ST. VINCENT ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015
(With comparative figures for December 31, 2014)

ST. VINCENT ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

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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.
Sir Vincent Beache - KCMG
Mr. Maurice Edwards – BSc., CGA, O.B.E.
Mr. Kirk Da Silva – MCMI, AFA, AICB, CFE, Acc. Dir., Cr. FA, DABFA
Mr. Godfred Pompey – Q.A.T, BSc., MA
Mr. Brian George – B. Eng. (Hons.), MSc, PMP
Mr. Simon Glynn
Mr. Patrick Da Silva
Mr. Tyrone Burke

Company Secretary

Mrs. Juliette Hinds-Wilson – CMA, ACIS

Chief Executive Officer

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

Solicitors

Saunders & Huggins

Bankers

The Bank of Nova Scotia
FirstCaribbean International Bank (Barbados) Limited
Bank of St. Vincent and the Grenadines
RBTT Bank (Caribbean) Limited

Auditors

KPMG Eastern Caribbean
Chartered Accountants

KPMG

KPMG Eastern Caribbean
The Financial Services Centre
Kingstown Park
P.O. Box 561
Kingstown
St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Telephone: (784) 456-2669
(784) 456-1644
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholder
St. Vincent Electricity Services Limited
Kingstown

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of St. Vincent Electricity Services Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2015, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, 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.

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 about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

KPMG Eastern Caribbean, a partnership registered in Antigua & Barbuda, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), a Swiss entity.

Brian A. Glasgow
Reuben M. John
Frank V Myers
Cleveland S. Seaforth

KPMG

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONT'D)

To the Shareholder
St. Vincent Electricity Services Limited
Kingstown

Auditors' Responsibility (cont'd)

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our 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, we consider 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, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. 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, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2015, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

KPMG

KPMG Eastern Caribbean
Kingstown, St. Vincent and the Grenadines
August 15, 2016

ST. VINCENT ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED
Statement of Financial Position
As of December 31, 2015
With comparatives as of December 31, 2014
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	201,549,241	211,890,037
Long-term investments	6	12,901,946	14,436,887
Retirement benefit asset	7	-	362,614
Total non-current assets		214,451,187	226,689,538
Inventories	8	8,105,236	7,113,678
Current portion of long-term investments	6	1,534,941	1,468,132
Short-term investments	9	22,241,418	21,578,292
Trade and other receivables	10	41,091,607	42,666,438
Prepayments		280,727	365,291
Cash at bank	11	3,540,573	3,665,900
Total current assets		76,794,502	76,857,731
Total assets		291,245,689	303,547,269
Equity			
Share capital	13	29,045,910	29,045,910
Self-insurance fund	5	27,000,000	27,000,000
Revaluation surplus	14	16,897,061	17,819,392
Retirement benefit reserve	15	(362,415)	56,370
Retained earnings		84,490,185	75,312,565
Total equity		157,070,741	149,234,237
Liabilities			
Borrowings	16	51,279,138	61,866,745
Consumers' contributions to line extensions	17	3,322,372	3,830,942
Deferred grant income	18	138,468	147,306
Consumers' deposits	19	10,672,067	10,114,425
Retirement benefit obligation	7	185,757	-
Deferred tax liabilities	20	35,530,013	38,168,485
Total non-current liabilities		101,127,815	114,127,903
Bank overdraft	11	-	3,953,654
Income tax payable		4,417,840	256,417
Current portion of borrowings	16	11,590,950	11,147,233
Trade and other payables	21	17,038,343	24,827,825
Total current liabilities		33,047,133	40,185,129
Total liabilities		134,174,948	154,313,032
Total equity and liabilities		291,245,689	303,547,269

The financial statements on pages 3-44 were approved for issue by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

Rene' Baptiste
Director

M. Eccuvence
Director

ST. VINCENT ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended December 31, 2015
With comparative figures for year ended December 31, 2014
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Revenues			
Energy sales		67,455,914	65,021,140
Fuel surcharge recovered		42,362,077	67,851,108
Other revenue		1,631,953	1,123,047
		111,449,944	133,995,295
Operating expenses			
Diesel generation		27,087,343	26,976,597
Hydro generation		4,120,003	3,858,163
Renewable energy purchased		137,467	205,799
Transmission & distribution		10,950,289	10,966,697
Fuel surcharge		41,957,673	67,737,214
Administrative expenses		13,094,044	14,993,565
	22	97,346,819	124,738,035
Operating profit		14,103,125	9,257,260
Other (losses) gains, net	23	(308,359)	63,971
Fuel subsidy		-	(3,497,123)
Flood damage repairs		(514,298)	(2,432,285)
Profit before finance costs and taxation		13,280,468	3,391,823
Finance income		1,232,574	1,657,986
Finance costs		(3,304,725)	(3,245,983)
Profit before taxation		11,208,317	1,803,826
Taxation	24	(2,953,028)	(1,116,209)
Net profit for the year		8,255,289	687,617
Total other comprehensive income:			
Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Re-measurement of defined benefit pension plan, net of tax, being total other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	7(a)	(418,785)	748,476
Total comprehensive income for the year		7,836,504	1,436,093
Earnings per share	25	1.42	0.12

The notes on pages 8 to 44 are an integral part of these financial statements.

