#### Schedule 1

#### FORM ECSRC – K

## ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 98(1) OF THE SECURITIES ACT, 2001

For the financial year ended Decen	mber 31, 2019		
Issuer Registration number GRE	NLEC27091960GR		
Grenada I	Electricity Services Limited		
(Exact name of repo	rting issuer as specified in its charter)		
Grena	ida W.I		
(Territory of incorporation)			
	ox 381 Grand Anse, St. George's,		
(Addı	ress of principal office)		
<b>Reporting issuer's</b> :			
Telephone number (including area code)	. 473-440-3391		
Fax number:	473-440-4106		

Email address: mail@grenlec.com

(Provide information stipulated in paragraphs 1 to 14 hereunder)

Indicate whether the reporting issuer has filed all reports required to be filed by section 98 of the Securities Act, 2001 during the preceding 12 months

Yes\_X\_ No\_\_\_\_

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the reporting issuer's classes of common stock, as of the date of completion of this report.

CLASS	NUMBER	
Ordinary	<u> </u>	
Cuminal y	19,000,000	

#### **SIGNATURES**

A Director, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the company shall sign this Annual Report on behalf of the company. By so doing each certifies that he has made diligent efforts to verify the material accuracy and completeness of the information herein contained.

The Chief Financial Officer by signing this form is hereby certifying that the financial statements submitted fairly state the company's financial position and results of operations, or receipts and disbursements, as of the dates and period(s) indicated. The Chief Financial Officer further certifies that all financial statements submitted herewith are prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards consistently applied (except as stated in the notes thereto) and (with respect to year-end figures) including all adjustments necessary for fair presentation under the circumstances.

Name of Chief Executive Officer: **Collin Cover** 

Signature

Date

Name of Chief Financial Officer:

**Benedict Brathwaite** 

ratting

Signature

26.5.20

Date

Name of Director: Linda George-Francis

Signatu

Date

## **INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN FORM ECSRC-K**

#### 1. Business.

Provide a description of the developments in the main line of business including accomplishments and future plans. The discussion of the development of the reporting issuer's business need only include developments since the beginning of the financial year for which this report is filed.

The passage of the 2016 Electricity Supply Act and Public Utilities Regulatory Commission Act on August 1, 2016 continued to hover over the Company's operations. These two statutes fundamentally altered the regulatory and operating framework. However, draft supporting regulations proposing the basis and mechanisms for calculating the Company's rates were only circulated for comments in mid-December 2019. In the gazette of February 22, 2019 the names of the new Commissioners for the PURC who were appointed effective September 1, 2018 was published.

Having filed a share repurchase demand with the Government of Grenada (GoG) on March 22, 2017 in accordance with the provisions of the 1994 Share Purchase Agreement (SPA) Grenada Private Power (GPP) owners of 50% of Grenlec's shares then commenced arbitration proceedings against the GoG in May of 2017. The arbitration proceedings were heard by the World Bank's International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) in June 2019.

On March 19, 2020 the ICSID tribunal submitted their award to the parties. The arbitration panel determined that the GoG's overall settlement to WRB was USD71.66M as of that date. This is likely to lead to a new strategic partner becoming involved in the sector.

On December 29, 2017 an amendment to the 2016 ESA was gazetted which made a radical change to Section 70. Under the 2016 ESA all participants in the electricity sector were required to allocate 5% of gross profits to corporate social responsibility. The amendment in section 20 of the Electricity Amendment Act required network licensees to contribute 5% of their pre-tax profits to a Social Fund. Grenlec being currently the only network licensee obtained a legal opinion on the amendment. As a result, Grenlec filed a legal challenge to the amendment on the grounds that it constituted an unconstitutional taking of the Company's property which is protected under Section 6 of the Grenada Constitution. On July 31, 2019 the High Court in Grenada gave judgment in favour of Grenlec deeming the 5% payable to a Social Fund as unconstitutional.

KWh sales growth in 2019 was 4.3%. Overall kWh's sold increased by 8.87M units, with the commercial sector accounting for 6.05M and the residential sector for 2.12M.

The average electricity charge per kWh in 2019 increased by 1.4% to \$0.94 compared to \$0.93 in 2018, despite the average fuel price per imperial gallon in 2019 being \$7.16 compared to the \$7.67 of 2018 The Company's non-fuel rates continue to be that of January 1, 2016, as regulations which speak to how electricity rates will be determined have not yet been published. Over the 24 years since privatization in 1994 the domestic non-fuel rate has increased by a nominal 5.9 percent resulting in a real decline in rates of 35.4 percent.

### 2. Properties.

Provide a list of properties owned by the reporting entity, detailing the productive capacity and future prospects of the facilities. Identify properties acquired or disposed of since the beginning of the financial year for which this report is filed.

Property Site	<b>Productive Capacity</b>
Woodlands	Warehouse
Grand Anse	Distribution Department
Grand Anse	Administration Department
Queen's Park	Production Department
Plains	Solar PV / Warehouse
Carriacou & Petite Martinique	Distribution / Production / Administration
-	Departments

### 3. Legal Proceedings.

Furnish information on any proceedings that were commenced or were terminated during the current financial year. Information should include date of commencement or termination of proceedings. Also include a description of the disposition thereof with respect to the reporting issuer and its subsidiaries.

There were no legal proceedings outstanding as at year end that could materially impact on the Company's position.

## 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

If any matter was submitted to a vote of security holders through the solicitation of proxies or otherwise during the financial year covered by this report, furnish the following information:

(a) The date of the meeting and whether it was an annual or special meeting.

An Annual General Meeting (AGM) was held on May 9, 2019.

(b) If the meeting involved the election of directors, the name of each director elected at the meeting and the name of each other director whose term of office as a director continued after the meeting.

A poll of Security Holders was conducted for the four Directors retiring by rotation, named below.

Winnifred Duncan-Phillip; Russ Fielden; Ashton Frame; Cleaver Williams.

The four retiring directors stood for re-election.

The Directors elected by the poll to fill the four vacancies were as follows:

Bert Brathwaite; Winnifred Duncan-Phillip; Ashton Frame; Cleaver Williams.

Prior to the AGM the Employees in accordance with section 76 (2) (b) of the Memorandum and Articles of Association (M&AA) elected Linda George Francis to continue as a director. The Government of Grenada in accordance with section 76 (2) (a) of the (M&AA) nominated Duane Noel.

The Board of Directors at the end of the AGM was as follows:

#### G. Robert Blanchard Jr. Chairman

Robert Blenker Bert Brathwaite Robert Curtis Winnifred Duncan-Phillip Linda George-Francis Ashton Frame Duane Noel Edward Parry Ronald Roseman Murray Skeete Cleaver Williams (c) A brief description of each other matter voted upon at the meeting and a statement of the number of votes cast for or against as well as the number of abstentions as to each such matter, including a separate tabulation with respect to each nominee for office.

PKF were re-appointed as Auditors for the year ending December 31, 2019 on a majority vote by a show of hands at the Annual General Meeting.

(d) A description of the terms of any settlement between the registrant and any other participant.

None

(e) Relevant details of any matter where a decision was taken otherwise than at a meeting of such security holders.

None

## 5. Market for Reporting issuer's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters.

Furnish information regarding all equity securities of the reporting issuer sold by the reporting issuer during the period covered by the report.

Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange:

GRENLEC listed its shares on the ECSE in July, 2008 which means that stockholders have a ready market for the buying and selling of shares.

#### 6. Financial Statements and Selected Financial Data.

Attach Audited Financial Statements, which comprise the following:

## For the most recent financial year

- (i) Auditor's report; and
- (ii) Statement of Financial Position;

## For the most recent financial year and for each of the two financial years preceding the date of the most recent audited Statement of Financial Position being filed

- (iii) Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income;
- (iv) Statement of Cash Flows;
- (v) Statement of Changes in Equity; and
- (vi) Notes to the Financial Statements.

### 7. Disclosure about Risk Factors.

Provide a discussion of the risk factors that may have an impact on the results from operations or on the financial conditions. Avoid generalised statements. Typical risk factors include untested products, cash flow and liquidity problems, dependence on a key supplier or customer, management inexperience, nature of business, absence of a trading market (specific to the securities of the reporting issuer), etc. Indicate if any risk factors have increased or decreased in the time interval between the previous and current filing.

The major risk factors facing the Company continue to be as follows:

Hurricanes

As clearly established after Hurricane Ivan hit Grenada in 2004 when approximately 90 percent of our distribution system was affected, hurricanes continue to be the most immediate and significant risk being faced. This risk has been partially offset by the strengthening of the distribution system which has been made more robust in the rebuilding period after hurricanes Ivan and Emily. Further the distribution system is maintained in this condition by a consistent pole inspection and replacement program. With each passing period that Grenada is not significantly affected by a hurricane the Company's Hurricane Reserve increases, and presently it stands at \$28M which mitigates the main risk exposure associated with post-hurricane recovery. Additionally, the Hurricane Fund of \$28M is more than the pre Ivan level of \$14M.

- The 2016 Electricity Supply Act, 2017 Electricity Act and the 2016 Public Regulatory Commission Act
  - The 2016 ESA and the 2016 PURC Acts had commencement dates of August 1, 2016. These Acts fundamentally alter the regulatory and operating framework. Section 71 of the 2016 ESA repealed the Electricity Supply Act, 1994 (ESA 1994). The 2016 ESA separates generation and transmission entities to allow competition in both the generation and distribution areas, and to increase generation by renewable energy. The Act is silent on the issue of whether concessions on customs duties will continue as per the Electricity Supply Act No, 39 of 2013 or be removed altogether. Draft regulations under the new Act were circulated for public comments in December.
  - The ICSID arbitration panels ruling delivered in March 2020 means that a new strategic partner may have to be identified.

### 8. Changes in Securities and Use of Proceeds.

None

(a) Where the rights of the holders of any class of registered securities have been materially modified, give the title of the class of securities involved. State briefly the general effect of such modification upon the rights of holders of such securities.

