,804	48,994
Investment securities	4,046	3,238
Liquid assets	<u>3,360</u>	<u>9,348</u>
	<u>48,210</u>	<u>61,580</u>
b) Interest expense		
Customers' current accounts	8	13
Customers' savings accounts	38	86
Customers' deposit accounts	5,895	9,954
Lease liabilities	<u>293</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>6,234</u>	<u>10,053</u>

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16. Operating profit (continued)

c) Other income	2020	2019
Fees and commission from trust and other fiduciary activities*	2,498	1,772
Other fees and commission income *	9,171	12,653
Foreign exchange fees and commissions *	6,256	6,404
Credit card fees and commissions, net	3,896	3,684
Dividends	8	8
(Loss)/Gain on disposal of fixed assets	(13)	28
	<u>21,816</u>	<u>24,549</u>

* In the 2019 financial statements, wire fees and commission of \$2,233 was presented as “Foreign exchange fees and commission”, while in in the current year these fees of \$2,326 are presented under the category of “Other fees and commission income”. Also in the 2019 financial statements, brokerage fees and commission of \$3,242 was presented as “Fees and commission from trust and other fiduciary activities”, while in in the current year these fees of \$1,814 are presented under the category of “Other fees and commission income”. The 2019 balances for Fees and commission from trust and other fiduciary activities, Other fees and commission income and Foreign exchange fees and commissions of \$5,014, \$7,178 and \$8,637 respectively, were therefore restated to be consistent with the current year categorization. There was no impact on the total comprehensive income as a result of this restatement.

d) Operating expenses

Staff costs	30,043	29,986
General administrative expenses	12,868	12,201
Operating lease payments	13	1,621
Property related expenses	2,009	1,234
Depreciation expense - Note 8	3,059	2,642
Depreciation expense right-of-use assets - Note 9 (a)	1,728	–
Advertising and public relations expenses	511	533
Intangible amortization expense	14	15
Goodwill impairment expense	–	214
Directors’ fees	387	436
	<u>50,632</u>	<u>48,882</u>

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16. Operating profit (continued)

d) Operating expenses (continued)

Share purchase scheme

Certain employees and directors are voluntarily able to participate in Group's share purchase scheme (the "Scheme"). Under the Scheme employees can contribute up to 2% of salary which is matched by the Group, and directors contribute up to 20% of their quarterly directors' fees which is also matched by the Group. The contributions are used to purchase shares of CNC in the open market at prevailing prices and the shares are subject to certain vesting terms as set out in the Scheme. The net cost to the Group of this Scheme for the year was \$123 (2019: \$151) which is included within staff costs in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Pension obligations

The Cayman National Corporation Pension Fund ("the Fund" or "CNPF") is a defined contribution pension scheme which became effective on July 1, 1997. The Fund is administered by Cayman National Trust Co. Ltd. and is available for participation by Group and third party employees. Membership is mandatory for all Group employees of pensionable age, with contributions from both employer and employees. Cayman based employees, including key management, contribute 5% of their salary up to 5% of a maximum salary of \$87,000 (2019: \$87,000) per annum and the Group contributes 5% on the employees' total annual salary.

Included in staff costs is an amount of \$1,008 (2019: \$1,035) representing the Group's contribution to the Fund on behalf of employees. The Isle of Man based employees participate in a defined contribution scheme and included in personnel expense is an amount of \$111 (2019: \$102) representing the Group's contribution to this scheme.

17. Credit loss expense

	2020	2019
Advances - Note 5 (b)	1,743	1,551
Investment security - Note 6 (c)	1,497	—
	<u>3,240</u>	<u>1,551</u>

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18. Taxation expense

Under current laws of the Cayman Islands, there is no income, estate, corporation, capital gains or other taxes payable by the Corporation. Taxation charges relate to the Groups operations in the Isle of Man.

	2020	2019
Corporation tax	<u>(129)</u>	<u>36</u>
	<u>(129)</u>	<u>36</u>

19. Risk management

19.1 General

The Group's prudent banking practices are founded on solid risk management. In an effort to keep pace with its dynamic environment, the Group has established a comprehensive framework for managing risks, which is continually evolving as the Group's business activities change in response to market, credit, product and other developments.

The basic principles of risk management followed by the Group include:

- Managing risk within parameters approved by the Board of Directors and Executives;
- Assessing risk initially and then consistently monitoring those risks through their life cycle;
- Abiding by all applicable laws, regulations and governance standards in every country in which we do business;
- Applying high and consistent ethical standards to our relationships with all customers, employees and other stakeholders; and
- Undertaking activities in accordance with fundamental control standards. These controls include the disciplines of planning, monitoring, segregation, authorization and approval, recording, safeguarding, reconciliation and valuation.

The Board of Directors has ultimate responsibility for the management of risk within the Group. Acting with authority delegated by the Board, the Credit, Audit, Asset/Liability Committee and Other Risks Committees, review specific risk areas.

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19. Risk management (continued)

19.1 General (continued)

The Chief Risk Officer who has overall responsibility for ensuring compliance with all risk management policies, procedures and limits. Additionally, the Group commenced its alignment with Republic Financial Holdings Limited's Enterprise Risk Management framework.

The Internal Audit function audits Risk Management processes throughout the Group by examining both the adequacy of the procedures and the Group's compliance with these procedures. Internal Audit discusses the results of all assessments with Management and reports its findings and recommendations to the Audit Committee of the Group and respective subsidiaries.

The Group's activities are primarily related to the use of financial instruments. The Group accepts funds from customers and seeks to earn above average interest margins by investing in high quality assets such as government and corporate securities as well as equity investments and seeks to increase these margins by lending for longer periods at higher rates, while maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet all claims that might fall due.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are credit risk, interest rate and market risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and operational risk. The Group reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks as follows:

19.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential that a borrower or counterparty will fail to meet its stated obligations in accordance with agreed terms. The objective of the Group's credit risk management function is to maximise the Group's risk-adjusted rate of return by maintaining credit risk exposure within acceptable parameters. The effective management of credit risk is a key element of a comprehensive approach to risk management and is considered essential to the long-term success of the Group.

The Group's credit risk management process operates on the basis of a hierarchy of discretionary authorities. A Board Credit Committee, including executive and non-executive directors, is in place, with the authority to exercise the powers of the Board on all risk management decisions.

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19. Risk management (continued)

19.2 Credit risk (continued)

The Senior Vice President, Personal and Business Banking is accountable for the general management and administration of the Group's credit portfolio, ensuring that lendings are made in accordance with current legislation, sound banking practice and in accordance with the applicable general policy of the Board of Directors.

