



**FIRSTCARIBBEAN**  
INTERNATIONAL BANK

**FirstCaribbean International Bank  
(Jamaica) Limited**

**Audited Financial Statements  
For the year ended October 31, 2003**

29 January 2004

To the Members of  
FirstCaribbean International Bank (Jamaica) Limited

**Auditors' Report**

We have audited the financial statements as set below and have received all the information and explanations which we considered necessary. These financial statements are the responsibility of the company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept and the financial statements, which are in agreement therewith, give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Bank and the Group as at 31 October 2003 and of the results of operations, changes in equity and cash flows of the Bank and the Group for the year then ended, and have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and comply with the provisions of the Jamaican Companies Act applicable to banking companies.

*PricewaterhouseCoopers*

Chartered Accountants  
Kingston, Jamaica

**GROUP BALANCE SHEET**

October 31, 2003 (expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars)

	Notes	2003 \$	Restated 2002 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash resources	4	7,673,416	7,930,259
Investments			
Held-to-maturity		2,633,771	2,105,386
Available for sale		25,516	30,135
	6	2,659,287	2,135,521
Government securities purchased under resale agreements	7	412,797	1,385,790
Loans, less provision for impairment	8	7,061,581	5,159,805
Net investment in leases	9	25,632	41,223
Other assets	10	1,252,632	988,058
Property, plant and equipment	11	286,313	233,861
		<b>19,371,658</b>	<b>17,874,517</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Customers' deposits	12	16,561,713	15,742,973
Other liabilities	13	490,776	360,139
Deferred taxation	14	152,180	87,946
		<b>17,204,669</b>	<b>16,191,058</b>
<b>Stockholders' Equity</b>			
Share capital	15	96,667	96,667
Capital reserves	16	19,458	19,458
Reserve fund	17	156,667	156,667
Retained earnings reserve	18, 24	956,163	932,163
Building society reserve	19	45,522	45,522
Retained earnings		892,512	432,982
		<b>2,166,989</b>	<b>1,683,459</b>
		<b>19,371,658</b>	<b>17,874,517</b>

Approved by the Board of Directors on 29 January 2004 and signed on its behalf by:

*A.W. Webb*

A.W. Webb Director

*A.C. Watson*

A.C. Watson Secretary

*R.O.B. Campbell*

R. O'B. Campbell Director

*A.C. Rattray*

A.C. Rattray Secretary

**GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**

Year ended October 31, 2003 (expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars)

	Note	Share Capital \$	Capital Reserves \$	Reserve Fund \$	Retained Earnings Reserve \$	Building Society Reserve \$	Retained Earnings \$	Total \$
Balance as restated								
31 October 2001	36(i)	96,667	19,458	156,667	932,163	45,522	283,571	1,534,048
Restated net profit	36(ii)	-	-	-	-	-	168,744	168,744
Dividends	20	-	-	-	-	-	(19,333)	(19,333)
<b>Balance as restated</b>								
31 October 2002	36(ii)	96,667	19,458	156,667	932,163	45,522	432,982	1,683,459
Net profit		-	-	-	-	-	502,863	502,863
Transfer to retained earnings reserve	18	-	-	-	24,000	-	(24,000)	-
Dividends	20	-	-	-	-	-	(19,333)	(19,333)
<b>Balance at</b>								
31 October 2003		96,667	19,458	156,667	956,163	45,522	892,512	2,166,989

**GROUP STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES**

Year ended October 31, 2003 (expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars)

	Note	2003 \$	Restated 2002 \$
<b>Interest Income</b>			
Loans		1,082,026	1,063,265
Securities		486,547	526,705
Lease financing		5,991	10,481
Other		667,742	610,416
		<b>2,242,306</b>	<b>2,210,867</b>
<b>Interest Expense</b>			
Deposits		(886,998)	(1,124,141)
<b>Net Interest Income</b>		<b>1,355,308</b>	<b>1,086,726</b>
Impairment losses on loans		(14,049)	(49,634)
		<b>1,341,259</b>	<b>1,037,092</b>
<b>Non-Interest Income</b>			
Net fees and commissions		318,643	312,569
Net foreign exchange trading income		274,256	125,544
Other		42,828	43,331
		<b>635,727</b>	<b>481,444</b>
<b>Net Revenue</b>		<b>1,976,986</b>	<b>1,518,536</b>
<b>Non-Interest Expenses</b>			
Employee compensation and benefits	22	565,181	484,224
Depreciation		71,096	119,860
Occupancy costs		147,661	134,097
Restructuring		(10,463)	122,951
Other		506,962	451,677
		<b>1,280,437</b>	<b>1,312,809</b>
<b>Profit before Taxation</b>		<b>696,549</b>	<b>205,727</b>
Taxation	25	(193,686)	(36,983)
Net Profit	26	<b>502,863</b>	<b>168,744</b>
<b>EARNINGS PER STOCK UNIT</b>			
	29	<b>\$2.60</b>	<b>\$0.87</b>

**GROUP STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

Year ended October 31, 2003 (expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars)


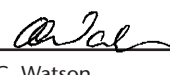

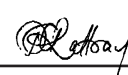
	Note	2003 \$	Restated 2002 \$
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>			
Net profit		502,863	168,744
Interest received		2,296,160	2,170,762
Interest paid		(895,837)	(1,153,383)
Income tax paid		(78,105)	(135,002)
Depreciation		71,096	119,860
(Gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(6,292)	75,601
Impairment losses on loans		14,049	49,634
Deferred taxation		64,235	(52,384)
Interest income		(2,242,306)	(2,210,867)
Interest expense		886,999	1,124,141
Income tax charge		130,324	89,367
Statutory reserves with Bank of Jamaica		(414,575)	85,310
Customers' deposits		818,740	(1,652,822)
Net investment in leases		15,591	(18,600)
Loans		(1,915,826)	635,202
Net cash used in operating activities		<b>(752,884)</b>	<b>(704,437)</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>			
Investments		(523,766)	(90,471)
Government securities purchased under resale agreements		972,993	176,598
Additions to property, plant and equipment		(125,245)	(45,854)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		7,989	12,154
Other assets		(365,415)	159,715
Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities		<b>(33,444)</b>	<b>212,142</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>			
Account with parent company		114,891	(9,922)
Other liabilities		19,352	66,719
Dividends paid		(19,333)	(52,200)
Net cash provided by financing activities		<b>114,910</b>	<b>4,597</b>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		<b>(671,418)</b>	<b>(487,698)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		6,565,760	7,053,458
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR</b>	5	<b>5,894,342</b>	<b>6,565,760</b>

## COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

October 31, 2003 (expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars)

	Notes	2003 \$	Restated 2002 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash resources	4	7,668,339	7,770,623
Investments			
Held to maturity		2,548,540	1,090,416
Available for sale		25,516	30,135
	6	2,574,056	1,120,551
Investments in Subsidiaries		36,745	36,745
Government securities purchased under resale agreements	7	316,470	260,759
Loans, less provision for impairment	8	6,401,871	4,672,505
Net investment in leases	9	25,632	-
Other assets	10	1,222,020	757,555
Property, plant and equipment	11	281,617	226,267
		<b>18,526,750</b>	<b>14,845,005</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Customers' deposits	12	16,058,474	13,428,580
Other liabilities	13	424,596	239,306
Deferred taxation	14	136,452	75,523
		<b>16,619,522</b>	<b>13,743,409</b>
<b>Stockholders' Equity</b>			
Share capital	15	96,667	96,667
Capital reserves	16	12,833	12,833
Reserve fund	17, 24	121,667	96,667
Retained earnings reserve	18, 24	890,666	722,863
Retained earnings		785,395	172,566
		<b>1,907,228</b>	<b>1,101,596</b>
		<b>18,526,750</b>	<b>14,845,005</b>

Approved by the Board of Directors on 29 January 2004 and signed on its behalf by:

	Director		Secretary
A.W. Webb	Director	A.C. Watson	Secretary
	Director		Secretary
R. O'B. Campbell	Director	A.C. Rattray	Secretary

## GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Year ended October 31, 2003 (expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars)

	Note	Share Capital \$	Capital Reserves \$	Reserve Fund \$	Retained Earnings Reserve \$	Retained Earnings \$	Total \$
Balance as restated at 31 October 2001	36(i)	96,667	12,833	96,667	722,863	154,765	1,083,795
Restated net profit	36(ii)	-	-	-	-	37,134	37,134
Dividends	20	-	-	-	-	(19,333)	(19,333)
<b>Balance as restated at 31 October 2002</b>	<b>36(ii)</b>	<b>96,667</b>	<b>12,833</b>	<b>96,667</b>	<b>722,863</b>	<b>172,566</b>	<b>1,101,596</b>
Net profit		-	-	-	-	632,162	632,162
Transfer of reserves from subsidiary	24	-	-	25,000	167,803	-	192,803
Dividends	20	-	-	-	-	(19,333)	(19,333)
<b>Balance at 31 October 2003</b>		<b>96,667</b>	<b>12,833</b>	<b>121,667</b>	<b>890,666</b>	<b>785,395</b>	<b>1,907,228</b>

## COMPANY STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES

Year ended October 31, 2003 (expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars)

	Note	2003 \$	Restated 2002 \$
<b>Interest Income</b>			
Loans		982,043	826,567
Securities		279,189	139,294
Other		666,076	764,016
		<b>1,927,308</b>	<b>1,729,877</b>
<b>Interest Expense</b>			
Deposits		(725,642)	(821,308)
		<b>1,201,666</b>	<b>908,569</b>
<b>Net Interest Income</b>			
Impairment losses on loans		(14,959)	(54,052)
		<b>1,186,707</b>	<b>854,517</b>
<b>Non-Interest Income</b>			
Net fees and commissions		264,933	226,182
Net foreign exchange trading income		254,053	120,723
		<b>518,986</b>	<b>346,905</b>
		<b>1,705,693</b>	<b>1,201,422</b>
<b>Net Revenue</b>			
<b>Non-Interest Expenses</b>			
Employee compensation and benefits	22	516,210	440,046
Depreciation		67,598	110,474
Occupancy costs		139,382	125,658
Restructuring costs		(7,270)	107,051
Other		437,138	390,955
		<b>1,153,058</b>	<b>1,174,184</b>
		<b>552,635</b>	<b>27,238</b>
<b>Profit before Exceptional Items</b>			
Exceptional Item	23	242,364	-
Profit before Taxation	25	794,999	27,238
Taxation	26	(162,837)	9,896
		<b>632,162</b>	<b>37,134</b>
<b>Net Profit</b>			

## COMPANY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended October 31, 2003 (expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars)

	Note	2003 \$	Restated 2002 \$
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>			
Net profit		632,162	37,134
Interest received		1,866,318	1,698,679
Interest paid		(713,574)	(847,130)
Income tax paid		(30,277)	(89,818)
Depreciation		67,598	110,474
Impairment losses on loans		14,959	54,052
Deferred taxation		60,056	(49,358)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of fixed assets		(6,221)	66,780
Reserves transferred from subsidiary		192,803	-
Statutory reserves at Bank of Jamaica		(549,601)	51,119
Interest income		(1,927,308)	(1,729,877)
Interest expense		725,642	821,308
Income tax		102,781	39,462
Customers' deposits		2,629,894	(1,236,464)
Loans		(1,744,325)	666,266
Net investment in leases		(25,632)	-
Cash provided by/(used in) operating activities		<b>1,295,275</b>	<b>(407,373)</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>			
Government securities purchased under resale agreements		(55,711)	(253,259)
Investments		(1,453,505)	102,935
Additions to fixed assets		(124,645)	(45,320)
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets		7,918	11,121
Other assets		(418,016)	(46,684)
Net cash used in investing activities		<b>(2,043,959)</b>	<b>(231,207)</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>			
Account with parent company		95,385	15,186
Account with subsidiaries		(40,000)	-
Other liabilities		60,748	270,430
Dividends paid		(19,333)	(52,200)
Net cash provided by financing activities		<b>96,800</b>	<b>233,416</b>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		<b>(651,884)</b>	<b>(405,164)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		<b>6,546,226</b>	<b>6,951,390</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5,894,342</b>	<b>6,546,226</b>

# FirstCaribbean International Bank (Jamaica) Limited

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

October 31, 2003

### 1. Identification and Activities

FirstCaribbean International Bank (Jamaica) Limited (the Bank), which was incorporated and is domiciled in Jamaica, is a 94.62% (2002 – 82.23%) subsidiary of FirstCaribbean International Bank Limited, a Bank incorporated and domiciled in Barbados which itself is an associated company of Barclays Bank PLC and Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. The registered office of the Bank is located at 23-27 Knutsford Boulevard, Kingston 5.

The Bank is licensed and these financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Banking Act, 1992 and the Banking (Amendment) Act, 1997.

The Bank is listed on the Jamaica Stock Exchange.

The Bank's subsidiaries, which were incorporated and are domiciled in Jamaica, are as follows:

Subsidiaries	Principal	Holding	Financial Year End
FirstCaribbean International Securities Limited	Investment and Pension Fund Management	100%	31 October
FirstCaribbean International Building Society	Mortgage Financing	100%	31 October

On 25 June 2003, FirstCaribbean International Trust and Merchant Bank (Jamaica) Limited sold its banking assets and liabilities to the Bank as stipulated by the Bank of Jamaica's Best Practice, Proprietary Trading Activities by Banks, and was renamed FirstCaribbean International Securities Limited.

These financial statements are presented in Jamaican dollars (J\$).

### 2. Significant Accounting Policies

The principal financial accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below:

#### (a) Basis of preparation

Jamaica adopted International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as its national accounting standards effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2002. The financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2003 have therefore been prepared in accordance with and comply with IFRS and comparative information has been restated to conform with the provisions of IFRS. IFRS 1 – First-time adoption of IFRS has been adopted early.

The effects of adopting IFRS on equity and net profit as previously reported are detailed in Note 36. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified for the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### (b) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Bank and its Subsidiaries.

All significant inter-company transactions have been eliminated. The Bank and its Subsidiaries are referred to as the "Group".

#### (c) Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognised in the statement of revenue and expenses for all interest bearing instruments on an accrual basis using the effective yield method based on the actual purchase price. Interest income includes coupons earned on fixed income investments and accrued discount or premium on treasury bills and other discounted instruments.

Where collection of interest income is considered doubtful, or payment is outstanding for more than 90 days, the banking regulations stipulate that interest should be taken into account on the cash basis. IFRS requires that when loans become doubtful of collection, they are written down to their recoverable amounts and interest income is thereafter recognized based on the rate of interest that was used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the recoverable amount. However, such amounts under IFRS are considered to be immaterial.

#### (d) Income under finance leases

Income under finance leases is recognised in a manner, which produces a constant rate of return on the net investment in leases.

### 2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### (e) Fee and commission income

Fee and commission income are recognised on the accrual basis. Loan origination fees, for loans which are probable of being drawn down, are recognised in the statement of revenue and expenses immediately as they are not considered material for deferral.

#### (f) Foreign currencies

Foreign currency balances outstanding at the balance sheet date are translated at the rates of exchange ruling on that date. Transactions in foreign currencies during the year are converted at the rates of exchange ruling on the dates of those transactions. Gains and losses arising from fluctuations in exchange rates are included in the statement of revenue and expenses.

#### (g) Investments

The Group classifies its investment securities into the following two main categories: held-to-maturity and originated debts. Management determines the appropriate classification of Investments at the time of purchase.

Government or other securities which are purchased directly from the issuer are classified as originated debts. These include bonds and treasury bills. They are initially recorded at cost, which is the cash given to originate the debt including any transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Investments purchased on the secondary market which are intended to be held to maturity, are classified as such. These investments are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any provision for impairment.

Unquoted equity securities for which fair values cannot be measured reliably are recognised at cost less impairment.

A financial asset is considered impaired if its carrying amount exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The amount of the impairment loss for assets carried at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

All purchases and sales of investment securities are recognised at settlement date.

#### (h) Investment in subsidiaries

Investments by the Bank in subsidiaries are stated at cost.

#### (i) Sale and repurchase agreements and lending of securities

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (repurchase agreements) and securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements) are treated as collateralised financing transactions. The difference between the sale/purchase and repurchase/resale price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the agreements using the effective yield method.

#### (j) Loans and provision for impairment losses

Loans are stated net of unearned income and provision for impairment.

Loans are recognised when cash is advanced to borrowers. They are initially recorded at cost, which is the cash given to originate the loan including any transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

A provision for loan impairment is established if there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original contractual terms of loans. The amount of the provision is the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount, being the present value of expected cash flows, including amounts recoverable from guarantees and collateral, discounted at the original effective interest rate of loans.

A loan is classified as impaired when, in management's opinion there has been a deterioration in credit quality to the extent that there is no longer reasonable assurance of timely collection of the full amount of principal and interest. As required by statutory regulations, if a payment on a loan is contractually 90 days in arrears, the loan will be classified as impaired, if not already classified as such. Any credit card loan that has a payment that is contractually 90 days in arrears is written-off.

When a loan is classified as impaired, recognition of interest in accordance with the terms of the original loan ceases, and interest is taken into account on the cash basis. Interest income on impaired loans has not been recognised, as it is not considered material.

Statutory and other regulatory loan loss reserve requirements that exceed these amounts are dealt with in a non-distributable loan loss reserve as an appropriation of unappropriated profits.

# FirstCaribbean International Bank (Jamaica) Limited

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

October 31, 2003

### 2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### (k) Provisions

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

Employee entitlements to annual leave and other benefits are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave and other benefits as a result of services rendered by employees up to the balance sheet date.

#### (l) Fiduciary activities

Assets and income arising thereon together with related undertakings to return such assets to customers are excluded from these financial statements where the Bank or its subsidiaries act in a fiduciary capacity such as nominee, trustee or agent.

