ST. VINCENT ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

ST. VINCENT ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

Table of Contents

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Registered Office

Kingstown
St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Directors

Ms. René M. Baptiste – Chairman, C.M.G., LL.B (Hons.), L.E.C.
Mr. Maurice Edwards – BSc, CGA, O.B.E.
Mr. Godfred Pompey – Q.A.T, BSc., MA (until June 2020)
Mr. Brian George – B. Eng. (Hons.), MSc, PMP
Mrs. Yvette Pompey (from July 2020)
Mr. Patrick Da Silva
Mr. Tyrone Burke – BA, MA
Mr. Lance Peters – BSc, MSc
Mr. Alex Williams - BSc
Mr. Osborne Browne (from July 2020)

Company Secretary

Mrs. Juliette Hinds-Wilson – CMA, ACIS

Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Thornley Myers – MSc, MASC, Dip. Mgmt.

Solicitors

Saunders & Huggins

Bankers

Republic Bank Limited (Formerly: The Bank of Nova Scotia)
CIBC First Caribbean International Bank (Barbados) Limited
Bank of St. Vincent and the Grenadines Ltd
RBTT Bank (Caribbean) Ltd

Auditor

BDO Eastern Caribbean
Chartered Accountants

Tel: 784-456-2669
Tel: 784-456-1644
Fax: 784-456-1576
www.bdoecc.com

The Financial Services Centre
P.O. Box 561
Kingstown Park
St. Vincent and the Grenadines

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholder
St. Vincent Electricity Services Limited
Paul's Ave, Kingstown
St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of St. Vincent Electricity Services Limited ("the Company"), set out on pages 5 to 42, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly in all material respects the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 27 (i) of the financial statements, which describes the uncertainty related to the La Soufriere volcano eruption. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Matters

The financial statements of St. Vincent Electricity Services Limited for the year ended December 31, 2019 were audited by another firm of auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements in their report dated November 26, 2020.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONT'D)

To the Shareholder
St. Vincent Electricity Services Limited
Paul's Ave, Kingstown
St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONT'D)

To the Shareholder
St. Vincent Electricity Services Limited
Paul's Ave, Kingstown
St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (cont'd)

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

BDO

BDO Eastern Caribbean
Kingstown, St. Vincent and the Grenadines
November 2, 2021

ST. VINCENT ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED
Statement of Financial Position
As of December 31, 2020
With comparative figures for year ended December 31, 2019
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	152,732,268	150,059,147
Long-term investments	6	4,786,161	6,824,350
Total non-current assets		157,518,429	156,883,497
Inventories	7	2,651,925	4,126,475
Current portion of long-term investments	6	2,060,310	1,976,852
Short-term investments	8	17,939,804	12,693,237
Trade and other receivables	9	34,055,449	35,594,055
Income tax refundable		322,834	-
Prepayments		629,724	1,407,481
Cash at bank		8,040,747	3,605,629
Total current assets		65,700,793	59,403,729
Total assets		223,219,222	216,287,226
Equity			
Share capital	10	29,045,910	29,045,910
Self-insurance fund	5,11(b)	23,534,681	20,768,631
Retained earnings		102,831,117	97,782,313
Total equity		155,411,708	147,596,854
Liabilities			
Borrowings	11	12,210,330	8,422,050
Consumers' contributions to line extensions	12	738,366	372,363
Deferred contribution to capital assets	13	10,029,651	-
Consumers' deposits	14	10,974,125	10,771,884
Deferred tax liability	15	17,048,102	22,085,770
Total non-current liabilities		51,000,574	41,652,067
Income tax payable		-	2,682,766
Current portion of borrowings	11	3,704,203	8,165,385
Trade and other payables	16	13,102,737	16,190,154
Total current liabilities		16,806,940	27,038,305
Total liabilities		67,807,514	68,690,372
Total equity and liabilities		223,219,222	216,287,226

The notes on pages 10 to 42 are an integral part of these financial statements.

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

René Baptiste
Director

M Edwards
Director

ST. VINCENT ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended December 31, 2020
With comparative figures for year ended December 31, 2019
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
Revenues			
Energy sales		68,991,981	70,927,007
Fuel surcharge recovered		38,393,551	54,088,806
Other revenue		1,175,591	2,276,852
		108,561,123	127,292,665
Operating expenses			
Diesel generation		27,906,851	28,767,614
Hydro generation		3,230,813	4,002,941
Renewable energy purchased		1,556,649	699,283
Transmission and distribution		12,819,142	12,215,471
Fuel surcharge		38,183,649	53,166,772
Administrative expenses		17,119,594	17,745,202
	17	100,816,698	116,597,283
Operating profit		7,744,425	10,695,382
Other gains (losses), net	18	(1,096,863)	108,594
Profit before net finance costs and taxation		6,647,562	10,803,976
Finance income		542,863	715,710
Finance costs		(840,157)	(1,123,175)
Net finance costs		(297,294)	(407,465)
Profit before taxation		6,350,268	10,396,511
Income tax recovery (expense)	19	1,464,586	(304,171)
Profit for the year being total comprehensive income		7,814,854	10,092,340
Earnings per share	20	1.35	1.74

The notes on pages 10 to 42 are an integral part of these financial statements.

ST. VINCENT ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended December 31, 2020
With comparative figures for year ended December 31, 2019
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

	Note	Share capital $	Self-insurance fund $	Retained earnings $	Total $
Balance as of December 31, 2019		29,045,910	20,768,631	97,782,313	147,596,854
Total comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year		-	-	7,814,854	7,814,854
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	7,814,854	7,814,854
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity					
Transfer from self-insurance fund	26	-	(233,950)	233,950	-
Transfer to self-insurance fund		-	3,000,000	(3,000,000)	-
Balance as of December 31, 2020		29,045,910	23,534,681	102,831,117	155,411,708

The notes on pages 10 to 42 are an integral part of these financial statements.

ST. VINCENT ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended December 31, 2020
With comparative figures for year ended December 31, 2019
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

	Note	Share capital $	Self-insurance fund $	Retained earnings $	Total $
Opening balance January 1, 2019		29,045,910	21,101,631	87,356,973	137,504,514
Total comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year		-	-	10,092,340	10,092,340
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	10,092,340	10,092,340
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity					
Transfer from self-insurance fund	26	-	(1,333,000)	1,333,000	-
Transfer to self-insurance fund			1,000,000	(1,000,000)	-
Balance as of December 31, 2019		29,045,910	20,768,631	97,782,313	147,596,854

The notes on pages 10 to 42 are an integral part of these financial statements.