The Group uses a risk rating system at the origination of advances which groups loans, overdrafts and credit cards into various risk categories to facilitate the management of risk on both an individual account and Stage 1 and 2 portfolio basis. Retail, commercial and corporate, mortgages, overdrafts and credit cards are managed by product type. Preset risk management criteria is in place to facilitate decision-making for all categories of loans including credit cards.

The debt securities within the Group's investment security portfolio are exposed to credit risk and are managed by investment grading or country exposure with preset exposure limits as approved by the Board of Directors. The credit quality of each individual security is assessed based on the financial strength, reputation and market position of the issuing entity and the ability of that entity to service the debt.

The Group avoids exposure to undue concentrations of risk by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted from a number of borrowers engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region or with similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions.

The Group's credit control processes emphasis early detection of deterioration and prompt implementation of remedial action and where it is considered that recovery of the outstanding balance may be doubtful or unduly delayed, such accounts are transferred from performing to non-performing status.

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19. Risk management (continued)

19.2 Credit risk (continued)

19.2.1 Analysis of risk concentration

The Group's concentrations of risk are managed by client/counterparty, geographical region and industry sector. The table below shows the Group's maximum exposure to any client or counterparty before taking into account collateral or other credit enhancements.

	Gross maximum exposure	
	2020	2019
Due from banks	35,569	112,467
Advances	794,869	750,401
Investment securities	405,819	438,886
Investment interest receivable	<u>2,044</u>	<u>3,288</u>
Total	<u>1,238,301</u>	<u>1,305,042</u>
Undrawn commitments	267,810	133,320
Guarantees and indemnities	5,495	5,801
Letters of credit	<u>3,647</u>	<u>2,693</u>
Total	<u>276,952</u>	<u>141,814</u>
Total credit risk exposure	<u>1,515,253</u>	<u>1,446,856</u>

Where financial instruments are recorded at fair value, the amounts shown represent the current credit risk exposure but not the maximum risk exposure that could arise in the future as a result of changes in values.

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19. Risk management (continued)

19.2 Credit risk (continued)

19.2.1 Analysis of risk concentration (continued)

(a) Industry sectors

The following table shows the risk concentration by industry for the components of the consolidated statement of financial position and off-balance sheet instruments. Additional disclosures for the maximum exposure for credit risk per category based on year-end stage classification are further disclosed in Notes 5 (b) and 6 (c).

	2020	2019
Government and Statutory Bodies	418,941	146,508
Financial sector	172,068	498,249
Energy and mining	1,248	4,768
Agriculture	9,676	390
Electricity and water	4,676	38
Transport, storage and communication	19,499	12,050
Retail / Distribution	55,676	51,698
Real Estate	153,888	607,374
Manufacturing	8,266	8,159
Construction	35,015	18,220
Hotel and restaurant	1,117	1,130
Personal	604,434	58,208
Other services	30,749	40,064
	<u>1,515,253</u>	<u>1,446,856</u>

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19. Risk management (continued)

19.2 Credit risk (continued)

19.2.1 Analysis of risk concentration (continued)

(b) Geographical sectors

The Group's maximum credit exposure, after taking account of credit loss provisions established but before taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, can be analyzed by the following geographical regions based on the country of domicile of its counterparties:

	2020	2019
Canada	72,884	203,703
Cayman Islands	1,042,477	874,772
Europe	74,597	213,549
Trinidad and Tobago	35,966	556
United States	210,450	123,093
Other Countries	78,879	31,183
	<u>1,515,253</u>	<u>1,446,856</u>

19.2.2 Impairment assessment

Financial asset provisions are reviewed quarterly in accordance with established guidelines and recommended provisions arising out of this review are submitted to the Board for approval. Non-performing debts recommended for write-off are also reviewed quarterly and action taken in accordance with prescribed guidelines. The Group's impairment assessment and measurement approach is set out below.

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19. Risk management (continued)

19.2 Credit risk (continued)

19.2.3 Default and recovery

The Group considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL calculations in cases when the borrower becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

As a part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Group also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikeliness to pay. When such events occur, the Group carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted and therefore assessed as Stage 3 for ECL calculations or whether Stage 2 is appropriate.

It is the Group's policy to consider a financial instrument as 'recovered' and therefore re-classified out of Stage 3 when none of the default criteria have been present for at least six consecutive months.

19.2.4 The Group's internal rating and PD estimation process

Retail lending, mortgages, commercial and corporate lending

Product types were selected as cohort for PD analysis for retail lending, mortgages, commercial and corporate loans. A vintage approach was applied looking at the number of defaults by segment over a period of time. Historical PDs were developed and there being no strong correlation between macro economic trends, management applied judgemental overlays based on expectations. For LGD, the Group considers changes in fair value of collateral over time, additional haircut from the collateral sales, removes effects of indirect costs associated with recoveries. No guarantees are considered as collaterals, real estate collaterals and deposits are allocated proportionally to the loans and advances based on the outstanding exposure as of the reporting period. EAD equals the loan balance outstanding plus accrued interest.

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19. Risk management (continued)

19.2 Credit risk (continued)

19.2.4 The Group's internal rating and PD estimation process (continued)

Overdrafts and credit cards

The Group calculates the ECL on credit cards using a forecast model which is based on the historical loss experienced for portfolios with similar credit risk characteristics. Migration matrix models are used for loss rate forecasting in the credit cards portfolio, which is built at the portfolio level instead of at the individual account level. The loss rate is applied to the gross credit card exposure and is discounted. The Group discounts expected credit losses using the nominal interest rate as an approximation of the effective interest rate while considering specific characteristics of the product. The whole portfolio is segmented by delinquency buckets. The purpose is to track the behavior (migration) of performing credit cards.

As a primary approach for the calculation of ECL of overdrafts, the Group applies estimated parameters for PD, LGD and specific measures for individual exposure. For PD, the Group uses the borrower's probability of default as the most fitting metric for estimating the risk of defaulting and applies the cohort approach. The ECL is calculated using the forecasted balances and cash flows based on the expected behavior and the contractual terms of the instruments by applying a Credit Conversion Factor on undrawn limits. The Group's estimation of the LGD on overdrafts is similar to the one used for loans.

Management judgementally applied overlays as required as there was no strong correlation between macro economic trends and historical default rates.

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19. Risk management (continued)

19.2 Credit risk (continued)

19.2.4 The Group's internal rating and PD estimation process (continued)

Investment securities

PDs and LGDs for traded instruments were based on the global credit ratings assigned to the instruments or the country for sovereign exposures. PDs and LGDs for non-traded instruments were based on one notch below the credit rating of the sovereign in which the instrument is issued or on company ratings where they existed. Management applied judgemental overlays on local debt instruments. EAD equals the amortized security balance plus accrued interest.