#### (m) Leases

##### (i) As Lessee

Leases where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

##### (ii) As Lessor

When assets are leased out under a finance lease, the present value of the lease payments is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease in a manner which reflects a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in the lease.

#### (n) Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The Group's property, plant and equipment, with the exception of freehold land on which no depreciation is provided, are depreciated using the straight line method to write down the cost of such assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	2.5%
Leasehold improvements	10%
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	6.7%–14.3%
Computer equipment	20%–50%
Motor vehicles	20%

Property, plant and equipment are reviewed periodically for impairment. Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal of property and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining operating profit. Repairs and renewals are charged to the income statement when the expenditure is incurred.

#### (o) Deferred income taxes

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Currently enacted tax rates are used in the determination of deferred income tax.

The principal temporary differences arise from depreciation of property, plant and equipment, revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and provisions for pensions and other post retirement benefits and any allowance for impairment losses.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

#### (p) Employee benefits

##### (i) Pension asset

The Group operates a defined benefit pension plan. The asset in respect of the defined benefit pension plan is the difference between the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date and the fair value of plan assets, adjusted for unrecognised actuarial gains/losses and past service cost.

### 2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### (p) Employee benefits (continued)

##### (i) Pension asset (continued)

The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates on government securities which have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability. The pension benefit is based on the best consecutive five years' earnings in the last ten years of employment and the charge representing the net periodic pension cost less employee contributions, is included in staff costs.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments, changes in actuarial assumptions and amendments to the pension plan are charged or credited to income over the service lives of the related employees.

##### (ii) Other post-retirement obligations

Group companies provide post-retirement health care benefits to its retirees. The entitlement to these benefits is usually based on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment, using a methodology similar to that for defined benefit pension plans. These obligations are valued annually by independent qualified actuaries.

#### (q) Employee share ownership plan

The Bank has an Employee Share Ownership Plan (ESOP) for certain eligible employees. The Bank currently pays all the administrative and other expenses of the Plan. The employees' maximum contribution ranges from 2–6% of regular earnings, based on years of service with the Bank. The Bank contributes 50 cents for each dollar contributed to the Plan by the employees. This benefit is recorded in salaries and staff benefits expense in the statement of revenue and expenses with a corresponding accrual in expenses and other liabilities in the balance sheet.

#### (r) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than 3 months maturity from the date of acquisition including cash and balances with Bank of Jamaica (excluding statutory reserves) and accounts with other banks.

#### (s) Comparative information

Where necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with changes in presentation in the current year. In particular, comparatives have been adjusted or extended to take into account the requirements of IFRS (Note 36).

### 3. Segment Financial Information

The Group is organised into two main business segments:

- Financial Services — This incorporates retail and corporate banking services.
- Investment Management Services — This includes investments and pension fund management and the administration of trust accounts.

Transactions between the business segments are on normal commercial terms and conditions.

The Group's operations are located solely in Jamaica.

	2003			
	Financial Services \$'000	Investment Management Services \$'000	Consolidation Elimination \$'000	Group \$'000
Net revenues	1,811,476	179,559	–	1,991,035
Operating expenses	(1,202,146)	(92,340)	–	(1,294,486)
Profit before taxation	609,330	87,219	–	696,549
Income tax expense	–	–	–	(193,686)
Net profit	–	–	–	502,863
Segment assets	19,375,760	126,241	(130,343)	19,371,658
Segment liabilities	17,234,299	63,968	(93,598)	17,204,669
Other segment items:				
Capital expenditure	124,720	524	–	125,245
Depreciation	67,661	3,435	–	71,096

# FirstCaribbean International Bank (Jamaica) Limited

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## 3. Segment Financial Information

	2002			
	Financial Services \$'000	Investment Management Services \$'000	Consolidation Elimination \$'000	Group \$'000
Net revenues	1,332,796	235,374	–	1,568,170
Operating expenses	(1,266,380)	(96,063)	–	(1,362,443)
Profit before taxation	66,416	139,311	–	205,727
Income tax expense	–	–	–	(36,983)
Net profit	–	–	–	168,744
Segment assets	15,937,797	1,983,569	(46,849)	17,874,517
Segment liabilities	14,641,686	1,559,476	(10,104)	16,191,058
Other segment items:				
Capital expenditure	45,615	239	–	45,854
Depreciation	113,607	6,253	–	119,860

## 4. Cash Resources

	The Group		The Bank	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Notes, coins and money at Bank of Jamaica	3,486,377	5,754,942	3,481,300	5,615,524
Foreign currencies	51,276	79,313	51,276	79,313
Accounts with other banks, net	3,909,267	2,060,369	3,909,267	2,040,839
Account with ultimate parent company	226,496	35,635	226,496	34,947
	<b>7,673,416</b>	<b>7,930,259</b>	<b>7,668,339</b>	<b>7,770,623</b>

Cash resources include J\$1,779,074,000 (2002 – J\$1,364,499,000) for the Group and J\$1,773,997,000 (2002 – J\$1,224,397,000) for the Bank, as required under section 14 (i) of both the Banking Act, 1992 and the Financial Institutions Act, 1992, respectively, and section 13 of the Bank of Jamaica (Building Societies) Regulations, 1995, which are held substantially on a non-interest-bearing basis at Bank of Jamaica as a cash reserve; accordingly, these amounts are not available for investment or other use by the Group and the Bank. This represents 9% (9% – 2002) of the Bank's prescribed liabilities.

Effective 15 January 2003, the Bank was required by the Bank of Jamaica (BOJ) under Section 28A of the Bank of Jamaica Act, to maintain with the BOJ, a special deposit wholly in the form of cash, representing 5% of the Bank's prescribed liabilities. The special deposit maintained with BOJ at 31 October 2003 was J\$436,412,000 and is included in the balance for notes, coins and money at BOJ. Interest at a rate of 6% per annum is earned on this deposit.

## 5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	The Group		The Bank	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Notes, coins and money at Bank of Jamaica	3,486,377	5,754,942	3,481,300	5,615,524
Less: statutory reserves	(1,779,074)	(1,364,499)	(1,773,997)	(1,224,397)
	1,707,303	4,390,443	1,707,303	4,391,127
Foreign currencies	51,276	79,313	51,276	79,313
Accounts with other banks, net	3,909,267	2,060,369	3,909,267	2,040,839
Account with ultimate parent company	226,496	35,635	226,496	34,947
	<b>5,894,342</b>	<b>6,565,760</b>	<b>5,894,342</b>	<b>6,546,226</b>

## 6. Investments

### (i) Investments — Held to Maturity

	The Group		The Bank	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Securities issued or guaranteed by Government				
Treasury bills	304,838	343,641	304,838	185,671
Debentures	1,507,509	304,020	1,434,842	100,000
Debt securities	821,424	1,457,725	808,860	804,745
	<b>2,633,771</b>	<b>2,105,386</b>	<b>2,548,540</b>	<b>1,090,416</b>

## 6. Investments (continued)

### (ii) Investments — Available for Sale

	The Group and the Bank	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Unquoted equities	25,516	30,135
Provision for impairment	–	–
	<b>25,516</b>	<b>30,135</b>

## 7. Government Securities Purchased Under Resale Agreements — Originated Debts

The Group and the Bank enter into reverse repurchase agreements collateralised by Government of Jamaica securities. These agreements may result in credit exposure in the event that the counterparty to the transaction is unable to fulfill its contractual obligations.

	The Group		The Bank	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Government securities purchased under resale agreements	412,797	1,385,790	316,470	260,759
	<b>412,797</b>	<b>1,385,790</b>	<b>316,470</b>	<b>260,759</b>

## 8. Loans, Less Provision for Impairment

	The Group		The Bank	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Mortgages	665,190	492,400	–	–
Personal loans	2,131,776	1,348,073	2,131,776	1,348,073
Business loans	4,393,100	3,416,581	4,393,100	3,416,581
	7,190,066	5,257,054	6,524,876	4,764,654
Less: Provision for impairment	(128,485)	(97,249)	(123,005)	(92,149)
Balance, end of year	<b>7,061,581</b>	<b>5,159,805</b>	<b>6,401,871</b>	<b>4,672,505</b>

The movement in the provision for impairment on loans during the year is as follows:

	The Group		The Bank	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Balance at beginning of year	97,249	74,092	92,149	63,457
Provided during the year	14,049	49,634	14,959	54,052
Amounts recovered	17,187	–	15,897	–
Amounts written off	–	(26,477)	–	(25,360)
Balance at end of year	<b>128,485</b>	<b>97,249</b>	<b>123,005</b>	<b>92,149</b>

These comprise:

	The Group		The Bank	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Specific Provisions	45,905	53,286	44,648	50,598
General Provisions	82,580	43,963	78,357	41,551

As at 31 October 2003 loans with principal balances outstanding of J\$426,223,000 (2002 — J\$212,605,000) for the Group and J\$426,223,000 (2002 — J\$184,007,000) for the Bank were in non-performing status.

## 9. Net Investment in Leases

	The Group		The Bank	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Total minimum lease payments receivable	32,562	54,203	32,562	–
Unearned income	(6,060)	(12,730)	(6,060)	–
	26,502	41,473	26,502	–
Less: Provision for impairment losses	(870)	(250)	(870)	–
	<b>25,632</b>	<b>41,223</b>	<b>25,632</b>	<b>–</b>

Future minimum lease payments are receivable as follows:

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
2003	–	5,511
2004	22,628	7,089
2005	8,867	41,603
2006	1,067	–
	<b>32,562</b>	<b>54,203</b>

# FirstCaribbean International Bank (Jamaica) Limited

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### 10. Other Assets

	The Group		The Bank	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Cheques and other items in transit, net	270,280	–	282,137	–
Interest receivable	464,529	518,382	450,209	389,219
Prepayments and deferred items	34,244	28,365	27,703	11,279
Due from subsidiary	–	–	40,000	–
Due from affiliates	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800
Due from parent company	–	23,309	–	23,539
Withholding tax	50,425	56,277	50,425	1,846
Taxation recoverable	–	–	–	8,197
Retirement benefit asset (Note 27)	409,270	346,490	364,450	308,240
Other	18,084	9,435	1,296	9,435
	<b>1,252,632</b>	<b>988,058</b>	<b>1,222,020</b>	<b>757,555</b>

### 11. Property, Plant and Equipment

	The Group				
	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Leasehold Improvements \$'000	Furniture, Computer Equipment and Motor Vehicles \$'000	Total \$'000
Cost —					
1 November 2002	3,900	46,266	70,008	433,843	554,017
Additions	–	435	4,444	120,366	125,245
Disposals	–	(595)	–	(9,930)	(10,525)
31 October 2003	3,900	46,106	74,452	544,279	668,737
At cost	–	35,576	74,452	544,279	654,307
At valuation	3,900	10,530	–	–	14,430
	<b>3,900</b>	<b>46,106</b>	<b>74,452</b>	<b>544,279</b>	<b>668,737</b>
Accumulated Depreciation —					
1 November 2002	–	11,450	50,720	257,986	320,156
Charge for the year	–	1,148	6,926	63,022	71,096
Relieved on disposals	–	(90)	–	(8,738)	(8,828)
31 October 2003	–	12,508	57,646	312,270	382,424
Net Book Value –					
31 October 2003	3,900	33,598	16,806	232,009	286,313
	<b>3,900</b>	<b>34,816</b>	<b>19,288</b>	<b>175,857</b>	<b>233,861</b>
	The Bank				
	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Leasehold Improvements \$'000	Furniture, Computer Equipment and Motor Vehicles \$'000	Total \$'000
Cost —					
1 November 2002	3,900	46,266	69,963	412,648	532,777
Additions	–	435	4,444	119,765	124,644
Disposals	–	(595)	–	(9,744)	(10,339)
31 October 2003	3,900	46,106	74,407	522,669	647,082
At cost	–	35,576	74,407	522,669	632,652
At valuation	3,900	10,530	–	–	14,430
	<b>3,900</b>	<b>46,106</b>	<b>74,407</b>	<b>522,669</b>	<b>647,082</b>
Accumulated Depreciation —					
1 November 2002	–	11,450	50,720	244,340	306,510
Charge for the year	–	1,148	6,926	59,524	67,598
Relieved on disposals	–	(90)	–	(8,553)	(8,643)
31 October 2003	–	12,508	57,646	295,311	365,465
Net Book Value –					
31 October 2003	3,900	33,598	16,761	227,358	281,617
	<b>3,900</b>	<b>34,816</b>	<b>19,243</b>	<b>168,308</b>	<b>226,267</b>

Land and buildings are stated at deemed cost which is based on open market value as at 25 July 1988, as appraised by C.D. Alexander Company Realty Limited, real estate brokers and appraisers, amounting to J\$14,430,000 for the Group and the Bank.

Subsequent additions and other property, plant and equipment are shown at cost.

### 12. Customers' Deposits

	The Group		The Bank	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Individuals	7,922,289	10,252,998	7,445,225	8,670,414
Business and Government Banks	8,392,635	5,247,839	8,333,819	4,516,030
	<b>246,789</b>	<b>242,136</b>	<b>279,430</b>	<b>242,136</b>
	<b>16,561,713</b>	<b>15,742,973</b>	<b>16,058,474</b>	<b>13,428,580</b>

### 13. Other Liabilities

	The Group		The Bank	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Cheques and other items in transit, net	–	23,679	–	23,679
Interest payable	58,844	67,682	52,806	40,738
Due to parent company	91,582	–	71,846	–
Taxation payable	64,526	12,307	64,307	–
Post retirement health obligation (Note 27)	81,811	65,959	72,856	58,675
Other	194,013	190,512	162,781	116,214
	<b>490,776</b>	<b>360,139</b>	<b>424,596</b>	<b>239,306</b>

### 14. Deferred Taxation

Deferred income taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using an effective tax rate of:

- 30 % for FirstCaribbean International Building Society
- 33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub>% for the Bank and FirstCaribbean International Securities Limited.

The movement on the deferred income tax account is as follows:

	The Group		The Bank	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Balance as at 1 November	87,946	140,327	75,523	124,880
Charge/(credit) to statement of revenue and expenses	63,362	(52,384)	60,056	(49,358)
Other	872	3	873	1
Balance as at 31 October	<b>152,180</b>	<b>87,946</b>	<b>136,452</b>	<b>75,523</b>

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following items:

	The Group		The Bank	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Deferred income tax assets				
Decelerated tax depreciation	4,233	–	3,701	–
Impairment loan loss	880	735	–	–
Employee benefits and restructuring costs	30,970	38,178	29,668	35,838
Other temporary differences	1,777	–	1,777	–
	<b>37,860</b>	<b>38,913</b>	<b>35,146</b>	<b>35,838</b>
Deferred income tax liabilities				
Pensions and other post retirement benefits	133,010	112,693	121,362	102,644
Unrealised exchange gain	43,500	3,727	43,501	3,727
Allowance for loan impairment	2,741	–	2,741	–
Other temporary differences	10,707	1,170	3,994	114
Accelerated tax depreciation	82	9,269	–	4,876
	<b>190,040</b>	<b>126,859</b>	<b>171,598</b>	<b>111,361</b>

The deferred tax charge in the statement of revenue and expenses comprises the following temporary differences:

	The Group		The Bank	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Accelerated tax depreciation	(13,420)	(38,674)	(8,577)	(35,949)
Employee benefits and restructuring costs	7,208	(22,352)	6,170	(20,012)
Other temporary differences	6,887	(229)	1,230	–
Pensions and other post retirement benefits	20,317	14,002	18,718	12,893
Unrealised exchange gain	39,774	(6,290)	39,774	(6,290)
Provision for loan impairment	2,596	1,159	2,741	–
	<b>63,362</b>	<b>(52,384)</b>	<b>60,056</b>	<b>(49,358)</b>

# FirstCaribbean International Bank (Jamaica) Limited

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### 15. Share Capital

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Authorised – 200,000,000 Ordinary shares of J\$0.50 each	100,000	100,000
Issued and fully paid – 193,333,332 Ordinary stock units of J\$0.50 each	96,667	96,667

### 16. Capital Reserves

	The Group		The Bank	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Balance at beginning of year	19,458	19,458	12,833	12,833
Comprised of:				
Unrealised –				
Capitalisation of retained earnings in subsidiary	5,000	5,000	–	–
Surplus on revaluation of premises	6,188	6,188	5,493	5,493
Arising on consolidation	930	930	–	–
	12,118	12,118	5,493	5,493
Realised –				
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	7,340	7,340	7,340	7,340
Balance at end of year	19,458	19,458	12,833	12,833

### 17. Reserve Fund

The fund is maintained in accordance with the Banking Act for the Bank and The Bank of Jamaica (Building Societies) Regulations, 1995 for FirstCaribbean International Building Society. These require that minimum prescribed percentages of net profit be transferred to the reserve fund until the amount in the fund is equal to paid up share capital.

### 18. Retained Earnings Reserve

Sections 2 of the Banking Act, the Financial Institutions Act and the Bank of Jamaica (Building Societies) Regulations, 1995 permit the transfer of any portion of net profit to a retained earnings reserve. This reserve constitutes a part of the capital base for the purpose of determining the maximum level of deposit liabilities and lending to customers.

Transfers to the retained earnings reserve are made at the discretion of the Board; such transfers must be notified to the Bank of Jamaica.

### 19. Building Society Reserve

In accordance with the Income Tax Act, FirstCaribbean International Building Society may transfer amounts from retained earnings to a general reserve on a tax free basis until this reserve equals 5% of prescribed assets.

### 20. Dividends

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Interim dividend for 2003 at J\$0.10 (2002 – J\$0.10) per stock unit — gross	19,333	19,333
	19,333	19,333

### 21. Net Foreign Exchange Trading Income

Foreign exchange net trading income includes gains and losses arising from foreign currency trading activities.