ST. VINCENT ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended December 31, 2020
With comparative figures for year ended December 31, 2019
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		7,814,854	10,092,340
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	5	19,200,259	20,071,995
Impairment losses, net	24	867,131	2,391,459
Amortization of consumers' contributions to line extensions	12	(46,699)	(564,250)
Loss /(Gain) on disposal of property, plant, and equipment	18	1,117,552	(85,533)
Finance costs		840,157	1,123,175
Amortization of deferred contribution of capital assets	13	(640,190)	-
Amortization of deferred grant income		-	(115,009)
Finance income		(542,863)	(715,710)
Dividend income		(90,500)	-
Income tax expense	19	(1,464,586)	304,171
Operating profit before working capital changes		27,055,115	32,502,638
Change in inventories		1,537,007	891,265
Change in trade and other receivables		583,542	(6,608,494)
Change in prepayments		777,757	(560,155)
Change in trade and other payables		(3,127,683)	313,501
Cash generated from operations		26,825,738	26,538,755
Interest paid		(740,438)	(2,883,095)
Interest received		608,675	716,086
Income tax paid		(6,578,682)	(5,054,863)
Net cash generated from operating activities		20,115,293	19,316,883
Cash flows from investing activities			
Dividend income received		90,500	-
Acquisition of short-term investment securities		(5,246,567)	(267,089)
Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment		(12,524,295)	(6,347,585)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant, and equipment		140,747	100,763
Proceeds from redemption of long-term investment securities		1,976,852	1,918,253
Net cash used in investing activities		(15,562,763)	(4,595,658)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Change in consumers' deposits		142,788	(53,698)
Repayment of borrowings		(8,172,902)	(13,697,649)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		7,500,000	-
Net change in consumers' contributions		412,702	397,079
Net cash used in financing activities		(117,412)	(13,354,268)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		4,435,118	1,366,957
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year		3,605,629	2,238,672
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year		8,040,747	3,605,629

The notes on pages 10 to 42 are an integral part of these financial statements.

1. Reporting entity

St. Vincent Electricity Services Limited ("the Company") was incorporated under the laws of St. Vincent and the Grenadines on November 27, 1961 and continued as Company 64 of 1961 under Section 365 of the Companies' Act of 1994, under the laws of St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The Company operates under the Electricity Supply Act of 1973, and has an exclusive license for the exercise and performance of functions relating to the supply of electricity in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The Company's registered office is situated at Paul's Avenue, Kingstown, St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

The Company is 100% owned by the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

2. Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on October 13, 2021.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets which are measured at fair value. The methods used to measure fair value are discussed further in Note 4.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Eastern Caribbean dollars, which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information is presented in Eastern Caribbean dollars, unless otherwise indicated, and has been rounded to the nearest dollar.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

Note 3(f) - Financial instruments
Note 3(g) - Property, plant and equipment
Note 3(o) - Revenue recognition
Note 4(b) - Measurement of fair values

3. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

(a) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Eastern Caribbean dollars at the rate of exchange ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences are generally recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated.

(b) Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investment securities

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits held with banks. Cash equivalents comprise short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term commitments rather than for investment purposes and original maturities of ninety (90) days or less at the date of purchase. Highly liquid investments include deposits where the maturities do not exceed three months from the acquisition date. Investments with maturities between ninety (90) days and one year at the date of purchase and consist primarily of certificates of deposit are considered to be short-term investment securities. Cash and cash equivalents and short-term investment securities are measured at amortized cost.

(c) Dividends

Dividends that are proposed and declared after the reporting date are not shown as a liability but are disclosed as a note to the financial statements.

Dividends declared are recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they become a constructive obligation.

(d) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are carried initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost less a provision for impairment. The provision for impairment of trade and other receivables is established based on lifetime expected credit losses (ECL). The amount of the provision is recognized in profit and loss.

Trade and other receivables, being short-term, are not discounted.

(e) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost, cost being determined on the weighted average basis, and net realizable value. Allowance is made for obsolete, slow-moving and damaged goods.

Goods-in-transit are stated at invoiced cost.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(f) Financial instruments

(i) Classification

To determine classification and measurement categories IFRS 9 requires all financial assets, except derivatives, to be assessed based on a combination of the business model for managing the assets and the instrument's contractual cash flow characteristics.

The Company classifies non-derivative financial liabilities into the other financial liabilities category.

(ii) Non-derivative financial assets and financial liabilities – recognition and derecognition

The Company initially recognizes trade and other receivables and debt securities on the date when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised on the trade date.

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, or it neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the transferred asset. Any interest in such derecognized financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends to either settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(iii) Non-derivative financial assets - measurement

Loans and receivables
On initial recognition, these assets are measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost less any impairment.

Equity securities
Equity securities are measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL). On initial recognition, these assets are measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(f) Financial instruments (cont'd)

(iii) Non-derivative financial assets – measurement (cont'd)

Debt securities
The Company's investments in debt securities pass the business and cash flow characteristics tests and are therefore measured at amortized costs less any impairment.

(iv) Non-derivative financial liabilities – measurement

Non-derivative financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(g) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

The net proceeds of assets disposed of or retired during the year less the net book value of such assets are taken to profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Land is not depreciated. No depreciation is provided on work-in-progress until the assets involved have been completed and are available for use. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

• Freehold property	$2^1/_2$ - 5% per annum
• Generation plant & machinery	5 - 20% per annum
• Transmission & distribution	5 - 6% per annum
• Motor vehicles	25% per annum
• Furniture and equipment	$12^1/_2$% per annum

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(g) Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

(iv) Other

The assets' residual value, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each reporting date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Interest costs on borrowings to finance the construction of property, plant and equipment are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. Other borrowing costs are expensed.

(h) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income (OCI) in which case it is recognised in equity or OCI as appropriate.

(i) Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss; and
- temporary differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(h) Income tax (cont'd)

(ii) Deferred tax (cont'd)

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

(i) Impairment

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

The company uses the forward looking expected credit loss method ("ECL") in its impairment assessment of its financial assets.

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LTECL) unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months expected credit loss.

The Company's financial assets include accounts receivable which are short term in nature. As is permitted by IFRS 9, the Company has voluntarily elected to select an accounting policy which recognizes full lifetime expected credit losses. A practical expedient method, in the form of a provision matrix, has been applied for trade receivables based on customer categories, historical credit loss experiences and future economic expectations. The assessment of the correlation between historically observed default rates, forecasted economic conditions and ECL's is a significant estimate. The amount of ECL's is sensitive to change in circumstances and forecasted economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecasted conditions may not be representative of actual customer defaults in the future. Information about the Company's receivables is disclosed in note 10.

The Company's financial assets measured at mortised cost under IFRS 9 mainly comprise Government bonds which are medium term in nature. Given that there have not been significant increases in related credit risk, the allowance assessment for financial assets measured at amortized cost and other receivables has been based on 12 months expected credit losses. An ECL probabilistic approach has been used based on:

a) An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating ranges of possible outcomes;

b) The time value of money; and

c) Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date, about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(i) Impairment (cont'd)

(i) Non-derivative financial assets (cont'd)

The key elements of the ECL calculations are outlined below:

a) Probability of Default: This measures the instances of default over a period divided by the number of payments expected at the beginning of a period.

b) Loss Given Default: This represents amounts never collected or amounts written off once a default event occurs

c) Exposure at Default: This represents the outstanding amounts collectible at default.