Due from banks and Accounts receivables

Due from banks are short term funds placed with correspondent banks and the Group therefore considers the risk of default to be very low. These facilities are highly liquid and without restriction and based on management's review of the underlying instruments the ECL on these instruments were determined to approximate zero and no adjustment taken.

Accounts receivables have limited or no history of default; the Group therefore considers the risk of default to be very low.

Financial guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments

The Group issues financial guarantees, letters of credit and loan commitments.

Financial guarantees, letters of credit and loan commitments are off-balance sheet instruments and have no history of default. As a result, the Group considers the risk of default to be very low and the ECLs on these instruments were determined to be \$232.

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19. Risk management (continued)

19.2 Credit risk (continued)

19.2.5 Significant increase in credit risk

The Group continuously monitors all assets subject to ECLs. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12m ECL or LTECL, the Group assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

The Group also applies a secondary qualitative method for triggering a significant increase in credit risk for an asset. If contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, the credit risk is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition.

When estimating ECLs on a collective basis for a group of similar assets (as set out in Note 19.2.6), the Group applies the same principles for assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

19.2.6 Grouping financial assets measured on a collective basis

As explained in Note 2.6h (i) dependent on the factors below, the Group calculates ECLs either on a collective or an individual basis. Asset classes where the Group calculates ECL on an individual basis include:

- All Stage 3 assets, regardless of the class of financial assets

Asset classes where the Group calculates ECL on a collective basis include:

- The commercial and corporate lending
- The mortgage portfolio
- The retail lending portfolio
- The credit card portfolio
- The overdraft portfolio

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19. Risk management (continued)

19.2 Credit risk (continued)

19.2.7 Analysis of gross carrying amount and corresponding ECLs are as follows:

<i>Advances</i>	2020	2019
Stage 1	93.6%	95.9%
Stage 2	3.9%	1.1%
Stage 3	<u>2.5%</u>	<u>3.0%</u>
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

In response to COVID 19 the Group undertook a review of its loan and advances portfolios determining high risk sectors and the ECL for each. The review considered the macroeconomic outlook, customer credit quality, the type of collateral held, exposure at default, and the effect of payment deferral options as at the reporting date. Based on the review performed, it was determined that loans in high risk industries with active moratoria will be considered to have a significant increase in credit risk and were moved to stage 2. Furthermore, an overlay was applied to the FLI for PD while an additional 5% haircut was added to the LGD percentage. At year end \$97.6m of loans or 13% of the total loan portfolio had active moratoria.

The ECL methodology and definition of default remained consistent with prior periods. Calculation inputs, including forward-looking information, together with the determination of the staging of exposures were however revised.

	Retail lending	Commercial & Corporate lending	Mortgages	Overdrafts	Credit Cards	Total
Stage 1	September 30, 2020					
Gross loans	22,658	216,593	490,817	15,501	8,887	754,456
ECL	(92)	(345)	(1,037)	(1,518)	(122)	(3,114)
	<u>22,566</u>	<u>216,248</u>	<u>489,780</u>	<u>13,983</u>	<u>8,765</u>	<u>751,342</u>
ECL as a % of Gross loans	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	9.8%	1.4%	0.4%
Stage 1	September 30, 2019					
Gross loans	31,295	191,955	479,174	19,114	10,630	732,168
ECL	(65)	(103)	(1,048)	(1,442)	(118)	(2,776)
	<u>31,230</u>	<u>191,852</u>	<u>478,126</u>	<u>17,672</u>	<u>10,512</u>	<u>729,392</u>
ECL as a % of Gross loans	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	7.5%	1.1%	0.4%

The increase in ECLs of the Stage 1 portfolio was driven by a 10% increase in collateral haircut as a result of increases in credit risk.

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19. Risk management (continued)

19.2 Credit risk (continued)

19.2.7 Analysis of gross carrying amount and corresponding ECLs are as follows:

(continued)

	Retail lending	Commercial & Corporate lending	Mortgages	Overdrafts	Credit Cards	Total
Stage 2	September 30, 2020					
Gross loans	979	6,131	23,464	277	690	31,541
ECL	(19)	(17)	(234)	(39)	(35)	(344)
	<u>960</u>	<u>6,114</u>	<u>23,230</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>655</u>	<u>31,197</u>
ECL as a % of Gross loans	1.9%	0.3%	1.0%	14.1%	5.1%	1.1%
Stage 2	September 30, 2019					
Gross loans	976	483	5,541	258	991	8,249
ECL	(2)	(8)	(35)	(15)	(49)	(109)
	<u>974</u>	<u>475</u>	<u>5,506</u>	<u>243</u>	<u>942</u>	<u>8,140</u>
ECL as a % of Gross loans	0.2%	1.7%	0.6%	5.8%	4.9%	1.3%

The increase in ECLs of the Stage 2 portfolio was driven by a 282% increase in the gross size of the portfolio, movements between stages and a 10% increase in collateral haircut as a result of increases in credit risk.

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19. Risk management (continued)

19.2 Credit risk (continued)

19.2.7 Analysis of gross carrying amount and corresponding ECLs are as follows:
(continued)

	Retail lending	Commercial & Corporate lending	Mortgages	Overdrafts	Credit Cards	Total
Stage 3						
September 30, 2020						
Gross loans	711	1,536	15,220	2,484	111	20,062
ECL	<u>(313)</u>	<u>(1,275)</u>	<u>(3,923)</u>	<u>(2,110)</u>	<u>(111)</u>	<u>(7,732)</u>
	<u>398</u>	<u>261</u>	<u>11,297</u>	<u>374</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,330</u>
ECL as a % of Gross loans	44.0%	83.0%	25.8%	84.9%	100.0%	38.5%
Stage 3						
September 30, 2019						
Gross loans	2,113	3,997	16,281	675	138	23,204
ECL	<u>(1,362)</u>	<u>(3,821)</u>	<u>(4,874)</u>	<u>(150)</u>	<u>(128)</u>	<u>(10,335)</u>
	<u>751</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>11,407</u>	<u>525</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>12,869</u>
ECL as a % of Gross loans	64.5%	95.6%	29.9%	22.2%	92.8%	44.5%

The change in ECLs of the Stage 3 portfolio was driven by a 10% increase in haircut for the collateral as a result of movements in credit risk. However, this was offset by the reduction of the provision for unearned interest.