### 22. Employee Compensation and Benefits

	The Group		The Bank	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Wages and salaries	483,897	443,333	438,975	400,947
Statutory contributions	56,002	42,671	54,491	39,556
Pension costs (Note 27)	(56,760)	(37,550)	(50,820)	(33,400)
Other post retirement benefits (Note 27)	16,339	12,931	14,617	11,504
Staff welfare	65,703	22,839	58,947	21,439
	565,181	484,224	516,210	440,046

### 22. Employee Compensation and Benefits

Average number of persons employed during the year:

	The Group		The Bank	
	2003 No.	2002 No.	2003 No.	2002 No.
Full-time	349	357	322	325
Part-time	91	90	89	88
	440	447	411	413

### 23. Exceptional Item

	The Group		The Bank	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Profit on purchase of net banking assets (Note 24)	–	–	(242,364)	–

### 24. Purchase of Banking Assets and Liabilities from Subsidiary

The Bank purchased the banking assets and liabilities of the former Trust and Merchant Bank, pursuant to Section 29G of the Banking Act — the Standard of Best Practice – Management or Investment of Customers' Funds. The Standard requires that activities relating to the management or investment of customers' funds be separated from deposit taking activities; accordingly, the Bank entered into an Agreement to purchase the assets and liabilities. Assets and liabilities purchased are as follows:

	\$'000
<b>Assets</b>	
Cash resources	219,534
Investments	1,211,038
Loans and leases, after provision for impairment	29,772
Other assets	60,644
	1,520,988
<b>Liabilities</b>	
Customers' deposits	1,083,741
Other liabilities	2,080
	1,085,821
<b>Reserves</b>	
Reserve fund	25,000
Retained earning reserve	167,803
	192,803
<b>Profit on purchase of banking assets, liabilities and reserves</b>	<b>(242,364)</b>

### 25. Profit before Taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging:

	The Group		The Bank	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Depreciation and amortization	71,096	119,860	67,598	110,474
Directors' emoluments —				
Fees	31	35	11	13
Management remuneration	15,830	15,186	12,611	12,239
Management fees (Note 31)	125,810	107,236	91,861	78,300
Restructuring costs	(10,463)	122,951	(7,270)	107,051
Auditors' remuneration	5,100	4,024	3,300	2,609

### 26. Taxation

(a) The taxation charge is based on the profit for the year adjusted for taxation purposes and comprises:

	The Group		The Bank	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Income tax at 33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> %	130,324	84,670	102,781	36,971
Tax withheld under Caricom Treaty	–	2,485	–	2,485
Prior year under provision	–	2,212	–	6
Deferred income tax	63,362	(52,384)	60,056	(49,358)
	193,686	36,983	162,837	(9,896)

Income tax is calculated at the rate of 33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub>% for the Bank and FirstCaribbean International Securities Limited and at 30% for FirstCaribbean International Building Society.

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### 26. Taxation (continued)

#### (b) Reconciliation of theoretical tax charge to effective tax charge

	The Group		The Bank	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Profit before taxation	696,549	205,727	794,999	27,238
Tax calculated at 33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> %	232,183	68,576	265,000	9,079
Effect of different tax rate applicable to mortgage financing subsidiary	(2,074)	(2,911)	-	-
Profit on purchase of net banking assets not subject to tax (Note 24)	-	-	(80,788)	-
Income not subject to tax – tax free investments	(32,819)	(39,159)	(23,579)	(23,770)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	11,869	75,309	7,003	64,568
Net effect of other charges and allowances	(78,835)	(17,145)	(64,855)	(12,906)
Income tax expense	130,324	84,670	102,781	36,971

### 27. Retirement Benefits

Amounts recognised in the balance sheet:

	The Group		The Bank	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Pension scheme	409,270	346,490	364,450	308,240
Other post retirement benefits	(81,811)	(65,959)	(72,856)	(58,675)

#### (a) Pension Scheme

The Group operates a pension scheme covering all permanent employees. The pension benefit is based on the best five consecutive years earnings in the last ten years, multiplied by the years of credited service. The assets of the plan are held independently of the Group's assets in a separate trustee fund. The scheme is valued by independent actuaries annually using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The latest actuarial valuation was carried out as at 31 October 2003.

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are determined as follows:

	The Group		The Bank	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Fair value of plan assets	910,740	733,120	815,430	652,160
Present value of funded obligations	(390,440)	(386,610)	(349,580)	(343,920)
Unrecognised actuarial gains	(111,030)	(20)	(101,400)	-
Asset in the balance sheet (Note 10)	409,270	346,490	364,450	308,240

Pension plan assets include the Bank's and its parent company's ordinary stock units with a fair value of \$10,280,144 (2002 — \$6,344,302).

The amounts recognised in the statement of revenue and expenses are as follows:

	The Group		The Bank	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Current service cost, net of employee contributions	18,060	19,630	16,170	17,470
Interest cost	49,020	44,380	43,890	39,480
Expected return on plan assets	(123,840)	(101,560)	(110,880)	(90,350)
Included in staff costs (Note 22)	(56,760)	(37,550)	(50,820)	(33,400)

The actual return on plan assets for the Group was \$119,540,000 (2002: \$95,000,000) and the Bank \$107,030,000 (2002 — \$84,000,000).

### 27. Retirement Benefits (continued)

#### (a) Pension Scheme

Movement in the asset recognised in the balance sheet:

	The Group		The Bank	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
At 1 November	346,490	302,970	308,240	269,520
Total income	56,760	37,550	50,820	33,400
Contributions paid	6,020	5,970	5,390	5,320
At 31 October	409,270	346,490	364,450	308,240

The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	The Group and The Bank	
	2003	2002
Discount rate	14.0%	12.5%
Expected return on plan assets	16.0%	15.0%
Future salaries increases	10.0%	10.0%
Future pension increases	6.0%	6.0%

#### (b) Other Post-Retirement Benefits

In addition to pension benefits, the Bank offers retiree medical and life insurance benefits that contribute to the health care and life insurance coverage of employees and beneficiaries after retirement. The method of accounting and frequency of valuations are similar to those used for defined benefit pension scheme.

In addition to the assumptions used for the pension scheme, the main actuarial assumption is a long-term increase in health costs of 13% per year (2002 – 11.5%).

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

	The Group		The Bank	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Present value of unfunded obligations	77,697	65,959	69,642	58,675
Unrecognised actuarial gains	4,114	-	3,214	-
Liability in the balance sheet (Note 13)	81,811	65,959	72,856	58,675

The amounts recognised in the statement of revenue and expenses are as follows:

	The Group		The Bank	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Current service cost	7,361	6,253	6,597	5,563
Interest cost	8,978	6,678	8,020	5,941
Total included in staff costs (Note 22)	16,339	12,931	14,617	11,504

Movements in the amounts recognised in the balance sheet:

	The Group		The Bank	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Liability at beginning of year	65,959	53,424	58,675	47,525
Total expense, as above	16,339	12,931	14,617	11,504
Contributions paid	(487)	(396)	(436)	(354)
Liability at end of year	81,811	65,959	72,856	58,675

### 28. Net Profit

The net profit is dealt with as follows in the financial statements of:

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
The Bank	632,162	37,134
Subsidiaries	(129,299)	131,610
	502,863	168,744



# FirstCaribbean International Bank (Jamaica) Limited

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### 29. Earnings Per Stock Unit

The calculation of earnings per ordinary 50 cents stock unit is based on the net profit for the year of J\$502,863,000 (2002 — J\$168,744,000) and 193,333,000 ordinary stock units in issue for both years.

### 30. Financial Risk Management

#### (a) Fair value

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Market price is used to determine fair value where an active market exists as it is the best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument. However, market prices are not available for a significant number of the financial assets and liabilities held and issued by the Group. Therefore, for financial instruments where no market price is available, the fair values presented have been estimated using present value or other estimation and valuation techniques based on market conditions existing at balance sheet dates.

The values derived from applying these techniques are significantly affected by the underlying assumptions used concerning both the amounts and timing of future cash flows and the discount rates. The following methods and assumptions have been used:

- the fair value of liquid assets and other assets maturing within one year is assumed to approximate their carrying amounts. This assumption is applied to liquid assets and the short-term elements of all other financial assets and financial liabilities;
- the fair value of demand deposits and savings accounts with no specific maturity is assumed to be the amount payable on demand at the balance sheet date;
- the fair value of variable rate financial instruments is assumed to approximate their carrying amounts;
- the fair value of investments classified as originated loans is assumed to be equal to the amortized cost using the effective yield method.
- the fair value of fixed rate loans is estimated by comparing market interest rates when the loans were granted with current market rates offered on similar loans. For match-funded loans the fair value is assumed to be equal to their carrying value, as gains and losses offset each other. Changes in the credit quality of loans within the portfolio are not taken into account in determining gross fair values as the impact of credit risk is recognised separately by deducting the amount of the provisions for impairment from both book and fair values.

The following tables set out the fair values of the financial instruments of the Group and the Bank using the above-mentioned valuation methods and assumptions.

	The Group			
	Carrying Value 2003 \$'000	Fair Value 2002 \$'000	Carrying Value 2003 \$'000	Fair Value 2002 \$'000
<b>Financial Assets</b>				
Cash resources	7,673,416	7,673,416	7,930,259	7,930,259
Investments	2,659,287	2,862,607	2,135,521	2,468,973
Government securities purchased under resale agreements	412,797	462,103	1,385,790	1,385,790
Loans	7,061,581	7,061,581	5,159,805	5,159,805
Net investment in leases	25,632	25,632	41,223	41,223
Other assets	1,252,632	1,252,632	988,058	988,058
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
Deposits	16,561,713	16,561,713	15,742,973	15,742,973
Deferred taxation	152,180	152,180	87,946	87,946
Other liabilities	490,776	490,776	360,139	360,139

### 30. Financial Risk Management (continued)

#### (a) Fair value (continued)

	The Bank			
	Carrying Value 2003 \$'000	Fair Value 2002 \$'000	Carrying Value 2003 \$'000	Fair Value 2002 \$'000
<b>Financial Assets</b>				
Cash resources	7,668,339	7,668,339	7,770,623	7,770,623
Investments	2,574,056	2,786,495	1,120,551	1,238,092
Investments in subsidiaries	36,745	975,248	36,745	3,076,362
Government securities purchased under resale agreements	316,470	316,470	260,759	260,759
Loans	6,401,871	6,401,871	4,672,505	4,672,505
Net investment in leases	25,632	25,632	-	-
Other assets	1,220,020	1,220,020	757,555	757,555
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
Deposits	16,058,474	16,058,474	13,428,580	13,428,580
Other liabilities	424,596	424,596	239,306	239,306

#### Deposits

The fair value of deposits which are payable on demand or notice are assumed to be equal to their carrying values. Fixed rate deposits payable on a fixed date are determined by discounting the contractual cash flows, using market interest rates currently offered for deposits with similar terms and risks.

#### (b) Interest rate risk

The following tables summarize carrying amounts of balance sheet assets, liabilities and equity in order to arrive at the Group's interest rate gap based on earlier of contractual re-pricing or maturity dates.

	The Group						
	Immediately Rate Sensitive <sup>(1)</sup> 2003 \$'000	Within 3 Months 2003 \$'000	3 to 12 Months 2003 \$'000	1 to 5 Years 2003 \$'000	Over 5 Years 2003 \$'000	Non-Rate Sensitive 2003 \$'000	Total 2003 \$'000
Cash resources	2,765,852	2,037,229	1,028,000	-	-	1,842,335	7,673,416
Investments <sup>(2)</sup>							
- Held to maturity	-	298,168	533,086	1,477,017	325,500	-	2,633,771
- Available for sale	-	-	-	-	-	25,516	25,516
Government securities purchased under resale agreements							
- Originated debts	1,683	156,732	254,382	-	-	-	412,797
Loans	393,781	141,834	515,528	3,105,233	2,587,050	318,155 <sup>(3)</sup>	7,061,581
Net investment in leases	-	-	5,668	19,964	-	-	25,632
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	1,252,632 <sup>(4)</sup>	1,252,632
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	286,313	286,313
Total assets	3,161,316	2,633,963	2,336,664	4,602,214	2,912,550	3,724,951	19,371,658
Customers' deposits	9,452,687	2,266,259	1,867,010	1,081,755	35,086	1,858,916	16,561,713
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	490,776	490,776
Deferred taxation	-	-	-	-	-	152,180	152,180
Total liabilities	9,452,687	2,266,259	1,867,010	1,081,755	35,086	2,501,872	17,204,669
Total interest rate sensitivity gap	(6,291,371)	367,704	469,654	3,520,459	2,877,464	-	-
Cumulative gap	(6,291,371)	(5,923,667)	(5,454,013)	(1,933,554)	943,910	-	-
As at							
31 October 2002							
Total interest rate sensitivity gap	(6,356,171)	895,486	1,683,647	2,764,749	1,994,008	-	-
Cumulative gap	(6,356,171)	(5,460,685)	(3,777,035)	(1,012,289)	981,719	-	-

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## 30. Financial Risk Management (continued)

### (b) Interest rate risk (continued)

	The Bank						
	Immediately	Within 3	3 to 12	1 to 5	Over 5	Non-Rate	Total
	Rate Sensitive <sup>(1)</sup>	Months	Months	Years	Years	Sensitive	
	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cash resources	2,765,852	2,037,229	1,028,000	-	-	1,837,258	7,668,339
Investments <sup>(2)</sup>							
- Held to maturity	-	298,168	477,419	1,447,452	325,501	-	2,548,540
- Available for sale	-	-	-	-	-	25,516	25,516
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	36,745	36,745
Government securities purchased under resale agreements							
- Originated debts	1,683	119,201	195,586	-	-	-	316,470
Loans	393,781	141,827	514,031	3,074,676	1,959,768	317,788 <sup>(3)</sup>	6,401,871
Net investment in leases	-	-	5,668	19,964	-	-	25,632
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	1,222,020 <sup>(4)</sup>	1,222,020
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	281,617	281,617
Total assets	3,161,316	2,596,425	2,220,704	4,542,092	2,285,269	3,720,944	18,526,750
Customers' deposits	9,249,175	2,079,808	1,803,049	1,067,426	-	1,859,016	16,058,474
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	424,596	424,596
Deferred taxation	-	-	-	-	-	136,452	136,452
Total liabilities	9,249,175	2,079,808	1,803,049	1,067,426	-	2,420,064	16,619,522
Total interest rate sensitivity gap	(6,087,859)	516,617	417,655	3,474,666	2,285,269	-	-
Cumulative gap	(6,087,859)	(5,571,242)	(5,153,587)	(1,678,921)	606,348	-	-
As at 31 October 2002							
Total interest rate sensitivity gap	(6,122,867)	1,296,043	1,709,427	2,461,774	1,255,951	-	-
Cumulative gap	(6,122,867)	(4,826,824)	(3,117,397)	(655,623)	600,328	-	-

- (1) This represents those financial instruments whose interest rates change concurrently with a change in the underlying interest rate basis, for example base rate loans.  
(2) This includes financial instruments such as equity investments.  
(3) This includes impaired loans.  
(4) This includes non-financial instruments.

Average effective yields by the earlier of the contractual re-pricing or maturity dates:

	The Group						
	2003						
	Immediately	Within 3	3 to 12	1 to 5	Over 5	Total	
	Rate Sensitive %	Months %	Months %	Years %	Years %		%
Cash resources	3.88	13.14	28.78	-	-	11.50	
Investments <sup>(1)</sup>	-	25.46	20.42	16.00	16.31	17.75	
Government securities purchased under resale agreements	15.30	22.00	31.00	-	-	28.00	
Loans <sup>(2)</sup>	38.34	26.05	12.58	13.79	26.66	20.33	
Net investment in leases	-	-	32.94	24.78	-	26.61	
Deposits <sup>(3)</sup>	4.94	8.95	9.30	2.40	-	5.91	
	The Bank						
	2003						
	Immediately	Within 3	3 to 12	1 to 5	Over 5	Total	
	Rate Sensitive %	Months %	Months %	Years %	Years %		
Cash resources	3.88	13.14	28.78	-	-	11.50	
Investments <sup>(1)</sup> - held to maturity	-	25.46	20.77	15.53	16.31	17.77	
Government securities purchased under resale agreements - originated debts	15.30	24.76	30.25	-	-	28.10	
Loans <sup>(2)</sup>	38.34	26.05	12.78	13.80	30.11	20.81	
Net investment in leases	-	-	32.94	24.78	-	26.61	
Deposits <sup>(3)</sup>	4.75	8.65	9.17	2.18	-	5.69	

## 30. Financial Risk Management (continued)

### (b) Interest rate risk (continued)

	The Group					
	2002					
	Immediately	Within 3	3 to 12	1 to 5	Over 5	Total
	Rate Sensitive %	Months %	Months %	Years %	Years %	
Cash resources	1.80	12.88	14.90	-	-	10.68
Investments <sup>(1)</sup>	-	15.00	16.67	13.01	11.37	13.29
Government securities purchased under resale agreements	-	16.98	15.82	-	-	16.57
Loans <sup>(2)</sup>	45.85	19.48	11.71	14.48	23.50	18.40
Net investment in leases	-	33.36	32.94	27.40	-	28.05
Deposits <sup>(3)</sup>	5.31	9.11	9.85	6.38	-	6.79

	The Bank					
	2002					
	Immediately	Within 3	3 to 12	1 to 5	Over 5	Total
	Rate Sensitive %	Months %	Months %	Years %	Years %	
Cash resources	1.85	12.88	14.90	-	-	10.73
Investments <sup>(1)</sup>	-	13.58	16.93	11.96	6.72	12.13
Government securities purchased under resale agreements	-	14.30	18.15	-	-	15.51
Loans <sup>(2)</sup>	45.85	19.51	11.68	14.45	26.20	18.52
Deposits <sup>(3)</sup>	5.11	7.89	8.28	5.19	-	5.86

- (1) Yields are based on book values and contractual interest rates adjusted for amortisation of premiums and discounts. Yields on tax exempt investments have not been computed on a taxable basis.  
(2) Yields are based on book values, net of allowance for credit losses and contractual interest rates.  
(3) Yields are based on contractual interest rates.

