

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

(e) Standards in issue but not yet effective

New standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Credit Union are as follows:

- IAS 7 (Amendments) – Disclosure Initiative (effective January 1, 2017)
- IAS 12 (Amendments) – Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses (effective January 1, 2017)
- Annual Improvements to IFRS 2014-2016 Cycle – Amendments to IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities (effective January 1, 2017)
- Annual Improvements to IFRS 2014-2016 Cycle – Amendments to IFRS 1 First time Adoption of IFRSs and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (effective date January 1, 2018)
- IAS 40 (Amendments) – Transfer of Investment Property (effective January 1, 2018)
- IFRS 2 (Amendments) – Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions (effective date January 1, 2018)
- IFRS 4 (Amendments) – Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (effective date January 1, 2018)
- IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments (effective January 1, 2018)
- IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers (effective January 1, 2018)
- IFRS 16 - Leases (effective January 1, 2019)

None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the non-consolidated financial statements of the Credit Union in the period of adoption, except for IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, which tentatively becomes mandatory for the Credit Union's 2019 non-consolidated financial statements, and is expected to impact the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities and introduces a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment of financial assets. A description of this standard is provided below.

IFRS 9 — *Financial Instruments*

In July 2014, the IASB released the final version of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*. This standard addresses classification and measurement of financial assets and replaces the multiple category and measurement models for debt instruments in IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, with a new mixed measurement model having only two categories: amortised cost and fair value through profit or loss. IFRS 9 also replaces the models for measuring equity instruments, and such instruments are recognised either at fair value through profit or loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income. Where such equity instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, dividends are recognised in profit or loss insofar as they do not clearly represent a return on investment; however, other gains and losses (including impairments) associated with such instruments remain in accumulated comprehensive income indefinitely.