BAHAMAS DEVELOPMENT BANK FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2008

BAHAMAS DEVELOPMENT BANK

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MOORE STEPHENS BUTLER & TAYLOR

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF BAHAMAS DEVELOPMENT BANK

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Bahamas Development Bank, which include the balance sheet at December 31, 2008 and the statements of operations, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

This report is made solely to the Directors of the Bank, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Bank's Directors those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Bank and the Bank's directors as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statement

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion

Opinion

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Bahamas Development Bank as at December 31, 2008, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

MOORE STEPHENS BUTLER & TAYLOR

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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29 Retirement Road

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion thereon, these financial statements are prepared on the going concern assumption as explained in Notes 2(a) and 6. The liquidity position of the Bank and the continuing deficits indicate that the Bank will require equity injection from the Government of the Bahamas if it is to continue as a going concern.

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NASSAU, BAHAMAS April 20, 2009 MOORE STEPHENS BUTLER & TAYLOR

Chartered Accountants

BAHAMAS DEVELOPMENT BANK BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2008

	NOTES	2008	2007
ASSETS			
Cash		\$ 1,708,097	\$ 1,206,505
Loans	3	31,781,089	35,957,721
Accrued interest receivable		183,349	113,639
Other assets		109,342	137,629
Fixed assets	4	369,443	453,099
		\$ 34,151,320	\$ 37,868,593
LIABILITIES	,		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		\$ 95,036	\$ 202,152
Accrued interest payable		664,598	616,662
Customer deposits	5	1,427,849	1,321,311
Long-term debt	6	50,647,296	50,016,984
		52,834,779	52,157,109
SHARE CAPITAL, RESERVE FUND AND DEFICIT			
	_		
Share capital Reserve fund	7	27,459,917	26,584,917
Deficit	8	273,128	273,128
Deficit		(46,416,504)	(41,146,561)
		(<u>18,683,459</u>)	(14,288,516)
		\$ <u>34,151,320</u>	\$ 37,868,593
Approved by: Director		Jun Di	/ (unio

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BAHAMAS DEVELOPMENT BANK STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008

	NOTES	2008	2007
Interest Income			
Interest – loans		\$ 3,212,220	\$ 3,332,912
subsidy		402,612	424,601
deposits		27,425	32,709
		3,642,257	3,790,222
Interest expense		(2,992,142)	(2,834,865)
Net interest income		650,115	955,357
Other Income			
Fees and commissions		165,965	230,637
Net foreign exchange gain (loss)		23,481	(49,095)
Other income		8,487	2,760
		197,933	184,302
Expenses			
Allowance for loan losses	3	2,959,555	13,292,004
Salaries and staff expenses		2,548,106	2,396,711
General and administrative		747,281	890,570
Depreciation		132,678	180,144
Rent		109,518	83,217
		6,497,138	16,842,646
Operating Loss		(5,649,090)	(15,702,987)
Sinking Fund Income		379,147	297,366
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		\$ (5,269,943)	S (15,405,621)

BAHAMAS DEVELOPMENT BANK STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHARE CAPITAL, RESERVE FUND AND DEFICIT YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008

	Share <u>Capital</u>	Reserve Fund	<u>Deficit</u>
Balance at January 1, 2007	\$ 25,584,917	\$ 273,128	\$(25,740,940)
Shares issued	1,000,000	-	-
Loss for the year			(15,405,621)
Balance at December 31, 2007	26,584,917	273,128	(41,146,561)
Shares issued	875,000	-	_
Loss for the year			(5,269,943)
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$ <u>27,459,917</u>	\$ 273,128	\$(46,416,504)

BAHAMAS DEVELOPMENT BANK STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008