ST. VINCENT ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended December 31, 2015
With comparative figures for year ended December 31, 2014
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

	Share capital	Self insurance fund	Revaluation surplus	Retirement benefit reserve	Retained earnings	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Current year						
Balance as of December 31, 2014	29,045,910	27,000,000	17,819,392	56,370	75,312,565	149,234,237
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	8,255,289	8,255,289
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(418,785)	-	(418,785)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(418,785)	8,255,289	7,836,504
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity						
Revaluation surplus realized (note 5)	-	-	(922,331)	-	922,331	-
Balance as of December 31, 2015	29,045,910	27,000,000	16,897,061	(362,415)	84,490,185	157,070,741

The notes on pages 8 to 44 are an integral part of these financial statements.

ST. VINCENT ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity (cont'd)
For the year ended December 31, 2015
With comparative figures for year ended December 31, 2014
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

	Share capital	Self insurance fund	Revaluation surplus	Retirement benefit reserve	Retained earnings	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Previous year						
Balance as of December 31, 2013	29,045,910	27,000,000	18,780,856	(692,106)	76,568,071	150,702,731
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	687,617	687,617
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	748,476	-	748,476
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	748,476	687,617	1,436,093
Revaluation surplus realized (note 5)	-	-	(961,464)	-	961,464	-
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity						
Contributions by and distributions to owners:						
Dividends (note 29)	-	-	-	-	(2,904,587)	(2,904,587)
Balance as of December 31, 2014	29,045,910	27,000,000	17,819,392	56,370	75,312,565	149,234,237

The notes on pages 8 to 44 are an integral part of these financial statements.

ST. VINCENT ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended December 31, 2015
With comparative figures for year ended December 31, 2014
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit for the year		8,255,289	687,617
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	5	20,947,202	20,263,726
Amortization of consumers' contributions to line	17	(1,195,811)	(1,176,164)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		311,034	(58,920)
Finance costs		3,304,725	3,245,983
Defined benefit pension expense		232,127	341,862
Defined benefit plan contributions		(299,617)	(295,881)
Foreign exchange gain		(2,675)	(5,051)
Amortization of deferred grant	18	(8,838)	(9,402)
Interest income		(1,232,574)	(1,657,986)
Income tax expense		2,953,028	1,116,209
Operating profit before working capital changes		33,263,890	22,451,993
Change in inventories		(991,558)	2,619,170
Change in trade and other receivables		1,476,931	(699,204)
Change in prepayments		84,564	(11,851)
Change in trade and other payables		(7,821,122)	1,927,805
Cash generated from operations		26,012,705	26,287,913
Interest paid		(2,983,774)	(3,324,995)
Interest received		1,330,474	1,711,754
Income tax paid		(1,233,003)	(920,014)
Net cash generated from operating activities		23,126,402	23,754,658
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of short-term securities		(663,126)	(973,717)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	5	(10,953,047)	(13,457,491)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and		35,607	58,920
Proceeds from redemption of long term securities		1,468,132	1,404,230
Net cash used in investing activities		(10,112,434)	(12,968,058)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Change in consumers' deposits		268,332	212,725
Repayment of borrowings		(10,141,214)	(10,781,225)
Dividends paid		-	(2,904,587)
Net change in consumers' contributions	17	687,241	591,602
Net cash used in financing activities		(9,185,641)	(12,881,485)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		3,828,327	(2,094,885)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year		(287,754)	1,807,131
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	11	3,540,573	(287,754)
Represented by:			
Cash at bank		3,540,573	3,665,900
Bank overdraft		-	(3,953,654)
		3,540,573	(287,754)

The notes on pages 8 to 44 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.

2. Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on July 14, 2016.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for property, plant and equipment, which is based on reproduction cost.

(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(i) - Impairment
- Note 3(o) - Revenue
- Note 4 - Determination of fair values

2. Basis of accounting (cont'd)

(d) Use of estimates and judgements (cont'd)

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ended December 31, 2015 is included in the following notes:

- Note 8 - Retirement benefit plan (principal actuarial assumptions)

Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. As more fully described in note 4(b), there are no quoted prices for (some of) the investment securities which the Company holds. Accordingly, fair value is estimated using valuation techniques. The Manager, Finance, has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including level three fair values. When measuring the fair value of an asset or liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. The use of estimated, based on judgements, gives rise to uncertainty.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values are included in the following notes:

- Note 4 - Financial instruments

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.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(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 equivalent and short term investment securities are measured at amortised 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 receivables

Trade receivables are carried initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost less a provision for doubtful debts. The provision for doubtful debts is determined by reference to specific disconnected consumers' accounts. Customers whose service have been disconnected during the current financial year and those that have been disconnected in excess of one year are subject to a provision of 50% and 100%, respectively on the outstanding balance, less deposits thereon.

(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.

(f) Financial instruments

(i) Classification
The Company classifies non-derivative financial assets into the following categories: held-to-maturity financial assets, loans and receivables and available-for-sale financial assets.

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

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(f) Financial instruments (cont'd)

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

The Company initially recognises 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 derecognises 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 derecognised 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 realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(iii) Non-derivative financial assets - measurement

Loans and receivables

On initially recognition, these assets are measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Held-to-maturity financial assets

On initial recognition, these assets are measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Available-for-sale financial assets

The Company's investments in equity securities are classified as available-for-sale financial assets. On initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value plus any attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses (see note 3 (i)) and foreign exchange gains and losses on available-for-sale monetary items (see note 3 (a)), are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in the fair value reserve in equity. When an investment is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss in equity is reclassified to profit or loss.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(f) Financial instruments (cont'd)

(i) 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 amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(g) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment, except land, which is carried at market value, are measured at depreciated replacement cost, based on a valuation as of December 31, 2004 determined as follows: Replacement cost and observed depreciation are determined on the basis of an independent appraisal of the assets made by Agra Monenco Inc., as of January 1, 1993. The value of assets at that date, together with the cost of subsequent additions, less retrials was re-appraised to December 31, 2004 using indices supplied by Agra Monenco Inc. The method of appraisal was to determine replacement cost new less observed depreciation at the appraisal date.