Forward looking information:

In its ECL model the Company relied on a range of forward-looking information as economic inputs, such as:

- GDP growth
- Inflation
- Unemployment rates
- Central government debt

(ii) Non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories), to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(j) Trade and other payables

A financial liability is classified as at fair value through profit or loss if is classified as held-for-trading or is designated as such on initial recognition. Directly attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and changes therein, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss.

Other non-derivative financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(k) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognized at fair value, being their issue proceeds, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

(l) Consumers deposits

Given the long-term nature of the customer relationship, customers' deposits are shown as non-current liabilities.

Customers' deposits are refundable on termination of supply and bear interest at the rate of 2% per annum.

(m) Consumers' contributions

In certain specified circumstances, consumers requiring line extensions are required to contribute the estimated capital cost of the extensions. These contributions are amortized over the estimated useful lives of the relevant capital cost on the straight-line basis by way of a reduction of the depreciation charge under transmission and distribution costs. Contributions in excess of the applicable capital cost of line extensions are recorded as other revenue in the period in which they are completed. The capital costs of consumer line extensions are included in property, plant and equipment.

(n) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributed to the issue of ordinary shares, net of any tax effects, are recognised as a deduction from equity.

Among the rights attaching to the Company's issued ordinary shares are the right to:

(i) attend and vote at meetings of shareholders of the Company; and

(ii) receive dividends as declared from time to time by the Company

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(o) Revenue recognition

Revenue is income that arises in the course of the ordinary activities of the Company. It comprises income from the sale of energy and from fuel surcharge, which are recognised and measured as follows:

(i) Sale of energy

Revenue from energy sales is based on (1) meter readings, which are carried out on a rotational basis throughout each month, and (2) estimates of customer use between the meter reading date and the reporting date. The accrual for such unbilled sales is calculated on the basis of apportionment of revenue derived from the meter reading period next following the reporting date. The amount for unbilled sales is included in accrued income.

(ii) Fuel surcharge

In addition to the normal tariff rates charged for energy sales, a fuel surcharge is calculated which is based on the difference between the cost of fuel used to generate energy sales in the current month and the fuel price at the base period. The surcharge is recovered by applying the month's surcharge rate to units billed in the following month. The provision for unbilled fuel surcharge is included in accrued income.

(p) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(ii) Pension

The Company provides retirement benefits, under a defined-contribution plan, for substantially all of its employees. The pension plan is funded by payments from employees and the Company at rates as provided for in the plan's rules.

The Company's obligation in respect of the defined-contribution plan is limited to the contributions it is required to make under the plan's rules.

The Company's contributions to the defined-contribution pension plan are charged to profit or loss in the year to which they relate.

(iii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognizes termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the reporting date are discounted to present value.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(q) Deferred contribution to capital assets

Deferred contribution to capital assets is recognised base on cost of property, plant and equipment received.

Amortisation of the contributed asset is recognized as income in profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the related costs, for which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis.

(r) Finance income and expense

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested, dividend income, gains on the disposal of financial assets at FVTPL and foreign currency gains on investments. Interest income is recognised as it accrues, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised on the date that the Company's right to receive payment is established.

Finance expense comprises interest expense and foreign currency losses on borrowings.

(s) New standards, amendments and interpretations of existing standards

(i) New standards, amendments and interpretations effective in the current year

A number if new standards are effective from January 1, 2020 but they did not have a material effect on the financial statements. The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Except for the change below, the Company has consistently applied the accounting policies set out in note 3 to all periods presented in the financial statements.

- *Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3).* The amendments in Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3) are changes to Appendix A Defined terms, the application guidance, and the illustrative examples of IFRS 3 only. They:
  - clarify that to be considered a business, an acquired set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs;
  - narrow the definitions of a business and of outputs by focusing on goods and services provided to customers and by removing the reference to an ability to reduce costs;
  - add guidance and illustrative examples to help entities assess whether a substantive process has been acquired;
  - remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of replacing any missing inputs or processes and continuing to produce outputs; and
  - add an optional concentration test that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business.

The amendment has no significant impact in the Company's financial statements.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(s) New standards, and interpretations of and amendments to existing standards (cont'd)

(i) New standards, amendments and interpretations effective in the current year (cont'd)

- *Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8).* The amendments in Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8) clarify the definition of 'material' and align the definition used in the Conceptual Framework and the standards.

  The amendment has no significant impact in the Company's financial statements.

- *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7).* The amendments in Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7) clarify that entities would continue to apply certain hedge accounting requirements assuming that the interest rate benchmark on which the hedged cash flows and cash flows from the hedging instrument are based will not be altered as a result of interest rate benchmark reform.

  The amendment has no significant impact in the Company's financial statements.

- *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1).* The amendments aim to promote consistency in applying the requirements by helping companies determine whether, in the statement of financial position, debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current (due or potentially due to be settled within one year) or non-current.

  The Company's liabilities are classified as either current or non-current in the statement of financial position.

- *Property, Plant and Equipment — Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16).* The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the cost of producing those items, in profit or loss.

  The amendment has no significant impact in the Company's financial statements.

(ii) New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet effective

The following new or amended standards are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements:

- Disclosure of Accounting Policies *(Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2)*
- Definition of Accounting Estimates *(Amendments to IAS 8)*

The Company is currently assessing the impact of these new accounting standards and amendments.

4. Financial instruments – fair values and risk management

(a) Accounting classifications

The following table shows the accounting classifications of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and amortised cost.

December 31, 2020	FVTPL $	Amortized Cost $	Total $
Financial assets			
Debt securities (note 6)	-	5,633,971	5,633,971
Equity securities (note 6)	1,212,500	-	1,212,500
Short-term investments (note 8)	-	17,939,804	17,939,804
Trade and other receivables (note 9)	-	34,055,449	34,055,449
Cash and cash equivalents	-	8,040,747	8,040,747
Total financial assets	1,212,500	65,669,971	66,882,471
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings (note 11)	-	15,914,533	15,914,533
Customers' deposits (note 14)	-	10,974,125	10,974,125
Trade and other payables (note 16)	-	13,102,737	13,102,737
Total financial liabilities	-	39,991,395	39,991,395

4. Financial instruments – fair values and risk management (cont'd)

(a) Accounting classifications (cont'd)

December 31, 2019	FVTPL $	Amortized Cost $	Total $
Financial assets			
Debt securities (note 6)	-	7,588,702	7,588,702
Equity securities (note 6)	1,212,500	-	1,212,500
Short-term investments (note 8)	-	12,693,237	12,693,237
Trade and other receivables (note 9)	-	35,594,055	35,594,055
Cash and cash equivalents	-	3,605,629	3,605,629
Total financial assets	1,212,500	59,481,623	60,694,123
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings (note 11)	-	16,587,435	16,587,435
Customers' deposits (note 14)	-	10,771,884	10,771,884
Trade and other payables (note 16)	-	16,190,154	16,190,154
Total financial liabilities	-	43,549,473	43,549,473

(b) Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determinattion of fair values. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date regardless of whether the price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. For all other financial instruments, the Company determines fair values using other valuation techniques.

