

# BARBADOS PUBLIC WORKERS' CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT UNION LIMITED

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2016

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

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## 2. Accounting Policies, continued

### 2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies, continued

#### g) Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of income.

#### h) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### i) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are included in the statement of income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

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

Items of property and equipment are depreciated from the date they are available for use. Depreciation is recognised in the statement of income on the straight-line basis, at rates designed to write off the cost of the assets over the periods of their estimated useful lives. Land is not depreciated.

The following group annual rates apply:

Buildings	2% - 4%
Motor vehicles	20%
Furniture and equipment	10% - 33.33%
Leasehold improvements	10% - 33.33%