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.

Revaluation surplus realized through the use of the revalued assets is systematically transferred to retained earnings.

(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.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

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

(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 buildings & construction	2½ -	5% per annum
• Plant & machinery	5 -	20% per annum
• Transmission & distribution	5 -	6% per annum
• Motor vehicles		25% per annum
• Furniture and equipment		12½% per annum

Depreciation is generally recognized in profit or loss.

(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 capitalised 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.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(h) Income tax (cont'd)

(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 nor 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.

Unrecognised 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.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(i) Impairment

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

Financial assets not classified as at fair value through profit or loss, are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes:

- default or delinquency by a debtor;
- restructuring of an amount due to the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy;
- adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers;
- the disappearance of an active market for a security; or
- observable data indicating that there is measurable decrease in expected cash flows from a group of financial assets.

For an investment in an equity security, objective evidence of impairment includes a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost.

(ii) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

The Company considers evidence of impairment for these assets at both an individual asset and a collective level. All individually significant assets are individually assessed for impairment. Those found not to be impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet individually identified. Assets that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment. Collective assessment is carried out by grouping together assets with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment, the Company uses historical information on the timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, and makes an adjustment if current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or lesser than suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(i) Impairment (cont'd)

(iii) Available-for-sale financial assets

Impairment losses on available-for-sale financial assets are recognised by reclassifying the losses accumulated in the fair value reserve to profit or loss. The amount reclassified is the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortisation) and the current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit or loss. If the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale debt security subsequently increases and the increase can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, then the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss; otherwise, it is reversed through OCI.

(iv) 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 amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of 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) Customer deposits

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

Customers' deposits are refundable on termination of supply and bear interest at the rate of 4% per annum.

(m) Consumer contributions

In certain specified circumstances, consumers requiring line extensions are required to contribute the estimated capital cost of the extensions. These contributions are amortised 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.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(n) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attribute 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

(o) Revenue

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

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.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(p) Employee benefits (cont'd)

Pension

The Company provides retirement benefits, under a defined-benefit plan and a defined-contribution plan, for substantially all of its employees. The pension plans are funded by payments from employees and the Company, taking account of the recommendations of independent qualified actuaries.

(i) Defined-benefit plan

A defined-benefit plan is one that defines the amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

The defined-benefit plan is a multi-employer scheme. There are five contributing employers; the others are Anguilla Electricity Company Ltd., Montserrat Electricity Services Ltd., St. Lucia Mortgage Finance Company Ltd. and St. Lucia Electricity Services Ltd. Multi-employers schemes pool the assets contributed by the various enterprises that are not under common control, and use the assets to provide benefits to employees of more than one enterprise on the basis that contributions and benefit levels are determined without regard to the identity of the enterprise that employs the employees concerned. The plan is accounted for as a defined-benefit plan under IAS 19 – *Employee Benefits*

The Company's net obligation in respect of the defined-benefit plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined-benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined-benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, exlcluding interest), are recongised immdiately in OCI. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net definted-benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined-benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contirbuitons and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined-benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(p) Employee benefits (cont'd)

Pension (cont'd)

(i) *Defined-benefit plan (cont'd)*
When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined-benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

(ii) *Defined-contribution plan*
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.

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 recognises 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 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.

(q) Deferred grant income

Grants related to the acquisition of property, plant and equipment are deferred and credited to income on a basis consistent with the amortization of the cost of the asset to which they relate (Note 16).

(r) Finance income and expense

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested, dividend income, gains on the disposal of available-for-sale financial assets 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.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(s) New standards, and interpretations of and amendments to existing standards, that are not yet effective

A number of new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after 1 January 2015; The following are likely to be relevant to the Company. The Company has not early-adopted any of them; accordingly, they have not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

New or amended standards	Summary of the requirements	Possible impact on financial statements
IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*	IFRS 9, published in July 2015, replaces the existing guidance in IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. IFRS 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, including a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets, and the new general hedge accounting requirements. It also carries forward the guidance on recognition and derecognition of financial instruments from IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted.	The Company is assessing the potential impact on its financial statements resulting from the application of IFRS 9 when it becomes effective.
IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*	IFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. It replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, including IAS 18 *Revenue*, IAS 11 *Construction Contracts* and IFRIC 13 *Customer Loyalty Programmes*. IFRS 15 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted.	The Company is assessing the potential impact on its financial statements resulting from the application of IFRS 15 when it becomes effective.

