

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)

2. Accounting Policies, continued

(c) Summary of significant accounting policies, continued

i) Employee benefits, continued

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Credit Union has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay the amounts as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Other long-term employee benefits

The Credit Union's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Remeasurements are recognised in the statement of income in the period in which they arise.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Credit Union can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Credit Union recognises costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting period, then they are discounted.

j) Taxation

The Credit Union is exempt from corporation tax under Section 9(1)(g) of the Income Tax Act.

k) Recognition of income and expenses

Revenue is recognised on an accrual basis to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Credit Union and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue and expense are recognised:

Interest income and expense

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income or expense is recorded using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate (EIR), is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument (or a shorter period, where appropriate), to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) and includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the EIR, but not future credit losses. For financial liabilities such as deposits, interest is expensed based on the outstanding balance of these deposit accounts.