(b) Where the use of proceeds of a security issue is different from that which is stated in the registration statement, provide the following:

- Offer opening date (provide explanation if different from date disclosed in the registration statement)
- Offer closing date (provide explanation if different from date disclosed in the registration statement)
- Name and address of underwriter(s)
- Amount of expenses incurred in connection with the offer
- Net proceeds of the issue and a schedule of its use
- Payments to associated persons and the purpose for such payments
- (c) Report any working capital restrictions and other limitations upon the payment of dividends.

None.

## 9. Defaults upon Senior Securities.

(a) If there has been any material default in the payment of principal, interest, a sinking or purchase fund instalment, or any other material default not satisfied within 30 days, with respect to any indebtedness of the reporting issuer or any of its significant subsidiaries exceeding 5 per cent of the total assets of the reporting issuer and its consolidated subsidiaries, identify the indebtedness. Indicate the nature of the default. In the case of default in the payment of principal, interest, or a sinking or purchase fund instalment, state the amount of the default and the total arrears on the date of filing this report.

None

(b) If any material arrears in the payment of dividends have occurred or if there has been any other material delinquency not satisfied within 30 days, give the title of the class and state the amount and nature of the arrears or delinquency.

None

# 10. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation.

Discuss the reporting issuer's financial condition covering aspects such as liquidity, capital resources, changes in financial condition and results of operations during the financial year of the filing. Discussions of liquidity and capital resources may be combined whenever the two topics are interrelated.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis should disclose sufficient information to enable investors to judge:

- 1. The quality of earnings;
- 2. The likelihood that past performance is indicative of future performance; and
- 3. The issuer's general financial condition and outlook.

It should disclose information over and above that which is provided in the management accounts and should not be merely a description of the movements in the financial statements in narrative form or an otherwise uninformative series of technical responses. It should provide management's perspective of the company that enables investors to view the business from the vantage point of management.

The discussion should focus on aspects such as liquidity; capital resources; changes in financial condition; results of operations; material trends and uncertainties and measures taken or to be taken to address unfavourable trends; key performance indicators; and non-financial indicators.

## General Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition

The Company's retained earnings increased from \$28.17M at year end 2018 to \$39.89M at the end of the financial year 2019. The debt to equity ratio decreased to 37% from 43%. The return on invested capital for the year was 25.3% (2018 – 19.6%). Other key indicators based on financial covenants in the CIBC FirstCaribbean Loan agreement can be seen in the covenant table below.

Covenants / Ratios	Covenant Ratio	2019	2018	
Current Ratio	>= 1.35:1	2.28:1	2.22:1	-
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	>= 1.75:1	7.14:1	5.72:1	
Funded Debt to EBITDA	<u> </u>	0.83:1	1.12.1	

#### **Covenant Table**

Trade receivables increased by \$0.69M (3.7%) in 2019 as a result of a large customers' December payment being received in January 2020. The GoG's receivables remained current for the entire year and ended with a balance of \$1.44M. Debtor days reduced from the 34.80 at December 2018 to 34.13 at the end of 2019.

Total assets of \$205.72M was \$26.59M more than the \$179.13M at the end of 2018. Overall, the indicators reflect a healthy financial condition as the Company continues to operate within all of its stipulated debt covenants.

#### Liquidity and Capital Resources

Provide a narrative explanation of the following (but not limited to):

- i) The reporting issuer's financial condition covering aspects such as liquidity, capital resources, changes in financial condition and results of operations.
- ii) Any known trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that will result in, or that are reasonably likely to result in, the issuer's liquidity increasing or decreasing in any material way. If a deficiency is identified, indicate the course of action that the reporting issuer has taken or proposes to take to remedy the deficiency.
- iii) The issuer's internal and external sources of liquidity and any material unused sources of liquid assets.
- iv) Provisions contained in financial guarantees or commitments, debt or lease agreements or other arrangements that could trigger a requirement for an early payment, additional collateral support, changes in terms, acceleration of maturity, or the creation of an additional financial obligation such as adverse changes in the issuer's financial ratios, earnings, cash flows or stock price or changes in the value of underlying, linked or indexed assets.
- v) Circumstances that could impair the issuer's ability to continue to engage in transactions that have been integral to historical operations or are financially or operationally essential or that could render that activity commercially impracticable such as the inability to maintain a specified level of earnings, earnings per share, financial ratios or collateral.
- vi) Factors specific to the issuer and its markets that the issuer expects will affect its ability to raise short-term and long-term financing, guarantees of debt or other commitment to third parties, and written options on non-financial assets.
- vii) The relevant maturity grouping of assets and liabilities based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. Commentary should provide information about effective periods and the way the risks associated with different maturity and interest profiles are managed and controlled.
- viii) The issuer's material commitments for capital expenditures as of the end of the latest fiscal period, and indicate the general purposes of such commitments and the anticipated source of funds needed to fulfil such commitments.
- ix) Any known material trends, favorable or unfavorable, in the issuer's capital resources, including any expected material changes in the mix and relative cost of

capital resources, considering changes between debt, equity and any off-balance sheet financing arrangements.

## Discussion of Liquidity and Capital Resources

Capital expenditure of \$12.48M in 2019 was financed with \$8.76M from internally generated funding and \$3.72M by loan financing. The main areas of expenditure were plant and machinery inclusive of the distribution network. The loan was utilized for financing stand-by generators for Grenada and a fourth engine for Carriacou to meet increased demand.

Cash flow generated from operations of \$37.91M in 2019 was above the \$30.31M of 2018 based on increased profitability.

Investing activities had a net outflow of \$16.15M as expenditure related to new fixed assets amounted to \$12.48M.

Cash utilized in financing activities of \$10.48M was the lower than that of 2018 as a result of the new loan. The dividend of fifty-two cents per share remained the same as 2018.

The overall increase in cash and cash equivalents for the year was \$11.27M.

The Company's projected cash flow for 2020 which considers all of its known commitments for the year indicates a capacity to sustain its operations.

#### **Off Balance Sheet Arrangements**

Provide a narrative explanation of the following (but not limited to):

- i) Disclosures concerning transactions, arrangements and other relationships with unconsolidated entities or other persons that are reasonably likely to materially affect liquidity or the availability of, or requirements for capital resources.
- ii) The extent of the issuer's reliance on off-balance sheet arrangements should be described fully and clearly where those entities provide financing, liquidity, market or credit risk support, or expose the issuer to liability that is not reflected on the face of the financial statements.
- iii) Off-balance sheet arrangements such as their business purposes and activities, their economic substance, the key terms and conditions of any commitments, the initial on-going relationship with the issuer and its affiliates and the potential risk exposures resulting from its contractual or other commitments involving the off-balance sheet arrangements.
- iv) The effects on the issuer's business and financial condition of the entity's termination if it has a finite life or it is reasonably likely that the issuer's arrangements with the entity may be discontinued in the foreseeable future.

None

### Results of Operations

In discussing results of operations, issuers should highlight the company's products and services, facilities and future direction. There should be a discussion of operating considerations and unusual events, which have influenced results for the reporting period. Additionally, any trends or uncertainties that might materially affect operating results in the future should be discussed.

Provide a narrative explanation of the following (but not limited to):

- i) Any unusual or infrequent events or transactions or any significant economic changes that materially affected the amount of reported income from continuing operations and, in each case, the extent to which income was so affected.
- ii) Significant components of revenues or expenses that should, in the company's judgment, be described in order to understand the issuer's results of operations.
- iii) Known trends or uncertainties that have had or that the issuer reasonably expects will have a material favorable or unfavorable impact on net sales or revenues or income from continuing operations.
- iv) Known events that will cause a material change in the relationship between costs and revenues (such as price increases, costs of labour or materials), and changes in relationships should be disclosed.
- v) The extent to which material increases in net sales or revenues are attributable to increases in prices or to increases in the volume or amount of goods or services being sold or to the introduction of new products or services.
- vi) Matters that will have an impact on future operations and have not had an impact in the past.
- vii) Matters that have had an impact on reported operations and are not expected to have an impact upon future operations
- viii) Off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationships that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on the registrant's financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.
- ix) Performance goals, systems and, controls,

In 2019 profit before tax of \$34.40M was 41.7% higher than the \$24.28M achieved in 2018. This increase was due mainly driven by a fuel cost recovery rate of 110.2%.

Non fuel revenue of \$90.18M grew by 4.0 % in 2019 over the \$86.67M of 2018. KWh unit growth of 4.3% was solely responsible for this as non-fuel rates have remained unchanged since 2016.

The fuel cost recovery rate in 2019 of 110.2% easily exceeded the 100.5% of 2018. In 2019, fuel prices decreased by 6.7% in comparison to an increase in 2018 of 36.2%. Given the three-month lag in the calculation of the fuel charge it meant a fuel cost recovery rate above 100% for the entire year. The net fuel revenue in 2019 of \$10.12M was well above the \$0.42M of 2018.

Non-fuel operating expenses in 2019 of \$55.75M were \$0.07M more than the \$55.68M of 2018. There were minor fluctuations within department expenses between the years. The largest variance percentage wise was the Planning and Engineering department with an increase of 7.2% while in terms of dollars Administration saw a decrease of \$484K. Total operating expenses in 2019 was 3.8% above budget despite expenses being tightly controlled by Management.

Finance costs increased by \$0.02M despite the new borrowings based on the timing and the amount relative to the repayment on the existing loan. At year end 2019 the debt to equity ratio was 0.37 which was lower than the 0.43 at the end of 2018.

A regular dividend of \$9.88M or fifty-two (52) cents per share was paid with a pay-out ratio of 41.9percent. For the prior five years 2014 - 2018 it ranged from a low of 42.9 percent in 2014 to a high of 57.5 percent in 2017. In 2016 the pay-out ratio excluding the special dividend was 53.9 percent. The Company's dividend policy provides for a maximum pay-out ratio of 90%.

System losses in 2019 of 7.14% was the lowest on record following the previous low of 7.27% in 2018. Over the past eight years, system losses have been contained near to or below 8% which has had a direct and significant impact on financial performance.