### (c) Credit exposures

The Group and the Bank takes on exposure to credit risk which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Credit risk is inherent in traditional banking products - loans, commitments to lend and contracts to support counterparties' obligations to third parties such as letters of credit. Positions in tradeable assets such as bonds also carry credit risk.

The Group and the Bank structure the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or groups of borrowers, and industry segments. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and subject to an annual or more frequent review.

Exposure to credit risk is managed through regular analysis of the ability of the borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligations and by changing these lending limits where appropriate. Exposure to credit risk is also managed in part by obtaining collateral and corporate and personal guarantees.

The following table summarizes the credit exposure of the Group and the Bank to individuals, businesses and government by sector:

	The Group			
	Loans and Leases \$'000	Acceptances, Guarantees and Letters of Credit \$'000	Total 2003 \$'000	Total 2002 \$'000
Agriculture, fishing and mining	77,995	3,633	81,628	74,421
Construction and real estate	1,226,712	92,009	1,318,721	554,579
Distribution	102,430	5,380	107,810	1,126,658
Electricity, gas and water	1,158,682	117,556	1,276,238	38,173
Financial institutions	31,853	6,485	38,338	8,765
Government and public utilities	837,413	-	837,413	288,136
Manufacturing and production	211,626	18,792	230,418	359,232
Personal	2,158,937	114,390	2,273,327	1,388,930
Professional and other services	677,514	18,491	696,005	703,598
Tourism and entertainment	8,133	19,741	27,874	460,579
Transport, storage and communication	725,273	9,205	734,478	701,227
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,216,568</b>	<b>405,682</b>	<b>7,622,250</b>	<b>5,704,298</b>
Provision for losses			(129,355)	(97,499)
			<b>7,492,895</b>	<b>5,606,799</b>

### 30. Financial Risk Management (continued)

#### (c) Credit exposures

	The Bank			
	Loans and Leases \$'000	Acceptances, Guarantees and Letters of Credit \$'000	Total 2003 \$'000	Total 2002 \$'000
Agriculture, fishing and mining	77,995	3,633	81,628	74,421
Construction	588,857	92,009	680,866	98,501
Distribution	93,707	5,380	99,087	1,078,065
Electricity, gas and water	1,158,682	117,556	1,276,238	38,173
Financial institutions	31,853	6,485	38,338	8,765
Government and public utilities	837,413	-	837,413	288,136
Manufacturing and production	204,381	18,792	223,173	350,413
Personal	2,158,937	114,390	2,273,327	1,388,930
Professional and other services	667,855	18,491	686,346	691,675
Tourism and entertainment	7,151	19,741	26,892	459,597
Transport, storage and communication	724,547	9,205	733,752	693,749
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,551,378</b>	<b>405,682</b>	<b>6,957,060</b>	<b>5,170,425</b>
Provision for losses			(123,875)	(92,149)
			<b>6,833,185</b>	<b>5,078,276</b>

#### (d) Foreign exchange risk

The Group recognizes foreign currency risk on transactions that are denominated in a currency other than the Jamaican dollar. The main currencies giving rise to this risk are the United States dollar, Canadian dollar and the British Pound Sterling.

The Group ensures that the net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by matching foreign assets with liabilities as far as possible. Net current foreign currency assets were as follows:

	The Group		The Bank	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
United States dollar	5,470	3,099	5,395	2,293
Canadian dollar	358	319	358	319
Pound Sterling	178	155	178	155

#### (e) Liquidity risk

The Group and the Bank are exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources from overnight deposits, current accounts, maturing deposits, loan draw downs and guarantees. The group does not maintain cash resources to meet all of these needs as experience shows that a minimum level of reinvestment of maturing funds can be predicted with a high level of certainty.

The tables below analyse assets and liabilities of the Group and the Bank into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date.

The matching and controlled mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities are fundamental to the management of the Group and the Bank. It is unusual for banks ever to be completely matched since business transacted is often of uncertain term and of different types. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of loss.

The maturities of assets and liabilities and the ability to replace, at an acceptable cost, interest-bearing liabilities as they mature, are important factors in assessing the liquidity of the Group and the Bank and its exposure to changes in interest rates and exchange rates.

	The Group						
	Up to 1 Month	1 to 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	No specific Maturity	Total
	2003 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Cash resources	2,765,852	2,037,229	1,028,000	-	-	1,842,335	7,673,416
Investments							
— Held to maturity	-	298,168	533,086	1,477,017	325,500	-	2,633,771
— Available for sale	-	-	-	-	-	25,516	25,516
Government securities purchased under resale agreements	1,683	156,732	254,382	-	-	-	412,797
Loans	393,781	141,834	515,528	3,105,233	2,587,050	318,155	7,061,581
Net investment in leases	-	-	5,668	19,964	-	-	25,632
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	1,252,632	1,252,632
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	286,313	286,313
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>3,161,316</b>	<b>2,633,963</b>	<b>2,336,664</b>	<b>4,602,214</b>	<b>2,912,550</b>	<b>3,724,951</b>	<b>19,371,658</b>
Customers' deposits	9,452,687	2,266,259	1,867,010	1,081,093	35,748	1,858,916	16,561,713
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	490,776	490,776
Deferred taxation	-	-	-	-	-	152,180	152,180
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>9,452,687</b>	<b>2,266,259</b>	<b>1,867,010</b>	<b>1,081,093</b>	<b>35,748</b>	<b>2,501,872</b>	<b>17,204,669</b>
Net liquidity gap	(6,291,371)	367,704	469,654	3,521,121	2,876,802	1,223,079	2,166,989
As at 31 October 2002							
Total Assets	1,876,007	4,040,484	3,428,493	3,773,147	1,994,008	2,762,378	17,874,517
Total Liabilities	(8,232,178)	(3,144,998)	(1,744,846)	(1,008,398)	-	(2,060,638)	(16,191,058)
Net liquidity gap	(6,356,171)	895,486	1,683,647	2,764,749	1,994,008	701,740	1,683,459

### 30. Financial Risk Management (continued)

#### (e) Liquidity risk (continued)

	The Bank						
	Up to 1 Month	1 to 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	No specific Maturity	Total
	2003 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Cash resources	2,765,852	2,037,229	1,028,000	-	-	1,837,258	7,668,339
Investments							
— Held to maturity	-	298,168	477,419	1,447,452	325,501	-	2,548,540
— Available for sale	-	-	-	-	-	25,516	25,516
Investment in subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	36,745	36,745
Government securities purchased under resale agreements							
— Originated debts	1,683	119,201	195,586	-	-	-	316,470
Loans	393,781	141,827	514,031	3,074,676	1,959,768	317,788	6,401,871
Net investment in leases	-	-	5,668	19,964	-	-	25,632
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	1,222,020	1,222,020
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	281,617	281,617
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>3,161,316</b>	<b>2,596,425</b>	<b>2,220,704</b>	<b>4,542,092</b>	<b>2,285,269</b>	<b>3,720,944</b>	<b>18,526,750</b>
Customers' deposits	9,249,175	2,079,808	1,803,049	1,067,426	-	1,859,016	16,058,474
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	424,596	424,596
Deferred taxation	-	-	-	-	-	136,452	136,452
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>9,249,175</b>	<b>2,079,808</b>	<b>1,803,049</b>	<b>1,067,426</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,420,064</b>	<b>16,619,522</b>
Net liquidity gap	(6,087,859)	516,617	417,655	3,474,666	2,285,269	1,300,880	1,907,228
As at 31 October 2002							
Total Assets	1,849,888	3,197,253	2,822,890	3,291,552	1,255,951	2,427,471	14,845,005
Total Liabilities	(7,972,755)	(1,901,210)	(1,113,463)	(829,778)	-	(1,926,203)	(13,743,409)
Net liquidity gap	(6,122,867)	1,296,043	1,709,427	2,461,774	1,255,951	501,268	1,101,596

#### (f) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual security, its issuer or factors affecting all securities traded in the market. The Group and the Bank manages its risk through the Assets and Liabilities Committee which carries out extensive research and monitors the price movement of securities on the local and international market.

#### (g) Cash flow risk

Cash flow risk is the risk that future cash flows associated with a monetary financial instrument will fluctuate in amount.

The Group and the Bank manages this risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that financial assets and liabilities are matched to mitigate any significant adverse cash flows.

### 31. Related Party Transactions

In the ordinary course of business, the Group provides to its connected persons normal banking services on terms similar to those offered to persons not connected to the Group.

Transactions with connected parties are as follows:

	The Group		The Bank	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Transactions and balances with FirstCaribbean International Bank Limited:				
Management fees paid	125,810	107,236	91,861	78,300
Dividend paid	15,834	-	15,834	-
Net (payable)/receivable balance	(91,582)	23,309	(71,846)	23,539
Transactions and balances with other FirstCaribbean entities:				
Interest income	-	8,781	-	8,781
Interest expense	16,938	69,309	23,607	69,309
Deposits by other FirstCaribbean entities	1,406,475	781,200	1,439,116	636,580
Due from Subsidiary	-	-	40,000	-
Transactions and balances with Associated entities:				
Due from CIBC entities	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800
Deposits with CIBC entities	205,500	301,240	205,500	301,240
Transactions and balances with directors:				
Loans outstanding	27,264	10,292	6,018	7,634
Deposits with FirstCaribbean entities	3,527	2,828	3,527	2,735
Interest income	1,469	519	728	359
Interest expense	153	142	153	134

# FirstCaribbean International Bank (Jamaica) Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)  
October 31, 2003

## 32. Fiduciary Activities

The Group provides custody, trustee, corporate administration, investment management and advisory services to third parties which involve the Group making allocation and purchase and sale decisions in relation to a wide range of financial instruments. Those assets that are held in a fiduciary capacity are not included in these financial statements. At the balance sheet date, the Group had investment custody accounts amounting to approximately J\$21,860,872,000 (2002 – J\$14,651,626,000).

## 33. Commitments

### i. Lease

The Bank has obligations under long-term non-cancellable leases for buildings. Future minimum lease payments for such commitments for each of the five succeeding years and thereafter are as follows:

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Year ending October 31:		
2003	–	85,535
2004	93,817	93,818
2005	99,208	99,908
2006	105,419	105,419
2007 and thereafter	402,972	402,974

### ii. Capital

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Capital expenditure:		
Authorised and contracted for	–	39,060

### iii. Other

The following table indicates the contractual amounts of the Group's off-balance sheet financial instruments that commit it to extend credit to customers.

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Guarantees and banker's acceptances	247,172	243,004
Letters of credit	158,510	162,766
Commitments to extend credit:		
Mortgages	280,020	63,911
Other loans	577,603	470,183
	<u>1,263,305</u>	<u>939,864</u>

### iv. The Bank's contractual amounts of off-balance sheet instruments that commit it to extend credit to customers are as follows:

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Guarantees and banker's acceptances	247,172	243,004
Letters of credit	158,510	162,766
Commitments to extend credit	577,603	470,183
	<u>983,285</u>	<u>875,953</u>

## 34. Pledged Assets

Mandatory reserve deposits are held by the Bank of Jamaica in accordance with statutory requirements. These deposits are not available to finance the Group's and the Bank's day to day operations and are as follows:

	The Group			
	Assets		Related Liability	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Statutory reserves at				
Bank of Jamaica (Note 4)	1,779,074	1,364,499	–	–
Securities (see note below)	60,000	25,000	–	–
	<u>1,839,074</u>	<u>1,389,499</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>
	The Bank			
	Assets		Related Liability	
	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Statutory reserves at				
Bank of Jamaica (Note 4)	1,773,997	1,224,397	–	–
Securities (see note below)	60,000	25,000	–	–
	<u>1,833,997</u>	<u>1,249,397</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>

The Bank of Jamaica hold as security certificate of deposit and treasury bills against possible shortfalls in the operating account.

## 35. Contingencies

The Bank and its Subsidiaries, because of the nature of their businesses, are subject to various threatened or filed legal actions. At 31 October 2003 material claims filed amounted to approximately J\$2,051,208,000 (2002 — J\$2,038,079,000). The majority of this amount relates to a specific counter claim of approximately J\$1,988,073,000, filed by a former customer against the Bank. This counter claim is as a result of an action brought against the former customer by the Bank for approximately J\$231,818,000. The directors have been advised that the counter claim is totally without merit. Although the amount of the ultimate exposure, if any, cannot be determined at this time, the directors are of the opinion, based upon the advice of counsel, that the final outcome of threatened or filed suits will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Group.

## 36. Financial Effects of Adopting International Accounting Standards

The Group adopted IFRS effective 1 November 2002. Prior to that date, the financial statements of the Group and the Bank were prepared in accordance with Jamaica Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (JGAAP). The financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2002 (the immediately preceding comparative period) have been restated to reflect the financial position and results under IFRS. The financial effects of conversion from JGAAP to IFRS are set out as follows:

### (i) Effect on stockholders' equity as at 1 November 2001:

	The Group		
	Previous JGAAP \$'000	Effect of Transition to IFRSs \$'000	IFRS \$'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash resources	8,503,267	–	8,503,267
Investments securities — held to maturity	2,045,050	–	2,045,050
Government securities purchased under resale agreements — originated loans	1,562,388	–	1,562,388
Loans, after allowance for impairment losses	5,844,641	–	5,844,641
Net investment in leases	22,623	–	22,623
Customers' liabilities under acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	419,728	–	419,728
Other Assets	772,562	302,969	1,075,531
Property, plant and equipment	395,622	–	395,622
	<u>19,565,881</u>	<u>302,969</u>	<u>19,868,850</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Customers' deposits	17,395,795	–	17,395,795
Other liabilities	382,917	136,362	519,279
Acceptance, guarantees and letters of credit, as per contra	419,728	–	419,728
	<u>18,198,440</u>	<u>136,362</u>	<u>18,334,802</u>
<b>STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
Share capital	96,667	–	96,667
Capital reserves	19,458	–	19,458
Reserve fund	156,667	–	156,667
Retained earnings reserve	932,163	–	932,163
Building society reserve	45,522	–	45,522
Retained earnings	116,964	166,607	283,571
	<u>1,367,441</u>	<u>166,607</u>	<u>1,534,048</u>
	<u>19,565,881</u>	<u>302,969</u>	<u>19,868,850</u>

	The Bank		
	Previous JGAAP \$'000	Effect of Transition to IFRSs \$'000	IFRS \$'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash resources	8,226,906	–	8,226,906
Investments securities — held-to-maturity	1,260,231	–	1,260,231
Government securities purchased under resale agreements — originated loans	7,500	–	7,500
Loans, after allowance for impairment losses	5,392,823	–	5,392,823
Customers' liabilities under acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	418,147	–	418,147
Other assets	658,095	269,520	927,615
Property, plant and equipment	369,323	–	369,323
	<u>16,333,025</u>	<u>269,520</u>	<u>16,602,545</u>

36. Financial Effects of Adopting International Accounting Standards (continued)

(i) Effect on stockholders' equity as at 1 November 2001 (continued):

	The Bank		
	Previous JGAAP	Effect of Transition to IFRSs	IFRS
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Customer deposits	14,665,044	–	14,665,044
Other liabilities	314,036	121,523	435,559
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit, as per contra	418,147	–	418,147
	<u>15,397,227</u>	<u>121,523</u>	<u>15,518,750</u>
<b>STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
Share capital	96,667	–	96,667
Capital reserves	12,833	–	12,833
Reserve fund	96,667	–	96,667
Retained earnings reserve	722,863	–	722,863
Retained earnings	6,768	147,997	154,765
	<u>935,798</u>	<u>147,997</u>	<u>1,083,795</u>
	<u>16,333,025</u>	<u>269,520</u>	<u>16,602,545</u>

(ii) Effect on stockholders' equity as at 31 October 2002:

	The Group		
	Previous JGAAP	Effect of Transition to IFRSs	IFRS
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash Resources	7,930,259	–	7,930,259
Investments securities held-to-maturity	2,135,521	–	2,135,521
Government securities purchased under resale agreements — originated debt	1,385,790	–	1,385,790
Loans, after allowance for impairment losses	5,159,805	–	5,159,805
Net investment in leases	41,223	–	41,223
Other assets	643,702	344,356	988,058
Property, plant and equipment	233,861	–	233,861
	<u>17,530,161</u>	<u>344,356</u>	<u>17,874,517</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Customer deposits	15,742,973	–	15,742,973
Other liabilities	283,108	164,977	448,085
	<u>16,026,081</u>	<u>164,977</u>	<u>16,191,058</u>
<b>STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
Share capital	96,667	–	96,667
Capital reserves	19,458	–	19,458
Reserve fund	156,667	–	156,667
Retained earnings reserve	932,163	–	932,163
Building Society reserve	45,522	–	45,522
Retained earnings	253,603	179,379	432,982
	<u>1,504,080</u>	<u>179,379</u>	<u>1,683,459</u>
	<u>17,530,161</u>	<u>344,356</u>	<u>17,874,517</u>

	The Bank		
	Previous JGAAP	Effect of Transition to IFRSs	IFRS
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash resources	7,770,623	–	7,770,623
Investments – held-to-maturity	1,120,551	–	1,120,551
Investment in subsidiaries	36,745	–	36,745
Government securities purchased under resale agreements — originated loans	260,759	–	260,759
Loans, after allowance for impairment losses	4,672,505	–	4,672,505
Other assets	453,822	303,733	757,555
Property, plant and equipment	226,267	–	226,267
	<u>14,541,272</u>	<u>303,733</u>	<u>14,845,005</u>

36. Financial Effects of Adopting International Accounting Standards (continued)

(ii) Effect on stockholders' equity as at 31 October 2002:

