

# BARBADOS PUBLIC WORKERS' CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT UNION LIMITED

Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2017

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

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## 2. Accounting Policies, continued

### (c) Summary of significant accounting policies, continued

#### d) Financial instruments, continued

##### ***Non-derivative financial assets – Measurement, continued***

##### ***Held-to-maturity financial investments, continued***

If the Credit Union were to sell or reclassify more than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity investments before maturity (other than in certain specific circumstances), the entire category would be tainted and would have to be reclassified as available-for-sale. Furthermore, the Credit Union would be prohibited from classifying any financial asset as held-to-maturity for the current and during the following two financial years.

##### ***Available-for-sale financial investments***

Available-for-sale financial investments include equity securities. Equity securities classified as available-for-sale are those which are neither classified as held for trading nor designated at fair value through profit or loss.

After initial measurement, available-for-sale financial investments are subsequently re-measured at fair value based on quoted bid prices or amounts derived from approved valuation models. Unrealised gains and losses on available-for-sale securities are recognised directly in the fair value reserve in equity and reported under other comprehensive income.

When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is recognised in the statement of income.

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

For available-for-sale financial investments, the Credit Union assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is objective evidence that an investment is impaired.

Where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognised in the statement of income – is removed from other comprehensive income and recognised in the statement of income. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through the statement of income; increases in their fair value after impairment are recognised directly in other comprehensive income.