Fuel efficiency of 18.99 kWh/IG was 0.32% below the 19.05 kWh/IG of 2018. The Company has adopted a strategy from November 2019 of utilizing engineers from the original engine manufacturers aimed at improving engine performance. This should see fuel efficiency that has been lower than budget in recent years improving in 2020.

Plant availability at Queen's Park of 88.6% was below the target of 89%. At Carriacou and Petite Martinique they were 97.8% which was above their target of 95%. Overall, the Company has continued to maintain a high level of efficiency in its operations.

# 11. Changes in and Disagreements with Auditors on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

Describe any changes in auditors or disagreements with auditors, if any, on financial disclosure.

None

12. Directors and Executive Officers of the Reporting Issuer. (Complete Biographical Data Form attached in Appendix 1 and Appendix 1(a) for each director and executive officer)

Furnish biographical information on directors and executive officers indicating the nature of their expertise.

#### 13. Other Information.

The reporting issuer may, at its option, report under this item any information, not previously reported in a Form ECSRC – MC report provided that the material change occurred within seven days of the due date of the Form ECSRC – K report. If disclosure of such information is made under this item, it need not be repeated in a Form ECSRC – MC report which would otherwise be required to be filed with respect to such information.

None

# 14. List of Exhibits

List all exhibits, financial statements, and all other documents filed with this report.

Audited Financial Statements 2019.

## DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY

Name: \_ G Robert Blanchard Jr.\_\_\_\_\_ Position: \_ Chairman

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_ c/o WRB Enterprises Inc., Suite 201, \_\_\_\_

\_\_\_1414 Swann Avenue, \_\_ Tampa \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ Florida 33606, USA \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone No.: (813) 251-3737

List jobs held during past five years (include names of employers and dates of employment).

WRB Enterprise Inc. President

Give brief description of <u>current</u> responsibilities

Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):

BA in Political Science and Philosophy – Emory University, Atlanta CA - 1986

Use additional sheets if necessary.

#### DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY

Name: _ Ashton Frame _		Position: Director
Mailing Address:	Golf Course,	
	St. George's, Grenada	

Telephone No.: ( 473 ) 444-1702

List jobs held during past five years (include names of employers and dates of employment).

Chairman - National Housing Authority - 2013 - Present

Deputy Chairman - National Insurance Board - 2013 - Present

Give brief description of *current* responsibilities

Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):

Certificate Executive Development & Management Planning - Waterloo Lutheram University, Canada

Diploma - American Institute of Banking, U.S.A

## DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY

Name: _ Bert Brathwaite	Position: _ Director	
	PHerbert Blaize Street St. George's,	
_	Grenada	<u></u>
Telephone No.: ( 473 ) 440-148	9 (H); (473) 405-2837 (M)	

List jobs held during past five years (include names of employers and dates of employment).

Medical Doctor Chairman Grenada Solid Waste Management Authority 2018 -Deputy Chairman National Insurance Board 2018 -

Give brief description of current responsibilities

Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):

## DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY

Name: _ Deborah Roseman	Pos	sition: _	Director	
Mailing Address:	2840 West Bay Drive; PMB 123 Belleair Bluffs; Tampa; Florida 3770; USA			

#### Telephone No.: 727-954-8283

List jobs held during past five years (include names of employers and dates of employment).

2011 - 2016	General Manager WTIS-AM, inc. Tampa's first Christian radio station;
2011 – present	General Manager, Seahorse and The Palms of Treasure Island, LLC Vacation rental properties on Treasure Island Beach, FL.
2014 – present	General Manager 5380 Frontier Ave Energy Co LLC Power generation plant in Niagara Falls, NY
2014 – present	Deputy mayor city of Belleair Shore, Fl

## Give brief description of <u>current</u> responsibilities

General Manager, Seahorse and The Palms of Treasure Island, LLC Vacation rental properties on Treasure Island Beach, FL.

General Manager 5380 Frontier Ave Energy Co LLC Power generation plant in Niagara Falls, NY

Deputy Mayor City of Belleair Shore, Fl

Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):

1970 BS in medical technology University of KY

1976 MS in Immunology University of Louisville

## **DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY**

Name: _ Robert Curtis	Position: Director
Mailing Address:	c/o WRB Enterprises Inc.; Suite 201;
	1414 Swann Avenue;
	Tampa: Florida 33606: USA

Telephone No.: 813-875-6324

List jobs held during past five years (include names of employers and dates of employment).

President and co-owner of Island Management, Inc, Viper Ventures, LLC; Sugarloaf Mountain, LLC; SOHO Investments, LLC; Ucita Properties Inc. And SWW Inc, all located in Tampa Florida.

Give brief description of *current* responsibilities

Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):

B. Sc. Commerce - University of Virginia 1988

## **DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY**

Name: _ Winnifred Dune	can-Phillip	Position:	_ Director
Mailing Address:	P.O. Box 638,		
	St. George's,		
	Grenada		

Telephone No.: (473) 435-5155

List jobs held during past five years (include names of employers and dates of employment).

Partner – Hannibal & Duncan Phillips, 2004 – 2017 Principal – Duncan Phillip & Associates , 2017 – Present.

## Give brief description of <u>current</u> responsibilities

Attorney-at-Law and Manager of Law Firm

Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):

University of the West Indies, Cavehill, Barbados - 1989 to 1991 - LLB Hons

Hugh Wooding Law School, 1991 to 1993 - Legal Education Certificate

## DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY

Name: Murray Skeete	Position: Director
Mailing Address:c	/o WRB Enterprises Inc, Suite 201,
1	414 Swann Avenue;
	_ Tampa; Florida 33606; USA

Telephone No.: 813-251-3737

List jobs held during past five years (include names of employers and dates of employment).

WRB Enterprises, Inc., Vice President, Engineering & Regulation, 1994 to Present.

Give brief description of <u>current</u> responsibilities

Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):

B. Sc. (Hons) Engineering, University of Leicester, UK - 1984.

Chartered Engineer, Institution of Engineering and Technology

## **DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY**

Name: Linda George-Fran	ncis	Position: _	Director
Mailing Address:	_Tete Monte,		
	_ Calivigny,		
	St. George's , Grenada		

Telephone No.: (473) 440-5166

List jobs held during past five years (include names of employers and dates of employment).

Administrative Assistant Purchasing - Grenlec - Retired September 2011

Give brief description of  $\underline{current}$  responsibilities

Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):

Accredited Director – 2015

Carilec Office Administration 111-1995

Carilec Office Administration 11-1994

Carilec Office Administration 1 - 2006

## DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY

Name: _ Cleaver Williams		Position: _ Director
Mailing Address:	P.O Box 1372	
	St. George's,	
	Grenada	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Telephone No.: (473) 444 – 4900; 405-1176

List jobs held during past five years (include names of employers and dates of employment).

Shift Supervisor – Queen's Park Power Plant – 2013 to 2018 – Retired April 2018.

Give brief description of current responsibilities

Director – Grenada Electricity Services Ltd.

Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):

Mechanical Engineering Technician, John Donaldson Technical Institute (T'dad) 1980 – 1981. (Incomplete)

6 O' Levels; GBSS, 1970 - 1976

## DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY

Name: Robert L. Blenker	Position: _ Director
Mailing Address: WRB Enterprises Inc.,	
1414 Swann Ave, Su	uite 201,
Tampa, FL, 33606, U	USA

Telephone No.: (813) 251 - 3737

List jobs held during past five years (include names of employers and dates of employment).

WRB Enterprises, Inc. - Vice President Renewable Energy / Chief Development Officer, 2008-Present

<u>Tennessee Valley Infrastructure Group – Vice President Business Development/Co-founder, 1998-2008</u> Airtricity – Vice President Wind Development, 2005-2008

Give brief description of *current* responsibilities

Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):

BSc Wildlife Management/Natural Resources Administration. The Ohio State University, 1984

MAIA Business Development Economics, Ohio University, 1988.

## **DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY**

Name:	Edward H Parry	Position: <u>Director</u>
X # <sup>1</sup> 1*	4 1 1	
Mailing	Address:	1414 W Swann Avenue,
	_	Suite 201
		Tampa, FL 33606-2533
Telephor	ne No.: 813.251.373	7
List jobs l	neld during past five	e years (include names of employers and dates of employment).
WRB Ente	erprises – June 2016	to Present
•		
Served as C		<b>Pinellas, Inc., St. Petersburg, Florida - 2011 to 2016.</b> er for this \$25 million not-for-profit Federally Qualified Health Centers providing
	executive Vice Presid	<b>, Inc., St. Petersburg, Florida - 2008 to 2011.</b> ent and Chief Financial Officer for this \$5 million private medical diagnostic imaging
Give brief	description of <u>cur</u>	rent responsibilities
Serves as C renewable e		r for this privately held group of companies involved in banking, utilities and

Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):

Florida State University, B.A. in Accounting 1978 - 1981

Certified Public Accountant, State of Florida

## **DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY**

Name: Duane Noel	Position: <b>Director</b>
Mailing Address:	

Telephone No.:

List jobs held during past five years (include names of employers and dates of employment).

Give brief description of <u>current</u> responsibilities

Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):

## **EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND OTHER KEY PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY**

Name: <u>Collin Cover</u>		Position:	General Manager / CEO
Mailing Address:	P.O Box 381		
	St. George's		
	Grenada		
Telephone No.: (473-440-4	3371 )		
List jobs held during past five	ve years (including na	mes of emp	loyers and dates of employment).

Grenada Electricity Services Limited - General Manager / CEO 2014 to present

Dominica Electricity Services Ltd: General Manager 2009 - 2014

Give brief description of <u>current</u> responsibilities.

Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates): BSc (Electrical Engineering) University of the West Indies 1975

Also a Director of the company [] Yes [X] No

If retained on a part time basis, indicate amount of time to be spent dealing with company matters:

## EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND OTHER KEY PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY

Name: <u>Clive Hosten</u>		Position: <u>Chief Engineer</u>
Mailing Address:	P.O Box 381	
-	St. George's	
-	Grenada	
Telephone No.: (473-440-8	371 )	

List jobs held during past five years (including names of employers and dates of employment).