	NOTES		2008	2007	_
Cash flows from (used by) operating activities:					
Loss		\$ (5	5,269,943)	\$ (15,405,621)
Adjustments for:		Φ (-	,207,743)	\$ (13,403,021)	,
Depreciation			132,678	180,144	
Allowance for loan losses	3	2	2,959,555	13,292,004	
			2,177,710)	(1,933,473))
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		(-	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	(.,,,,,,,,,	50
Change in accrued interest receivable		(69,710)	5,905	
Change in other assets			28,287	(3,745))
Change accounts payable and accrued expenses		(107,116)	67,450	
Change in accrued interest payable			47,936	103,196	
Net cash used by operating activities		(_2	2,278,313)	(1,760,667)	ĺ
Cash flows from (used by) investing activities:					
Decrease (increase) loans		1	1,217,077	(1,704,732)	
Purchase of fixed assets		(49,022)	(162,067)	
Net cash from (used by) investing activities			1,168,055	(1,866,799)	
Cash flows from (used by) financing activities:					
Net increase of long-term debt			630,312	4,312,376	
Increase (decrease) customer deposits			106,538	(526,328)	
Increase share capital			875,000	1,000,000	10
Net cash from financing activities		_	1,611,850	4,786,048	
		_	1,011,000	1,700,010	
INCREASE CASH			501,592	1,158,582	
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		_1	1,206,505	47,923	
CASH AT END OF YEAR		\$	1,7 08, 097	\$ <u>1,206,505</u>	

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Bahamas Development Bank (the "Bank") was established by the Bahamas Development Bank Act 1974 ("the Act"). The Bank is wholly owned by the Government of The Commonwealth of the Bahamas ("The Bahamas Government").

The principal activities of the Bank are:

- a) to promote industrial, agricultural, and commercial development in The Commonwealth of The Bahamas through the financing of, or investing in, approved enterprises;
- b) to encourage the participation in approved enterprises by citizens of The Commonwealth of The Bahamas and
- c) generally to promote and enhance the economic development of The Commonwealth of The Bahamas.

The Bank had 49 employees at December 31, 2008 (2007 – 50) and its main place of business is at Cable Beach, West Bay Street, Nassau, Bahamas.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. The significant accounting policies are as follows:

a) Going Concern

The Bank has incurred significant losses and reduction of equity due to the performance of its loan portfolio and loan provisioning. As described in Note 6, the Bank is authorized to raise a further two (2) million dollars by way of borrowing from the National Insurance Board. Its liquidity and ability to meet its obligations should not be significantly impacted by the loan losses. The Directors are satisfied that the Bank is currently a going concern and that the preparation of these accounts on that basis is appropriate.

b) Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements of the Bank requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts. The estimates are based on information available as of the date of the financial statements. Therefore, actual results could differ from those estimated.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

c) Interest on loans

Interest on loans is accrued and credited to income based on principal amount outstanding. Interest income is only accrued on performing loans. The Bank considers those loans with arrears amounting to less than three months normal activity as performing. Accrual of interest on loans classified as non-performing is discontinued and previously recorded but unpaid interest is reversed and charged against current operations. Interest income on non-performing loans is recognized only when received or when the loan is refinanced and projected cash proceeds are deemed sufficient to repay both principal and interest.

d) Allowance for loan losses

The allowance is maintained at a level adequate to absorb probable losses. Management determines the adequacy of the allowance based upon reviews of the individual loans, recent loss experience, current economic conditions, the risk characteristics of the loans and other pertinent factors. Loans deemed uncollectible are charged to the allowance account. Provision for loan losses and recoveries of loans previously written off are added to the Allowance account.

e) Fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is recorded on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets at the following rates per annum:

Computer equipment and software	20%
Furniture, fixtures & fittings	10%
Office machines	20%
Motor vehicles	25%
Leasehold improvements	10%
Other	20%

f) Loans receivable

The loans are classified as loans and receivables originated by the enterprise and not held for trading. These loans, which have fixed maturity periods, are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, and are subject to review for impairment.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

g) Foreign currency translation

Assets and liabilities in other currencies are translated at year-end exchange rates. Revenue and expenses have been converted at rates approximating those prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency gains and losses are taken into the statement of income. Unrealized gains and losses arising from translation are included in the statement of income.