	The Bank		
	Previous JGAAP	Effect of Transition to IFRSs	IFRS
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Customers' deposits	13,428,580	–	13,428,580
Other liabilities	171,157	143,672	314,829
	<u>13,599,737</u>	<u>143,672</u>	<u>13,743,409</u>
<b>STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
Share capital	96,667	–	96,667
Capital reserves	12,833	–	12,833
Reserve fund	96,667	–	96,667
Retained earnings reserve	722,863	–	722,863
Retained earnings	12,505	160,061	172,566
	<u>941,535</u>	<u>160,061</u>	<u>1,101,596</u>
	<u>14,541,272</u>	<u>303,733</u>	<u>14,845,005</u>

	The Group		
	Previous JGAAP	Effect of Transition to IFRSs	IFRS
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Interest income	2,210,867	–	2,210,867
Interest expense	(1,124,141)	–	(1,124,141)
Impairment losses on loans	(49,634)	–	(49,634)
Non-Interest income and other	481,444	–	481,444
Net revenues	1,518,536	–	1,518,536
Non-interest expenses	1,332,722	(19,913)	1,312,809
Profit before taxation	185,814	19,913	205,727
Taxation	(29,842)	(7,141)	(36,983)
Net profit	<u>155,972</u>	<u>12,772</u>	<u>168,744</u>

	The Bank		
	Previous JGAAP	Effect of Transition to IFRSs	IFRS
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Interest income	1,729,877	–	1,729,877
Interest expense	(821,308)	–	(821,308)
Impairment losses on loans	(54,052)	–	(54,052)
Non-Interest income and other	346,905	–	346,905
Net Revenues	1,201,422	–	1,201,422
Non-Interest expenses	1,192,280	(18,096)	1,174,184
Profit before taxation	9,142	18,096	27,238
Taxation	15,928	(6,032)	9,896
Net profit	<u>25,070</u>	<u>12,064</u>	<u>37,134</u>

Brief descriptions of each item of difference are:

- Provision for deferred tax is now made in full using the liability method. Deferred tax was recognised as a result of provision of pension and post-retirement benefits, which amounted to \$90,078,000 for the Group (2001 — \$82,938,000) and \$80,030,000 (2001 — \$73,998,000) for the Bank.
- Provisions for post retirement health obligations and pension obligations, which were not required under previous Jamaican GAAP, are now made in full. These provisions are determined by independent actuaries using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the group's and the Bank's pension and post retirement obligations based on the latest actuarial valuation were \$280,531,000 (2001 — \$249,546,000) and \$249,565,000 (2001 — \$221,995,000) respectively for the Group and the Bank.
- Companies are required to recognise outstanding vacation leave under a defined benefit plan. As a result, \$11,072,000 (2001 — \$nil) and \$9,474,000 (2001 — \$nil) were accrued in other liabilities for the group and the Bank respectively.

**FirstCaribbean International Securities Limited**  
(Formerly FirstCaribbean International Trust and  
Merchant Bank (Jamaica) Limited)

**Audited Financial Statements**  
For the year ended October 31, 2003

29 January 2004

To the Members of  
FirstCaribbean International Securities Limited

**Auditors' Report**

We have audited the financial statements set out on pages 1 to 30 and have received all the information and explanations which we considered necessary. These financial statements are the responsibility of the company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept and the financial statements, which are in agreement therewith, give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at

31 October 2003 and of the results of operations, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and comply with the provisions of the Jamaican Companies Act.

Chartered Accountants  
Kingston, Jamaica

**BALANCE SHEET**

October 31, 2003 (expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars)

	Notes	2003 \$	Restated 2002 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash resources	3	13,729	151,224
Investments	5	15,564	794,609
Government securities purchased under repurchase agreements	6	29,723	789,827
Net investment in leases	7	-	41,223
Other assets	8	63,085	199,635
Property, plant and equipment	9	4,140	7,051
		<u>126,241</u>	<u>1,983,569</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Customers' deposits	10	-	1,478,344
Other liabilities	11	49,910	69,961
Deferred taxation	12	14,058	11,171
		<u>63,968</u>	<u>1,559,476</u>
<b>Shareholders' Equity</b>			
Share capital	13	25,000	25,000
Capital reserve	14	695	695
Reserve fund	15, 18	-	25,000
Retained earnings reserve	16, 18	-	167,803
Retained earnings		36,578	205,595
		<u>62,273</u>	<u>424,093</u>
		<u>126,241</u>	<u>1,983,569</u>

Approved by the Board of Directors on 29 January 2004 and signed on its behalf by:

A.W. Webb Director

A.C. Rattray Secretary

R.O.B. Campbell Director

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**

Year ended October 31, 2003 (expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars)

	Note	Share Capital \$	Reserve Fund \$	Earnings Reserve \$	Retained General Reserve \$	Retained Earnings \$	Total \$
Balance as restated 31 October 2001	25(i)	25,000	695	25,000	167,803	99,090	317,588
Restated Net profit	25(ii)	-	-	-	-	106,505	106,505
<b>Balance as restated 31 October 2002</b>	25(ii)	25,000	695	25,000	167,803	205,595	424,093
Net loss		-	-	-	-	(169,017)	(169,017)
Transfer of reserves to parent company	16,18	-	-	(25,000)	(167,803)	-	(192,803)
<b>Balance at 31 October 2003</b>		<u>25,000</u>	<u>695</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>36,578</u>	<u>62,273</u>

**STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES**

Year ended October 31, 2003 (expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars)

	Note	2003 \$	Restated 2002 \$
<b>Interest Income</b>			
Securities		152,123	294,982
Lease financing		5,991	10,481
Other		10,825	13,224
		<u>168,939</u>	<u>318,687</u>
<b>Interest Expense</b>			
Deposits		(101,983)	(215,598)
<b>Net Interest Income</b>		<u>66,956</u>	<u>103,089</u>
Impairment losses on loans		-	(98)
		<u>66,956</u>	<u>102,991</u>
<b>Non-interest Income</b>			
Fees and commissions		91,363	126,890
Foreign exchange gains		20,203	4,821
Other		1,037	574
		<u>112,603</u>	<u>132,285</u>
<b>Net Revenue</b>		<u>179,559</u>	<u>235,276</u>
<b>Non-interest Expenses</b>			
Employee compensation and benefits	17	34,998	31,349
Depreciation		3,435	6,253
Occupancy costs		5,080	5,408
Restructuring		(2,394)	8,905
Other		51,221	44,050
		<u>92,340</u>	<u>95,965</u>
<b>Profit before Exceptional Item</b>		<u>87,219</u>	<u>139,311</u>
Exceptional item	18	(242,364)	-
<b>(Loss)/Profit before Taxation</b>	19	<u>(155,145)</u>	<u>139,311</u>
<b>Taxation</b>	20	<u>(13,872)</u>	<u>(32,806)</u>
<b>Net (Loss)/Profit</b>		<u>(169,017)</u>	<u>106,505</u>

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

Year ended October 31, 2003 (expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars)

	Note	2003 \$	Restated 2002 \$
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>			
Net (loss)/profit		(169,017)	106,505
Interest received		265,372	318,596
Interest paid		(120,232)	(219,498)
Income tax paid		(33,470)	(32,980)
Depreciation		3,435	6,253
Impairment losses on loans and leases		-	98
(Gain)/loss on disposal of fixed assets		(80)	3,569
Statutory reserves at Bank of Jamaica		131,004	35,292
Deferred taxation		2,887	(2,031)
Change in interest income		(168,939)	(318,687)
Interest expense		101,983	215,598
Income tax		10,985	34,837
Customer deposits		(1,478,344)	(489,754)
Cash used in operating activities		<u>(1,454,416)</u>	<u>(342,202)</u>
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>			
Government of Jamaica securities purchased under resale agreements		760,104	373,281
Customers' liability on NDB discount loan		-	1,033
Net investment in leases		41,223	(18,697)
Investments		779,045	(117,186)
Reserve fund		(25,000)	-
Retained earnings reserve		(167,803)	-
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		80	-
Additions to fixed assets		(524)	(239)
Other assets		46,550	(49,113)
Cash provided by investing activities		<u>1,433,675</u>	<u>189,079</u>
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>			
Liability on NDB discount loan		-	(1,033)
Other liabilities		14,250	(9,775)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		<u>14,250</u>	<u>(10,808)</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(6,491)	(163,931)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		20,220	184,151
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR</b>	4	<u>13,729</u>	<u>20,220</u>

# FirstCaribbean International Securities Limited

(Formerly FirstCaribbean International Trust and Merchant Bank (Jamaica) Limited)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

October 31, 2003

### 1. Identification and Activities

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of FirstCaribbean International Bank (Jamaica) Limited, which is incorporated and domiciled in Jamaica. FirstCaribbean International Bank (Jamaica) Limited is a 94.62% (2002 – 82.23%) subsidiary of FirstCaribbean International Bank Limited, a Bank incorporated and domiciled in Barbados which itself is an associated company of Barclays Bank PLC and Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. The registered office of the Company and its immediate parent are located at 23-27 Knutsford Boulevard, Kingston 5.

On 25 June 2003, FirstCaribbean International Trust and Merchant Bank (Jamaica) Limited sold its banking assets and liabilities to its parent, as stipulated by the Bank of Jamaica's Best Practice, Proprietary Trading Activities by Banks, and was renamed FirstCaribbean International Securities Limited.

The main activities of the company consist of administration of trust accounts and receiving income thereon and fixed income brokerage and trading.

These financial statements are presented in Jamaica dollars (J\$).

### 2. Significant Accounting Policies

The principal financial accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below:

#### (a) Basis of preparation

Jamaica adopted International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as its national accounting standards effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2002. The financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2003 have therefore been prepared in accordance with and comply with IFRS and comparative information has been restated to conform with the provisions of IFRS. IFRS 1 — First-time adoption of IFRS has been adopted early.

The effects of adopting IFRS on equity and net profit as previously reported are detailed in Note 25. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified for available for sale financial assets.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### (b) Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognised in the statement of revenue and expenses for all interest bearing instruments on an accrual basis using the effective yield method based on the actual purchase price. Interest income includes coupons earned on fixed income investments and accrued discount or premium on treasury bills and other discounted instruments.

#### (c) Foreign currencies

Foreign currency balances outstanding at the balance sheet date are translated at the rates of exchange ruling on that date. Transactions in foreign currencies during the year are converted at the rates of exchange ruling on the dates of those transactions. Gains and losses arising from fluctuations in exchange rates are included in the statement of revenue and expenses.

#### (d) Investments

Investments securities are classified into the following two categories: held-to-maturity and originated debts. Management determines the appropriate classification of investments at the time of purchase.

Government or other securities which are purchased directly from the issuer are classified as originated debts. These include bonds and treasury bills. They are initially recorded at cost, which is the cash given to originate the debt including any transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Investments purchased on the secondary market which are intended to be held to maturity, are classified as such. These investments are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

A financial asset is considered impaired if its carrying amount exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The amount of the impairment loss for assets carried at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

All purchases and sales of investment securities are recognised at settlement date.

### 2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### (e) Sale and repurchase agreements and lending of securities

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (repurchase agreements) and securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements) are treated as collateralised financing transactions. The difference between the sale/purchase and repurchase/resale price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the agreements using the effective yield method.

#### (f) Provision

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 embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Employee entitlements to annual leave and other benefits are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave and other benefits as a result of services rendered by employees up to the balance sheet date.

#### (g) Fiduciary activities

Assets and income arising thereon together with related undertakings to return such assets to customers are excluded from these financial statements where the Company acts in a fiduciary capacity such as nominee, trustee or agent.

#### (h) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Fixed assets are depreciated on the straight-line method, at annual rates estimated to write off the assets over their expected useful lives. The depreciation rates are as follows:

Computer equipment	20% – 50%
Furniture and fixtures	6.7% – 14.29%
Motor vehicles	20%

Property, plant and equipment are reviewed periodically for impairment. Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal of property and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining operating profit. Repairs and renewals are charged to the income statement when the expenditure is incurred.

#### (i) Deferred income taxes

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Currently enacted tax rates are used in the determination of deferred income tax.

The principal temporary differences arise from depreciation of property, plant and equipment, revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities including provisions for pensions and other post retirement benefits and any allowance for impairment losses.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

#### (j) Employee benefits

##### (i) Pension asset

The company participates in a defined benefit pension plan. The asset in respect of the defined benefit pension plan is the difference between the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date and the fair value of plan assets, adjusted for unrecognised actuarial gains/losses and past service cost.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates on government securities which have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability. The pension benefit is based on the best consecutive five years' earnings in the last ten years of employment and the charge representing the net periodic pension cost less employees' contributions, is included in staff costs.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments, changes in actuarial assumptions and amendments to the pension plan are charged or credited to income over the service lives of the related employees.

##### (ii) Other post-retirement obligations

The company provide post-retirement health care benefits to its retirees. The entitlement to these benefits is usually based on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment, using a methodology similar to that for defined benefit pension plans. These obligations are valued annually by independent qualified actuaries.

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### 2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### (k) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than 3 months maturity from the date of acquisition including cash and balances with Bank of Jamaica (excluding statutory reserves) and accounts with other banks.

#### (l) Comparative information

Where necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with changes in presentation in the current year. In particular, comparatives have been adjusted or extended to take into account the requirements of IFRS (Note 25).

### 3. Cash Resources

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Cash	–	2
Cash reserve with Bank of Jamaica	–	131,004
Accounts with parent, net	13,729	688
Due from other financial institutions	–	19,530
	<u>13,729</u>	<u>151,224</u>

Cash reserve with Bank of Jamaica in the prior year of \$131,004,000 was held on a non-interest bearing basis and was not available for investment or other use by the company.

### 4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Cash	–	2
Cash reserve with Bank of Jamaica	–	131,004
Accounts with parent, net	13,729	688
Due from other financial institutions	–	19,530
	<u>13,729</u>	<u>151,224</u>
Less: statutory reserves	–	(131,004)
	<u>13,729</u>	<u>20,220</u>

### 5. Investments – Held to Maturity

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Securities issued or guaranteed by Government		
Treasury bills	–	58,210
Debentures	11,000	95,420
Debt securities	4,564	640,979
	<u>15,564</u>	<u>794,609</u>

### 6. Government of Jamaica Securities Purchased Under Resale Agreements — Originated Debts

The Company enters into reverse repurchase agreements collateralised by Government of Jamaica securities. These agreements may result in credit exposure in the event that the counterparty to the transaction is unable to fulfill its contractual obligations.

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Government securities purchased under resale agreement	<u>29,723</u>	<u>789,827</u>

### 7. Net Investment in Leases

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Total minimum lease payments receivable	–	54,203
Unearned income	–	(12,730)
	–	41,473
Less: Provision for impairment	–	(250)
	<u>–</u>	<u>41,223</u>
Comprised as follows:		
Current portion	–	5,511
Long term portion	–	35,712
	<u>–</u>	<u>41,223</u>

### 7. Net Investment in Leases

Future minimum lease payments receivable are as follows:

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Year ending 31 October		
2003	–	5,511
2004	–	7,089
2005	–	41,603
	<u>–</u>	<u>54,203</u>

### 8. Other Assets

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Accrued interest receivable	2,227	98,660
Taxation recoverable	6,433	–
Retirement benefit asset (Note 24)	33,220	28,110
Other	21,205	72,865
	<u>63,085</u>	<u>199,635</u>

### 9. Fixed Assets

	Computer Equipment \$'000	Furniture and Fixtures \$'000	Motor Vehicles \$'000	Total \$'000
Cost —				
1 November 2002	10,327	2,644	6,491	19,462
Additions	192	196	136	524
Disposals	–	–	(186)	(186)
31 October 2003	<u>10,519</u>	<u>2,840</u>	<u>6,441</u>	<u>19,800</u>
Depreciation —				
1 November 2002	8,331	1,070	3,010	12,411
Charge for year	1,816	351	1,268	3,435
Relieved on disposal	–	–	(186)	(186)
31 October 2003	<u>10,147</u>	<u>1,421</u>	<u>4,092</u>	<u>15,660</u>
Net Book Value —				
31 October 2003	<u>372</u>	<u>1,419</u>	<u>2,349</u>	<u>4,140</u>
31 October 2002	<u>1,996</u>	<u>1,574</u>	<u>3,481</u>	<u>7,051</u>

### 10. Customers' Deposits

(i) Local deposits retained by the company comprise:

	2003		2002	
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
Period after 31 October when deposits are due:				
Less than 1 month	–	–	195	357,518
1 to 3 months	–	–	177	501,699
4 to 6 months	–	–	123	258,267
7 to 12 months	–	–	182	199,399
Over 12 months	–	–	35	161,461
	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>712</u>	<u>1,478,344</u>

(ii) Depositors whose deposits exceed 10% of the deposits in the class:

	2003		2002	
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
Period after 31 October when deposits are due:				
Less than 1 month	–	–	1	146,475
1 to 3 months	–	–	4	236,128
4 to 6 months	–	–	1	75,031
7 to 12 months	–	–	3	111,301
Over 12 months	–	–	2	121,529
	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>690,464</u>

	2003 Total \$'000	2002 Total \$'000
Individuals	–	766,731
Businesses and Government	–	711,613
	<u>–</u>	<u>1,478,344</u>



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### 11. Other Liabilities

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Other post retirement benefits (Note 24)	6,584	5,352
Other	29,346	30,078
Accrued interest payable	—	18,249
Taxation payable	—	16,052
Due to FirstCaribbean International Bank	13,980	230
	<u>49,910</u>	<u>69,961</u>

### 12. Deferred Taxation

Deferred income taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using an effective tax rate of 33 1/3%. The movement on the deferred income tax account is as follows:

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Balance as at 1 November	11,171	13,202
Charge to statement of revenue and expense	2,887	(2,031)
Balance as at 31 October	<u>14,058</u>	<u>11,171</u>

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following items:

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Deferred income tax assets		
Decelerated tax depreciation	532	—
Other provisions	1,002	1,800
	<u>1,534</u>	<u>1,800</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities		
Pensions and other post retirement benefits	8,879	7,586
Accelerated tax depreciation	—	4,338
Other temporary differences	6,713	1,047
	<u>15,592</u>	<u>12,971</u>

The deferred tax charge in the statement of revenue and expenses comprises the following temporary differences:

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Accelerated tax depreciation	(4,870)	(830)
Pensions and other post retirement benefits	1,293	838
Other provisions	798	(1,800)
Other temporary differences	5,666	(239)
	<u>2,887</u>	<u>(2,031)</u>

### 13. Share Capital

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Authorised —		
12,500,000 ordinary shares of J\$2 each	25,000	25,000
Issued and fully paid —		
12,500,000 ordinary stock units of J\$2 each	25,000	25,000

### 14. Capital Reserve

This represents unrealised surplus on revaluation of fixed assets.