Grenada Electricity Services Limited - Chief Engineer 2006 to present / Interim CEO July 2012 to July 2014

#### Give brief description of <u>current</u> responsibilities.

Directly oversees the following Departments:

- Planning and Engineering
- Transmission and Distribution
- Generation
- And the Safety Officer

Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):

MBA –University of Bath - 2003

BSc (Eng) University of the West Indies 1988

Also a Director of the company [] Yes [X] No

If retained on a part time basis, indicate amount of time to be spent dealing with company matters:

## **EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND OTHER KEY PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY**

Name: Wallace Collins		Position:	Manager Carriacou & Petite Martiniqu	ue
Mailing Address:	Main Street.			
-	Hillsborough			
-	Carriacou			
Telephone No.: (473-443-8:	383)			

List jobs held during past five years (including names of employers and dates of employment).

Grenada Electricity Services Ltd. - April 2013 to Present;

Grenada Electricity Services Ltd. - Sept 2012 - March 2013 - Manager in Training

Grenada Ports Authority 2000 – 2012 Supervisor, Carriacou Out Station

Give brief description of current responsibilities.

Manager Carriacou & PM with responsibility for all operations

Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):

Diploma Port Management - 2007

Diploma Modern Management / Administration - 2002

Also a Director of the company [] Yes [] No

If retained on a part time basis, indicate amount of time to be spent dealing with company matters:

# EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND OTHER KEY PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY

Name: Casandra Slocombe   Position: Customer Services Manager
Mailing Address:P.O Box 381
St. George's.
Grenada
Telephone No.: (473-440-3391)
List jobs held during past five years (including names of employers and dates of employment).
Customer Services Manager January 2005 to present
Give brief description of <u>current</u> responsibilities.
Management of customer service activities
Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates): Executive Diploma in Management – UWI 1999
BSc. Natural Science – University of West Indies 1997
Also a Director of the company [] Yes [X] No
If retained on a part time basis, indicate amount of time to be spent dealing with company matters:

## EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND OTHER KEY PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY

Name: <u>Benedict Brathwait</u>	<u>e</u>	Position:	Financial Controller
Mailing Address:	P.O Box 381		
_	St. George's		
_	Grenada		
Telephone No.:			

List jobs held during past five years (including names of employers and dates of employment).

Grenada Electricity Services Limited - Financial Controller 2005 - Present

Give brief description of <u>current</u> responsibilities.

Preparation of financial statements, capital and recurrent budgets, statutory and regulatory reports and cost monitoring.

Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):

ACCA – Emile Wolfe - 1990

BSc Economics - University of the West Indies - 1983

Also a Director of the company [] Yes [] No

If retained on a part time basis, indicate amount of time to be spent dealing with company matters:

# EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND OTHER KEY PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY

Name: <u>Eric Williams</u>	Positi	on: <u>Transmission and Distribution Manager</u>	
		<del></del>	
Mailing Address:	P.O Box 381		
-	_St. George's		
-	Grenada		
Telephone No.: (473-444-09	910)		
List jobs hold during post fix	a voors (including names of	employers and dates of employment).	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Distribution Manager – Grenad	la Electricity Services Limited	(2004 – Present)	
Give brief description of <b><u>cur</u></b>	<b>rent</b> responsibilities.		
Oversees the maintenance an			
Also the responsibility for the	le capital works and expansi	on of the network are his.	
Education (degrees or other	academic qualifications sch	ools attended, and dates).	
MBA – St. George's Universit			
B.Eng. (Hons) Electrical & Ele	ectronic Engineering - London	Southbank University 1994	
Also a Director of the compa	iny []Yes [X	] No	
If retained on a part time bas	is, indicate amount of time t	o be spent dealing with company matters:	

## EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND OTHER KEY PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY

Name: _ Jacquline Williams _		Position:Human Resource Manager
Mailing Address:	P.O Box 381	
	St. George's	
	_Grenada	
Telephone No.: (473-440-878	2)	

List jobs held during past five years (including names of employers and dates of employment).

Grenada Electricity Services Ltd. Human Resource Manager 2006 - Present

Give brief description of current responsibilities.

The Human Resources Department is responsible for the following activities:

- Recruitment and Training
- Staff welfare and benefits
- Labour contract management
- Ensuring the staff's semi-annual appraisals are done on time
- Keeping the employees' files

Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):

PgCert Employment Law & Practice – 2013
MSc. Organizational Psychology – 2011
SPHR – Senior Professional in Human Resources Certification – 201
How to Manage Work Place Negativity - Jamaica Employers Federation - 2005
Managerial Behaviour & Team Effectiveness - Cornell University - 1999
Batchelor of Science, Professional Management -Nova University 1995 - 1998
Industrial Relations Practices - Tourism Product Development Company - 1996

Also a Director of the company [] Yes [X] No

If retained on a part time basis, indicate amount of time to be spent dealing with company matters:

## EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND OTHER KEY PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY

Name: <u>Dwayne Cenac</u>		Position: Manager Planning & Engineering
Mailing Address:	_P.O. Box 381	
-	St. George's	
-	Grenada	
Telephone No.: (1-473-444-	0910)	
	Construction ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) (	
List jobs held during past five	e years (including na	ames of employers and dates of employment).

GRENLEC Sept 2015 – Present; Senior Electrical Engineer Planning & Engineering

GRENLEC 2011 – 2015: Electrical Engineer 11 Planning & Engineering

Give brief description of <u>current</u> responsibilities.

Accountable for ensuring that all engineering, network mapping and all other system requirements, including capital projects, are in place to support Grenlec's generation, transmission and distribution objectives.

Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):

Electrical Engineering, Universad de Oriente - Santiago de Cuba - 2004

Also a Director of the company [] Yes [X] No

If retained on a part time basis, indicate amount of time to be spent dealing with company matters:

Use additional sheets if necessary.

## EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND OTHER KEY PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY

Name: _Jeffrey Neptune_	Position:	
Mailing Address:	_ C/O Grenlec, P.O. Box 381,	
	St. George's	
	Grenada	
Telephone No.: 473-407-2	2643	
List jobs held during past fi	ve years (including names of employers and dates of employment).	

Manager of IS (Grenlec)

Give brief description of <u>current</u> responsibilities.

÷	Continuously review the company's computer based information systems requirements and develop plans and program to meet these
	requirements.

- Coordinates the technical design, implementation and maintenance of the Company's computer-based information processing systems.
- System security

Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):

BSc. Computer Science (Hons) – UWI - 1993
Meng Computer Engineering (Internetworking) – Dalhousie, Canada - 2001

Also a Director of the company [] Yes

[X]No

If retained on a part time basis, indicate amount of time to be spent dealing with company matters:

Use additional sheets if necessary.

## EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND OTHER KEY PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY

Name: _Prudence Greeni	dge	Position:_	Corporate Communications Manager
Mailing Address:			
Telephone No.: (473) 409	1152		
List jobs held during past fi	ve years (including na	mes of emp	ployers and dates of employment).
Corporate Communications	s Manager, Grenada E	lectricity Se	ervices Ltd. (April 2009-present)

Give brief description of <u>current</u> responsibilities.

Create, implement and oversee internal and external communications programmes. Manage the Company's philanthropic programmes. Development and implementation of communications strategies for key issues that affect Grenlec. Runs Customer Care programs

Education (degrees or other academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):

Robert Gordon University – MSc, Corporate Communications and Public Affairs (2008-2011)

St. George's University – BSc, Social Sciences (2000-2002)

Also a Director of the company

[]Yes [

[ X ] No

If retained on a part time basis, indicate amount of time to be spent dealing with company matters:

Use	additional	sheets	if necessary.
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## EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND OTHER KEY PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY

Name:	Position:	
Mailing Address:		
Telephone No.:		
List jobs held during past fiv	ve years (including names of employers and dates of employmen	t).
Give brief description of <u>cu</u>	urrent responsibilities.	
Education (degrees or other	r academic qualifications, schools attended, and dates):	
Also a Director of the comp If retained on a part time ba	pany [] Yes [] No asis, indicate amount of time to be spent dealing with company m	atters:

Use additional sheets if necessary.

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**REPORT AND ACCOUNTS** 

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31ST DECEMBER, 2019



## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 2019

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## GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Collin Cover

Dusty Highway Grand Anse

St. George's Grenada

**Benedict Brathwaite** 

**DIRECTORS:** (As at December 31, 2019)

G. Robert Blanchard Jr. - Chairman Robert Blenker Bert Brathwaite Robert Curtis Winnifred Duncan-Phillip Winniffed Duncan-Phil Ashton Frame Linda George- Francis Duane Noel Edward Parry Deborah Roseman Murray Skeete Cleaver Williams

## **GENERAL MANAGER/ CEO:**

#### **SECRETARY:**

#### **REGISTERED OFFICE:**

**BANKERS:** 

CIBC FirstCaribbean International Bank (Barbados) Limited Church Street St. George's, Grenada

PKF

Republic Bank (Grenada) Limited Republic House Grand Anse St. George's, Grenada

Cayman National Bank Grand Cayman Cayman Islands

RBTT Bank Grenada Limited Cnr. Cross & Halifax Streets St. George's, Grenada

Bank of Nova Scotia Cnr. Granby and Halifax Streets St. George's, Grenada

Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited Church Street St. George's

The Bank of Tampa Florida, U.S.A.

St. George's, Grenada

Mitchell & Co. Grand Anse,

**ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW:** 

**AUDITORS:** 

PKF Accountants and business advisers Pannell House Grand Anse St. George's, Grenada



## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Grenada Electricity Services Limited, which comprise the statement of financial position at December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Grenada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## Other information included in the Company's 2019 Annual Report

Other information consists of the information included in the Company's 2019 Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditors report therein. Management is responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.



## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED (continued)

#### Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that in our professional judgment were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. These matters are addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinions thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. There were no key audit matters to communicate.

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

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

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

#### Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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



## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED (continued)

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company'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 Company'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 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED (continued)

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Mr. Henry A. Joseph.