3. LOANS

Loans is comprised as follows:

	2008	2007
Performing	\$25,280,297	\$ 26,471,973
Non-performing	28,885,366	29,032,957
Extraordinary advances	833,736	734,428
Employees	920,116	897,234
	55,919,515	57,136,592
Less:		
Allowance for loan losses	(24,138,426)	(21, 178, 871)
	\$ 31,781,089	\$ 35,957,721

The interest rates applicable to these loans vary between 0.00% and 14.00% (2007 – 0.00% and 14.00%).

Included in Extraordinary advances is \$770,967 (2007 - \$652,434) made in relation to Non-performing loans.

An analysis of the change in the allowance for loan losses account is as follows:

	2008	2007
Balance brought forward	\$ 21,178,871	\$ 7,887,894
Increase in provision	2,959,555	13,292,004
Loans written off		$(_{1,027})$
Balance carried forward	\$ <u>24,138,426</u>	\$ 21,178,871

Allowance for loan losses represents 43% (2007 - 37%) of the total loans and 81% (2007 -71%) of the non-performing loans.

3. LOANS (cont'd)

During the year, the Bank has made an assessment of the adequacy of the provision in view of the economic outlook, industry occurrences and practices. Consequently and with regard particularly to those loans, which have become impaired, the Bank has written down those loans, irrespective of the collateral value of the loan on the books. Such decision is based, where the effort by the Bank to foreclose or such foreclosure will not be pursued and where the evidence or circumstances of the debtor suggests that there would be no such foreclosure or slim probability of any recovery.

4. FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets is comprised as follows:

	Computer	Furniture,					
	Equipment	fixtures &	Office	Motor	Leasehol	d	
	& Software	fittings	machines	vehicles	Improveme	ents Other	Total
COST	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January 1, 2008	1,223,232	287,730	254,393	148,904	915,044	193,668	3,022,971
Additions	4,004	3,744	5,041	32,000	-	4,233	49,022
Disposals				(29,914)		-	(29,914)
December 31, 2008	1,227,236	291,474	259,434	150,990	915,044	197,901	3,042,079
DEPRECIATION							
January 1, 2008	1,084,685	233,539	236,175	120,430	742,443	152,600	2,569,872
Additions	56,439	10,782	7,086	23,350	22,287	12,734	132,678
Disposals				(29,914)		-	(29,914)
December 31, 2008	1,141,124	244,321	243,261	113,866	764,730	165,334	2,672,636
NET							
BOOK VALUE							
December 31, 2008	86,112	47,153	16,173	37,124	150,314	32,567	369,443
December 31, 2007	138,547	54,191	18,218	28,474	172,601	41,068	453,099

5. CUSTOMER DEPOSITS

Deposits are as follows:

	_	2008		2007
Security deposits inclusive of interest				
held as collateral for loans	\$.	604,862	\$	685,472
Customer current accounts		379,491		209,431
Customer advances toward insurance premiums		196,261		199,061
Customer funds toward loan repayments		178,559		141,008
Customer advances toward legal fees, stamp tax,				
recording fees, etc.	_	68,676	_	86,339
	\$ _	1,427,849	\$	1,321,311

6. LONG-TERM DEBT

	2008	2007
Caribbean Development Bank	\$ 6,360,597	\$ 7,946,333
European Development Fund	402,508	460,775
Inter-American Development Bank	2,179,044	2,663,276
The Central Bank of The Bahamas	6,475,000	6,750,000
National Insurance Board	44,000,000	38,000,000
British American Insurance Co., Ltd.	4,000,000	4,000,000
	63,417,149	59,820,384
Less Sinking Fund	(12,769,853)	(9,803,400)
	\$ 50,647,296	\$ 50,016,984

Long-term debt is comprised as follows:

A. Caribbean Development Bank

The Bank has two loans outstanding with Caribbean Development Bank. The first loan is repayable in quarterly installments of US \$126,262. The loan is due to be repaid by June 30, 2012. The second loan is repayable in quarterly installments of US \$270,172. The loan is due to be repaid by October 1, 2012. The interest rate is variable, last half of the year being set at 5.92% (2007 – 6.25%).