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(s) New standards, and interpretations of and amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective (cont'd)

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

- Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions (Amendments to IAS 19).
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010–2013 Cycle.
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012–2014 Cycle.
- IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts.
- Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations (Amendments to IFRS 11).
- Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation (Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38).
- Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements (Amendments to IAS 27).
- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28).
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2013–2015 Cycle – various standards

4. Financial instruments – fair values and risk management

(a) Accounting classifications and fair values

The following table shows the accounting classifications of financial assets and financial liabilities at their carrying amounts. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value as the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

December 31, 2015	Available for sale	Held to maturity	Loans and receivables	Other financial assets/liabilities	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
Debt securities (note 6)	-	13,364,187	-	-	13,364,187
Equity securities (note 6)	1,072,700	-	-	-	1,072,700
Short-term securities	-	22,241,418	-	-	22,241,418
Trade and other receivables (note 10)	-	-	41,091,607	-	41,091,607
Cash and cash equivalents (note 11)	-	-	-	3,540,573	3,540,573
Total financial assets	1,072,700	35,605,605	41,091,607	3,540,573	81,310,485
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Borrowings (note 16)	-	-	-	62,870,088	62,870,088
Customers' deposits (note 19)	-	-	-	10,672,067	10,672,067
Trade and other payables (note 19)	-	-	-	17,038,343	17,038,343
Total financial liabilities	-	-	-	90,580,498	90,580,498

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

(a) Accounting classifications and fair values (cont'd)

December 31, 2014	Available for sale	Held to maturity	Loans and receivables	Other financial assets/liabilities	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
Debt securities (note 6)	-	14,832,319	-	-	14,832,319
Equity securities (note 6)	1,072,700	-	-	-	1,072,700
Short-term securities	-	21,578,292	-	-	21,578,292
Trade and other receivables (note 10)	-	-	42,666,438	-	42,666,438
Cash and cash equivalents (note 11)	-	-	-	3,665,900	3,665,900
Total financial assets	1,072,700	36,410,611	42,666,438	3,665,900	83,815,649
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Bank overdraft (note 11)	-	-	-	3,953,654	3,953,654
Borrowings (note 16)	-	-	-	73,013,978	73,013,978
Customers' deposits (note 19)	-	-	-	10,114,425	10,114,425
Trade and other payables (note 21)	-	-	-	24,827,825	24,827,825
Total financial liabilities	-	-	-	111,909,882	111,909,882

The Company's equity securities are unquoted notwithstanding that they are classified as avaibalbe for sale, they are carried at cost as their fair value cannot be reliably measured.

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

(b) Measurement of fair values

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.

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.

- 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.

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

(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.

The Company has policies in place to ensure that sales are made to customers with an appropriate credit rating. Accounts receivable are shown net of provision for impairment for doubtful debts. Cash and short-term investments are held with substantial financial institutions which are regulated, which in management's view, present minimal risk of default.

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

(c) Financial risk management (cont'd)

(ii) Credit risk (cont'd)

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	
	2015 $	2014 $
Domestic	7,708,229	10,107,558
Commercial	8,508,495	10,694,246
Industrial	714,372	1,237,577
Government	25,307,881	19,700,599
	42,238,977	41,739,980
Provision for impairment of trade receivables	(6,369,580)	(6,333,580)
Trade receivables, net	35,869,397	35,406,400

Management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 30 days are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and analysis of customer credit risk.

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

	Individual Impairment $	Collective Impairments $
Balance as at January 1, 2014	-	7,274,702
Impairment loss recognised	-	-
Amounts written off	-	(941,122)
Balance as at December 31, 2014	-	6,333,580
Impairment loss recognised	-	36,000
Reversal of previously recognised impairment	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2015	-	6,369,580

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, including 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, 2015					
Trade and other payables	17,038,343	17,038,343	17,038,343	-	-
Borrowings	62,870,088	62,870,088	11,590,950	44,588,931	6,690,207
Customers' deposits	10,672,067	10,672,067	328,000	1,312,000	9,032,067
	90,580,498	90,580,498	28,957,293	45,900,931	15,722,274

	Carrying amount $	Contractual cash flows $	1 year $	2-5 years $	More than 5 years $
December 31, 2014					
Bank overdraft	3,953,654	3,953,654	3,953,654	-	-
Trade and other payables	24,827,825	24,827,825	24,827,825	-	-
Borrowings	73,013,978	84,776,133	13,968,883	61,315,289	9,491,961
Customers' deposits	10,114,425	10,114,425	328,000	1,312,000	8,474,425
	111,909,882	123,672,037	43,078,362	62,627,289	17,966,386

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 optimising 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. Currently, all assets and liabilities are denominated in USD and ECD us is pegged to XCD.

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:

	2015 $	2014 $
Fixed-rate instruments		
Financial assets	36,678,304	39,963,955
Financial liabilities	73,542,155	83,128,403
	110,220,459	123,092,358

The Company does not account for any fixed-rate financial assets as available-for-sale; therefore, a change in fair value at the reporting date, would have no effect on equity

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5. Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold property $	Generation $	Transmission & distribution $	Other $	Total $
Operational assets at valuation					
As of January 1, 2014	118,078,671	251,576,146	211,160,391	21,646,016	602,461,224
Transfers	2,069,534	1,694,687	3,406,499	694,020	7,864,740
Disposals	-	(939,593)	-	(340,423)	(1,280,016)
As of December 31, 2014	120,148,205	252,331,240	214,566,890	21,999,613	609,045,948
Transfers	1,877,158	6,156,653	3,689,814	2,766,621	14,490,246
Disposals	(3,843,233)	-	(195,547)	(279,901)	(4,318,681)
As of December 31, 2015	118,182,130	258,487,893	218,061,157	24,486,333	619,217,513
Accumulated depreciation					
As of January 1, 2014	78,115,152	143,699,224	151,378,421	16,617,259	389,810,056
Charge for the year	2,594,033	10,098,866	6,472,752	1,098,075	20,263,726
Disposals and transfers	-	-	-	(340,423)	(340,423)
As of December 31, 2014	80,709,185	153,798,090	157,851,173	17,374,911	409,733,359
Charge for the year	2,618,787	10,535,520	6,462,612	1,330,283	20,947,202
Disposals and transfers	(3,496,593)	-	-	(75,351)	(3,571,944)
As of December 31, 2015	79,831,379	164,333,610	164,313,785	18,629,843	427,108,617
Net book value					
As of December 31, 2013	39,963,519	107,876,922	59,781,970	5,028,757	212,651,168
As of December 31, 2014	39,439,020	98,533,150	56,715,717	4,624,702	199,312,589
As of December 31, 2015	38,350,751	94,154,283	53,747,372	5,856,490	192,108,896