For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgement depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

4. Financial instruments – fair values and risk management (cont'd)

(b) Measurement of fair values (cont'd)

Valuation models

The Company measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

- Level 1: inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments that the entity can access at the measurement date.

- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

- Level 3: inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value measurement that reflects the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The following table presents the Company's financial assets that are measured at fair value at December 31, 2020:

Financial assets	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Long-term investments (note 6)	1,012,500	-	5,833,971	6,846,471
Short-term investments (note 8)	-	-	17,939,804	17,939,804
	1,012,500	-	23,773,775	24,786,275

4. Financial instruments – fair values and risk management (cont'd)

(b) Measurement of fair values (cont'd)

The following table presents the Company's financial assets that are measured at fair value at December 31, 2019:

Financial assets	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Long-term investments(note 6)	1,012,500	-	7,788,702	8,801,202
Short-term investments	-	-	12,693,237	12,693,237
	1,012,500	-	20,481,939	21,494,439

(c) Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of reserves.

(i) Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and services offered. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment, in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company's audit committee is responsible for monitoring compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures and for reviewing the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The audit committee is assisted in these functions by internal audit. Internal audit performs both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. It arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investments in debt securities.

4. Financial instruments – fair values and risk management (cont'd)

(c) Financial risk management (cont'd)

(ii) Credit risk (cont'd)

The Company has policies in place to ensure that sales are made to customers with an appropriate credit rating. The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents the expected credit losses over the lifetime of trade and other receivables. The collective loss allowance is determined using a practical expedient method in the form of a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses, based on customer categories, historical credit loss experiences and future economic expectations. Trade and other accounts receivable are shown net of the impairment provision for doubtful debts. Cash and short-term investments are held with reputable financial institutions which are regulated, which in management's view, present minimal risk of default.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables at the reporting date by type of customer was:

	Carrying amount	
	2020	**2019**
	$	**$**
Domestic	9,680,758	10,704,164
Commercial	8,526,741	9,820,428
Industrial	692,041	1,046,641
Government	19,693,556	21,616,555
	38,593,096	43,187,788
Provision for impairment of trade receivables	(9,793,988)	(9,075,492)
Trade receivables, net	28,799,108	34,112,296

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade and other receivables during the year was as follows:

	Trade receivables	**Other receivables**
	$	**$**
Balance as at January 1, 2019	7,410,481	8,590,961
Impairment loss recognised	1,665,011	764,897
Balance as at December 31, 2019	9,075,492	9,355,858
Impairment loss recognised	718,496	185,117
Balance as at December 31, 2020	9,793,988	9,540,975

4. Financial instruments – fair values and risk management (cont'd)

(c) Financial risk management (cont'd)

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at or close to its fair value. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, and the ensuring availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

The management of the Company aims at maintaining flexibility in funding by monitoring budgeting commitments and by keeping committed lines of credit available and by monitoring the timing of its cash flows.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, excluding interest payments and excluding the impact of netting arrangements:

	Carrying amount $	Contractual cash flows $	1 year $	2-5 years $	More than 5 years $
December 31, 2020					
Trade and other payables	(13,102,737)	(13,102,737)	(13,102,737)	-	-
Borrowings	(15,914,533)	(19,026,996)	(5,294,524)	(9,229,107)	(4,503,365)
Consumers' deposits	(10,974,125)	(10,974,125)	(328,000)	(1,312,000)	(9,334,125)
	(39,991,395)	(43,103,858)	(18,725,261)	(10,541,107)	(13,837,490)

	Carrying amount $	Contractual cash flows $	1 year $	2-5 years $	More than 5 years $
December 31, 2019					
Trade and other payables	(16,190,154)	(16,190,154)	(16,190,154)	-	-
Borrowings	(16,587,435)	(18,173,348)	(8,900,571)	(7,272,681)	(2,000,096)
Consumers' deposits	(10,771,884)	(10,771,884)	(328,000)	(1,312,000)	(9,131,884)
	(43,549,473)	(45,135,386)	(25,418,725)	(8,584,681)	(11,131,980)

4. Financial instruments – fair values and risk management (cont'd)

(c) Financial risk management (cont'd)

(iv) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, equity prices, and foreign exchange rates, will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company does not generally engage in currency hedges, and rather aims to have financial liabilities denominated in local currencies in order to avoid currency risk.

The Company's operations are conducted in Eastern Caribbean dollars (EC), and incurs foreign currency risk on transactions that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency, the EC dollar. There is no exposure to foreign currency risk in respect of the United States Dollar because the EC Dollar is pegged at EC$2.70 for US$1. However, there is exposure to foreign currency risk affecting the Company's statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income resulting from the fluctuations of other currencies. Currently, all assets and liabilities are denominated in Eastern Caribbean dollars. All foreign currency transactions are translated to Eastern Caribbean dollars.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

The table below summarizes the Company's exposure to interest rate risks:

	2020 $	2019 $
Fixed-rate instruments		
Financial assets	23,573,775	20,281,939
Financial liabilities	23,375,385	23,905,499

5. Property, plant, and equipment

	Freehold property $	Generation Plants and Machinery $	Transmission & distribution $	Other $	Total $
Operational assets at cost					
As of January 1, 2019	79,051,233	221,249,966	105,138,832	23,393,652	428,833,683
Transfers	1,930,563	2,408,812	4,107,713	709,550	9,156,638
Disposals	-	(3,820,783)	-	(141,796)	(3,962,579)
As of December 31, 2019	80,981,796	219,837,995	109,246,545	23,961,406	434,027,742
Transfers	614,197	7,230,748	7,072,608	1,154,972	16,072,525
Disposals	(22,001)	-	(3,649,131)	(441,403)	(4,112,535)
As of December 31, 2020	81,573,992	227,068,743	112,670,022	24,674,975	445,987,732
Accumulated depreciation					
As of January 1, 2019	47,154,011	153,437,719	56,480,614	18,931,210	276,003,554
Charge for the year	2,080,313	15,446,512	1,032,925	1,512,245	20,071,995
Disposals and transfers	-	(1,871,165)	-	(129,071)	(2,000,236)
As of December 31, 2019	49,234,324	167,013,066	57,513,539	20,314,384	294,075,313
Charge for the year	935,443	10,228,912	6,136,685	1,899,219	19,200,259
Disposals and transfers	(17,257)	-	(2,395,575)	(441,403)	(2,854,235)
As of December 31, 2020	50,152,510	177,241,978	61,254,649	21,772,200	310,421,337
Net book value					
As of January 1, 2019	31,897,222	67,812,247	48,658,218	4,462,442	152,830,129
As of December 31, 2019	31,747,472	52,824,929	51,733,006	3,647,022	139,952,429
As of December 31, 2020	31,421,482	49,826,765	51,415,373	2,902,775	135,566,395

5. Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

	Freehold property $	Generation Plants and Machinery $	Transmission & distribution systems $	Other $	Total $
Capital work-in-progress					
As of January 1, 2019	321,907	6,615,968	-	-	6,937,875
Additions	403,953	888,846	4,150,323	901,958	6,345,080
Transfers	-	(4,339,375)	(4,107,713)	(709,550)	(9,156,638)
As of December 31, 2019	725,860	3,165,439	42,610	192,408	4,126,317
As of January 1, 2020	725,860	3,165,439	42,610	192,408	4,126,317
Additions	224,634	11,828,715	9,497,404	1,643,384	23,194,137
Transfers	(950,494)	(6,347,523)	(7,619,536)	(1,154,972)	(16,072,525)
As of December 31, 2020	-	8,646,631	1,920,478	680,820	11,247,929
Capital Spares					
As of December 31, 2019	-	4,438,758	4,125,851	-	8,564,609
Net additions/(transfers)	-	(125,739)	1,381,476	-	1,255,737
As of December 31, 2020	-	4,313,019	5,507,327	-	9,820,346
Provision of obsolescence					
As of December 31, 2019	-	1,851,804	732,404	-	2,584,208
Charges for the year	-	756,375	561,819	-	1,318,194
As of December 31, 2020	-	2,608,179	1,294,223	-	3,902,402
Net book value					
As of January 1, 2019	32,219,129	77,026,452	52,264,126	4,462,442	165,972,149
As of December 31, 2019	32,473,332	58,577,322	55,169,063	3,839,430	150,059,147
As of December 31, 2020	31,421,482	60,178,236	57,548,955	3,583,595	152,732,268

5. Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

Self-insurance fund

The Company has created a self-insurance fund for the coverage of its transmission and distribution assets. The transmission and distribution system which is included in property, plant and equipment has a carrying value of $57,548,955 at December 31, 2020 (2019: $55,169,063). The value of the fund was $23,534,681 at December 31, 2020 (2019: $20,768,631).

The fund is held as a reserve and has been created by way of appropriations from retained earnings, but is not funded by designated assets.

Contributed capital assets

Included in additions during the year are the Streetlight project and the Solar PV project with total cost of $10,669,841 received from the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines (see note 13).

6. Long-term investments

	2020 $	2019 $
Equity Securities		
20,000 Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange Limited Class B Shares	200,000	200,000
150,000 Bank of St. Vincent and the Grenadines Limited Shares	1,012,500	1,012,500
Total equity securities FVTPL	1,212,500	1,212,500
Debt securities		
4.5% Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines 10-year bonds, due January 31, 2023	4,958,473	6,792,468
7% Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines 7-year bonds, due July 16, 2025	714,286	857,143
Total debt securities at amortized cost	5,672,759	7,649,611
Less: provision for impairment	(38,788)	(60,909)
Debt securities, net	5,633,971	7,588,702
Total investments	6,846,471	8,801,202
Less: current portion	(2,060,310)	(1,976,852)
	4,786,161	6,824,350

The movement in the allowance for impairment of investments during the year is as follows:

	2020 $	2019 $
Balance as at January 1	(60,909)	(82,135)
Recovery for the year	22,121	21,226
Balance as at December 31	(38,788)	(60,909)

The Company's shareholding in the Bank of St. Vincent and the Grenadines Ltd as at December 31, 2020 is 150,000 (2019: 150,000) shares. The current market price of the shares in the Bank of St. Vincent and the Grenadines Limited is EC$6.75 per share (2019: EC$6.75).

7. Inventories

	2020 $	2019 $
Uniforms	464,972	675,594
Fuel, lubricants and chemicals	2,264,195	3,221,785
Stationery	180,948	222,195
	2,910,115	4,119,574
Add: Goods-in-transit	45,280	184,672
Less: provision for obsolescence	(303,470)	(177,771)
	2,651,925	4,126,475

8. Short-term investments

	2020 $	2019 $
Bank of St. Vincent and the Grenadines		
Certificate of deposit earning annual interest of 1.5% (2019:1.85%) with maturity October 2021	7,764,084	7,593,237
Certificate of deposit earning annual interest of 1.5% (2019:1.85%) with maturity of January 2021	5,194,350	5,100,000
Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines		
91-day treasury bills earning interest of 1.5% due to mature February 2021	4,981,370	-
	17,939,804	12,693,237

9. Trade and other receivables

	2020 $	2019 $
Trade receivables, gross	38,593,096	43,187,788
Less: provision for impairment of trade receivables	(9,793,988)	(9,075,492)
Trade receivables, net	28,799,108	34,112,296
Other receivables, gross	14,797,316	10,837,617
Less: provision for impairment of other receivables	(9,540,975)	(9,355,858)
Other receivables, net	5,256,341	1,481,759
Trade and other receivables, net	34,055,449	35,594,055

Included in other receivables is a loan receivable from the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines for a principal amount of $4,075,350, which serves as a bridging loan to assist the St. Vincent Geothermal Company Limited. The principal shall be repaid semi-annually commencing January 31, 2021, with a maximum term of five (5) years. The loan bears 4% interest per annum commencing January 2021.

9. Trade and other receivables

The movement in the allowance for impairment of trade receivables during the year is as follows:

	2020 $	2019 $
Balance at the beginning of year	9,075,492	7,410,481
Provision for impairment of trade receivables	718,496	1,665,011
Balance at end of year	9,793,988	9,075,492

The movement in the allowance for impairment of other receivables during the year is as follows:

	2020 $	2019 $
Balance at the beginning of year	9,355,858	8,590,961
Provision for impairment of other receivables	185,117	764,897
Balance at end of year	9,540,975	9,355,858

10. Share capital

Authorized – Unlimited number of ordinary shares without nominal or par value.