### 15. Reserve Fund

The fund was maintained in accordance with the Financial Institutions Act 1992 which required that a minimum prescribed percentage of net profits be transferred to the reserve fund until the amount in the fund is equal to paid up share capital. During the year the company sold its net banking assets and liabilities including these reserves, to its parent company (Note 18).

### 16. Retained Earnings Reserve

Section 2 of the Financial Institutions Act permits the transfer of any portion of net profit to a retained earnings reserve. This reserve constituted a part of the capital base for the purpose of determining the maximum level of deposit liabilities and lending to customers.

### 16. Retained Earnings Reserve (continued)

Transfers to the retained earnings reserve were made at the discretion of the Board; such transfers had to be notified to the Bank of Jamaica. During the year the company sold its net banking assets and liabilities including these reserves, to its parent company (Note 18).

### 17. Employee Compensation and Benefits

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Wages and salaries	29,093	29,738
Statutory contributions	139	2,762
Pension (Note 24)	(4,620)	(3,050)
Other post-retirement benefits (Note 24)	1,269	1,049
Staff welfare	9,117	850
	<u>34,998</u>	<u>31,349</u>

The average number of employees during the year was 17 (2002 — 23).

### 18. Exceptional Item

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Loss on sale of net banking assets and liabilities	242,364	—

The net banking assets and liabilities of the former Trust and Merchant Bank was sold to its parent, pursuant to Section 29G of the Banking Act - the Standard of Best Practice — Management or Investment of Customers' Funds. The Standard requires that activities relating to the management or investment of customers' funds be separated from deposit taking activities; accordingly, the Bank entered into an Agreement to sell the assets and liabilities. Assets and liabilities sold are as follows:

	\$'000
<b>Assets</b>	
Cash resources	219,534
Investments	1,211,038
Loans and leases, after provision for impairment	29,772
Other assets	60,644
	<u>1,520,988</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>	
Customers' deposits	1,083,741
Other liabilities	2,080
	<u>1,085,821</u>
<b>Reserves</b>	
Reserve fund	25,000
Retained earning reserve	167,803
	<u>192,803</u>

Loss on sale of banking assets, liabilities and reserves (242,364)

### 19. (Loss)/Profit before Taxation

This is arrived at after charging:

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Directors' emoluments —		
Fees	10	11
Management remuneration	—	—
Depreciation	3,435	6,253
Auditors' remuneration	1,020	775
	<u>1,020</u>	<u>775</u>

### 20. Taxation

The taxation charge is based on the profit for the year adjusted for taxation purposes and comprises:

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Income tax at 33 1/3%	10,985	34,837
Deferred taxation	2,887	(2,031)
	<u>13,872</u>	<u>32,806</u>

(b) Reconciliation of applicable tax charges to effective tax charge

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
(Loss)/Profit before taxation	<u>(155,145)</u>	<u>139,311</u>
Tax calculated at 33 1/3%	(51,715)	46,437
Income not subject to tax — tax free investments	(9,240)	(15,389)
Loss on sale of net banking assets — not subject to tax	80,788	—
Expenses not deductible	4,610	8,483
Net effect of other charges for tax purposes	<u>(13,458)</u>	<u>(4,694)</u>
	<u>10,985</u>	<u>34,837</u>

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### 21. Financial Risk Management

#### (a) Fair value

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Market price is used to determine fair value where an active market exists as it is the best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument. However, market prices are not available for a significant number of the financial assets and liabilities held and issued by the Company. Therefore, for financial instruments where no market price is available, the fair values presented have been estimated using present value or other estimation and valuation techniques based on market conditions existing at balance sheet dates.

The values derived from applying these techniques are significantly affected by the underlying assumptions used concerning both the amounts and timing of future cash flows and the discount rates. The following methods and assumptions have been used:

- the fair value of liquid assets and other assets maturing within one year is assumed to approximate their carrying amount. This assumption is applied to liquid assets and the short-term elements of all other financial assets and financial liabilities;
- the fair value of demand deposits and savings accounts with no specific maturity is assumed to be the amount payable on demand at the balance sheet date;
- the fair value of variable rate financial instruments is assumed to approximate their carrying amounts;
- the fair value of investments classified as originated loans is assumed to be equal to the amortized cost using the effective yield method.

The following tables set out the fair values of financial instruments of the company using the valuation methods and assumptions described above.

	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
	2003	2003	2002	2002
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Financial Assets</b>				
Cash resources	13,729	13,729	151,224	151,224
Investments	15,564	16,958	794,609	790,784
Government of Jamaica securities purchased under resale agreements	29,723	29,956	789,827	789,827
Net investments in leases	-	-	41,223	41,223
Other assets	63,085	63,085	199,635	171,525
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
Deposits	-	-	1,478,344	1,478,344
Other liabilities	49,910	49,910	69,961	69,961

#### b) Interest rate risk

The following tables summarize carrying amounts of balance sheet assets, liabilities and equity, in order to arrive at the company's interest rate gap based on the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

	Immediately Rate Sensitive(1)	Within 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Non-Rate Sensitive	Total
	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cash resources	13,729	-	-	-	-	-	13,729
Investments - held to maturity	-	-	-	15,564	-	-	15,564
Government securities purchased under resale agreements - originated debts	-	8,664	21,059	-	-	-	29,723
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	63,085(2)	63,085
Fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	4,140	4,140
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>13,729</b>	<b>8,664</b>	<b>21,059</b>	<b>15,564</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>67,225</b>	<b>126,241</b>
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	49,910(2)	49,910
Deferred taxation	-	-	-	-	-	14,058	14,058
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>63,968</b>	<b>63,968</b>
<b>Total interest rate sensitivity gap</b>	<b>13,729</b>	<b>8,664</b>	<b>21,059</b>	<b>15,564</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>62,273</b>
<b>Cumulative gap</b>	<b>13,729</b>	<b>22,393</b>	<b>43,452</b>	<b>59,016</b>	<b>59,016</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>As at 31 October 2002</b>							
<b>Total interest rate sensitivity gap</b>	<b>27,923</b>	<b>(354,807)</b>	<b>(8,310)</b>	<b>235,993</b>	<b>274,464</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cumulative gap</b>	<b>27,923</b>	<b>(326,884)</b>	<b>(335,194)</b>	<b>(99,201)</b>	<b>175,263</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

(1) This represents those financial instruments whose interest rates change concurrently with a change in the underlying interest rate basis, for example base rate loans.

(2) This includes non-financial instruments.

### 21. Financial Risk Management (continued)

#### b) Interest rate risk (continued)

Average effective yields by the earlier of the contractual repricing or maturity dates:

	2003					
	Immediately Rate Sensitive	Within 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Average
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cash resources	17.75	-	-	-	-	17.75
Investments <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-	-	17.19	-	17.19
Government of Jamaica securities purchased under resale agreements <sup>(3)</sup>	-	15.00	33.84	-	-	28.35
Net investment in finance leases <sup>(2)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits <sup>(3)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2002					
	Immediately Rate Sensitive	Within 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Average
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cash resources	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments <sup>(1)</sup>	-	14.63	17.48	13.11	14.19	14.15
Government of Jamaica securities purchased under resale agreements <sup>(3)</sup>	-	18.19	15.47	-	-	17.00
Net investment in finance leases <sup>(2)</sup>	-	33.36	32.94	27.40	-	28.05
Deposits <sup>(3)</sup>	-	10.93	12.90	11.60	-	11.61

(1) Yields are based on book values and contractual interest rates adjusted for amortisation of premiums and discounts. Yields on tax-exempt investments have not been computed on a taxable basis.

(2) Yields are based on book values, net of allowance for credit losses and contractual interest rates.

(3) Yields are based on contractual interest rates.

#### (c) Credit exposure

The following table summarizes the credit exposure of the company to businesses and government by sector:

	Loans <sup>(1)</sup>	Leases	Acceptances, Guarantees and Letters of Credit	Total	
				2003	2002
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Distribution	-	-	-	-	39,655
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	1,457
Professional and other services	-	-	-	-	361
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>41,473</b>
Provision for losses	-	-	-	-	(250)
					<b>41,223</b>

(1) Excludes assets purchased under resale agreements

#### (d) Liquidity risk

The table below analyses assets and liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date.

The matching and controlled mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities are fundamental to the management of the Company. It is unusual for banks ever to be completely matched since business transacted is often of uncertain term and of different types. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of loss.

The maturities of assets and liabilities and the ability to replace, at an acceptable cost, interest-bearing liabilities as they mature, are important factors in assessing the liquidity of the Company and its exposure to changes in interest rates and exchange rates.

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### 21. Other Liabilities (continued)

#### (d) Liquidity

	Up to 1 Month	Within 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	No specific maturity	Total
	2003 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Cash resources	13,729	-	-	-	-	-	13,729
Investments	-	-	-	15,564	-	-	15,564
Government securities purchased under resale agreements	-	8,664	21,059	-	-	-	29,723
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	63,085	63,085
Fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	4,140	4,140
Total assets	13,729	8,664	21,059	15,564	-	67,225	126,241
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	49,910	49,910
Deferred taxation	-	-	-	-	-	14,058	14,058
Total liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	63,968	63,968
Net liquidity gap As at 31 October 2002	13,729	8,664	21,059	15,564	-	3,257	62,273
Total Assets	27,923	504,409	449,353	397,433	274,464	329,987	1,983,569
Total Liabilities	-	859,216	457,663	161,440	-	81,157	1,559,476
Net liquidity gap	27,923	(354,807)	(8,310)	235,993	274,464	248,830	424,093

#### (e) Foreign exchange risk

The company incurs foreign currency risk on transactions that are denominated in a currency other than the Jamaican dollar.

The company ensures that the net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by matching foreign assets with liabilities as far as possible.

Net current foreign currency assets were as follows:

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
United States dollar	75	806

#### (f) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual security, its issuer or factors affecting all securities traded in the market. The parent company manages this risk through its Assets and Liabilities Committee which carries out extensive research and monitors the price movement of securities on the local and international market.

#### (g) Cash flow risk

Cash flow risk is the risk that future cash flows associated with a monetary financial instrument will fluctuate in amount.

The Company manages this risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that financial assets and liabilities are matched to mitigate any significant adverse cash flows.

### 22. Related Party Transactions

Transactions with connected parties are as follows:

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
FirstCaribbean International Bank (Jamaica) Limited:		
Interest income	6,289	7,394
Rent and maintenance paid	-	4,471
FirstCaribbean International Bank Limited:		
Management fees charged	23,964	20,426
Net payable balance	13,980	230
FirstCaribbean International Bank (Bahamas) Limited:		
Deposits payable	-	146,475
Interest paid	-	7,619

### 23. Assets Held in Trust

Assets held in trust, which are not beneficially owned by the company, but for which the company has responsibility in accordance with the trust agreements, have been excluded from the balance sheet. At the balance sheet date, the book value of these assets amounted to J\$27,812,939,000 (2002 — J\$20,312,589,000). This includes assets held in custody on behalf of the parent company and fellow subsidiary which amounted to J\$5,952,066,000 (2002 — J\$5,660,963,000).

### 24. Retirement Benefits

Amounts recognised in the balance sheet:

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Pension scheme	33,220	28,110
Other post retirement benefits	(6,584)	(5,352)

#### (a) Pension Scheme

The Company participates in a defined benefit pension plan covering all permanent employees. The pension benefit is based on the best five consecutive years earnings in the last ten years, multiplied by the years of credited service. The assets of the plan are held independently of the parent company's assets in a separate trustee fund. The scheme is valued by independent actuaries annually, using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The latest actuarial valuation was carried out as at 31 October 2003.

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are determined as follows:

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Fair value of plan assets	74,130	59,490
Present value of funded obligations	(31,780)	(31,370)
	42,350	28,120
Unrecognised actuarial gains	(9,130)	(10)
Asset in the balance sheet (Note 8)	33,220	28,110

The amounts recognised in the statement of revenue and expenses are as follows:

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Current service cost	1,470	1,590
Interest cost	3,990	3,600
Expected return on plan assets	(10,080)	(8,240)
Total, included in staff costs (Note 17)	(4,620)	(3,050)

The actual return on plan assets was \$9,730,000 (2002: \$8,000,000).

Movement in the net asset recognised in the balance sheet:

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
At 1 November	28,110	24,580
Total income	4,620	3,050
Contributions paid	490	480
At 31 October	33,220	28,110

The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	2003 %	2002 %
Discount rate	14.0	12.5
Expected return on plan assets	16.0	15.0
Future salary increases	10.0	10.0
Future pension increases	6.0	6.0

#### Other post-retirement benefits

In addition to pension benefits, the parent offers retirees medical and life insurance benefits that contribute to the health care and life insurance coverage of employees and beneficiaries after retirement. The method of accounting and frequency of valuations are similar to those used for defined benefit pension schemes.

In addition to the assumptions used for the pension scheme, the main actuarial assumption is a long-term increase in health costs of 13% per year (2002 – 11.5%).

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### 24. Retirement Benefits (continued)

#### Other post-retirement benefits (continued)

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Present value of funded obligations	5,944	5,352
Unrecognised actuarial gain	640	—
Liability in the balance sheet (Note 11)	<u>6,584</u>	<u>5,352</u>

The amounts recognised in the statement of revenue and expenses are as follows:

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Current service cost	563	507
Interest cost	706	542
Total included in staff costs (Note 17)	<u>1,269</u>	<u>1,049</u>

Movements in the amounts recognised in the balance sheet:

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Liability at beginning of year	5,352	4,335
Total expense	1,269	1,049
Contributions paid	(37)	(32)
Liability at end of year	<u>6,584</u>	<u>5,352</u>

### 25. Financial Effects of Adopting International Accounting Standards

The Group adopted International Accounting Standards (IAS) effective 1 November 2002. Prior to that date, the financial statements of the Group and the Bank were prepared in accordance with Jamaican Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (Jamaican GAAP). The financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2002 (the immediately preceding comparative period) have been restated to reflect the financial position and results under IAS. The financial effects of conversion from Jamaican GAAP to IAS are set out as follows:

(i) Effect on stockholders' equity as at 1 November 2001:

	Previous JGAAP \$'000	Effect of Transition to IFRSs \$'000	IFRS \$'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash resources	350,447	—	350,447
Investment securities — held-to-maturity	677,423	—	677,423
Government of Jamaica Securities purchased under repurchase agreements – originated debts	1,163,108	—	1,163,108
Loans, less provision for impairment	1,033	—	1,033
Net investment in leases	22,624	—	22,624
Customers' liabilities under acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit, as per contra	1,581	—	1,581
Other assets	125,851	24,580	150,431
Fixed assets	16,634	—	16,634
	<u>2,358,701</u>	<u>24,580</u>	<u>2,383,281</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Customers' deposits	1,968,098	—	1,968,098
Other liabilities	84,931	11,083	96,014
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit, as per contra	1,581	—	1,581
	<u>2,054,610</u>	<u>11,083</u>	<u>2,065,693</u>
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
Share capital	25,000	—	25,000
Capital reserve	695	—	695
Reserve fund	25,000	—	25,000
Retained earnings reserve	167,803	—	167,803
Retained earnings	85,593	13,497	99,090
	<u>304,091</u>	<u>13,497</u>	<u>317,588</u>
	<u>2,358,701</u>	<u>24,580</u>	<u>2,383,281</u>

### 25. Financial Effects of Adopting International Accounting Standards

(ii) Effect on stockholders' equity as at 31 October 2002:

	Previous JGAAP \$'000	Effect of Transition to IFRSs \$'000	IFRS \$'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash resources	151,244	—	151,244
Investment securities — held to maturity	794,609	—	794,609
Government of Jamaica Securities purchased under repurchase agreements – originated loans	789,827	—	789,827
Net investment in leases	41,223	—	41,223
Other assets	171,525	28,110	199,635
Fixed assets	7,051	—	7,051
	<u>1,955,459</u>	<u>28,110</u>	<u>1,983,569</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Customers' deposits	1,478,344	—	1,478,344
Other liabilities	63,265	6,696	69,961
Deferred taxation	3,585	7,586	11,171
	<u>1,545,194</u>	<u>14,282</u>	<u>1,559,476</u>
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
Share capital	25,000	—	25,000
Capital reserve	695	—	695
Reserve fund	25,000	—	25,000
Retained earnings reserve	167,803	—	167,803
Retained earnings	191,767	13,828	205,595
	<u>410,265</u>	<u>13,828</u>	<u>424,093</u>
	<u>1,955,459</u>	<u>28,110</u>	<u>1,983,569</u>

(iii) Reconciliation of Net Profit at 30 October 2002:

	Previous JGAAP \$'000	Effect of Transition to IFRSs \$'000	IFRS \$'000
Interest Income	318,687	—	318,687
Interest Expense	(215,598)	—	(215,598)
Impairment losses on loans and leases	(98)	—	(98)
Non-interest Income	132,285	—	132,285
Net Revenue	235,276	—	235,276
Non-interest Expenses	97,134	(1,169)	95,965
Profit before Taxation	138,142	1,169	139,311
Taxation	(31,968)	(838)	(32,806)
Net Profit	<u>106,174</u>	<u>331</u>	<u>106,505</u>

(iv) Explanation of Financial Effects of Adopting International Financial Reporting Standards

- Provision for deferred tax is now made in full using the liability method. Deferred tax was recognised as a result of accounting for pension and post-retirement benefits which amounted to \$7,586,000 (2001 — \$6,748,000).
- Provisions for post retirement health obligations and pension obligations, which were not required under previous Jamaican GAAP, are now made in full. These provisions are determined by independent actuaries using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The amounts recognised in the balance sheet for pension and post requirement obligations based on the latest actuarial valuation was \$22,758,000 (2001 — \$20,245,000).
- Companies are required to recognise outstanding vacation leave. As a result, \$1,344,000 (2001 — \$nil) were accrued in other liabilities.