GRENADA

PKF

Accountants & Business Advisers

March 11<sup>th</sup>, 2020



# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2019 (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Currency Dollars)

ASSETS	Notes	<b>2019</b> \$	<b>2018</b> \$
Non-Current Assets Property, plant and equipment Right-of-use assets Suspense jobs in progress Capital work in progress	4 5 6 7	$100,896,414 \\ 2,809,205 \\ 1,503,749 \\ 2,946,611$	87,832,259 2,158,140 <u>8,625,034</u>
Current Assets Inventories Trade and other receivables Financial assets at amortised cost Cash and cash equivalents	9 10 8 11	<u>108,155,979</u> 20,609,568 25,920,133 34,437,204 <u>16,600,292</u>	<u>98,615,433</u> 18,091,756 24,643,400 32,457,315 <u>5,325,629</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>97,567,197</u> 205,723,176	<u>80,518,100</u> <u>179,133,533</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		203,723,110	<u>117,155,555</u>
EQUITY Stated capital Hurricane insurance reserve Retained earnings	12 16	32,339,840 28,000,000 <u>39,893,891</u> 100,233,731	32,339,840 26,000,000 <u>28,170,393</u> 86,510,233
Non-Current Liabilities Customers' deposits Long-term borrowings Long-term portion of lease liabilities Deferred tax liability	13 14 5 21	$17,268,893 \\ 32,283,458 \\ 2,644,405 \\ 10,227,650 \\ 62,424,406$	16,525,518 33,034,375 <u>6,763,168</u> 56,323,061
<b>Current Liabilities</b> Due to related company Short-term borrowings Trade and other payables Current portion of lease liabilities Customers' contribution to line extensions Provision for retirement benefits Provision for profit sharing Provision for income tax	14 17 5 2 (m) 15	$\begin{array}{r} 4,375,967\\ 22,540,408\\ 246,337\\ 7,282,723\\ 682,800\\ 6,470,412\\ 1,466,392\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 117,489\\ 4,004,167\\ 20,148,200\\ 6,286,674\\ 193,554\\ 4,775,925\\ 774,230\end{array}$
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>43,065,039</u> 105,489,445	<u>36,300,239</u> 92,623,300
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>105,489,445</u> <u>205,723,176</u>	<u>92,023,300</u> <u>179,133,533</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

Brogger :Director

:Director



#### STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2019 (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Currency Dollars)

	Notes	<b>2019</b> \$	<b>2018</b> \$
INCOME Sales - non fuel charge		90,180,659	86,669,272
- fuel charge Unbilled sales adjustments	2 (v)	98,866,692 ( <u>136,068)</u>	92,155,050 <u>1,374,043</u>
Gross Sales Other income	18	188,911,283 3,554,631	$\frac{180,198,365}{1,540,400}$
Total income		<u>192,465,914</u>	<u>181,738,765</u>
<b>LESS: OPERATING EXPENSES</b> Production expenses Diesel consumed Administrative expenses Distribution services Planning and engineering		17,699,756 89,735,493 19,289,460 15,731,709 <u>3,029,991</u>	17,792,313 91,744,790 19,773,867 15,287,470 <u>2,826,463</u>
Total operating expenses		145,486,409	<u>147,424,903</u>
Operating profit Less: Finance costs	19	46,979,505 	34,313,862 2,531,740
Profit for year before allocations and taxation		44,432,078	31,782,122
ALLOCATIONS Less: Donations Profit sharing		2,121,604 <u>7,910,137</u> <u>10,031,741</u>	1,489,106 <u>6,015,422</u> <u>7,504,528</u>
Profit for year before taxation		34,400,337	24,277,594
Less: Provision for taxation Current tax Deferred tax	21 21	7,332,358 <u>3,464,481</u>	5,032,073 <u>1,461,927</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR	THE YEAR	<u>23,603,498</u>	<u>17,783,594</u>
EARNINGS PER SHARE		<u>1.24</u>	<u>0.94</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements



#### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2019 (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Currency Dollars)

	Stated Capital \$	Hurricane Insurance Reserve \$	Retained Earnings \$	Total Equity \$
Balance at 1 <sup>st</sup> January, 2018	32,339,840	22,000,000	22,266,799	78,606,639
Dividends paid	-	-	(9,880,000)	(9,880,000)
Allocation for the year	-	2,000,000	(2,000,000)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year: Profit for the year after taxation	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>17,783,594</u>	<u>17,783,594</u>
Balance at 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2018	32,339,840	26,000,000	28,170,393	86,510,233
Dividends paid	-	-	(9,880,000)	(9,880,000)
Allocation for the year	-	2,000,000	(2,000,000)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year: Profit for the year after taxation	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u> _	23,603,498	23,603,498
Balance at 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2019	32,339,840	<u>28,000,000</u>	<u>39,893,891</u>	<u>100,233,731</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements



## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2019 (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Currency Dollars)

OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<b>2019</b> \$	<b>2018</b> \$
Profit for the year before taxation Adjustments for:	34,400,337	24,277,594
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment and right-of- use assets Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	7,826,965 ( <u>80,500</u> )	6,799,845 ( <u>174</u> )
Operating surplus before working capital changes	42,146,802	31,077,265
Increase in trade and other receivables Increase in trade and other payables Increase in consumers' deposits Increase/(decrease) in consumers' contribution to line	(1,276,732) 2,392,208 743,375	(1,702,342) 5,487,512 1,121,022
Extensions- refundable Increase/(decrease) in provision for retirement benefits Increase in inventories (Decrease)/increase in amount due to related company Increase in provision for profit sharing	996,049 489,246 (2,517,812) (117,489) <u>1,694,487</u>	$(710,165) \\ (212,124) \\ (879,664) \\ 117,489 \\ \underline{180,953}$
Income tax paid	44,550,134 ( <u>6,640,196</u> )	34,479,946 ( <u>4,165,686</u> )
Cash provided by operating activities	<u>37,909,938</u>	30,314,260
INVESTING ACTIVITIES Disposal of property, plant and equipment Decrease/(increase) in suspense jobs in progress Decrease/(increase) in capital work in progress (Increase)/decrease in financial assets (Decrease)/increase in customers' contribution to line Extensions- non-refundable Purchase of property, plant and equipment	80,500 654,391 5,678,423 (1,979,889) (1,779,091) ( <u>18,808,807</u> )	500 (536,156) (2,264,667) 1,949,620 741,536 ( <u>10,159,783</u> )
Cash used in investing activities	( <u>16,154,473</u> )	( <u>10,268,950</u> )
FINANCING ACTIVITIES Dividends paid Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities Proceeds from borrowings Repayment of borrowings	(9,880,000) (221,685) 3,718,000 ( <u>4,097,117</u> )	(9,880,000) - ( <u>4,004,167</u> )
Cash used in financing activities	( <u>10,480,802</u> )	( <u>13,884,167</u> )
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents - at the beginning of year	11,274,663 <u>5,325,629</u>	6,161,143 <u>(835,514)</u>
- at the end of year	<u>16,600,292</u>	<u>5,325,629</u>
<b>REPRESENTED BY</b> Cash and cash equivalents	<u>16,600,292</u>	<u>5,325,629</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements  $10\,$ 



### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2019

#### 1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Grenada Electricity Services Limited (the Company) is public and is registered in Grenada. It is engaged in the generation and supply of electricity throughout Grenada, Carriacou and Petit Martinique. It is a subsidiary of Grenada Private Power Limited of which WRB Enterprises, Inc. is the majority owner.

The Company was issued a certificate of continuance under Section 365 of the Companies Act on November 8th, 1996.

The Company operates under the Electricity Supply Act 19 of 2016 and has a licence for the exercise and performance of functions relating to the supply of electricity in Grenada. The Company is listed on the Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange.

The registered office is situated at Grand Anse, St. George's, Grenada.

The Company employed on average two hundred and forty-six (246) persons during the year (2018-233).

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

#### (a) Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS's requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. Although those estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and conditions, actual results could differ from these estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.



### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2019 (continued)

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### b) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

#### (i) New Accounting Standards, Amendments and Interpretations

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company's annual financial statements for the year ended December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2018 except for the adoption of new standards and interpretations below.

#### IAS 16 – Lease (Effective 1<sup>st</sup> January, 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 and requires lessees to account for most leases under a single on-balance sheet model. Lessor accounting 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 Company is a Lessor.

The Company adopted IAS 16 on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2019 using the modified Retrospective Approach which did not require restatements of comparative periods. On the adoption date, the entity recorded a right of use asset and lease liability equal to the remaining lease payments due. These amounts are shown in Note 5.

## IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments Amendments - Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (Effective 1<sup>st</sup> January, 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 circumstances 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 basis for conclusions to the amendments clarified that the early termination can result from a contractual term or from an event outside the control of the parties to the contract such as change in law or regulation leading to the early termination of the contract.



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2019 (continued)

## 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### (b) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

#### (i) New Accounting Standards, Amendments and Interpretations (continued)

In the basis for conclusions to the amendments, the IASB also clarified that the requirements in IFRS 9 for adjusting the amortised cost of a financial liability, when a modification does not result in derecognition, are consistent with those applied to the modification of a financial asset that does not result in derecognition.

This means that the gain or loss arising on modification of a financial liability that does not result in derecognition, calculated by discounting the change in contractual cash flows at the original effective interest rate, is immediately recognized in profit or loss. The amendments must be applied retrospectively.

These amendments had no impact on the Company as there are no debt instruments with prepayment features with negative compensation.

#### IFRIC 23 - Uncertainty over income tax treatment (Effective 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2019)

The IFRIC interpretation clarifies application of the recognition and measurement requirements in IAS 12 *Income Taxes* when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The interpretation specifically addresses the following:

- 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), unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates.
- 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 uncertain tax treatments. The approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty should be followed.

The adoption of this interpretation had no impact on the Company.



#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2019 (continued)

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### (b) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

## IAS 12 Income Taxes - Amendment – Income tax consequences of payments on financial instruments classified as equity (Effective 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2019)

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

An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. When an 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 of this amendments have no impact on the Company.