6. LONG-TERM DEBT (cont'd)

B. European Development Fund

The loan is repayable in Euros (ECU 289,179) in installments calculated at a .01% semi-annual increasing percentage, 2008-1.72%, of the original loan balance, ECU 690,000. The interest rate is 1.00%. The loan is due to be repaid by February 1, 2020.

C. Inter American-Development Bank

The loan is repayable in semi-annual installments of US \$242,116 at a variable interest rate, last half of the year being set at 5.150% (2007 – 5.41%). The loan is due to be repaid March 30, 2013.

D. The Central Bank of the Bahamas

The Bank has three loans outstanding with The Central Bank of the Bahamas as follows:

- (i). The first loan, \$375,000 is repayable in semi-annual installments of \$62,500 at an annual interest rate of 2.00%. The loan is due to be repaid by July 10, 2009.
- (ii). The second loan, \$1,650,000 is repayable in semi-annual installments of \$75,000 at an annual interest rate of 2.00%. The loan is due to be repaid by April 21, 2018.
- (iii). The third loan, \$5,000,000 is repayable in semi-annual installments of \$125,000 beginning 2009 at an annual interest rate of 2.00%. The loan is due to be repaid by October 28, 2018.

E. British American Insurance Company of the Bahamas Limited

The Bank has issued three bonds to British American Insurance Company of the Bahamas Limited, as follows:

BOND	SERIES	AMOUNT	RATE	YEAR OF <u>ISSUE</u>	YEAR OF MATURITY
10	C	\$2,000,000	5.50%	2005	2025
11	C	1,000,000	5.50%	2005	2025
12	C	1,000,000	5.50%	2005	2025
		\$4,000,000			

6. LONG-TERM DEBT (cont'd)

F. National Insurance Board

The Bank has issued nineteen (19) bonds to the National Insurance Board, as follows:

				YEAR OF	YEAR OF
BOND	SERIES	AMOUNT	RATE	ISSUE	MATURITY
1	A	\$10,000,000	5.50%	2000	2020
2	В	4,000,000	4.50%	2001	2016
3	В	1,000,000	4.50%	2002	2017
4	В	2,000,000	4.50%	2002	2017
5	В	2,000,000	4.50%	2003	2018
6	A	2,000,000	5.50%	2003	2023
7	A	2,000,000	5.50%	2004	2024
8	A	1,000,000	5.50%	2004	2024
9	В	1,000,000	4.50%	2005	2020
13	C	2,000,000	5.50%	2006	2026
14	D	2,000,000	4.50%	2006	2021
15	D	1,000,000	4.50%	2007	2022
16	C	2,000,000	5.50%	2007	2027
17	C	2,000,000	5.50%	2007	2027
18	D	2,000,000	4.50%	2007	2022
19	D	2,000,000	4.50%	2007	2022
20	C	2,000,000	5.50%	2008	2028
21	D	2,000,000	4.50%	2008	2023
22	C	2,000,000	5.50%	2008	2028
		\$44,000,000			

Deposits have been set aside with banks as a sinking fund to fulfill the requirements under Section 19(b) of the Act. The sinking fund is required for the redemption of the series A, B, C and D bonds issued to the National Insurance Board and British American Insurance Company of The Bahamas Limited.

These deposits earn interest at annual rates of 3.25% - 5.50% (2007 – 3.50% - 5.50%). Interest earned was \$358,106 (2007-\$276,351)

The Sinking Fund is also comprised of Bahamas Government Registered Stocks, which are being held for the long term and stated at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. The Stocks bear interest at prime, 5.5%, + .25 - .28125% and have maturity dates of 2021 through 2024. Interest earned was \$21,014 (2007 – \$10,421).