# FirstCaribbean International Building Society

## Audited Financial Statements For the year ended October 31, 2003

29 January 2004

To the Members of  
FirstCaribbean International Building Society

### Auditors' Report

We have audited the financial statements set out below, and have received all the information and explanations which we consider necessary. These financial statements are the responsibility of the directors and management of the Society. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the directors and management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

We examined the mortgage deeds and other securities belonging to the Society. Title deeds numbering 164 were produced to us and actually inspected by us and we are satisfied that the remaining 497 deeds not inspected by us were in the hands of the attorneys or elsewhere in the normal course of business of the Society.

In our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept and the financial statements, which are in agreement therewith, give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Society as at 31 October 2003 and of the results of operations, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended and have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and comply with the provisions of the Jamaican Building Societies Act.

Chartered Accountants  
Kingston, Jamaica

### BALANCE SHEET

October 31, 2003 (expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars)

	Notes	2003 \$	Restated 2002 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash resources	4	23,989	7,258
Investments	6	69,667	220,360
Government securities purchased under resale agreements	7	66,604	335,204
Loans, less provision for impairment	8	659,710	487,300
Other assets	9	28,482	42,128
Property, plant and equipment	10	556	543
		<u>849,008</u>	<u>1,092,793</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Customers' deposits	11	535,880	834,894
Other liabilities	12	77,224	62,131
Deferred taxation	13	1,671	1,252
		<u>614,775</u>	<u>898,277</u>
<b>Shareholders' Equity</b>			
Share capital	14	35,000	35,000
Reserve fund	15	35,000	35,000
Retained earnings reserve	16	65,496	41,496
General reserve	17	45,522	45,522
Retained earnings		53,215	37,498
		<u>234,233</u>	<u>194,516</u>
		<u>849,008</u>	<u>1,092,793</u>

Approved by the Board of Directors on 29 January 2004 and signed on its behalf by:

Director  
A.W. Webb  
 Secretary  
A.C. Rattray  
 Director  
A.C. Watson

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Year ended October 31, 2003 (expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars)

	Note	Share Capital \$	Reserve Fund \$	Earnings Reserve \$	Retained General Reserve \$	Retained Earnings \$	Total \$
Balance as restated 31 October 2001	25(i)	35,000	35,000	41,496	45,522	12,391	169,409
Restated net profit	25(ii)	-	-	-	-	25,107	25,107
<b>Balance as restated 31 October 2002</b>	<b>25(ii)</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>41,496</b>	<b>45,522</b>	<b>37,498</b>	<b>194,516</b>
Net profit		-	-	-	-	39,717	39,717
Transfer to retained earnings reserve		-	-	24,000	-	(24,000)	-
<b>Balance at 31 October 2003</b>		<b>35,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>65,496</b>	<b>45,522</b>	<b>53,215</b>	<b>234,233</b>

### STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES

Year ended October 31, 2003 (expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars)

	Note	2003 \$	Restated 2002 \$
<b>Interest Income</b>			
Loans		99,983	90,600
Securities		55,235	92,432
Other		3,128	1,656
		<u>158,346</u>	<u>184,688</u>
<b>Interest Expense</b>			
Deposits		(71,659)	(109,620)
<b>Net Interest Income</b>		<b>86,687</b>	<b>75,068</b>
<b>Impairment losses on loans, Net</b>		<b>910</b>	<b>4,516</b>
		<u>87,597</u>	<u>79,584</u>
<b>Non-Interest Income</b>			
		4,138	2,254
<b>Net Revenue</b>		<b>91,735</b>	<b>81,838</b>
<b>Non-interest Expenses</b>			
Employee compensation and benefits	18	13,973	12,827
Depreciation		63	3,133
Occupancy costs		3,199	3,031
Restructuring		(798)	6,995
Other		18,603	16,673
		<u>35,040</u>	<u>42,659</u>
<b>Profit before Taxation</b>	19	<b>56,695</b>	<b>39,179</b>
<b>Taxation</b>	20	<b>(16,978)</b>	<b>(14,072)</b>
<b>Net Profit</b>		<b>39,717</b>	<b>25,107</b>

### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended October 31, 2003 (expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars)

	Note	2003 \$	Restated 2002 \$
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>			
Net profit		39,717	25,107
Interest received		176,756	175,871
Interest paid		(74,316)	(109,140)
Income tax paid		(14,360)	(12,196)
Depreciation		63	3,133
Impairment losses on loan		(910)	(4,516)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	5,252
Statutory reserves at Bank of Jamaica		4,023	(1,102)
Deferred taxation		419	(994)
Interest income		(158,346)	(184,688)
Interest expense		71,659	109,620
Income tax		16,559	15,060
Customers' deposits		(299,014)	10,564
Mortgage loans		(171,500)	(32,000)
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>		<b>(409,250)</b>	<b>(29)</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>			
Government of Jamaica securities held under resale agreements		268,600	56,576
Investments		150,693	(76,220)
Additions to property, plant and equipment		(76)	(295)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	1,033
Other assets		(4,764)	(70)
<b>Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities</b>		<b>414,453</b>	<b>(18,976)</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>			
Other liabilities		15,551	(2,428)
Cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		15,551	(2,428)
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>20,754</b>	<b>(21,433)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		(1,841)	19,592
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18,913</b>	<b>(1,841)</b>

# FirstCaribbean International Building Society

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

October 31, 2003

### 1. General

- (a) The Society was incorporated under the Building Societies Act on 18 January 1995 and commenced operations in March 1996.
- (b) The Society is licensed and these financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Buildings Societies Act and the Bank of Jamaica (Building Societies) Regulations 1995.
- (c) All amounts in these financial statements are stated in Jamaican dollars (J\$).

### 2. Principal Activities and Related Companies

The Society is a wholly-owned subsidiary of FirstCaribbean International Bank (Jamaica) Limited, which is incorporated and domiciled in Jamaica. FirstCaribbean International Bank (Jamaica) Limited is a 94.62% (2002 – 82.23%) subsidiary of FirstCaribbean International Bank Limited, a Bank incorporated and domiciled in Barbados which itself is an associated company of Barclays Bank PLC and Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. The registered office of the Society and its immediate parent are located at 23-27 Knutsford Boulevard, Kingston 5.

The principal activities are:

- (a) accepting customers' deposits
- (b) issuing mortgages
- (c) investing in government securities and other investments.

### 3. Significant Accounting Policies

The principal financial accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below:

#### (a) Basis of preparation

Jamaica adopted International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as its national accounting standards effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2002. The financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2003 have therefore been prepared in accordance with and comply with IFRS and comparative information has been restated to conform with the provisions of IFRS. IFRS 1 – First-time adoption of IFRS has been adopted early.

The effects of adopting IFRS on the equity and net profit as previously reported are detailed in Note 25. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified for available for sale financial assets.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### (b) Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognised in the statement of revenue and expenses for all interest bearing instruments on an accrual basis using the effective yield method based on the actual purchase price. Interest income includes coupons earned on fixed income investments and accrued discount or premium on treasury bills and other discounted instruments.

Where collection of interest income is considered doubtful, or payment is outstanding for more than 90 days, it is recorded on the cash basis. IFRS requires that when loans become doubtful of collection, they are written down to their recoverable amounts and interest income is thereafter recognized based on the rate of interest that was used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the recoverable amount. However such amounts under IFRS are considered to be immaterial.

#### (c) Investments

Investments securities are classified into the following two categories: held-to-maturity and originated debts. Management determines the appropriate classification of investments at the time of purchase.

Government or other securities which are purchased directly from the issuer, are classified as originated debts. These include bonds and treasury bills. They are initially recorded at cost, which is the cash given to originate the debt including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

### 3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### (c) Investments (continued)

Investments purchased on the secondary market which are intended to be held to maturity, are classified as such. These investments are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any provision for impairment.

A financial asset is considered impaired if its carrying amount exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The amount of the impairment loss for assets carried at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

All purchases and sales of investment securities are recognised at settlement date.

#### (d) Sale and repurchase agreements and lending of securities

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (repurchase agreements) and securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements) are treated as collateralised financing transactions. The difference between the sale/purchase and repurchase/resale price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the agreements using the effective yield method.

#### (e) Loans and provision for impairment losses

Loans are stated net of unearned income and provision for credit losses.

Loans are recognised when cash is advanced to borrowers. They are initially recorded at cost, which is the cash given to originate the loan including any transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

A provision for loan impairment is established if there is objective evidence that the Society will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original contractual terms of loans. The amount of the provision is the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount, being the present value of expected cash flows, including amounts recoverable from guarantees and collateral, discounted at the original effective interest rate of loans.

A loan is classified as impaired when, in management's opinion there has been a deterioration in credit quality to the extent that there is no longer reasonable assurance of timely collection of the full amount of principal and interest. As required by statutory regulations, if a payment on a loan is contractually 90 days in arrears, the loan will be classified as impaired, if not already classified as such.

When a loan is classified as impaired, recognition of interest in accordance with the terms of the original loan ceases, and interest is taken into account on the cash basis. Interest income on impaired loans has not been recognised, as it is not considered material.

Statutory and other regulatory loan loss reserve requirements that exceed these amounts are dealt with in a non-distributable loan loss reserve as an appropriation of unappropriated profits.

#### (f) Property, plant and equipment

All plant, property and equipment are stated at cost. Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on the straight-line method at annual rates estimated to write off the assets over their expected useful lives. The annual rates of depreciation are as follows:

Computer equipment	20% – 50%
Furniture and fixtures	6.67% – 20%
Motor vehicles	20%

Property, plant and equipment are reviewed periodically reviewed for impairment. Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by reference to the carrying amount and are taken into account in determining operating profit. Repairs and renewals are charged to the income statement when the expenditure is incurred.

#### (g) Provisions

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

# FirstCaribbean International Building Society

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

October 31, 2003

### 3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### (g) Provisions (continued)

Employee entitlements to annual leave and other benefits are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave and other benefits as a result of services rendered by employees up to the balance sheet date.

#### (h) Deferred income taxes

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Currently enacted tax rates are used in the determination of deferred income tax.

The principal temporary differences arise from depreciation of property, plant and equipment, revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities including provisions for pensions and other post retirement benefits and any allowance for impairment losses.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

#### (i) Employee benefits

##### (i) Pension asset

The Society participates in a defined benefit pension plan. The asset in respect of the defined benefit pension plan is the difference between the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date and the fair value of plan assets, adjusted for unrecognised actuarial gains/losses and past service cost.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates on government securities which have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability. The pension benefit is based on the best consecutive five years' earnings in the last ten years of employment and the charge representing the net periodic pension cost less employees' contributions, is included in staff costs.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments, changes in actuarial assumptions and amendments to the pension plan are charged or credited to income over the service lives of the related employees.

##### (ii) Other post-retirement obligations

The Society provides post-retirement health care benefits to its retirees. The entitlement to these benefits is usually based on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment, using a methodology similar to that for defined benefit pension plans. These obligations are valued annually by independent qualified actuaries.

#### (j) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than 3 months maturity from the date of acquisition including: cash and balances with central banks, treasury bills and other eligible bills and amounts due from other banks.

#### (k) Comparative information

Where necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with changes in presentation in the current year. In particular, comparatives have been adjusted or extended to take into account the requirements of IFRS. (Note 25)

### 4. Cash Resources

	2003 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Bank current accounts	18,912	(1,842)
Cash	1	1
Cash reserve with Bank of Jamaica	5,076	9,099
	<u>23,989</u>	<u>7,258</u>

Cash reserve with Bank of Jamaica is held on a non-interest bearing basis and is not available for investment or other use by the Society.

### 5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Bank current account	18,912	(1,842)
Cash	1	1
Cash reserve with Bank of Jamaica	5,076	9,099
	<u>23,989</u>	<u>7,258</u>
Less: statutory reserves	(5,076)	(9,099)
	<u>18,913</u>	<u>(1,841)</u>

### 6. Investment Securities — Held to Maturity

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Securities issued or guaranteed by Government		
Treasury bills	–	99,760
Debentures	61,667	108,600
Local Registered Stock	8,000	12,000
	<u>69,667</u>	<u>220,360</u>

### 7. Government Securities Purchased Under Resale Agreements – Originated Debts

The Society enters into reverse repurchase agreements collateralised by Government of Jamaica securities. These agreements may result in credit exposure in the event that the counterparty to the transaction is unable to fulfill its contractual obligations.

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Government securities purchased under resale agreements	<u>66,604</u>	<u>335,204</u>

### 8. Loans, Less Provision for Impairment

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Mortgages	665,191	492,400
Less: Allowance for impairment	(5,481)	(5,100)
Balance, end of year	<u>659,710</u>	<u>487,300</u>

The movement in provision for impairment on loans during the year was as follows:

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Balance, beginning of year	5,100	10,635
Provided/(recovered) during the year	381	(4,516)
Amounts written off, net	–	(1,019)
	<u>5,481</u>	<u>5,100</u>
<b>These comprise:</b>		
Specific Provisions	1,257	2,651
General Provisions	<u>4,224</u>	<u>2,449</u>

Mortgages include J\$21,246,000 which are due from directors of the Society. These transactions were conducted in the ordinary course of the Society's business.

### 9. Other Assets

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Accrued interest receivable	12,093	30,503
Retirement benefit asset (Note 22)	11,600	10,140
Other	4,789	1,485
	<u>28,482</u>	<u>42,128</u>

# FirstCaribbean International Building Society

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
October 31, 2003

## 10. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Leasehold Improvement	Computer Equipment and Software	Furniture and Fixtures	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At Cost —				
1 November 2002	45	1,231	406	1,682
Additions	—	76	—	76
31 October 2003	45	1,307	406	1,758
Depreciation —				
1 November 2002	—	1,060	79	1,139
Charge for the year	—	37	26	63
31 October 2003	—	1,097	105	1,202
Net Book Value —				
31 October 2003	45	210	301	556
31 October 2002	45	171	327	543

## 11. Customers' Deposits

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Individuals	477,064	815,853
Businesses and Government	58,816	19,041
	<b>535,880</b>	<b>834,894</b>

## 12. Other Liabilities

These consist of the following:

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Interest payable	6,038	8,695
Loans from National Housing Trust	—	37,327
Due to affiliates	45,755	—
Taxation payable	6,651	4,452
Post retirement health obligation (Note 22)	2,371	1,932
Accruals	16,409	9,725
	<b>77,224</b>	<b>62,131</b>

## 13. Deferred Taxation

Deferred income taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using an effective tax rate of 30%.

The movement on the deferred tax income tax account is as follows:

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Balance as at 1 November	1,252	2,246
Income statement charge	419	(994)
Balance as at 31 October	<b>1,671</b>	<b>1,252</b>

## 13. Deferred Taxation

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following items:

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
<b>Deferred income tax liabilities</b>		
Accelerated tax depreciation	82	55
Pensions and other post retirement benefits	2,769	2,463
Other temporary differences	—	9
	<b>2,851</b>	<b>2,527</b>
<b>Deferred income tax assets</b>		
Allowance for loan impairment	880	735
Other provisions	300	540
	<b>1,180</b>	<b>1,275</b>

The deferred tax charge in the statement of revenue and expenses comprises the following temporary differences:

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Accelerated tax depreciation	27	(1,893)
Pensions and other post retirement benefits	306	271
Allowance for loan impairment	(145)	1,159
Other provisions	240	(540)
Other temporary differences	(9)	9
	<b>419</b>	<b>(994)</b>

Deferred income tax liabilities have not been established for withholding tax.

## 14. Share Capital

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Authorised —		
35,000 proprietary shares of J\$1,000 each	35,000	35,000
Issued and fully paid —		
35,000 proprietary shares of J\$1,000 each	35,000	35,000

## 15. Reserve Fund

The Society is required under the Bank of Jamaica (Building Societies) Regulations 1995 to make transfers of a minimum of 10% of net profit to a reserve fund until it is equal to its paid up share capital.

## 16. Retained Earnings Reserve

The Society is permitted under the Bank of Jamaica (Building) Societies Regulations 1995 to transfer any portion of net profit to a retained earnings reserve. This reserve constitutes a part of the capital base for the purpose of determining the maximum level of deposit liabilities and lending to customers.

Transfers to the retained earnings reserve are made at the discretion of the Board; such transfers must be notified to the Bank of Jamaica.

## 17. General Reserve

The Society may, under the Income Tax Act, transfer amounts to a general reserve on a tax free basis until this general reserve equals 5% of prescribed assets.