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19. Risk management (continued)

19.2 Credit risk (continued)

19.2.7 Analysis of gross carrying amount and corresponding ECLs are as follows:

(continued)

<i>Investment securities</i>	2020	2019
Stage 1	89.9%	100.0%
Stage 2	10.1%	0.0%
Stage 3	<u>0.0%</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	September 30, 2020			
Gross balance	365,586	41,279	–	406,865
ECL	<u>(328)</u>	<u>(1,169)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(1,497)</u>
	<u>365,258</u>	<u>40,110</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>405,368</u>
ECL as a % of Gross investments	0.1%	2.8%		0.4%
	September 30, 2019			
Gross balance	438,886	–	–	438,886
ECL	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>
	<u>438,886</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>438,886</u>
ECL as a % of Gross investments	0.0%			0.0%

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19. Risk management (continued)

19.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Group either does not have sufficient financial resources available to meet all its obligations and commitments as they fall due, or can access these only at excessive cost.

Liquidity management is therefore primarily designed to ensure that funding requirements can be met, including the replacement of existing funds as they mature or are withdrawn, or to satisfy the demands of customers for additional borrowings. Liquidity management focuses on ensuring that the Group has sufficient funds to meet all of its obligations.

The group is subjected to regulatory requirements as it pertains to Basel III ratios for liquidity purposes namely the Liquidity Coverage Ratio and the Net Stable Funding Ratio. The ratios ensure that a high level of unencumbered high quality liquid assets that can be converted into cash to meet its liquidity needs for a 30 calendar day liquidity stress scenario and promotes resilience over a longer-term horizon by requiring funding its activities with stable sources of funding on an ongoing basis.

Two primary sources of funds are used to provide liquidity – personal and commercial deposits. A substantial portion of the Group is funded with 'core deposits'. Facilities are also established with correspondent banks, which can provide additional liquidity as conditions demand.

While the primary asset used for short-term liquidity management is the short term placements. The Group also holds significant investments in other Government securities, which can be used for liquidity support. The Group continually balances the need for short-term assets, which have lower yields, with the need for higher asset returns.

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19. Risk management (continued)

19.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

19.3.1 Analysis of financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities at September 30, based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations, over the remaining life of those liabilities. These balances include interest to be paid over the remaining life of the liabilities and will therefore be greater than the carrying amounts on the consolidated statement of financial position. Refer to Note 24 for a maturity analysis of assets and liabilities.

Financial liabilities - on consolidated statement of financial position

	On demand	Up to one year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
2020					
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	809,198	411,670	8,892	–	1,229,760
Lease liabilities	–	1,733	5,651	4,448	11,832
Other liabilities	7,613	4,434	–	–	12,047
Total un-discounted financial liabilities	816,811	417,837	14,543	4,448	1,253,639
2019					
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	672,340	596,751	17,762	–	1,286,853
Other liabilities	5,547	10,488	–	–	16,035
Total un-discounted financial liabilities	677,887	607,239	17,762	–	1,302,888

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19. Risk management (continued)

19.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

19.3.1 Analysis of financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities (continued)

Financial liabilities - off consolidated statement of financial position

	On demand	Up to one year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
2020					
Guarantees	–	5,495	–	–	5,495
Letters of credit	–	3,647	–	–	3,647
Total	–	9,142	–	–	9,142
2019					
Guarantees	–	5,801	–	–	5,801
Letters of credit	–	2,693	–	–	2,693
Total	–	8,494	–	–	8,494

The Group expects that not all of the contingent liabilities or commitments will be drawn before expiry of the commitments.

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19. Risk management (continued)

19.4 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

19.4.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. Asset and Liability management is a vital part of the risk management process of the Group. The mandate of the Committee is to approve strategies for the management of the non-credit risks of the Group, including interest rate, foreign exchange, liquidity and market risks.

The primary tools currently in use are interest rate sensitivity analysis and exposure limits for financial instruments. The limits are defined in terms of amount, term, issuer, depositor and country. The Group is committed to refining and defining these tools to be in line with international best practice.

The table below summarizes the interest-rate exposure of the Group's consolidated statement of financial position. Interest on financial instruments classified as floating is repriced at intervals of less than one year while interest on financial instruments classified as fixed excluding advances is fixed until the maturity of the instrument.

An interest rate sensitivity analysis was performed to determine the impact on net profit and equity of a reasonably possible change in the interest rates prevailing as at September 30, with all other variables held constant. The impact on net profit is the effect of changes in interest rates on the floating interest rates of financial assets and liabilities.

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19. Risk management (continued)

19.4 Market risk (continued)

19.4.1 Interest rate risk (continued)

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its cash flow risks. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may reduce or create losses in the event that unexpected movements arise. The Board sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate repricing that may be undertaken, which is monitored daily by the Treasury Manager. The Board also reviews a quarterly yield analysis to monitor its cost of funds and repricing risk as appropriate.

There has been no change in management's policies and procedures for managing interest rate risk in 2020 and 2019. The table below summarizes the Group's exposure to interest rate risks based on contractual repricing dates. Substantially all financial assets contractually re-price when the market rate resets, the timing of which is driven by market forces.

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19. Risk management (continued)

19.4 Market risk (continued)

19.4.1 Interest rate risk (continued)

	Up to one year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Non interest	Total
2020					
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	85,818	–	–	32,397	118,215
Due from banks	35,569	–	–	–	35,569
Advances*	727,277	54,330	25,223	(11,961)	794,869
Investment securities*	312,710	62,399	31,195	(485)	405,819
Other assets	–	–	–	5,910	5,910
Total	<u>1,161,374</u>	<u>116,729</u>	<u>56,418</u>	<u>25,861</u>	<u>1,360,382</u>
Liabilities					
Customer current, savings and deposit accounts	930,529	8,892	–	290,339	1,229,760
Lease liability	1,469	4,970	4,280	–	10,719
Other liabilities	–	–	–	12,047	12,047
Total	<u>931,998</u>	<u>13,862</u>	<u>4,280</u>	<u>302,386</u>	<u>1,252,526</u>
Total Interest Sensitivity Gap	<u>229,376</u>	<u>102,867</u>	<u>52,138</u>		

*The total balance for Advances is a presented net of allowance for ECL, unearned interest, accrued interest and unearned loan origination fees. Since the interest rate risk is on the gross loan value, all non-interest-bearing components such as allowance for ECL, unearned interest/finance charge, and unearned loan origination fees were included in the “non-interest” category. Therefore, this balance is presented as a negative number.

The total balance for Investment securities is presented net of allowance for ECL. Since the interest rate risk on gross investment value, therefore all non-interest bearing components such as ECL were included under the “non-interest” category. Therefore, this balance is presented as a negative number.