	2020 $	2019 $
Issued and fully paid – 5,809,182 ordinary shares without nominal or par value	29,045,910	29,045,910

11. Borrowings

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
(a) Caribbean Development Bank Funding Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines - First Power Project:			
International Development Association	11(a)	491,186	545,764
(b) Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) Funding - Third Power Project:			
Lowmans Bay Project	11(b)	-	3,385,786
(c) Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines			
United States Agency for International Development	11(c)	4,303,400	5,091,660
(d) European Investment Bank - Lowmans Bay	11(d)	1,048,051	3,130,303
(e) PDV Caribé	11(e)	2,571,896	4,433,922
(f) Bank of St. Vincent and the Grenadines			
10 year 5.25% Bond	11(f)	7,500,000	-
Total long-term borrowings		15,914,533	16,587,435
Less: current portion		(3,704,203)	(8,165,385)
		12,210,330	8,422,050

11. Borrowings (cont'd)

(a) Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines (Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) Funding - First Power Project)

(i) 0.75% loan obtained through the International Development Association (IDA).

This loan is for US$664,210 and is repayable in 80 semi-annual installments of US$10,075 plus interest, with the final installment due October 15, 2029.

The above loan was made by the CDB to the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines for on-lending by the Government to the Company. The loan agreement provides that:

(1) all payments of principal and interest shall be made by the Company to CDB and such payments shall be deemed payments by the Company to the Government.

(2) the loans are to be secured by execution of a debenture giving a first floating charge over the undertaking and its uncalled capital.

(b) Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) Funding - Third Power Project

Loan of US$18,311,000, obtained through the ordinary capital resources of CDB, repayable in 44 approximately equal and consecutive quarterly installments of US$415,777, plus interest at a rate of 3.80% per annum on the principal amount. The Company shall pay a commitment charge of 1% per annum on the amount of the loan unwithdrawn. The loan is secured by the guarantee of the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines and matured in July 2020.

The loan agreement provides for a grace period of 4 years following August 2005, the date of first draw-down on the loan. Other covenants stipulated in the agreement provide that:

(i) the Company's accounts receivable shall not exceed sixty (60) days sales;

(ii) the Company maintains a debt service coverage ratio of at least 1.5 times its total debt service;

(iii) no further expansion shall take place at Cane Hall site;

(iv) the Company continues to set aside an amount of at least one million Eastern Caribbean dollars ($1,000,000) annually for the purposes of its self-insurance plan in respect of its transmission and distribution assets;

(v) the Company to submit to the Bank by March 31, in each year, a three year forecast of its financial performance;

(vi) the Company should not pay dividends during the implementation of the project or in any year thereafter during which it fails to maintain a debt service ratio of at least 1.5 times;

(vii) the Company should not sell, lease or transfer any of its assets which could materially and adversely affect its capacity to carry on its business;

(viii) the Company should not make any loans to any of its directors or shareholders or to any other person for any purpose whatsoever; and

(ix) the Company should not incur any new debt unless the debt service ratio coverage of 1.5 times is maintained.

11. Borrowings (cont'd)

(c) Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines

United States Agency for International Development Loan for US$7,500,000, repayable in 60 semi-annual installments of US$122,951 and a final installment of US$122,940 due on June 30, 2025, plus interest at 4% to June 30, 2007, and at 5% thereafter. The loan agreement provides that the Company is required to earn an annual rate of return of 8% on the current net asset value of the Company's operational assets.

(d) European Investment Bank - Lowmans Bay

Loan of EUR 8,300,000, to be disbursed up to US$10,000,000, repayable in 22 semi-annual installments of US$454,545, plus interest at a fixed rate of 5.505%, with the final tranche due to mature in July 2022.

The loan agreement provides for a grace period of 4 years from June 2005, the date of disbursement of the first tranche. This loan is secured by the guarantee of the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Financial covenants stipulate that the Company shall:

(i) maintain a debt service ratio of at least 1.5; and

(ii) not declare any dividends or make any other distributions to any shareholder, unless the debt service ratio is more than 1.5.

(e) PDV Caribé

Loan of US$12,000,000, for a period of ten (10) years, including a two (2) year grace period from October 3, 2010 the date of the first drawdown before principal and interest payments begin. The loan is repayable in equal, or approximately equal, and consecutive semi-annual installments, plus interest at a fixed rate of 4.5%, commencing from October 2012, the first due date after the expiry of the two (2) year grace period.

(f) Bank of St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Private bond of $7,500,000 for a period of ten (10) years from October 29, 2020 the issue date. The bond is repayable in equal consecutive semi-annual instalments, plus interest at a fixed rate of 5.25% beginning from April 29, 2021. Security is provided by way of a pledge of the Company's 10-year and 7-year bonds disclosed in note 6 and a charge on the company's 44,105 sq ft property in Kingstown.

12. Consumers' contributions to line extensions

	Government $	Other consumers $	Total $
Contributions			
At beginning of year	4,363,153	21,678,072	26,041,225
Received during the year	-	414,838	414,838
Refunds	-	(2,136)	(2,136)
At end of year	4,363,153	22,090,774	26,453,927
Amortization			
At beginning of year	4,363,153	21,305,709	25,668,862
Amortization for the year	-	46,699	46,699
At end of year	4,363,153	21,352,408	25,715,561
Carrying amounts			
As of December 31, 2019	-	372,363	372,363
As of December 31, 2020	-	738,366	738,366

13. Deferred contribution to capital assets

	2020 $	2019 $
Streetlight project	4,516,403	-
Solar PV project	6,153,438	-
	10,669,841	-
Amortization	(640,190)	-
Unamortized balance	10,029,651	-

This relates to fixed assets received from the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, namely the Solar PV Project located in Union Island and the Streetlight Project. The assets have completed construction and transferred to the Company during the current year. The amortisation of the contributed capital assets will be recognised as income over the estimated useful life of each respective asset based on the annual depreciation charge.

14. Consumers' deposits

	2020 $	2019 $
Deposits		
Beginning of year	7,318,064	7,371,762
Received during the year	330,277	379,382
Refunds	(187,489)	(433,080)
End of year	7,460,852	7,318,064
Interest		
Beginning of year	3,453,820	4,687,732
Expense for the year	139,746	87,167
Paid/reversed during the year	(80,293)	(1,321,079)
End of year	3,513,273	3,453,820
Total	10,974,125	10,771,884

15. Deferred tax liability

Deferred tax liability is calculated in full on temporary differences using a tax rate of 30% (2019: 30%). The movement on the deferred tax liability account is as follows:

	2020 $	2019 $
At beginning of year	22,085,770	27,888,364
Recognised in profit or loss	(5,037,668)	(5,802,594)
At end of year	17,048,102	22,085,770

Deferred tax liability is attributable to the following:

	2020 $	2019 $
Property, plant and equipment	21,720,939	25,948,003
Bad debt provision	(5,812,125)	(5,505,346)
Provision for obsolescence	(828,594)	(828,594)
Unbilled sales	1,967,882	2,471,707
Total liability	17,048,102	22,085,770

16. Trade and other payables

	2020 $	2019 $
Trade payables	5,570,146	8,218,618
Accrued expenses	5,748,720	5,846,346
Other payables	917,101	1,091,763
Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines	866,770	1,033,427
	13,102,737	16,190,154