6. LONG-TERM DEBT (cont'd)

In accordance with the provisions of the Bahamas Development Bank Act, Chapter 357 of the Revised Statue Law of The Bahamas 2000, Section 16, the Bank has been approved to raise \$50 million by way of bond issuance; unissued totalled \$2,000,000. As referred in Note 2(a), the Bank is dependent upon funding by way of authorization by the Bahamas Government to continue as a going concern.

The Bahamas Government guarantees long-term loans due to the Caribbean Development Bank, the European Development Fund and the Inter-American Development Bank.

Principal repayments of long-term loans for each of the next five years is as follows:

<u>Year</u>	_Amount
2009	\$2,380,010
2010	2,505,417
2011	2,505,823
2012	2,253,604
2013	946,479

7. SHARE CAPITAL

CAPITAL STRUCTURE	2008	2007
Authorized		
10,000,000 shares of \$5.00 each	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000
Issued and fully paid		
5,491,983(2007 – 5,316,983) shares of \$5.00 each	\$ <u>27,459,917</u>	\$26,584,917

All issued shares are owned and held by The Bahamas Government.

8. RESERVE FUND

Under Section 20 of the Act, the Bank is to set aside each year a minimum of 25% of the net profits (if any) to a Reserve Fund to meet contingencies and for other purposes for which it may be required.

9. COMMITMENTS

The Bank was committed to extend credit based on approved but undisbursed loans as at December 31, 2008 amounting to \$691,223 (2007 - \$200,242).

The Bank was also committed to rent payments as noted below.

- a). The Bank's Nassau premises were leased from the Hotel Corporation of the Bahamas for an initial period of five years beginning in 1992 with an option to renew for another five years at an annual rent of \$50,000 per annum. The Bank has not renewed its lease agreement but is continuing to pay the rent in accordance with the expired lease agreement.
- b). The Bank's Abaco office is leased for an initial period of five years beginning December 1, 2005, at a monthly rent of \$1,000.
- c). The Bank signed a new lease effective January 1, 2008 for its new premises in Freeport for a term of 3 years at a monthly rent of \$3,500.

10. INTEREST SUBSIDY

During 2001 The Bahamas Government agreed the following:

- that the lending rate for the Bank should be between 1.00% and 2.50% above prime depending on risk factors; and
- to subsidise the difference between the Bank's lending rate and the Bank's normal spread of 5.00%.

Total interest subsidy for the year amounted to \$402,612 (2007 - \$424,601). Included in Other assets is accrued interest subsidy of \$38,645 (2007 - \$69,415).

11. CONCENTRATION OF LOANS

	2008		2007	%
\$0-\$100,000	\$ 24,175,283	43.89	\$ 24,789,844	43.95
\$100,001-\$250,000	11,913,448	21.62	11,893,829	21.09
\$250,001 -\$500,000	8,598,210	15.61	8,693,584	15.41
\$500,001 and over	10,398,838	18.88	11,024,907	19.55
	55,085,779	100.00	56,402,164	100.00
Extraordinary advances	833,736		734,428	
Allowance for loan losses	(24, 138, 426)		(21,178,871)	
	\$ 31,781,089		\$ 35,957,721	

12. MATURITY OF SIGNIFICANT ASSETS & LIABILITIES

		Past Due	Up to 1 Year]	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Assets:							
Cash	\$	-	1,708,097	\$	-	\$ -	\$ 1,708,097
Loans before provision	4,9	71,237	2,674,743	1	8,917,871	29,355,664	55,919,515
Accrued interest		-	183,349		-	-	183,349
Other assets			_109,342	_		_	109,342
	\$4,9	71,237	\$4,675,531	\$1	8,917,871	\$29,355,664	\$57,920,303
Liabilities:							
Accrued expenses	\$	-	95,036	\$	-	\$ -	\$ 95,036
Accrued interest payable		-	664,598		2	-	664,598
Customer deposits		-	1,427,849		-	ru ru	1,427,849
Long-term debt			2,380,010		8,645,802	39,621,484	50,647,296
	\$		\$ <u>4,567,493</u>	\$ _	8,645,802	\$39,621,484	\$52,834,779