#### (ii) 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 Company's financial statements. The Company intends to adopt these standards where appropriate, when they become effective.

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (Effective 1 January 2022)
- Amendments to IFRS 3 Definition of Business (Effective 1 January, 2020)
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 Definition of Material (Effective 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2020)
- Amendments to References in the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards (Effective 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2020)



#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2019 (continued)

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### (c) Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and are recognized as income in the statement of comprehensive income.

#### Subsequent Expenditure

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing and other repairs and maintenance of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Land and rights are not depreciated. No depreciation is provided on work-in-progress until the assets involved have been completed and available for use.

% Per Annum

The annual rates of depreciation for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Building and construction	2.5 - 10
Plant and machinery	3.3 - 10
Motor vehicles	15
Furniture, fittings and equipment	12.5 - 20



#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2019 (continued)

## 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### (c) Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each statement of financial position date. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

#### (d) Foreign Currencies Translation

Foreign currency transactions during the year were converted into Eastern Caribbean Currency Dollars at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Assets and liabilities at the statement of financial position date are expressed in EC\$ at the following rate:

EC\$2.7169 to US\$1.00 - (2018: EC\$2.7169)

Differences on exchange on current liabilities are reflected in the statement of comprehensive income in arriving at net income for the year.

#### (e) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value.

#### Financial assets

All financial assets are recognised and de-recognised on a trade date basis where the purchase or sale of financial assets is under a contract whose terms require delivery of assets within the time frame established by the market concerned.

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



#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2019 (continued)

## 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### (e) Financial Instruments (continued)

#### Classification of financial assets

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

- the financial asset is held in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at **fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):** 
  - the financial asset is held with the objective to achieve by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
  - the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

By default, all other financial assets are subsequently measured at **fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**.

Despite the foregoing, the Company may make the following irrevocable election/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset:

- the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if certain criteria are met; and
- the Company may irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

#### Amortised cost and effective interest method

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



#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2019 (continued)

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### (e) Financial Instruments (continued)

#### Amortised cost and effective interest method (continued)

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

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost and at FVTOCI. For financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired. For financial assets that have subsequently become credit impaired. For financial assets that have subsequently become credit impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Company recognises interest income by applying the credit adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from initial recognition. The calculation does not revert to the gross basis even if the credit risk of the financial asset subsequently improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired.

#### Impairment

In relation to the impairment of financial assets, the Company uses an expected credit loss (ECL) model which requires the Company to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial assets.

The Company records an allowance for expected credit losses for its trade receivables using a simplified approach to calculate ECLs whereby it recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The ECL on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix that is based on its' historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. The provision rates used in the provision matrix are based on days past due.



#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2019 (continued)

## 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### (e) Financial Instruments (continued)

#### Impairment (continued)

For all other financial instruments, the Company recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If on the other hand the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition the Company recognizes the loss allowance for the financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL where applicable. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increase in the likelihood or risk of default occurring since initial recognition instead of on evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the reporting date or actual default occurring.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result for all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset has occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- (i) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower;
- (ii) A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- (iii) It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter in bankruptcy or other financial re-organization; and
- (iv) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

#### Write-off policy

The Company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over two years past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Company's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.



#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2019 (continued)

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### (e) Financial Instruments (continued)

#### Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

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

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

The Company recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, for which the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve, and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

#### Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss. In addition, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. In contrast, on derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the Company has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.



#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2019 (continued)

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### (e) Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a Company entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

#### Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a Company entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the company's own equity instruments.

#### Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL. However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is:

- 1) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination,
- 2) held for trading, or
- 3) it is designated as at FVTPL.



#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2019 (continued)

## 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### (e) Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost:

Financial liabilities that are not:

- 1) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination,
- 2) held-for-trading, or
- 3) designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

#### Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

#### (f) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition and net realizable value. Cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Net realizable value is the price at which stock can be realized in the normal course of business.

#### (g) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less, they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.



#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2019 (continued)

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### (g) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Trade receivables, being short-term, are not discounted. The Company used a provision matrix to calculate its provision for expected credit loss.

#### (h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and at bank and short-term demand deposits with original maturity of three (3) months or less.

#### (i) Stated capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

#### (j) Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

#### (k) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised at fair value net of transaction cost incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost: any difference between the proceeds, net of transaction cost, and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income over the period of borrowings. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve (12) months after the date of the statement of financial position.

#### (l) Customers' deposits

Given the long-term nature of the customer relationship, customer deposits are shown in the statement of financial position as non-current liabilities (i.e. not likely to be repaid within twelve (12) months of the date of the statement of financial position).



#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2019 (continued)

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### (m) Customers' contribution to line extensions

In certain specified circumstances, customers requiring line extensions are required to contribute toward the estimated capital cost of the extensions. Consumer contributions from 2018 that are not eligible for refund are recognised in income in the same period in which the costs are incurred.

Contributions prior to 2018 are amortised over the estimated useful lives of the relevant capital cost at an annual rate of 4.5%. The annual amortisation of customer contributions is deducted from the depreciation charge for Transmission and Distribution provided in respect of the capital cost of these line extensions.

Contributions in excess of the applicable capital cost of line extensions are recorded as other revenue in the period in which they are completed. Contributions received in respect of jobs not yet started or completed at the year-end are grouped with creditors, accrued charges and provisions. The capital costs of customer line extensions are included in property, plant and equipment.

#### (n) Employee benefits

#### Profit sharing scheme

The Company operates a profit-sharing scheme and the profit share to be distributed to Unionized employees each year is based on the terms outlined in the Union Agreement. Employees receive their profit share in cash. The Company accounts for profit sharing as an expense, through the statement of comprehensive income. The Company also has a gainsharing plan for management employees that are accounted for in the same manner as profit sharing.

#### (o) Income tax

The charge for the current year is based on the results for the year as adjusted for disallowed expenses and non-taxable income. It is calculated using the applicable tax rates for the period.

#### (p) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, if it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.



#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2019 (continued)

### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### (q) Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Company's activities.

#### *(i) Sale of energy*

Revenue from energy sales is based on meter readings, which are carried out on a rotational basis throughout each month. A provision of 50% of the current month's billings is made to record unbilled energy sales at the end of each month. This estimate is reviewed periodically to assess reasonableness and adjusted where required. The provision for unbilled sales is included in accrued income.

#### (*ii*) Interest income

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis.

#### (r) Dividends

Dividends that are proposed and declared during the period are accounted for as an appropriation of retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity.

Dividends that are proposed and declared after the statement of financial position date are not shown as a liability on the statement of financial position but are disclosed as a note to the financial statements.

#### (s) **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. Transactions entered into with related parties in the normal course of business are carried out on commercial terms and conditions during the year.

#### (t) Finance costs

Finance costs are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.



#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2019 (continued)

## 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### (u) Provision for impairment of trade receivables

Provision is made as follows: 100% on receivables ≥90 days 50% on receivables ≥60 days 3% on receivables ≥30 days 0.5% on receivables < 30 days

Accounts are written off against the provision when they are considered to be uncollectible. The total provision at 31st December, 2019 amounted to \$3,340,520 (2018 - \$3,470,372).

#### (v) Provision for unbilled sales

The provision and adjustment with comparatives at 31st December, 2019 are calculated as follows:

		<b>2019</b> \$	<b>2018</b> \$
Sales revenue for December after discounts		<u>15,748,830</u>	16,020,967
50% of above	= provision at 31/12/19 = provision at 31/12/18	7,874,415 <u>8,010,483</u>	8,010,484 <u>6,636,441</u>
Increase in provision during the year		<u>(136,068)</u>	<u>1,374,043</u>

#### (w) Leases

The Company 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.

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



#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2019 (continued)

## 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### (w) Leases

#### i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). 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 recognised, 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 shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

٠	Buildings	3 to 5 years
٠	Land	20 to 60 years
٠	Equipment	25 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

#### ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises 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.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date as the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.



#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2019 (continued)

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### (w) Leases (continued)

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect accrued 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, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

## 3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The development of estimates and the exercise of judgment in applying accounting policies may have a material impact on the Company's reported assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. The items which may have the most effect on these financial statements are set out below.

#### Impairment of financial assets

Management assesses at each statement of financial position date whether assets are impaired. An asset is impaired when the carrying value is greater than its recoverable amount and there is objective evidence of impairment. Recoverable amount is the present value of the future cash flows. Provisions are made for the excess of the carrying value over its recoverable amount.

#### Property, plant and equipment

Management exercises judgment in determining whether future economic benefits can be derived from expenditures to be capitalized and in estimating the useful lives and residual values of these assets.

#### Impairment of inventory

Provision is made for slow-moving and obsolete stock on an annual basis.

#### Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due.



#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2019 (continued)

# 3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

*Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables (continued)* 

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

#### Unbilled sales

A provision of 50% of the current month's billing is made to record unbilled energy sales at the end of each month. This estimate is reviewed periodically to assess reasonableness and adjusted where required. The actual energy sales will be different from the estimate made.