17. Expenses by nature

	2020 $	2019 $
Fuel cost over base price	38,183,649	53,166,772
Fuel at base price	3,842,982	3,860,655
Depreciation (note 5)	19,200,259	20,071,995
Repairs and maintenance	10,459,858	10,721,983
Employee benefit expense (note 22)	17,360,542	17,053,071
Other operating expenses (note 23)	11,589,166	9,895,598
Impairment losses, net (note 24)	867,131	2,391,459
Amortization of consumers' contributions to line extensions (note 12)	(46,699)	(564,250)
Amortization of contribution to capital assets (note 13)	(640,190)	-
	100,816,698	116,597,283

18. Other gains(losses) net

	2020 $	2019 $
Gain (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(1,117,552)	85,533
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	20,689	23,061
	(1,096,863)	108,594

19. Income tax expense

Income tax expense comprises:

	2020 $	2019 $
Current	3,573,082	6,106,765
Deferred	(5,037,668)	(5,802,594)
	(1,464,586)	304,171

Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

	2020 %	2020 $	2019 %	2019 $
Profit before taxation		6,350,268		10,396,511
Income tax using applicable corporation tax rate	30.00	1,905,080	30.00	3,118,953
Non-deductible expenses (net)	97.57	6,196,181	61.93	6,438,869
Tax incentives	(79.30)	(5,035,822)	(33.69)	(3,502,917)
Change in temporary differences	(71.34)	(4,530,025)	(29.41)	(3,057,221)
Under provision – prior year	-	-	(25.91)	(2,693,513)
	(23.06)	(1,464,586)	2.93	304,171

20. Earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated upon net profit for the year of $7,814,854 (2019: $10,092,340) and 5,809,182 (2019: 5,809,182) average issued and outstanding ordinary shares.

21. Related parties

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the Company.

(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:

(i) has control or joint control over the Company;

(ii) has significant influence over the Company; or

(iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Company.

(b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:

(i) The entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).

(ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).

(iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.

(iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.

(v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company.

(vi) The entity is controlled, or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).

(vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the Company.

(viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Company.

(c) Related party transactions

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged.

21. Related parties (cont'd)

(d) Transactions with key management personnel

(i) short-term employee benefits, such as wages, salaries and social security contributions, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, profit-sharing and bonuses (if payable within twelve months of the end of the period) and non-monetary benefits (such as medical care, housing, cars and free or subsidised goods or services) for current employees;

(ii) post-employment benefits such as pensions, other retirement benefits, post-employment life insurance and post-employment medical care;

(iii) other long-term employee benefits, including long-service leave or sabbatical leave, jubilee or other long-service benefits, long-term disability benefits and, if they are not payable wholly within twelve months after the end of the period, profit-sharing, bonuses and deferred compensation;

(iv) termination benefits.

(e) Transactions with related parties during the year were as follows:

	2020 $	2019 $
Revenue		
Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines and its corporations	15,972,424	20,078,790
Expenses		
Management compensation	1,986,329	1,748,519
Directors' fees and expenses	195,012	221,922

The Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines receives a 10% discount on tariff sales for all accounts other than street lighting.

The Company received capital grant from the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines in 2020 related to the Solar PV Project located in Union Island and the Streetlight Project with a total cost of $10,669,841. The grant amount is recognised as income over the useful life of each respective asset based on the annual depreciation charge (note 13).

(f) Balances arising from supply of services at year end and included in trade and other receivables were as follows:

	2020 $	2019 $
Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines	19,693,556	21,616,555

21. Related parties (cont'd)

(g) Other balances with related parties were as follows as at December 31:

	2020 $	2019 $
Investment		
Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines (note 6)	5,672,759	7,649,611
Other receivables		
Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines	4,179,387	104,037
Other payables		
Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines (note 16)	866,770	1,033,427
Long-term borrowings		
Loans guaranteed by the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines (note 11)	1,048,051	6,516,089

22. Employee benefit expense

	2020 $	2019 $
Salaries and wages	15,294,760	15,063,251
National insurance contributions	629,302	637,088
Medical insurance contributions	475,622	418,452
Pension expense	960,858	934,280
	17,360,542	17,053,071
Number of employees at the reporting date	311	309

23. Other operating expenses

	2020 $	2019 $
Corporate sponsorship	229,230	435,841
Customer service costs	485,642	406,520
Insurance	2,440,259	2,261,204
Lube oil	986,945	931,260
Other miscellaneous costs	586,913	1,397,062
Operating supplies	702,329	661,035
Professional fees	690,310	328,078
Renewable energy purchased	1,556,649	699,283
Stationery and office supplies	351,637	220,473
Security	933,720	930,555
Training and development	205,303	793,756
Telecommunications	397,098	355,061
Uniforms	579,238	475,470
Spare parts inventory write off	1,443,893	-
	11,589,166	9,895,598

24. Impairment losses, net

	2020 $	2019 $
Impairment loss derecognized	(14,361)	(17,223)
Trade receivables impairment	718,496	1,665,011
Other receivables impairment	185,117	764,897
Debt securities at amortised cost	(22,121)	(21,226)
	867,131	2,391,459

25. Capital commitments

As of December 31, 2020, the Board of Directors approved capital expenditure totaling $46.34 million (2019: $12.25 million).

26. Self-insurance fund

In accordance with a plan that was approved at a special Board of Directors' meeting on May 26, 2018, a total of $233,950 (2019: $1,333,000) was appropriated from the self-insurance fund (see notes 5 and 11(b)) to fund the defined contribution plan.

27. Events after the reporting period

i) *La Soufriere Volcano Eruption*

On April 9, 2021, the La Soufriere volcano began a series of explosive eruptions which resulted in significant ash fall throughout the country and damage to properties in close proximity to the volcano. While the company's infrastructure did not suffer tremendously, in the days immediately following the eruption the company's meter reading and billing processes were disrupted to varying degrees depending on locale. This was however regularized within one billing cycle although communities within the Red Zone of the hazard map remain de-energized. As part of the company's fiscal response, discounts have been extended to all customers and there has been some debt forgiveness to customers most severely impacted. The Company is currently unable to reasonably estimate the overall impact of the volcano eruption on its business and financial results.

ii) Moratorium on loan receivable

Subsequent to year end the company granted a two-year moratorium on the principal repayment on the loan of $4,075,350 to the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines and which is included with Trade and Other Receivables. This has resulted in an extension of the loan period and it will now mature in seven years. The new commencement date for repayment of the principal will be January 31, 2023, and interest charges on the loan will commence on January 31, 2023, at the original rate of 4% per annum. The revised loan agreement addendum was executed on July 20, 2021.