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

	Freehold property $	Generation $	Transmission & distribution $	Other $	Total $
Capital work-in-progress					
As of January 1, 2014	860,314	5,360,034	537,736	226,616	6,984,700
Additions	1,209,220	7,848,342	3,136,455	1,263,474	13,457,491
Transfers	(2,069,534)	(1,694,686)	(3,406,499)	(694,024)	(7,864,743)
As of December 31, 2014	-	11,513,690	267,692	796,066	12,577,448
As of January 1, 2015	-	11,513,690	267,692	796,066	12,577,448
Additions	208,329	5,408,154	3,490,026	1,846,538	10,953,047
Transfers	(117,207)	(8,331,699)	(3,289,719)	(2,351,525)	(14,090,150)
As of December 31, 2015	91,122	8,590,145	467,999	291,079	9,440,345
Net book value					
As of December 31, 2013	40,823,832	113,236,956	60,319,706	5,255,373	219,635,868
As of December 31, 2014	39,439,020	110,046,840	56,983,409	5,420,768	211,890,037
As of December 31, 2015	38,441,871	102,744,430	54,215,371	6,147,569	201,549,241

Revaluation surplus realized, which represents the excess of depreciation on reproduction cost over original cost, during the year amounted to $922,331 (2014: $961,464). Depreciation on the original cost basis for 2015 is $20,024,868 (2014: $19,589,033).

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 $54 million at December 31, 2015 (2014: $57 million). The value of the fund was $27 million at December 31, 2015 (2014: $27 million).

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.

6. Long-term investments

	2015 $	2014 $
20,000 Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange Limited Class B Shares	200,000	200,000
100,000 Bank of St. Vincent & the Grenadines Limited Shares	872,700	872,700
Total equity securities	1,072,700	1,072,700
4.5% Government Bonds, of St. Vincent and the Grenadines due January 31, 2023.	13,364,187	14,832,319
	14,436,887	15,905,019
Less: Current portion	(1,534,941)	(1,468,132)
	12,901,946	14,436,887

7. Retirement benefit plan

The Company provides retirement benefits, under a regional multi-employer defined-benefit plan and a defined-contribution plan, for substantially all of its employees.

(a) Defined benefit plan

The Company contributes to the regional CDC Caribbean Pension Plan which is administered by Sagicor Life Inc.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan was as at January 1, 2014, and was completed by an independent actuary on June 19, 2015. The plan was valued using the "Projected Unit Credit" method of valuation.

The section of the plan which relates to the company was valued as at December 31, 2015 by an independent actuary.

(i) The principal actuarial assumptions used in determining the present value of plan obligations were as follows:

	2015 %	2014 %
Discount rate at end of year	7.50	7.50
Future promotional salary increases	2.00	2.00
Future inflationary salary increases first three years	1.50	1.50
Future inflationary salary increases after three years	4.50	4.50
Expected rate of future pension increases	3.00	3.00

(ii) The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position at December 31 are determined as follows:

	2015 $	2014 $
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(8,713,856)	(8,146,592)
Fair value of plan assets	8,528,099	8,509,206
Defined benefit (obligation) asset	(185,757)	362,614

7. Retirement benefit obligation (cont'd)

(a) Defined benefit plan (cont'd)

(iii) The movements in the defined pension benefit obligation for the year ended December 31 were as follows:

	2015 $	2014 $
Defined benefit obligation as at January 1	(8,146,592)	(8,818,400)
Interest costs	(620,836)	(620,866)
Current service costs	(251,683)	(283,897)
Benefits paid	240,913	465,568
Actuarial gain	64,342	1,111,003
Defined benefit obligation as at December 31	8,713,856	(8,146,592)

(iv) The movements in the plan assets for the year ended December 31 were as follows:

	2015 $	2014 $
Fair value of plan assets as at January 1	8,509,206	8,126,294
Actual return on plan assets	(39,811)	552,599
Contributions	299,617	295,881
Benefits paid	(240,913)	(465,568)
Administration and other expenses	-	-
Fair value of plan assets as at December 31	8,528,099	8,509,206

Plan assets consist of the following:

	2015 %	2014 %
Bonds	38.42	38.42
Equities	30.33	30.33
Alternative investments	11.33	11.33
Other	19.92	19.92
	100.00	100.00

(v) Return on Plan assets

The actual return on plan assets for the year ended December 31 was as follows:

	2015 $	2014 $
Return on Plan assets	232,127	341,862

7. Retirement benefit obligation (cont'd)

(a) Defined benefit plan (cont'd)

(vi) The amounts recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended December 31 were as follows:

	2015 $	2014 $
Current service costs	251,683	283,897
Net interest on defined benefit liability:		
Interest cost	620,836	620,866
Expected return on plan assets	(640,392)	(562,901)
Net period pension cost [note 7(a) (viii)]	232,127	341,862