## 18. Employee Compensation and Benefits

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Wages and salaries	12,035	12,647
Statutory contributions	1,372	353
Pension (Note 22)	(1,320)	(1,100)
Other post retirement benefits (Note 22)	453	379
Staff welfare	1,433	548
	<b>13,973</b>	<b>12,827</b>



# FirstCaribbean International Building Society

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
October 31, 2003

## 18. Employee Compensation and Benefits (continued)

	2003	2002
	\$'000	\$'000
Average number of employees		
Regular	8	9
Part-time	2	2
	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>

## 19. Profit before Taxation

	2003	2002
	\$'000	\$'000
This is arrived at after charging:		
Depreciation	63	3,133
Auditors' remuneration	780	640
Directors' emoluments —		
Fees	10	11
Management remuneration	3,219	2,947
	<u>3,219</u>	<u>2,947</u>

## 20. Taxation

(a) Income tax is computed on the profit for the year as adjusted for tax purposes. The charge for taxation comprises:

	2003	2002
	\$'000	\$'000
Income tax at 30%	16,580	12,863
Prior year (over)/under accrual	(21)	2,203
Deferred taxation (Note 13)	419	(994)
	<u>16,978</u>	<u>14,072</u>

(b) Reconciliation of applicable tax charges to effective tax charge

	2003	2002
	\$'000	\$'000
Profit before taxation	56,695	39,179
Tax calculated at 30%	17,008	11,754
Expenses not deductible	3,160	12,644
Net effect of other charges for tax purposes	(3,190)	(10,326)
	<u>16,978</u>	<u>14,072</u>

## 21. Related Party Transactions

Transactions with connected parties are as follows:

	2003	2002
	\$'000	\$'000
FirstCaribbean International Bank (Jamaica) Limited:		
Occupancy costs	3,122	2,984
Interest earned	1,438	1,618
Interest paid	569	233
Deposits	18,912	—
Net payable balance	45,755	—
FirstCaribbean International Securities Limited:		
Interest earned	1,690	—
FirstCaribbean International Bank Limited:		
Management fees paid	9,985	8,510
	<u>9,985</u>	<u>8,510</u>

## 22. Retirement Benefits

Amounts recognised in the balance sheet:

	2003	2002
	\$'000	\$'000
Pension scheme	11,600	10,140
Other post retirement benefits	(2,371)	(1,932)
	<u>9,229</u>	<u>8,208</u>

## 22. Retirement Benefits (continued)

### (a) Pension Scheme

The Society participates in a defined benefit pension plan covering all permanent employees. The pension benefit is based on the best five consecutive years earnings in the last ten years, multiplied by the years of credited service. The assets of the plan are held independently of the parent company's assets in a separate trustee fund. The scheme is valued by independent actuaries annually using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The latest actuarial valuation was carried out as at 31 October 2003.

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are determined as follows:

	2003	2002
	\$'000	\$'000
Fair value of plan assets	21,180	21,470
Present value of funded obligations	(9,580)	(11,330)
	<u>11,600</u>	<u>10,140</u>

The amounts recognised in the statement of revenue and expenses are as follows:

	2003	2002
	\$'000	\$'000
Current service cost	420	570
Interest cost	1,140	1,300
Expected return on plan assets	(2,880)	(2,970)
	<u>(1,320)</u>	<u>(1,100)</u>

The actual return on plan assets was \$2,780,000 (2002: \$3,000,000).

Movement in the assets recognised in the balance sheet:

	2003	2002
	\$'000	\$'000
At 1 November	10,140	8,870
Total income	1,320	1,100
Contributions paid	140	170
	<u>11,600</u>	<u>10,140</u>

The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	2003	2002
	%	%
Discount rate	14.00	12.50
Expected return on plan assets	16.00	15.00
Future salary increases	10.00	10.00
Future pension increases	<u>6.0</u>	<u>6.0</u>

### Other post-retirement benefits

In addition to pension benefits, the parent offers retirees medical and life insurance benefits that contribute to the health care and life insurance coverage of employees and beneficiaries after retirement. The method of accounting and frequency of valuations are similar to those used for defined benefit pension schemes.

In addition to the assumptions used for the pension scheme, the main actuarial assumption is a long-term increase in health costs of 13% per year (2002 – 11.5%).

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

	2003	2002
	\$'000	\$'000
Present value of funded obligations	2,110	1,932
Unrecognised actuarial gains	261	—
	<u>2,371</u>	<u>1,932</u>

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## 22. Retirement Benefits(continued)

### (a) Pension Scheme (continued)

The amounts recognised in the statement of revenue and expenses are as follows:

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Current service cost	200	183
Interest cost	253	196
Total included in staff costs (Note 18)	453	379

Movements in the amounts recognised in the balance sheet:

	2003 \$'000	2002 \$'000
Liability at beginning of year	1,932	1,565
Total expense	453	379
Contributions paid	(14)	(12)
Liability at end of year	2,371	1,932

## 23. Commitments

Mortgage commitments at 31 October 2003 amounted to J\$280,020,000 (2002 – J\$63,911,000).

## 24. Financial Risk Management

### (a) Fair value

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Market price is used to determine fair value where an active market exists as it is the best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument. However, market prices are not available for a significant number of the financial assets and liabilities held and issued by the Society. Therefore, for financial instruments where no market price is available, the fair values presented have been estimated using present value or other estimation and valuation techniques based on market conditions existing at balance sheet dates.

The values derived from applying these techniques are significantly affected by the underlying assumptions used concerning both the amounts and timing of future cash flows and the discount rates. The following methods and assumptions have been used:

- the fair value of liquid assets and other assets maturing within one year is assumed to approximate their carrying amount. This assumption is applied to liquid assets and the short-term elements of all other financial assets and financial liabilities;
- the fair value of demand deposits and savings accounts with no specific maturity is assumed to be the amount payable on demand at the balance sheet date;
- the fair value of variable rate financial instruments is assumed to approximate their carrying amounts;
- the fair value of investments classified as originated loans is assumed to be equal to the amortized cost using the effective yield method.
- the fair value of fixed rate loans is estimated by comparing market interest rates when the loans were granted with current market rates offered on similar loans. For match-funded loans the fair value is assumed to be equal to their carrying value, as gains and losses offset each other. Changes in the credit quality of loans within the portfolio are not taken into account in determining gross fair values as the impact of credit risk is recognised separately by deducting the amount of the provisions for credit losses from both book and fair values.

## 24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

### (a) Fair value (continued)

The following table summarizes the fair values of the financial instruments of the Society using the valuations and assumptions described above.

	Carrying Value 2003 \$'000	Fair Value 2003 \$'000	Carrying Value 2002 \$'000	Fair Value 2002 \$'000
<b>Financial Assets</b>				
Cash resources	23,989	23,989	7,258	7,258
Investments	69,667	59,154	220,360	222,506
Government securities purchased under resale agreements	66,604	75,677	335,204	334,216
Loans	659,710	659,710	487,300	487,300
Other assets	28,482	28,482	42,128	42,128
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
Deposits	535,880	535,880	834,894	834,894
Other liabilities	77,224	77,224	62,131	62,131

### Deposits

The fair value of deposits which are payable on demand or notice are assumed to be equal to their carrying values. Fixed rate deposits payable on a fixed date are determined by discounting the contractual cash flows, using market interest rates currently offered for deposits with similar terms and risks.

### (b) Interest rate risk

The following tables summarizes carrying amounts of balance sheet assets, liabilities and equity in order to arrive at the Society's interest rate gap based on earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates. To arrive at the Society's view of its effective interest rate gap, adjustments are made to factor in expected mortgage and loan repayments based on historical patterns, and to reclassify the Society's trading instruments to the immediately rate sensitive category.

	Immediately Rate Sensitive <sup>(1)</sup>	Within 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Non-Rate Sensitive	Total
	2003 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Cash resources	18,912	-	-	-	-	5,077	23,989
Investments – Government securities purchased under resale agreements	-	-	55,667	14,000	-	-	69,667
Loans	-	28,867	37,737	-	-	-	66,604
Other assets	-	7	1,496	30,558	627,282	367	659,710
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	28,482 <sup>(2)</sup>	28,482
Total assets	18,912	28,874	94,900	44,558	627,282	34,482	849,008
Customers' deposits	236,153	186,351	63,961	14,329	35,086	-	535,880
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	77,224 <sup>(2)</sup>	77,224
Deferred taxation	-	-	-	-	-	1,671	1,671
Total liabilities	236,153	186,351	63,961	14,329	35,086	78,895	614,775
<b>Total interest rate sensitivity gap</b>	<b>(217,241)</b>	<b>(157,477)</b>	<b>30,939</b>	<b>30,229</b>	<b>592,196</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cumulative gap</b>	<b>(217,241)</b>	<b>(374,718)</b>	<b>(343,779)</b>	<b>(313,550)</b>	<b>278,646</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>As at 31 October 2002</b>							
<b>Total interest rate sensitivity gap</b>	<b>(261,227)</b>	<b>(45,750)</b>	<b>(17,140)</b>	<b>66,981</b>	<b>463,593</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cumulative gap</b>	<b>(261,227)</b>	<b>(306,977)</b>	<b>(324,447)</b>	<b>(257,466)</b>	<b>206,127</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> This represents those financial instruments whose interest rates change concurrently with a change in the underlying interest rate basis, for example, base rate loans.

<sup>(2)</sup> This includes non-financial instruments.

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## 24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

### (b) Interest rate risk (continued)

Average effective yields by the earlier of the contractual repricing or maturity dates:

	2003					
	Immediately	Within 3	3 to 12	1 to 5	Over 5	Average
	Rate Sensitive	Months	Months	Years	Years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cash resources	17.75	-	-	-	-	17.75
Investments <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-	17.44	17.19	-	17.39
Government securities purchased under resale agreements <sup>(3)</sup>	-	15.00	33.84	-	-	24.55
Loans <sup>(2)</sup>	-	19.75	18.74	18.88	15.87	16.02
Customers' deposits <sup>(3)</sup>	11.44	12.31	12.82	19.22	-	12.15

	2002					
	Immediately	Within 3	3 to 12	1 to 5	Over 5	Average
	Rate Sensitive	Months	Months	Years	Years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cash resources	17.75	-	-	-	-	17.75
Investments <sup>(1)</sup>	-	16.26	15.19	16.57	-	15.94
Government securities purchased under resale agreements <sup>(3)</sup>	-	16.77	14.81	-	-	16.36
Loans <sup>(2)</sup>	19.72	10.00	17.29	18.48	17.16	17.21
Customers' Deposits <sup>(3)</sup>	11.44	11.11	11.90	14.81	-	11.35

(1) Yields are based on book values and contractual interest rates adjusted for amortisation of premium and discounts. Yields on tax exempt investments have not been computed on a taxable basis.

(2) Yields are based on book values, net of allowance for credit losses and contractual interest rates.

(3) Yields are based on contractual interest.

### (c) Credit exposure

The Society takes on exposure to credit risk which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due.

The Society structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or groups of borrowers, and industry segments. Such risks are monitored on an ongoing basis through reports and observations.

Exposure to credit risk is managed through regular analysis of the ability of the borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligations. Exposure to credit risk is also managed in part by obtaining collateral and corporate and personal guarantees.

The following table summarizes the credit exposure of the Society to individuals, businesses and government by sector:

	Loans	
	2003	2002
	\$'000	\$'000
Residential real estate	637,855	456,078
Transport, storage & communication	727	7,478
Distribution	8,723	8,938
Manufacturing	7,245	7,362
Professional and other services	9,659	11,562
Tourism and entertainment	982	982
Total	665,191	492,400
Provision for losses	(5,481)	(5,100)
	<b>659,710</b>	<b>487,300</b>

## 24. Financial Risk Management (continued)

### (d) Liquidity risk

The Society is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources from savings accounts, maturing deposits and loan draw downs. The Society does not maintain cash resources to meet all of these needs as experience shows that a minimum level of reinvestment of maturing funds can be predicted with a high level of certainty.

The tables below analyse assets and liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date.

The matching and controlled mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities is fundamental to the management of the Society. It is unusual for financial institutions ever to be completely matched since business transacted is often of uncertain term and of different types. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of loss.

The maturities of assets and liabilities and the ability to replace, at an acceptable cost, interest-bearing liabilities as they mature, are important factors in assessing the liquidity of the Society and its exposure to changes in interest rates and exchange rates.

	Up to 1	Within 1	3 to 12	1 to 5	Over 5	No specific	Total
	Month	Month	Months	Years	Years	Maturity	Total
	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cash resources	18,912	-	-	-	-	5,077	23,989
Investments	-	-	55,667	14,000	-	-	69,667
Government securities purchased under resale agreements	-	28,867	37,737	-	-	-	66,604
Loans	-	7	1,496	30,558	627,282	367	659,710
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	28,482	28,482
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	556	556
Total assets	18,912	28,874	94,900	44,558	627,282	34,482	849,008
Customers' deposits	236,153	186,351	63,961	14,329	35,086	-	535,880
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	77,224	77,224
Deferred taxation	-	-	-	-	-	1,671	1,671
Total liabilities	236,153	186,351	63,961	14,329	35,086	78,895	614,775
Net liquidity gap	(217,241)	(157,477)	30,939	30,229	592,196	(44,413)	234,233
As at 31 October 2002							
Total Assets	(1,804)	338,822	156,250	84,161	463,593	51,771	1,092,793
Total Liabilities	(259,423)	(384,572)	(173,720)	(17,180)	-	(63,382)	(898,277)
Net liquidity gap	(261,227)	(45,750)	(17,470)	66,981	463,593	(11,611)	194,516

### (e) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual security, its issuer or factors affecting all securities traded in the market. The parent company manages this risk through its Assets and Liabilities Committee which carries out extensive research and monitors the price movement of securities on the local and international market.

### (f) Cash flow risk

Cash flow risk is the risk that future cash flows associated with a monetary financial instrument will fluctuate in amount.

The Society manages this risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that financial assets and liabilities are matched to mitigate any significant adverse cash flows.

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## 25. Financial Effects of Adopting International Financial Reporting Standards

The Society adopted International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) effective 1 November 2002. Prior to that date, the financial statements of the Society were prepared in accordance with Jamaican Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (Jamaican GAAP). The financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2002 (the immediately preceding comparative period) have been restated to reflect the financial position and results under IFRS. The financial effects of conversion from Jamaican GAAP to IFRS are set out as follows:

(i) Reconciliation of equity at 1 November 2001:

	Previous Jamaican GAAP \$'000	Effect of Transition to IFRS \$'000	IFRS \$'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash resources	27,589	–	27,589
Investment securities — held to maturity	144,140	–	144,140
Government securities purchased under resale agreements — originated debts	391,780	–	391,780
Loans, less provision for impairment	450,785	–	450,785
Other assets	24,371	8,870	33,241
Property, plant and equipment	9,665	–	9,665
	<u>1,048,330</u>	<u>8,870</u>	<u>1,057,200</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Customers' deposits	824,330	–	824,330
Other liabilities	59,649	1,566	61,215
Deferred taxation	54	2,192	2,246
	<u>884,033</u>	<u>3,758</u>	<u>887,791</u>
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
Share capital	35,000	–	35,000
Reserve fund	35,000	–	35,000
Retained earnings reserve	41,496	–	41,496
General reserve	45,522	–	45,522
Retained earnings	7,279	5,112	12,391
	<u>164,297</u>	<u>5,112</u>	<u>169,409</u>
	<u>1,048,330</u>	<u>8,870</u>	<u>1,057,200</u>

(ii) Reconciliation of equity at 31 October 2002:

	Previous Jamaican GAAP \$'000	Effect of Transition to IFRS \$'000	IFRS \$'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash resources	7,258	–	7,258
Investment securities — held to maturity	220,360	–	220,360
Government securities purchased under resale agreements — originated debts	335,204	–	335,204
Loans, less provision for impairment losses	487,300	–	487,300
Deferred taxation	1,211	(1,211)	–
Other assets	31,989	10,139	42,128
Property, plant and equipment	543	–	543
	<u>1,083,865</u>	<u>8,928</u>	<u>1,092,793</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Customers' deposits	834,894	–	834,894
Deferred taxation	–	1,252	1,252
Other liabilities	59,945	2186	62,131
	<u>894,839</u>	<u>3,438</u>	<u>898,277</u>
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
Share capital	35,000	–	35,000
Reserve fund	35,000	–	35,000
Retained earnings reserve	41,496	–	41,496
General reserve	45,522	–	45,522
Retained earnings	32,008	5,490	37,498
	<u>189,026</u>	<u>5,490</u>	<u>194,516</u>
	<u>1,083,865</u>	<u>8,928</u>	<u>1,092,793</u>

## 25. Financial Effects of Adopting International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

(iii) Reconciliation of net profit for the year ended at 31 October 2002

	Previous Jamaican GAAP \$'000	Effect of Transition to IFRS \$'000	IFRS \$'000
Interest income	184,688	–	184,688
Interest expense	(109,620)	–	(109,620)
Impairment losses on loans	4,516	–	4,516
Non-Interest income	2,254	–	2,254
	<u>81,838</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>81,838</u>
Net Revenue	81,838	–	81,838
Non-interest expenses	43,307	(648)	42,659
	<u>38,531</u>	<u>648</u>	<u>39,179</u>
Profit before taxation	38,531	648	39,179
Taxation	(13,802)	(270)	(14,072)
	<u>24,729</u>	<u>378</u>	<u>25,107</u>
Net profit	24,729	378	25,107

- (a) Provision for deferred tax is now made in full using the liability method. Deferred tax was recognised as a result of accounting for pension and post-retirement benefits which amounted to \$2,462,523 (2001 — \$2,191,646).
- (b) Provisions for post retirement health obligations and pension obligations, which were not required under previous Jamaican GAAP, are now made in full. These provisions are determined by independent actuaries using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The amounts recognised in the balance sheet for pension and post retirement obligations based on the latest actuarial valuation were \$8,208,000 (2001 — \$7,306,000).
- (c) Companies are required to recognise outstanding vacation leave. As a result, \$255,000 (2001 — \$nil) was accrued in other liabilities.