ST. VINCENT ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

TO THE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(With comparative figures as at and for year the ended December 31, 2019)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Table of Contents

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The Financial Services Centre
P.O. Box 561
Kingstown Park
St. Vincent and the Grenadines

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To the Shareholder
St. Vincent Electricity Services Limited
Kingstown

The accompanying schedules I and II are presented as supplementary information only. In this respect, they do not form part of the financial statements of St. Vincent Electricity Services Limited for the year ended December 31, 2020 and hence are excluded from the opinion expressed in our report dated November 2, 2021 to the shareholder on such financial statements.

BDO

BDO Eastern Caribbean
Kingstown, St. Vincent and the Grenadines
November 2, 2021

Schedule I

ST. VINCENT ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED
Financial Statistics
As at and for the year ended December 31, 2020
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

	2020 XCD 000's	2019 XCD 000's	2018 XCD 000's	2017 XCD 000's	2016 XCD 000's	2015 XCD 000's
SUMMARISED BALANCE SHEET				**Restated**	**Restated**	**Restated**
Share capital	29,046	29,046	29,046	29,046	29,046	29,046
Retained earnings	102,831	97,782	87,356	83,790	82,461	86,602
Other reserves	23,535	20,769	21,102	24,390	26,316	26,638
Non – current liabilities	40,970	41,652	57,309	73,505	82,565	100,989
Deferred income	10,030	-	1,873	122	130	138
	206,412	189,249	196,686	210,853	220,518	243,413
Fixed assets (Net)	152,732	150,059	165,972	175,351	182,761	186,764
Long-term investments	4,786	6,824	8,779	9,619	11,297	12,902
Current assets	65,701	59,404	53,466	57,026	65,419	76,794
Current liabilities	(16,807)	(27,038)	(31,531)	(31,143)	(38,959)	(33,047)
	206,412	189,249	196,686	210,853	220,518	243,413
SUMMARISED RESULTS						
Operating Revenues						
Energy sales	68,992	70,927	68,572	69,493	70,479	67,456
Fuel surcharge	38,394	54,089	50,514	38,221	33,114	42,362
Other	1,175	2,277	1,292	1,189	1,169	1,632
Total	108,561	127,293	120,378	108,903	104,762	111,450
Operating Expenses						
Fuel cost covered by surcharge	38,184	53,167	51,228	38,304	33,786	41,958
Renewable energy purchased	1,557	699	307	235	189	137
Operating and maintenance						
- Hydro	2,020	1,890	1,832	2,150	3,676	4,120
- Diesel	18,263	18,200	15,808	17,186	10,986	6,141
Transmission & distribution	6,346	5,567	4,842	4,915	11,186	10,950
Administration & other	15,247	16,956	19,491	19,709	13,153	13,094
Depreciation	19,200	20,072	19,554	19,690	19,907	20,947
Total	100,817	116,551	113,062	102,189	92,883	97,347
Operating income	7,744	10,742	7,317	6,714	11,878	14,103
Interest and other cost	(1,394)	(345)	(1,572)	(329)	(1,185)	(2,895)
Net profit before tax	6,350	10,397	5,745	6,385	10,693	11,208
Income tax expense	1,465	(304)	210	(6,618)	1,668	(2,953)
Net profit after tax	7,815	10,093	5,955	(233)	12,361	8,255
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(364)	(322)	(419)
Appraisal element in depreciation/reversed	-	-	-	-	(1,157)	(506)
Retained earnings brought forward	97,782	87,356	83,790	82,461	86,602	78,347
Impact of change in policy	-	-	(5,676)	-	2,404	925
Transfer from retirement benefit reserve	-	-	-	(684)	-	-
Final/Interim dividend	-	-	-	-	(17,427)	-
Transfer from (to) self-insurance fund	(2,766)	333	3,288	2,610	-	-
Retained earnings carried forward	102,831	97,782	87,357	83,790	82,461	86,602

Schedule II

ST. VINCENT ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED
Financial Statistics
As at and for the year ended December 31, 2020
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
GENERATING PLANT (KW)						
Site Rated Capacity (KW)						
St. Vincent	38,840	38,840	35,008	37,300	41,413	41,413
Bequia	3,795	4,145	4,145	4,145	4,145	4,145
Union Island	1,438	1,438	1,838	1,838	1,530	1,530
Canouan	4,040	4,040	4,040	4,040	4,040	4,040
Mayreau	368	368	368	302	284	284
Firm Capacity (KW)						
St. Vincent	30,140	30,140	26,308	28,600	32,713	32,713
Bequia	1,740	2,090	2,090	2,090	2,090	2,090
Union Island	710	1,074	1,074	1,074	770	770
Canouan	1,560	1,560	1,560	1,560	1,560	1,560
Mayreau	140	140	140	114	120	120
Peak Demand (KW) - (All Time)						
St. Vincent	21,840	21,692	21,692	21,692	21,692	21,424
Bequia	1,830	1,830	1,660	1,574	1,570	1,570
Union Island	589	589	589	580	533	533
Canouan	810	810	810	810	810	810
Mayreau	126	121	91	79	79	79
PRODUCTION AND SALES						
Gross Generation (kWhs)						
Hydro	21,602,782	21,617,946	23,770,249	20,327,820	15,932,020	16,757,832
Solar	1,459,555	1,662,172	1,149,929	816,242	809,941	866,064
Diesel	129,245,720	129,795,526	125,009,805	128,932,762	136,231,070	128,625,162
	152,308,057	153,075,644	149,929,983	150,076,824	152,973,031	146,249,058
Own Use	(4,904,805)	(4,738,881)	(4,544,729)	(4,719,722)	(4,728,124)	(4,529,913)
Net Generation	147,403,252	148,336,763	145,385,254	145,357,102	148,244,907	141,719,145
Renewable energy purchased	2,556,374	1,384,277	813,926	594,193	436,004	302,079
Net energy available for sale	149,959,626	149,721,040	146,199,180	145,951,295	148,680,911	142,021,224
Sales (kWhs)						
Domestic	72,698,577	70,002,313	68,226,521	68,483,434	67,492,978	63,506,236
Commercial	56,295,924	58,280,418	56,947,765	57,072,135	60,008,499	58,601,969
Industrial	6,956,234	7,138,241	6,938,268	7,277,376	7,385,600	7,394,177
Street lighting	2,936,960	2,986,108	3,003,348	3,098,274	3,232,336	3,182,880
Total Sales	138,887,695	138,407,080	135,115,902	135,931,219	138,119,413	132,685,262
Loss (% of Net Generation)	7.38%	7.56%	7.58%	6.86%	7.10%	6.57%
Number of Consumers at year end						
Domestic	41,870	41,145	40,402	39,569	39,012	38,248
Commercial	4,814	4,671	4,619	4,536	4,486	4,479
Industrial	23	24	24	23	23	22
Street lighting	46	46	46	46	46	47
	46,753	45,886	45,091	44,174	43,567	42,796