(vii) Re-measurement recognized in Other Comprehensive Income:

	2015 $	2014 $
Experience losses (gains)	615,860	(1,100,700)
Deferred tax (note 20)	(197,075)	352,224
Experience losses (gains), net of tax, being Total amount recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	418,785	(748,476)

(viii) Reconciliation of opening and closing defined benefit (liability) asset:

	2015 $	2014 $
Defined benefit assets/(liability) as at January 1	362,614	(692,106)
Net pension costs recognised in statement of comprehensive income (note 7(a) (vi))	(232,127)	(341,861)
Contributions paid	299,618	295,881
Re-measurements recognized in Other Comprehensive Income, before tax (note 7(a) (vii))	(615,860)	1,100,700
Defined benefit asset (liability) at end of year	(185,757)	362,614

(ix) Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the present value of the defined benefit obligation as shown below:

Scenario	Benefit Obligation 2015 $	 2014 $
Valuation results	8,713,861	2,998,489
Discount rate -1%	10,169,229	3,510,697
Discount rate +1%	7,564,738	2,590,676
Salary increases -0.5%	8,567,170	2,941,079
Salary increases +0.5%	8,883,331	3,058,589
Mortality assuming 1yr longer	8,844,438	3,003,325

7. Retirement benefit obligation (cont'd)

(b) Defined contribution plan

The Company has contributed to a defined contribution plan for all its other employees which is administered by Colonial Life Insurance Company (Trinidad) Limited. The most recent actuarial valuation carried out on January 1, 2000 revealed a surplus of assets. The Company's contributions to the plan, which amounted to $24,290,610 are expensed as incurred.

8. Inventories

	2015 $	2014 $
Spares	8,489,321	7,876,656
Fuel and lubricants	1,889,646	1,482,491
Stationery	103,776	132,038
	10,482,743	9,491,185
Less: provision for obsolescence	(2,377,507)	(2,377,507)
	8,105,236	7,113,678

9. Short-term investments

Short term investments comprise interest bearing certificates of deposit with maturities of less than one year held with the Bank of St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The deposits bear interest at rates ranging from 3.5% to 4.0% annually (2014: 3.75% to 5%).

10. Trade and other receivables

	2015 $	2014 $
Current		
Trade receivables	42,238,977	41,739,980
Less: provision for impairment of trade receivables	(6,369,580)	(6,333,580)
Trade receivables, net	35,869,397	35,406,400
Other receivables	5,222,210	7,260,038
Less: provision for impairment of other receivables	-	-
Other receivables, net	5,222,210	7,260,038
	41,091,607	42,666,438

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	2015 $	2014 $
Cash at bank	3,540,573	3,665,900
Bank overdraft	-	(3,953,654)
	3,540,573	(287,754)

Bank overdraft bears interest at the rate of 11% per annum. The bank overdraft is unsecured.

12. Income tax refundable

	2015 $	2014 $
Beginning of year	-	435,912
Offset prior year expense	-	(435,912)
	-	-

Income tax refundable represents amounts over paid.

13. Share capital

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

	2015 $	2014 $
Issued and fully paid – 5,809,182 ordinary shares without nominal or par	29,045,91	29,045,91

14. Revaluation surplus

Revaluation surplus relates to the revaluation of the Company’s operating assets.

15. Retirement benefit reserve

During the year, movement on the retirement benefit reserve was as follows:

	2015 $
At beginning of year	56,370
Re-measurement of Defined Benefit Pension plan, net of tax	(418,785)
At end of year	(362,415)

16. Borrowings

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines (Caribbean Development Bank Funding)			
First Power Project:-			
International Development Association	16(a)	764,093	818,672
Third Power Project:-			
Lowmans Bay Project	16(b)	21,403,213	24,490,184
Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines			
United States Agency for International Development	16(c)	8,362,254	9,031,432
European Investment Bank - Lowmans Bay	16(d)	11,656,733	14,348,617
PDV Caribé	16(e)	20,683,795	24,325,073
Total long-term borrowings		62,870,088	73,013,978
Less: Current portion		(11,590,950)	(11,147,233)
		51,279,138	61,866,745

	2015 $	2014 $
Current		
Bank borrowings	11,590,950	11,147,233
Non-current		
Bank borrowings	43,606,628	53,836,625
Government of St Vincent and the Grenadines	7,672,510	8,030,120
	51,279,138	61,866,745
Total borrowings	62,870,088	73,013,978

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

(i) 10.5% loan obtained through the International Development Association-Special Action Credit (IDA/SAC) in different currencies that were equivalent to US$593,890.

During 2012, the currencies in which the loan was repayable were amended, by conversion, to the United States dollar. The loan balance of US$571,845 at conversion, is repayable in 42 semi-annual installments of US$13,615 and the final installment is due October 15, 2029.

(ii) 10.5% loan obtained through the International Development Association (IDA).

This loan is for US$664,209 and is repayable in 80 semi-annual installments of US$10,075 plus interest, with the final installment due July 15, 2029.

16. Borrowings (cont'd)

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

The above loans were made by the CDB to the Government of St Vincent and the Grenadines for on-lending by the Government to the Company. The loan agreements provide 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) Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines (Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) Funding - Third Power Project)

Loan of USD$18,311,000, obtained through the ordinary capital resources of the Bank, repayable in 44 approximately equal and consecutive quarterly installments of US$416,160, plus interest at a rate of 5.5% 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 is due to mature in July 2020.