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19. Risk management (continued)

19.4 Market risk (continued)

19.4.1 Interest rate risk (continued)

2019	Up to one year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Non interest	Total
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	93,564	–	–	11,045	104,609
Due from banks	112,467	–	–	–	112,467
Advances*	678,704	67,798	15,651	(11,752)	750,401
Investment securities	375,069	57,107	4,207	2,503	438,886
Other assets	–	–	–	9,518	9,518
Total	<u>1,259,804</u>	<u>124,905</u>	<u>19,858</u>	<u>11,314</u>	<u>1,415,881</u>
Liabilities					
Customer current, savings and deposit accounts	1,017,588	17,760	–	251,505	1,286,853
Other liabilities	–	–	–	16,035	16,035
Total	<u>1,017,588</u>	<u>17,760</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>267,540</u>	<u>1,302,888</u>
Total Interest Sensitivity Gap	<u>242,216</u>	<u>107,145</u>	<u>19,858</u>		

*Interest rate risk analysis for Advances was restated to be consistent with 2020 categorization, 2019 interest rate analysis for advances was based on the assumption that Loan interest rates are repriced on contractual maturity and each category was presented on net of allowances for ECL. Unearned interest/finance charges, and unearned loan origination fees while classification in 2020 is based on interest rate repriced dates and on gross basis. In the 2019 financial statements, the balance for “Up to one year”, “1 to 5 years”, “Over 5 years” and “Non-interest” were presented as \$133,850, \$59,621, \$505,214 and \$51,716 respectively. There was no impact on the consolidated statement of financial position as a result of this restatement.

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for financial assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. A 25 basis points (2019: 25 basis points) increase or decrease is used as it represents management’s assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

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19. Risk management (continued)

19.4 Market risk (continued)

19.4.1 Interest rate risk (continued)

If interest rates had been 25 basis points (2019: 25 basis points) higher/lower and all other variables remained constant, the Group's other comprehensive income and equity for the year ended 2020 would increase/decrease by \$961 (2019: increase/decrease by \$923). This is mainly attributable to the Group's exposure to interest rates in its fixed rate deposit liabilities and variable rate loans.

There will be no impact (2019: no impact) on the Group's net unrealized (depreciation)/appreciation for the year ended 2020 as the Group's debt securities are held at amortized cost.

19.4.2 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. Foreign currency deposits accepted from customers are generally matched with corresponding foreign currency deposits placed with correspondent banks such that the foreign currency risk is substantially economically hedged.

It has been the long term policy of the Cayman Islands Monetary Authority to maintain the Cayman Islands exchange rate fixed to the United States dollar at CI\$1.00 to US\$1.20, accordingly, there is currently no foreign currency exposure between these two currencies.

Changes in foreign exchange rates affect the Group's earnings and equity through differences on the re-translation of the net assets, from the foreign currency to KYD dollars. Gains or losses on foreign currency investment in subsidiary and associated undertakings are recognized in reserves. Gains or losses on related foreign currency funding are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

The principal currencies of the Group's subsidiary and associated company investments are USD, GBP, CAD, JPY and EUR.

The tables below indicate the currencies to which the Group had significant exposure at September 30 on its non-trading monetary assets and liabilities and its forecast cash flows. The analysis also calculates the effect of a reasonably possible movement of each currency rate against the Cayman Islands dollar, with all other variables held constant.

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(Continued)

19. Risk management (continued)

19.4 Market risk (continued)

19.4.2 Currency risk (continued)

2020	KYD	USD	GBP	CAD	EUR	Other	Total
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	10,115	36,790	46,833	4,383	9,170	10,924	118,215
Due from banks	–	33,630	1,939	–	–	–	35,569
Advances	602,625	172,601	19,643	–	–	–	794,869
Investment securities	–	384,154	20,077	1,588	–	–	405,819
Investment interest receivable	–	1,942	102	–	–	–	2,044
Total financial assets	612,740	629,117	88,594	5,971	9,170	10,924	1,356,516
Financial liabilities							
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	506,388	615,028	82,213	6,017	9,209	10,905	1,229,760
Accrued interest payable	149	641	9	–	–	–	799
Lease liabilities	10,482	–	237	–	–	–	10,719
Other liabilities	6,994	3,677	536	22	1	18	11,248
Total financial liabilities	524,013	619,346	82,995	6,039	9,210	10,923	1,252,526
Net currency risk exposure		9,771	5,599	(68)	(40)	1	
Possible change in currency rate		1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	
Effect on profit before tax		98	56	(1)	–	–	

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(Continued)

19. Risk management (continued)

19.4 Market risk (continued)

19.4.2 Currency risk (continued)

2019	KYD	USD	GBP	CAD	EUR	Other	Total
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	11,411	37,248	51,836	2,092	1,887	135	104,609
Due from banks	–	104,820	5,131	2,516	–	–	112,467
Advances	561,809	169,038	19,554	–	–	–	750,401
Investment securities	–	411,265	26,961	660	–	–	438,886
Investment interest receivable	–	3,154	132	2	–	–	3,288
Total financial assets	573,220	725,525	103,614	5,270	1,887	135	1,409,651
Financial liabilities							
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	440,706	768,797	70,281	5,244	1,750	75	1,286,853
Accrued interest payable	1,276	2,558	37	–	–	–	3,871
Other liabilities	9,250	1,557	1,334	22	1	–	12,164
Total financial liabilities	451,232	772,912	71,652	5,266	1,751	75	1,302,888
Net currency risk exposure		(47,387)	31,962	4	136	60	
Possible change in currency rate		1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	
Effect on profit before tax		(474)	320	–	1	1	

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19. Risk management (continued)

19.5 Operational risk

The growing sophistication of the financial industry has made the Group's operational risk profile more complex. Operational risk is inherent within all business activities and is the potential for financial or reputational loss arising from inadequate or failed internal controls, operational processes or the systems that support them. It includes errors, omissions, disasters and deliberate acts such as fraud.

The Group recognizes that such risk can never be entirely eliminated and manages the risk through a combination of systems and procedures to monitor and document transactions.

The Group has developed contingency arrangements and established facilities to support operations in the event of disasters. Independent checks on operational risk issues are also undertaken by the internal audit function.

20. Related parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operating decisions. A number of Grouping transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These transactions are both secured and unsecured and were carried out on commercial terms and conditions, at market rates.

	2020	2019
Advances, investments and other assets		
Directors and key management personnel	29,723	25,650
Other related parties	<u>2</u>	<u>–</u>
	<u>29,725</u>	<u>25,650</u>
Deposits and other liabilities		
Directors and key management personnel	4,369	4,484
Other related parties	<u>4,349</u>	<u>5,674</u>
	<u>8,718</u>	<u>10,158</u>

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20. Related parties (continued)	2020	2019
Interest and other income		
Directors and key management personnel	301	819
Other related parties	473	-
	<u>774</u>	<u>819</u>
Interest and other expense		
Directors and key management personnel	37	36
Other related parties	453	43
	<u>490</u>	<u>79</u>

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group.