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2019

(continued)

## 4. **PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

	Land	Building and Construction	Plant and Machinery	Motor Vehicles	Furniture and equipment	Total
<b>Balance at 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2018</b> Cost Accumulated depreciation	1,864,860	30,575,266 ( <u>18,883,285</u> )	240,078,198 ( <u>172,141,885)</u>	12,356,269 ( <u>9,167,722</u> )	11,769,107 (7,644,344)	296,643,700 (207,837,236)
NET BOOK VALUE	\$ <u>1,864,860</u>	\$ <u>11,691,981</u>	\$ <u>67,936,313</u>	\$ <u>3,188,547</u>	<u>\$4,124,763</u>	<u>\$88,806,464</u>
<b>For year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2018</b> Opening book value Additions for the year Disposals for the year Depreciation charge for year	1,864,860 - - -	11,691,981 11,728 - ( <u>484,707</u> )	67,936,313 6,923,298 -	3,188,547 1,857,000 ( <u>622,352</u> )	4,124,763 1,367,757 (326) ( <u>1,200,357</u> )	88,806,464 10,159,783 (326) ( <u>6,799,845</u> )
NET BOOK VALUE	\$ <u>1,864,860</u>	\$ <u>11,219,002</u>	\$ <u>70,367,182</u>	\$ <u>4,423,195</u>	\$ <u>4,291,837</u>	\$ <u>92,166,076</u>
<b>Balance at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2018</b> Cost Accumulated depreciation	1,864,860 	30,586,994 ( <u>19,367,992</u> )	247,001,496 ( <u>176,634,314</u> )	14,213,269 ( <u>9,790,074</u> )	13,136,538 (8,844,701)	306,803,157 (214,637,081)
Less: Customer contribution to line extensions	1,864,860	11,219,002	70,367,182	4,423,195	4,291,837	92,166,076 (4,333,817)
NET BOOK VALUE	\$ <u>1,864,860</u>	\$ <u>11,219,002</u>	\$ <u>70,367,182</u>	\$ <u>4,423,195</u>	\$ <u>4,291,837</u>	\$ <u>87,832,259</u>



#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2019 (continued)

## 4. **PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

	Land	Building and Construction	Plant and Machinery	Motor Vehicles	Furniture and equipment	Total
For year ended 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2019						
Opening book value	1,864,860	11,219,002	70,367,182	4,423,195	4,291,837	92,166,076
Additions for the year	-	677,285	16,284,185	1,175,659	671,678	18,808,807
Disposals for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for year		( <u>609,533</u> )	<u>(4,843,892</u> )	( <u>918,810</u> )	( <u>1,151,508</u> )	( <u>7,523,743</u> )
NET BOOK VALUE	\$ <u>1,864,860</u>	\$ <u>11,286,754</u>	\$ <u>81,807,475</u>	\$ <u>4,680,044</u>	\$ <u>3,812,007</u>	\$ <u>103,451,140</u>
Balance at 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2019						
Cost	1,864,860	31,264,279	263,285,681	15,388,928	13,808,216	326,611,964
Accumulated depreciation		( <u>19,977,525</u> )	( <u>181,478,206</u> )	(10,708,884)	<u>(9,996,209)</u>	(222,160,824)
Less: Customer contribution to line	1,864,860	11,286,754	81,807,475	4,680,044	3,812,007	103,451,140
extensions	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	( <u>2,554,726</u> )
NET BOOK VALUE	\$ <u>1,864,860</u>	\$ <u>11,286,754</u>	\$ <u>81,807,475</u>	\$ <u>4,680,044</u>	\$ <u>3,812,007</u>	\$ <u>100,896,414</u>



#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2019 (continued)

#### 5. LEASES

The Company has lease contracts for various items of land and buildings and other equipment used in its operations. Leases of land and equipment generally have lease terms between 20 to 60 years, while buildings generally have lease terms between 3 and 5 years. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

	<b>Building</b>	Land	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
As at 1 January 2019 (adoption of Additions IAS16)	660,404	2,438,915	13,108	3,112,427
Depreciation expense	 660,404 (212,114)	2,438,915 (90,458)	13,108 (650)	3,112,427 (303,222)
As at 31 December 2019	<u>\$448,290</u>	\$ <u>2,348,457</u>	<u>\$12,458</u>	<u>\$2,809,205</u>

Set out below are the carrying amount of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

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	2019
As at 1 January 2019 (adoption of IAS16) Accretion of interest Payments	3,112,427 136,406 <u>(358,091</u> )
As at 31 December 2019	\$2,890,742
Less: current portion	<u>\$246,337</u>
Long-term portion	<u>\$2,644,405</u>

#### 6. SUSPENSE JOBS IN PROGRESS

This represents capital injections with respect to requested customers' suspense jobs not completed at year-end.



#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2019 (continued)

#### 7. CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS

8.

CALITAL WORK IN I ROOKESS		
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
	Ŷ	Ψ
Generation	1,650,168	7,707,485
Computers and software upgrades	70,473	15,898
Tools and test equipment	42,416	-
Building	265,987	-
Furniture and equipment	84,795	470,661
Distribution	832,772	417,555
Motor vehicles		13,435
	<u>2,946,611</u>	8,625,034
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Amortised cost		
Government of Grenada - Treasury Bills	800,066	800,066
Fixed deposit – Republic Bank (Grenada) Limited	10,952,219	10,027,034
Fixed deposit – Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited	9,453,008	8,431,798
1 1	10,470,931	10,460,471
Fixed deposit – RBTT Bank Grenada Limited		
US\$ certificate of deposit- Cayman National	2,760,980	2,737,946
	24 427 204	22 157 215
	<u>34,437,204</u>	<u>32,457,315</u>

Included in the above is an amount of \$28,002,122.53 for Hurricane Insurance Reserve invested in Treasury Bills and fixed deposits held with the Republic Bank (Grenada) Limited, RBTT Bank Grenada Limited, Cayman National Bank and the Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited.



#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2019 (continued)

## 9. INVENTORIES

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
The following is a breakdown of stock on hand:		
Motor vehicle spares	1,324,746	1,126,339
Distribution	6,749,587	6,316,377
Generation spares	10,711,541	8,902,737
Fuel and lubricating oil	510,644	465,372
General stores	2,770,142	2,553,203
	22,066,660	19,364,028
Less: Obsolescence provision	1,457,092	1,272,272
r · · · ·	<u></u>	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>
	20,609,568	18,091,756
	<u></u>	10,071,700

## **10.(a)TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**

Customers' accounts Less: Provision for impairment of trade and other receivables	19,066,904 <u>3,295,436</u>	18,378,502 <u>3,462,155</u>
Trade receivables- net	<u>15,771,468</u>	<u>14,916,347</u>
Other debtors Less: Provision for impairment of other debtors	936,371 <u>45,084</u>	977,940 <u>8,218</u>
	<u>891,287</u>	<u>969,722</u>
Provision for unbilled sales Prepayments	16,662,755 7,874,415 <u>1,382,963</u>	15,886,069 8,010,484 <u>746,847</u>
	<u>25,920,133</u>	<u>24,643,400</u>



#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2019 (continued)

## 10. (a) TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)

As of the statement of financial position date, the lifetime expected loss provision for trade receivables is as follows:

	30 days	31- 60 days	61-90 days	Over 90 days	Total
Expected loss rate	0.5%	3%	50%	100%	
Gross carrying amount Loss provision	\$12,665,906 \$63,320	\$3,162,575 \$95,047	\$216,553 \$108,387	\$3,021,870 \$3,028,682	\$19,066,904 \$ <u>3,295,436</u>

\$<u>15,771,468</u>

10. (b) PROVISION FOR IMPAIRMENT OF TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
	2019	2018
(i) Customers' accounts	\$	\$
As at December 31 <sup>st</sup> , 2018	3,462,155	3,290,368
Net change in provision	(166,719)	171,787
As at December 31 <sup>st</sup> , 2019	<u>3,295,436</u>	<u>3,462,155</u>
(ii) Other debtors		
As at December 31 <sup>st</sup> , 2018	8,218	17,993
Net change in provision	36,866	( <u>9,775</u> )
As at December 31 <sup>st</sup> , 2019	<u>45,084</u>	<u>8,218</u>



2018

2019

#### **GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED**

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2019 (continued)

## 11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	\$	\$
Cash on hand Bank of Tampa Bank of Nova Scotia Republic Bank (Grenada) Limited CIBC First Caribbean International Bank Limited Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited	$7,200 \\ 596,453 \\ 6,421,485 \\ 7,119,357 \\ 2,190,752 \\ 265,045$	6,700 538,306 760,271 1,325,872 2,440,236 254,244
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	16,600,292	<u>5,325,629</u>
STATED CAPITAL		
Authorised 25,000,000 ordinary shares of no par value		
Issued and fully paid 19,000,000 ordinary shares of no par value	<u>32,339,840</u>	<u>32,339,840</u>

### **13.** CUSTOMERS' DEPOSITS

12.

All customers are required in accordance with the 2016 Electricity Supply Act (ESA) Schedule 1 to provide a security deposit which is normally equivalent to one (1) month's consumption. Interest accrued is credited to customers' accounts in the first billing cycle of the year. The cash deposit is refunded with accumulated interest when the account is terminated.



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## GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2019 (continued)

#### 14. BORROWINGS

Long-term	2019 \$	2018 \$
CIBC First Caribbean International Bank Limited	36,659,425	37,038,542
Less: Current portion	4,375,967	4,004,167
Total long-term	32,283,458	<u>33,034,375</u>
Short-term		
Total short-term	<u>4,375,967</u>	4,004,167
Total borrowings	<u>36,659,425</u>	<u>    37,038,542</u>

On February 29, 2016 the Company signed a Mortgage Debenture with CIBC First Caribbean International Bank (Barbados) Limited (the Bank) for a credit facility of up to XCD\$48,050,000.00.

The loan bears interest at a rate of 4.75% per annum over the first five years and thereafter the interest will be the prime rate less 5.90% subject to a floor of 3.60% per annum. Presently the prime rate is 8.50% per annum. The loan is amortized over a twelve-year period and repayable via 32 quarterly principal payments of XCD\$1,001,041.67 with a balloon payment of XCD\$16,016,666.56. Interest will be paid quarterly in arrears and accrue on an actual/365-day basis. The facility is collateralized under a first priority mortgage obligation and debenture charge over the fixed and floating assets of the Borrower stamped to cover XCD\$48,050,000.

On August 15, 2019 the Company signed a Mortgage Debenture with CIBC First Caribbean International Bank (Barbados) Limited (the Bank) for a credit facility of \$3,718,000.00.

The loan bears interest at a rate of 4.75% per annum over the first five years and thereafter the interest will be the prime rate less 4.90% subject to a floor of 3.60% per annum. Presently the prime rate is 8.50% per annum. The loan is amortized over a ten-year period and repayable via 32 quarterly principal payments of XCD\$92,950.00 plus quarterly interest payments.

The Company has an overdraft facility of \$6 million with CIBC First Caribbean International Bank Limited with interest at the rate of 6% per annum.



