

BARBADOS PUBLIC WORKERS' CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT UNION LIMITED

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2019

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

2. Accounting Policies, continued

(b) *New standards, amendments and interpretations mandatory for the first time for the financial year*

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 and have been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. None of these have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements except IFRS 9 disclosed below.

In 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* replacing IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. IFRS 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial assets, forward-looking 'expected credit loss' model ("ECL model") for assessing the impairment of financial assets and a new general hedge accounting model. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortized cost, FVOCI and FVTPL. The classification of financial assets under IFRS 9 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. IFRS 9 eliminates the previous IAS 39 categories of held to maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale.

IFRS 9 retains the existing requirements in IAS 39 for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities.

The Group has used the exemption not to restate comparative information for prior periods with respect to classification and measurement including impairment requirements. Differences in the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities resulting in the adoption of IFRS 9 are recognized in retained earnings as at April 1, 2018. Accordingly, the information presented for 2018 does not reflect the requirements of IFRS 9, but rather those of IAS 39.

IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with an 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model. The new impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost and debt investments at FVOCI, but not to investments in equity instruments. Under IFRS 9, credit losses are recognized earlier than under IAS 39. For assets in the scope of the IFRS 9 impairment model, impairment losses are generally expected to increase and become more volatile.