Key management compensation	2020	2019
Short-term benefits	1,266	1,328
	<u>1,266</u>	<u>1,328</u>

- The Group purchased eight bonds from Republic Bank Trinidad and Tobago (Barbados) Limited in 2020 for a value of \$56M.
- The Group acts as the investment advisor for the Cayman National Mortgage Fund (the "Mortgage Fund") and certain related party transfers of loans to and from the Group (the sole market maker for the loans held by Mortgage Fund) are executed in connection with this relationship. During the year ended September 30, 2020, \$5,417 in loans were transferred from CNB to the Mortgage Fund (2019: \$2,830); no loans were transferred from the Mortgage Fund to CNB (2019: \$nil). Notwithstanding the conflicts of interests inherent in such related party transactions, the Directors are satisfied that they appropriately fulfilled their fiduciary duties and that the Manager appropriately fulfilled its duties under its investment management mandate.
- Staff loans totaling \$37,341 (2019: \$38,567) in the consolidated statement of financial position bear rates primarily ranging between 0% and 7.25% (2019: 0% and 12%).

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20. Related parties (continued)

Directors held 1,237,816 (2019: 1,258,245) of the Corporation shares as at September 30, 2020 of which 100,738 (2019: 121,167) were beneficially owned and 1,137,078 (2019: 1,137,078) were non-beneficially owned. (Actual figures are disclosed within this note)

<i>Actual figures disclosed</i>	2020		2019	
	Directly held *	Indirectly held**	Directly held*	Indirectly held**
Board of Directors				
Sherri Bodden-Cowan	34,146	-	29,646	-
Bryan Hunter	19,293	-	15,690	-
Nigel Wardle	23,505	-	19,304	-
Clarence Flowers	14,604	1,137,078	51,009	1,137,078
Colin Hanson	3,672	-	-	-
Stuart Dack	3,518	-	3,518	-
Nigel M. Baptiste	1,000	-	1,000	-
Roopnarine O. Singh	1,000	-	1,000	-
Total	100,738	1,137,078	121,167	1,137,078

*Legal and beneficial rights. **Held by another entity, legally with non-beneficial rights.

21. Capital management

The Group's policy is to diversify its sources of capital, to allocate capital within the Group efficiently and to maintain a prudent relationship between capital resources and the risk of its underlying business. Equity increased by \$4m to \$141m during the year under review.

Capital adequacy is monitored by each member of the Group, employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the Basel Committee on Grouping Regulations and Supervisory Practice (the Basel Committee), as implemented by the respective Regulatory Authorities for supervisory purposes. Each subsidiary are required to meet minimum capital requirements. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain actions by the regulators, that if undertaken could have a direct material effect on the Group's financial statements.

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(Continued)

21. Capital management (continued)

The subsidiaries must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of the subsidiaries assets and liabilities. The subsidiaries' capital amount and classifications are also subject to qualitative analysis by CIMA. Quantitative measures established by CIMA to ensure capital adequacy requires that subsidiaries maintain a minimum amount of capital and/or a minimum ratio of risk-weighted assets to capital.

Similar capital adequacy requirements by the Isle of Man Financial Services Authority are imposed on the Group's subsidiaries in the Isle of Man.

CNC as a publicly traded company is subject to continuing obligations and rules of the Cayman Islands Stock Exchange.

Management believes, as of September 30, 2020 and 2019 that all regulated subsidiaries met the respective regulatory capital adequacy requirements established by the Isle of Man Financial Supervision Authority, the Dubai Financial Services Authority and the Cayman Islands Monetary Authority.

The Isle of Man has fully implemented Basel III and the Cayman National Group (IOM) remains compliant with its regulatory requirements. The Isle of Man Financial Services Authority continues to consider the implementation of the Basel Committee's Basel III: A global regulatory framework for more resilient Groups and Grouping systems.

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(Continued)

22. Fair value**22.1 Carrying values and fair values**

The following table summarizes the carrying amounts and the fair values of the Group's financial assets and liabilities:

2020	Carrying value	Fair value	Unrecognized gain/(loss)
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents and due from banks	153,784	153,784	–
Advances	794,869	794,869	–
Investment securities	405,819	407,719	1,900
Investment interest receivable	2,044	2,044	–
Other financial assets	3,866	3,866	–
Financial liabilities			
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	1,229,760	1,229,760	–
Accrued interest payable	799	799	–
Lease liabilities	10,719	10,719	–
Other financial liabilities	11,248	11,248	–
Total unrecognized change in unrealized fair value			1,900
2019			
	Carrying value	Fair value	Unrecognized gain/(loss)
Financial assets			
Cash, cash equivalents and due from banks	217,076	217,076	–
Advances	750,401	750,401	–
Investment securities	438,886	439,117	231
Investment interest receivable	3,288	3,288	–
Other financial assets	6,230	6,230	–
Financial liabilities			
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	1,286,853	1,286,853	–
Accrued interest payable	3,871	3,871	–
Other financial liabilities	12,164	12,164	–
Total unrecognized change in unrealized fair value			231

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22. Fair value (continued)**22.2 Fair value and fair value hierarchies****22.2.1 Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchies**

The following table shows the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
2020				
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Investment securities	–	2,374	121	2,495
Financial assets for which fair value is disclosed				
Advances	–	–	794,869	794,869
Investment securities	52,786	352,438	–	405,224
Financial liabilities for which fair value is disclosed				
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	–	–	1,229,760	1,229,760
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
2019				
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Investment securities	–	2,381	121	2,502
Financial assets for which fair value is disclosed				
Advances	–	–	750,401	750,401
Investment securities	–	436,615	–	436,615
Financial liabilities for which fair value is disclosed				
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	–	–	1,286,853	1,286,853

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22. Fair value (continued)

22.2 Fair value and fair value hierarchies (continued)

22.2.2 Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as at September 30, 2020, are as shown below:

	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range
Advances	Discounted Cash Flow Method	Growth rate for cash flows for subsequent years	0.0% - 18.0%
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	Discounted Cash Flow Method	Growth rate for cash flows for subsequent years	0.0% - 3.0%

22.2.3 Reconciliation of movements in Level 1 financial assets for which fair value is disclosed

	Balance at beginning of year	Additions	Disposals /Transfers from Level 2	Balance at end of year
Debt instruments at amortized cost	–	34,323	18,463	52,786
	<u>–</u>	<u>34,323</u>	<u>18,463</u>	<u>52,786</u>

22.2.4 Reconciliation of movements in Level 2 financial assets for which fair value is disclosed

	Balance at beginning of year	Additions	Disposals /Transfers to Level 2	Balance at end of year
Debt instruments at amortized cost	436,615	233,890	(318,067)	352,438
	<u>436,615</u>	<u>233,890</u>	<u>(318,067)</u>	<u>352,438</u>

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22. Fair value (continued)

22.2 Fair value and fair value hierarchies (continued)

22.2.5 Reconciliation of movements in Level 3 financial assets measured at fair value

	Balance at beginning of year	Additions	Disposals /Transfers to Level 2	Balance at end of year
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	122	–	(1)	121
	<u>122</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>121</u>

Investments classified within Level 3 have significant unobservable inputs, as they trade infrequently or not at all. In 2020, Level 3 instruments is predominantly comprised of equity in a private company and mutual funds (2019: equity in a private company and mutual funds). As observable prices are not available for these securities, the Group has used valuation techniques to derive the fair value. The main inputs into the Group's valuation methods for Level 3 assets may include: discounted cash flow projections, original transaction price, recent transactions in the same or similar instruments and completed third party transactions in comparable instruments and information obtained from investment manager of the fund. The Group adjusts the model as deemed necessary. During the year there were no transfers between levels for level 2 instruments measured at fair value.