## **GRENADA ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED**

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2019 (continued)

#### 15. **PROVISION FOR RETIREMENT BENEFITS**

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. Payment of benefits accrued is made upon the resignation or retirement of employees by the relevant Trust.

The balance of \$682,799.70 at the statement of financial position date relates to amounts payable to the Trusts for December 2019.

#### 16. **PROVISION FOR HURRICANE INSURANCE RESERVE**

	<b>2019</b> \$	<b>2018</b> \$
Balance at beginning of year Add: Provision for the year	26,000,000 	24,000,000 _2,000,000
Balance at end of year	<u>28,000,000</u>	26,000,000

#### 17. **TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES**

18.

Trade creditors Sundry creditors Accrued expenses Total financial liabilities, excluding loans and borrowings, classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	8,628,048 7,107,117 <u>6,785,243</u> <u>22,520,408</u>	9,402,962 4,246,846 <u>6,498,392</u> <u>20,148,200</u>
OTHER INCOME		
Sundry revenue Gain on disposal of fixed assets	3,474,131 80,500	1,540,226 174
	<u>3,554,631</u>	<u>1,540,400</u>



#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2019 (continued)

### **19. FINANCE COSTS**

ii)

	<b>2019</b> \$	<b>2018</b> \$
Bank loans/Bond interest Other bank interest Other	1,892,684 5,980 <u>648,763</u>	1,870,714 46,396 <u>614,630</u>
	<u>2,547,427</u>	<u>2,531,740</u>

## 20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

i) The following transactions were carried out with WRB Enterprises, Inc., Grenada Private Power Limited and the National Insurance Scheme:

a) Sale of electricity - NIS	<u>241,900</u>	<u>230,704</u>
b) Management services- WRB Enterprises, Inc.	<u>600,000</u>	<u>600,000</u>
c) Payment of dividends:		
NIS	<u>1,146,516</u>	<u>1,146,516</u>
Grenada Private Power Limited	<u>4,940,000</u>	4,940,000
Compensation of key management personnel of the Company:		
Salaries and other benefits	3,888,082	<u>3,625,056</u>
Directors' Fees	<u>243,250</u>	<u>267,154</u>
Past employment benefit provisions	491,820	482,591
Loans receivable from key management personnel	<u>39,469</u>	<u>76,512</u>



#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2019 (continued)

## 21. TAXATION

## Current year

Income taxes in the statement of comprehensive income vary from amounts that would be computed by applying the statutory tax rate for the following reasons:

	<b>2019</b> \$	<b>2018</b> \$		
Profit for the year before taxation	<u>34,400,337</u>	<u>24,277,594</u>		
Tax at applicable statutory rate (28/30%)	9,632,094	7,283,278		
Tax effect of items that are adjustable in determining: Tax effect of hurricane reserve Tax exempt income Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes Provision for taxation	(560,000) (60,897) ( <u>1,678,839</u> ) <u>7,332,358</u>	(600,000) (27,685) ( <u>1,623,520</u> ) <u>5,032,073</u>		
Deferred tax liability				
Balance at the beginning of the year Deferred tax charge	(6,763,168) ( <u>3,464,482)</u>	(5,301,241) ( <u>1,461,927)</u>		
Balance at the end of the year	( <u>10,227,650</u> )	( <u>6,763,168</u> )		
The deferred tax liability consists of the following components:				
Delayed tax depreciation	<u>36,527,320</u>	22,543,894		
Deferred tax liability at 28/30%	( <u>10,227,650</u> )	( <u>6,763,168</u> )		



#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 2019 (continued)

#### 22. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At the statement of financial position date, the Company was contingently liable to the Government of Grenada for customs bonds in the amount of \$100,000.

#### 23. **DIVIDENDS**

During the year ended December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019, a dividend of 52 cents per ordinary share amounting to \$9,880,000 was declared and paid.

#### 24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGMENT

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, operational risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including foreign exchange and interest rate risk). The Company's overall risk management policy is to minimise potential adverse effects on its financial performance and to optimise shareholders value within an acceptable level of risk. Risk management is carried out by the Company's management under direction from the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors has established committees which are responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies in their specified areas. These committees report to the Board of Directors on their activities. The committees and their activities are as follows:

#### Audit Committee

The Audit Committee has oversight for the integrity of the financial statements and reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls and risk management procedures.

#### Loans Committee

The Loans Committee is comprised of members of management who are responsible for approving staff loan applications and ensuring that only those that meet the requirements set out in the Staff Loan and Procedure Policy are approved.



#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 2019 (continued)

## 24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The Company's exposure and approach to its key risks are as follows:

### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter-party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises principally from the Company's trade receivables and financial investments.

Credit risk with respect to trade receivables is substantially reduced due to the policies implemented by management. Deposits are required from all customers upon application for a new service and management performs periodic credit evaluations of its general customers' financial condition.

With respect to credit risk arising from other financial assets, that of cash and cash equivalents and financial investments, the Company places these funds with highly rated financial institutions to limit its exposure.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk equals the carrying amount of its financial assets. Based on the above, however, management does not believe significant credit risk exists at December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019.

### **Operational risk**

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Company's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the Company's operations.

The Company's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Company's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity. The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within each business unit. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall Company standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:



#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 2019 (continued)

## 24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### **Operational risk**

- Requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorization of transactions.
- Requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions;
- Compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements;
- Documentation of controls and procedures;
- Requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risks faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified;
- Requirements for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action;
- Development of contingency plans;
- Training and professional development;
- Ethical and business standards; and
- Risk mitigation, including insurance as outlined below.

### Insurance risk

Prudent management requires that a company protect its assets against catastrophe and other risks. In order to protect its customers and investors, the Company has fully insured its plant and machinery, buildings, computer equipment and furniture against substantially all perils. The Company's Transmission and Distribution systems are uninsured and to mitigate this risk, the Company sets aside funds on an annual basis in a hurricane reserve.

### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Management monitors the Company's liquidity reserve, which comprises overdraft facilities and cash and cash equivalents (Note 11), on the basis of expected cash flows and is of the view that the Company holds adequate cash and credit facilities to meet its short term obligations.

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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 2019 (continued)

## 24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The table below summarises the Company's exposure to liquidity risk:

Balance at 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2018	Current	31-60 days	61-90 days	Over 90 days	Total
Current Assets	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents Loans and receivable financial assets Trade and other receivables Inventories	5,325,629 2,849,153 21,722,818 <u>18,091,756</u>	- 1,839,076 	219,413	28,808,096 862,093	5,325,629 31,657,249 24,643,400 <u>18,091,756</u>
Current liabilities	<u>47,989,356</u>	<u>1,839,076</u>	<u>219,413</u>	<u>29,670,189</u>	<u>79,718,034</u>
Short-term borrowings Due to related company Trade payables and accrued expenses Consumers' advances for construction Provision for retirement benefits Provision for profit sharing Provision for income tax	117,489 13,307,248 - 193,554 -	- 888,915 - - -	1,001,042 538,328 - - - 774,230	3,003,125 5,413,709 457,735 4,775,925	$\begin{array}{r} 4,004,167\\ 117,489\\ 20,148,200\\ 457,735\\ 193,554\\ 4,775,925\\ \underline{774,230}\end{array}$
NET LIQUIDITY SURPLUS	<u>13,618,291</u> <u>34,371,065</u>	<u>888,915</u> <u>950,161</u>	<u>2,313,600</u> ( <u>2,094,187</u> )	<u>13,650,494</u> <u>16,019,695</u>	<u>30,471,300</u> <u>49,246,734</u>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 2019 (continued)

## 24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Balance at 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2019	Current	31-60 days	61-90 days	Over 90 days	Total
Current Assets	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents Loans and receivable financial assets Trade and other receivables Inventories	16,600,292 3,030,979 20,896,669 <u>20,609,568</u>	3,231,183	259,989	31,406,225 1,532,292	16,600,292 34,437,204 25,920,133 <u>20,609,568</u>
Current liabilities	<u>61,137,508</u>	<u>3,231,183</u>	<u>259,989</u>	<u>32,938,517</u>	<u>97,567,197</u>
Current portion of lease liabilities Short-term borrowings Trade payables and accrued expenses Consumers' advances for construction Provision for retirement benefits Provision for profit sharing Provision for income tax	246,337 - 12,211,806 - 682,800 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	92,950 1,314,170 - - - - <u>1,407,120</u>	1,001,042 509,457 - - - 1,466,392 2,976,891	3,281,975 8,504,975 7,282,723 6,470,412 25,540,085	$\begin{array}{r} 246,337\\ 4,375,967\\ 22,540,408\\ 7,282,723\\ 682,800\\ 6,470,412\\ \underline{1,466,392}\\ \underline{43,065,039}\end{array}$
NET LIQUIDITY SURPLUS	<u>47,996,565</u>	<u>1,824,063</u>	( <u>2,716,902</u> )	<u>7,398,432</u>	<u>54,502,158</u>



#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 2019 (continued)

## 24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

## Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings and economic value due to movements in exchange rates.

The Company has a limited exposure to foreign exchange risk arising primarily from the purchases of plant, equipment and spares from foreign suppliers that are mainly transacted in United States dollars, which has a fixed exchange rate.

The Company has not entered into forward exchange contracts to reduce its exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

*(ii)* Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The company holds primarily fixed rate financial instruments and is therefore not significantly exposed to interest rate risk.

## Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, as well as to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may, subject to Board approval as appropriate, vary the dividend paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Company also monitors capital on the basis of a target debt-to-equity ratio of 1.25:1 or less, indicating a strong financial position and financial flexibility. This ratio is calculated as total borrowings divided by total equity.



#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 2019 (continued)

## 24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

# Capital risk management (continued)

The debt-to-equity ratios are shown below:

## **Capital structure**

	<b>2019</b> \$	<b>2018</b> \$
Total borrowings (Note 14)	36,659,425	37,038,542
Shareholders' equity	<u>100,233,731</u>	86,510,233
Debt to equity ratio	<u>0.37:1</u>	<u>0.43:1</u>