13. CONCENTRATIONS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The Bank has the following concentrations of assets and liabilities according to geographic region and industry sector:

Cash Geographic Region	2008	2007
Bahamas Industry	100.00%	100.00%
Financial Sector	$\frac{100.00\%}{100.00\%}$	100.00% 100.00%
Interest bearing deposits		
Geographic Region Bahamas Industry	100.00%	100.00%
Financial Sector	$\frac{100.00\%}{100.00\%}$	100.00% 100.00%
Loans		
Geographic Region Bahamas	100.000/	100.000/
Industry	100.00%	100.00%
Agriculture	3.40%	3.50%
Fishing	12.62%	13.00%
Transportation	15.73%	16.00%
Tourism	18.75%	18.00%
Manufacturing	5.84%	5.50%
Service	41.99%	42.50%
Staff	1.67%	1.50%
1	100.00%	100.00%
Long-term debt		
Geographic Region		
Barbados	10.03%	13.00%
Europe	.63%	.80%
North America	3.44%	4.50%
Bahamas	85.90%	81.70%
	100.00%	100.00%
Industry		
Financial Sector	100.00%	100.00%

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Interest rate risk

The Bank provides financial and technical assistance to Bahamian entrepreneurs in the areas of agriculture, fishing, marine and land transportation, tourism, manufacturing, service enterprises and other commercial operations.

The Bank minimises interest rate risk through the lending of monies at fixed rates of interest financed by fixed rate long-term debt, which are specifically earmarked to finance projects in the above mentioned economic sectors.

Credit risk

The Bank has placed its cash, interest bearing deposits, and investments with high-quality financial institutions including the Central Bank and the Government of the Bahamas.

The Bank mitigates credit risk on its loan portfolio by requiring borrowers to provide collateral equivalent to the loan balance and limiting the total value of any loan originated to a single individual or entity to 10% of total capital. Collateral held includes land, buildings, equipment, motor vehicles and boats. Numerous special loans are gauranteed by the Government of the Bahamas such as hurricane relief and small business assistance loans. The loan amount shown on the balance sheet is net of the allowance for loan losses estimated by the Bank based upon prior experience and current economic conditions. The Bank's credit risk is concentrated in the Bahamas and spread over numerous counterparties and customers.

Foreign currency risk

The Bank minimises this risk by conducting its operations and investments activities principally in Bahamian dollars, which is the Bank's functional currency. The Bank has financial liabilities, which are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency, noted in Note 6 (A, B, and C).

Liquidity risk

The Bank's policy is to ensure that it is able to honour its financial commitments and its mandate as a development bank. To this end, the liquidity needs is monitored daily and the Treasurer of the Bahamas advised if necessary.

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

Fair Values

The estimated fair values represent values at which financial instruments could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties. Wherever there is no available trading market, fair values are estimated using appropriate valuation methods. The following methods and assumptions have been used in determining the fair value of financial instruments:

- a) Cash resources- the fair value of these instruments are assumed to approximate their carrying values due to their short-term nature.
- b) Investments- the fair value of investments approximate cost due to the interest rate attached.
- c) Loans- the rates of interest in the portfolio reflect market conditions and the inherent risk given the nature of the projects for which the Bank is providing finance. The carrying amounts, net of allowance for loan losses, are assumed to approximate their fair values.
- d) Customer deposits- these deposit liabilities and amounts which have been advanced in anticipation of matching expenditure are assumed to equal their fair values.
- e) Long-term debt- these liabilities are based on fixed repayments dates and specific terms of interest and are assumed to have fair values, which approximate their carrying values.

15. RELATED PARTIES

Salaries and other short-term employee benefits paid to key management personnel totalled \$623,807 (2007-\$558,392). Loans to key management personnel of the Bank totalled \$198,640 (2007-\$193,648). The loans bear interest at a rate of 5.50%, are unsecured and have fixed terms of repayment.

At year-end there were three loans due from family members of key management personnel of the Bank, which totalled \$1,004,619 (2007-\$984,767). These loans have fixed terms of repayment and bear interest at rates at 8.50% to 10.50%. The loans are fully secured. Additionally, two of the loans, \$159,082 were classified as non-performing.