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23. Segmental information

The Group is organized into two main business segments: retail and commercial banking and merchant banking. The Group's primary reporting format comprises geographical segments, reflecting its management structure and the secondary segment is by class of business. The following is an analysis by respective segments:

i) By geographic segment

	Cayman Islands	Isle of Man	Eliminations	Total
2020				
Interest income	47,024	1,186	–	48,210
Interest expense	(6,089)	(145)	–	(6,234)
Net interest income	40,935	1,041	–	41,976
Other income	19,802	2,014	–	21,816
Operating income	60,737	3,055	–	63,792
Other operating expenses	(46,230)	(4,402)	–	(50,632)
Operating profit	14,507	(1,347)	–	13,160
Credit loss expenses on financial assets	(3,211)	(29)	–	(3,240)
Net profit before taxation	11,296	(1,376)	–	9,920
Taxation	–	129	–	129
Net income from continuing operations	11,296	(1,247)	–	10,049
Net loss from discontinued operations	(968)	–	–	(968)
Net income	10,328	(1,247)	–	9,081
Total assets	1,282,941	114,854	(3,982)	1,393,813
Total liabilities	1,145,060	108,191	(725)	1,252,526
Depreciation	4,548	239	–	4,787
Capital expenditure on premises and equipment	1,989	102	–	2,091
Cash flow from operating activities	(78,876)	(9,807)	–	(88,683)
Cash flow from investing activities	24,553	4,795	–	29,348
Cash flow from financing activities	(6,933)	376	–	(6,557)

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23. Segmental information (continued)

i) By geographic segment (continued)

	Cayman Islands	Isle of Man	Eliminations	Total
2019				
Interest income	59,829	1,751	–	61,580
Interest expense	<u>(9,706)</u>	<u>(347)</u>	–	<u>(10,053)</u>
Net interest income	50,123	1,404	–	51,527
Other income	<u>22,685</u>	<u>1,864</u>	–	<u>24,549</u>
Operating income	72,808	3,268	–	76,076
Other operating expenses	<u>(45,994)</u>	<u>(2,888)</u>	–	<u>(48,882)</u>
Operating profit	26,814	380	–	27,194
Credit loss expense on financial assets	<u>(1,520)</u>	<u>(31)</u>	–	<u>(1,551)</u>
Net profit before taxation	25,294	349	–	25,643
Taxation	<u>–</u>	<u>(36)</u>	–	<u>(36)</u>
Net income from continuing operations	25,294	313	–	25,607
Net loss from discontinued operations	<u>(995)</u>	–	–	<u>(995)</u>
Net income	24,299	313	–	24,612
Total assets	1,322,009	120,229	(2,411)	1,439,827
Total liabilities	1,189,734	113,210	(56)	1,302,888
Depreciation	2,575	67	–	2,642
Capital expenditure on premises and equipment	2,551	97	–	2,648
Cash flow from operating activities	(4,422)	8,529	–	4,107
Cash flow from investing activities	(48,868)	6,547	–	(42,321)
Cash flow from financing activities	(2,871)	–	–	(2,871)

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23. Segmental information (continued)

ii) By class of business

	Retail and Commercial banking and financial services
2020	
Interest income	48,210
Interest expense	(6,234)
Net interest income	41,976
Other income	21,816
Operating income	63,792
Other operating expenses	(50,632)
Operating profit	13,160
Credit loss expense on financial assets	(3,240)
Net profit before taxation	9,920
Taxation	129
Net income from continuing operations	10,049
Net loss from discontinued operations	(968)
Net income	9,081
Total assets	1,393,813
Total liabilities	1,252,526
Depreciation	4,787
Capital expenditure on premises and equipment	2,091
Cash flow from operating activities	(88,683)
Cash flow from investing activities	29,348
Cash flow from financing activities	(6,557)

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23. Segmental information (continued)

ii) By class of business (continued)

	Retail and Commercial banking and financial services
2019	
Interest income	61,580
Interest expense	(10,053)
Net interest income	51,527
Other income	24,549
Operating income	76,076
Operating expenses	(48,882)
Operating profit	27,194
Credit loss expense on financial assets	(1,551)
Net profit before taxation	25,643
Taxation	(36)
Net income from continuing operations	25,607
Net loss from discontinued operations	(995)
Net income	24,612
Total assets	1,439,827
Total liabilities	1,302,888
Depreciation	2,642
Capital expenditure on premises and equipment	2,648
Cash flow from operating activities	4,107
Cash flow from investing activities	(42,321)
Cash flow from financing activities	(2,871)

CAYMAN NATIONAL CORPORATION LTD.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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24. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below analysis the discounted assets and liabilities of the Group based on the remaining period at September 30, to the contractual maturity date. See Note 19.3 - 'Liquidity risk' - for an analysis of the financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

2020	Within one year	After one year	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	118,215	–	118,215
Due from banks	35,569	–	35,569
Advances	179,552	615,317	794,869
Investment securities	313,335	92,484	405,819
Investment interest receivable	2,044	–	2,044
Premises and equipment	–	22,892	22,892
Right-of-use assets	84	10,382	10,466
Intangible assets	–	13	13
Investment property	–	60	60
Other assets	3,866	–	3,866
	652,665	741,148	1,393,813
LIABILITIES			
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	1,220,868	8,892	1,229,760
Accrued interest payable	799	–	799
Lease liabilities	79	10,640	10,719
Other liabilities	11,248	–	11,248
	1,232,994	19,532	1,252,526

CAYMAN NATIONAL CORPORATION LTD.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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24. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities (continued)