The loan agreement provides for a grace period of 4 years following 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; and

(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.

(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.

16. Borrowings (cont'd)

(d) European Investment Bank Lowmans Bay

Loan of EUR 8,300,000, to be disbursed up to USD$10,000,000, repayable in 22 semi-annual installments of US$454,545, plus interest at a fixed rate of 5.505%, due to mature in May 2020.

The loan agreement provides for a grace period of 4 years from 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 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 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 the first due date after the expiry of the two (2) year grace period.

17. Consumers' contributions to line extensions

	Government $	Other consumers $	Total $
Contributions			
At beginning of year	4,363,153	19,612,781	23,975,934
Received during the year	-	689,910	689,910
Refunds		(2,669)	(2,669)
Net contribution for the year	-	687,241	687,241
At end of year	4,363,153	20,300,022	24,663,175
Amortization			
Beginning of year	4,363,153	15,781,839	20,144,992
For the year	-	1,195,811	1,195,811
End of year	4,363,153	16,977,650	21,340,803
Carrying amounts			
Balance - 2014	-	3,830,942	3,830,942
Balance - 2015	-	3,322,372	3,322,372

18. Deferred grant income

	2015 $	2014 $
Agence Française de Développement Group Grant	147,306	156,708
Amortisation	(8,838)	(9,402)
Unamortised balance	138,468	147,306

19. Customers' deposits

	2015 $	2014 $
Deposits		
Beginning of year	6,443,165	6,230,440
Received during the year	468,138	540,894
Refunds	(199,806)	(328,169)
End of year	6,711,497	6,443,165
Interest		
Beginning of year	3,671,260	3,438,938
For the year	532,822	478,573
Paid during the year	(243,512)	(246,251)
End of year	3,960,570	3,671,260
Total	10,672,067	10,114,425

20. Deferred tax liability

Deferred tax liability is calculated in full on temporary differences using a tax rate of 32% (2014: 32%). The movement on the deferred tax liability account is as follows:-

	2015 $	2014 $
At beginning of year	38,168,485	38,312,396
Recognised in profit or loss	(2,441,397)	(496,135)
Recognised in other comprehensive income	(197,075)	352,224
At end of year	35,530,013	38,168,485

Deferred tax liability is attributable to the following:-

	2015 $	2014 $
Property, plant and equipment	36,550,771	38,175,931
Bad debt provision	(2,038,265)	(2,026,745)
Provision for obsolescence	(760,802)	(760,802)
Unbilled sales	1,837,751	2,664,065
Retirement benefit	(59,442)	116,036
Total liability	35,530,013	38,168,485

21. Trade and other payables

	2015 $	2014 $
Trade payables	6,057,212	13,881,083
Accrued expenses	6,611,260	6,647,567
Other payables	3,544,388	3,291,482
Government of St Vincent and the Grenadines	825,483	1,007,693
	17,038,343	24,827,825

22. Expenses by nature

	2015 $	2014 $
Fuel cost over base price	41,957,673	67,737,214
Fuel at base price	3,817,052	3,817,934
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	20,947,202	20,263,726
Repairs and maintenance	7,725,932	10,078,103
Employee benefit expense	15,765,371	16,197,696
Other operating expenses	8,329,400	7,819,526
Amortisation of consumer contributions	(1,195,811)	(1,176,164)
	97,346,819	124,738,035

23. Other (losses)/gains, net

	2015 $	2014 $
Gain/(loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(311,034)	58,920
Foreign exchange gain	2,675	5,051
	(308,359)	63,971

24. Taxation

Income tax expense comprises:-

	2015 $	2014 $
Current	5,368,785	692,329
Prior periods	25,639	920,014
Deferred	(2,441,396)	(496,134)
	2,953,028	1,116,209

24. Taxation (cont'd)

Reconciliation of effective tax rate:	2015 %	2015 $	2014 %	2014 $
Profit before taxation		11,208,317		1,803,827
Income tax using applicable corporation tax rate	32.00	3,586,661	32.00	577,225
Non-deductible expenses (net)	62.00	6,949,908	314.03	5,664,641
Tax incentives	(46.11)	(5,167,784)	(307.65)	(5,549,536)
Change in temporary differences	(21.78)	(2,441,397)	(27.50)	(496,135)
Under provision – prior year	0.23	25,639	51.00	920,014
	26.34	2,953,027	61.88	1,116,209

Deferred tax on each component of other comprehensive income is as follows:

	2015 $			2014 $		
	Before tax	Tax	After tax	Before tax	Tax	After tax
Re-measurement of defined benefit pension plan	(615,861)	197,075	(418,786)	1,100,700	352,224	748,476

25. Earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated upon net profit for the year of $8,255,289 (2014: $687,617) and 5,809,182 (2014: 5,809,182) average issued and outstanding ordinary shares.

26. Related parties

(a) *Identification of related party*
A party is related to the Company if:

(i) Directly or indirectly the party:
- Controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with the Company.
- Has an interest in the Company that gives it significant influence over the Company or
- Has joint control over the Company.

(ii) The party is a member of the key management personnel of the Company
(iii) The party is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in (i) or (ii)
(iv) The party is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of the Company or any entity that is a related party of the Company.

26. Related parties (cont'd)

(b) *Related party transactions and balances*
A number of transactions have been entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These transactions were conducted at market rates, on commercial terms and conditions.