16. DEFINED BENEFIT CONTRIBUTORY PENSION PLAN

The Bank operates a defined benefit contributory pension plan for the majority of its employees. The amount recognised as an asset in the balance sheet in respect of the Bank's defined benefit contributory pension plan is as follows:

	2008	2007
Present value of funded obligations Fair value of plan assets	\$ 5,127,184 (4,711,108) 416,076	\$ 4,151,008 (4,386,443) (235,435)
Actuarial loss arising during the year	(1,005,909)	(_426,685)
Net assets calculated in accordance with paragraph 54 of International Accounting Standard 19 Less: amounts not recognised as assets in accordance with paragraph 58 of International	(589,833)	(662,120)
Accounting Standard 19	(<u>589,833)</u> \$	(<u>662,120</u>) \$

The expenditure recognised in the statement of operations in respect of the Bank's defined benefit pension is as follows:

	2008	2007
Current service cost	\$ 274,814	\$ 171,461
Interest cost	256,402	209,165
Expected return on plan assets	(268,012)	(245,231)
i w	263,204	135,395
Adjust for amounts limited by paragraph 58 of		
International Accounting Standard 19	(72,286)	48,895
	\$ <u>190,918</u>	\$ 184,290

16. DEFINED BENEFIT CONTRIBUTORY PENSION PLAN (cont'd)

Movement in the net asset recorded in the balance sheet are as follows:

	200	18		2007
Net assets at beginning of the year	\$	_	\$	_
Net expense recognised in the statement of				
operations	190,9	18	184	1,290
Employer contribution	(190,9)	<u>(8)</u>	(184	,290)
	\$	-	\$	-

Principal actuarial assumptions used at the balance sheet date are as follows:

	2008	2007
Discount rate	6.00%	6.00%
Expected return on plan assets	6.00%	6.00%
Expected rate of salary increase	7.1% at age 18	7.1% at age 18
	to 3% at age 59	to 3% at age 59
Average expected remaining working lives of		
employees (years)	13.3	13.6

The actual return on plan assets during the year was \$163,833 (2007 - \$233,073).

17. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

The following International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and International Accounting Standards ("IAS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") of the IASB that are relevant to the Bank were adopted in these financial statements:

i. IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. This standard, which was effective January 1, 2007 requires more detailed qualitative and quantitative disclosures about exposure to risks arising from the Bank's financial instruments. As a disclosure standard, the application of this new standard has not had any impact on amounts recognized in the financial statements. The IFRS and disclosures are set out in these financial statements in Note 14. IFRS 7 supersedes IAS 30 Disclosures in the Financial Statements of Banks and

Standards

17. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (cont'd)

Similar Financial Institutions and the disclosure requirements previously contained in IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation.

ii. Amendment to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Capital Disclosures. This standard, which was effective from January 1, 2007, requires additional disclosures of the objectives, policies and processes for managing capital, quantitative data about what the Bank regards as capital, and compliance with capital requirements. These disclosures are set out in Notes 7 and 8 and with specific references in Notes 2 (a) and 6. The Bank is not subject to the regulatory requirements defined by the Central Bank of the Bahamas.

The following new accounting standards and interpretations which were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC will become effective and the Bank expects to implement as follows:

Standards	rear Ending
IFRS 8 - Operating Segments IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements IAS 32 - Financial Instruments: Presentation	October 31, 2010 October 31, 2010 October 31, 2009
Interpretations	
IFRIC 12 - Service Concession Arrangements IFRIC 13 - Customer Loyalty Programmes IFRIC 14 - IAS 19 - The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction IFRIC 15 - Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate IFRIC 16 - Hedges of Net Investment in a Foreign Operation	October 31, 2009 October 31, 2009 October 31, 2009 October 31, 2010 October 31, 2009

Year Ending

Management does not anticipate that the adoption of these standards and interpretations will have a material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.