	Within one year	After one year	Total
2019			
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	104,609	–	104,609
Due from banks	112,467	–	112,467
Advances	134,715	615,686	750,401
Investment securities	355,990	82,896	438,886
Investment interest receivable	3,288	–	3,288
Premises and equipment	–	23,859	23,859
Intangible assets	–	27	27
Investment property	–	60	60
Other assets	6,230	–	6,230
	<u>717,299</u>	<u>722,528</u>	<u>1,439,827</u>
LIABILITIES			
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	1,269,091	17,762	1,286,853
Accrued interest payable	3,871	–	3,871
Other liabilities	12,164	–	12,164
	<u>1,285,126</u>	<u>17,762</u>	<u>1,302,888</u>

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25. Dividends paid and proposed	2020	2019
Declared and paid during the year		
Equity dividends on ordinary shares:		
Interim dividend for 2020: 0.06 cents	2,541	–
Final dividend for 2020: 0.06 cents (2019: 0.06 cents)	2,541	2,541
Total dividends paid	<u>5,082</u>	<u>2,541</u>

26. Contingent liabilities

a) Litigation

As at September 30, 2020, there were certain legal proceedings outstanding against the Group. Due to the inherent difficulty of predicting an outcome, management, including legal counsel believe it is premature to predict an outcome. During the year ended, September 30, 2019, a sum was paid as a Payment into Court under the Cayman Islands Grand Court Rules regarding this litigation against the Group.

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26. Contingent liabilities (continued)

b) Customers' liability under acceptances, guarantees, indemnities and letters of credit

	2020	2019
Guarantees	5,495	5,801
Letters of credit	3,647	2,693
	<u>9,142</u>	<u>8,494</u>
Sectoral information		
Corporate and commercial	9,137	8,454
Personal	5	40
	<u>9,142</u>	<u>8,494</u>

A subsidiary of the Group has guaranteed \$400,000 for future possible liabilities of CNT (Directors) Ltd. and CNT (Nominees) Ltd. This guarantee specifically covers the possibility that these entities be unable to meet its liabilities to clients', trustees, customers or other creditors arising from carrying on its business as a corporate director, officer or nominee in the Cayman Islands.

Guarantees in support of the subsidiary, Cayman National Fund Services Ltd., has been given in the event the company was unable to meet its obligations in ordinary course of business for the financial year ending September 30, 2021.

Guarantees of \$200,000 have been issued to the Government of the Cayman Islands in support of the subsidiary, Cayman National (Nominees) Ltd.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

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27. Structured entities

The group sponsors several structured entities which are not consolidated as the Group is not deemed to be in control of those entities. The Group considers itself to be sponsor of a structured entity when it facilitates the establishment of the structured entity. The Group may hold an interest in some of these entities but does not provide any financial support to these entities.

For its custody and management services of the Cayman National Funds as described below, the Group receives a management fee at market based rates.

The following is a summary of the fees received from these affiliated funds:

	2020	2019
Cayman National Mortgage Fund Ltd.	213	170
CNB Money Market Fund	289	301
Cayman National Pension Fund	480	390
Cayman National Securities Mutual Funds SPC.	218	218
	<u>1,200</u>	<u>1,079</u>

28. Discontinued operations

During the year ended September 30, 2017 the Group decided to exit the Trust business in the Cayman Islands and initiated an active program to locate a buyer.

The Group signed a set of agreements with a buyer on September 7, 2017 to sell its Cayman National Trust business with effect from September 29, 2017 and this division is reported as a discontinued operation. Financial information relating to the discontinued operation is set out below.

	2020	2019
Trust and company management fees	97	654
Expenses	<u>(1,065)</u>	<u>(1,649)</u>
Net Loss from discontinued operations	<u>(968)</u>	<u>(995)</u>

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28. Discontinued operations (continued)

The impact of the discontinued operations net loss on the Group's earnings per share was as follows:

Earnings per share (expressed in \$ per share)	2020	2019
Basic (with Net loss from discontinued operations)	\$0.21	\$0.58
Diluted (without Net loss from discontinued operations)	\$0.24	\$0.60

a. Details of the sale of the trust and company management business

The full \$2m consideration was received in cash on or before September 29, 2017. The sales proceeds have both a fixed and a variable component:

Fixed consideration	\$1,250
Variable consideration	\$1,000

The fixed component is not refundable under any circumstances. The variable component is dependent on the performance of the revenue from the Trust business for the period ending September 28, 2019. Cayman National Corporation Ltd is contractually obliged to return any shortfall between actual revenue for this period and \$1m. The fair value of the liability to return the variable proceeds was determined to be \$nil (2019: \$26) based on management's projections of revenue for the period ending September 30, 2019. This amount is payable to CNC (who is the party contractually obliged to refund the variable consideration).

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29. Subsidiary companies

a) Name of Operating Companies	Principal activity	% equity interest
Cayman National Bank Ltd. ("CNB") and its wholly owned subsidiary Cayman National Property Holdings Ltd. ("CNP")	Banking and property holding subsidiaries respectively	100.00%
Cayman National Trust Co. Ltd. ("CNT")	Company and trust management	100.00%
Cayman National Fund Services Ltd. ("CNFS")	Mutual fund administration	100.00%
Cayman National Securities Ltd. ("CNS")	Securities brokerage and wealth management	100.00%
Cayman National Investments Ltd. ("CNI")	Investment management	100.00%
Cayman National Bank (Isle of Man) Limited. ("CNB" (IOM)), (incorporated and regulated in the Isle of Man)	Banking and company management	100.00%
Cayman National Trust Company (Isle of Man) Limited ("CNT (IOM)") (incorporated and regulated in the Isle of Man)	Company and trust management	100.00%
Cayman National (Dubai) Ltd. (incorporated in Dubai, UAE)	Representative Office	100.00%

b) Non-Operating Companies

The following subsidiaries provides custody, trustee, corporate administration, investment management and advisory services to third parties which involve the Group making allocation and purchase and sale decisions in relation to a wide range of financial instruments. Those assets that are held in a fiduciary capacity are not included in these financial statements during the years ended September 30, 2020 and 2019. The non-operating companies of the Corporation are:

Cayman National (Nominees) Ltd. and its wholly owned subsidiary CNT (Directors) Ltd.
CNT (Nominees) Ltd.
CNC Directors Ltd.

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(Continued)

29. Subsidiary companies (continued)

b) Non-Operating Companies (continued)

CN Director Limited, CNB Nominees Limited, Cayman National Nominees Limited, Cayman National Secretarial Limited, and Beeston Management Limited are wholly owned subsidiaries of Cayman National Trust Company (Isle of Man) Limited.

CNFS (IOM) Limited (formerly Cayman National Fund Services (Isle of Man) Limited) ceased trading June 29, 2016.

There was no change in ownership and no restrictions have been placed on any assets or liabilities of these companies.

30. Events after the reporting period

No other subsequent events requiring disclosure have occurred since September 30, 2020.