(c) *Transactions with key management personnel*
In addition to their salaries, the Company also provides non-cash benefits to executive officers and contributions to a post-employment defined benefit plan on their behalf. The key management personnel compensation is as follows:

- Short-term employee benefits
- Post-employment benefits
- Termination benefits

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

Transactions with related parties during the year were as follows:

	2015 $	2014 $
Expenses		
Management compensation	3,733,190	3,413,833
Director fees	191,231	167,566
Revenue		
Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines and its corporations	13,856,425	16,861,999

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

Balances arising from supply of services at year end were as follows:

	2015 $	2014 $
Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines	25,307,881	19,700,599

27. Employee benefit expense

	2015 $	2014 $
Salaries and wages	13,195,867	14,170,146
National insurance contributions	597,784	607,983
Medical insurance contributions	247,214	287,570
Pension expense	1,004,506	1,131,997
	15,045,371	16,197,696
Number of employees at the reporting date	308	311

28. Capital commitments

As of December 31, 2015, the directors approved capital expenditure totaling $15.07 million (2014:$16.602 million).

29. Dividends

Dividends of EC $2,904,587 were declared and paid by the Company. They were declared at $0.50 per share on November 27, 2014.

30. Contingent liabilities

Interest at the rate of 18% is charged on amounts past due to PDVSA for the purchase of petroleum products. As at November 30, 2013, accrued interest amounting to $5,092,867 has been accrued by PDVSA on the outstanding balance. Included in this amount is $3,891,027 in respect of LPG imports which were not the responsibility of the Company.

Consequently, the Company is not admitting liability and is disputing any claims for the above amounts. If, however, the resolution of the dispute does not go in the Company's favor, the liability will be recorded in the period in which the dispute is resolved.

31. Credit commitments

The Board of Directors approved an ordinary resolution during the year to facilitate the following financial arrangements with the Bank of St. Vincent and the Grenadines. These financial instruments are subject to normal credit standards financial controls and monitoring procedures.

	2015 $
Corporative credit card	68,000
Commercial letter of credit	234,519

ST. VINCENT ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

TO THE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015
(With comparative figures)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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KPMG Eastern Caribbean
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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, 2015 and hence are excluded from the opinion expressed in our report dated August 15, 2016 to the shareholder on such financial statements.

KPMG

KPMG Eastern Caribbean

Kingstown, St. Vincent and the Grenadines

August 15, 2016

KPMG Eastern Caribbean, a partnership registered in Antigua & Barbuda, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), a Swiss entity.

Brian A. Glasgow
Reuben M. John
Frank V Myers
Cleveland S. Seaforth

Schedule I

ST. VINCENT ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED
Financial Statistics
As at and for the year ended December 31, 2015
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

	2015 EC$ 000's	2014 EC$ 000's	2013 EC$ 000's	2012 EC$ 000's	2011 EC$ 000's	2010 EC$ 000's	2009 EC$ 000's
SUMMARISED BALANCE SHEET							
Share capital	29,046	29,046	29,046	29,046	29,046	29,046	29,046
Retained earnings	84,490	75,312	76,568	70,856	71,531	74,428	68,410
Other reserves	80,010	83,044	84,092	99,370	95,836	92,671	91,069
Non –current liabilities	65,273	75,812	87,379	94,106	87,825	90,084	76,573
Deferred income	138	147	156	165	175	187	199
	258,957	263,361	277,241	293,543	284,413	286,416	265,297
Fixed assets (Net)	201,549	211,890	219,635	229,078	242,736	250,339	233,492
Long-term investments	12,902	14,436	15,189	200	200	200	200
Retirement benefit asset	-	362	-	273	662	1,036	1,300
Current assets	77,553	76,858	77,071	94,712	87,291	69,559	65,515
Current liabilities	(33,047)	(40,185)	(34,654)	(47,739)	(46,476)	(34,718)	(35,210)
	258,957	263,361	277,241	276,524	284,413	286,416	265,297
SUMMARISED RESULTS							
Operating Revenues							
Electricity sales	67,456	65,021	65,334	65,630	64,889	66,417	64,857
Fuel surcharge	42,362	67,851	68,760	67,715	58,921	46,129	35,513
Other	2,865	2,781	2,650	1,809	2,645	2,582	1,993
Total	112,683	135,653	136,744	135,154	126,455	115,128	102,363
Operating Expenses							
Fuel cost covered by surcharge	41,958	67,737	69,100	67,325	58,694	46,113	35,540
Renewable energy purchased	137	206	-	-	-	-	
Operating and maintenance							
- Hydro	2,335	1,886	2,074	2,252	2,109	2,074	2,033
- Diesel	15,766	15,705	15,487	15,664	14,478	15,487	18,606
Transmission & distribution	5,432	4,394	3,766	4,304	4,209	3,766	3,351
Administration & other	12,791	20,618	14,104	13,921	17,071	14,230	17,270
Depreciation	19,751	20,263	20,669	20,787	21,466	17,486	17,533
Total	98,170	130,089	125,200	124,253	118,027	99,156	94,333
Operating income	14,513	4,844	11,544	10,901	8,428	15,972	8,030
Interest	(3,305)	(3,246)	(4,788)	(4,248)	(4,067)	(4,524)	(4,498)
Net profit before tax	11,208	1,598	6,756	6,653	4,361	11,448	3,532
Income tax expense	(2,953)	(1,116)	(1,039)	(3,009)	(2,541)	(4,913)	(1,504)
Net profit after tax	8,255	482	5,717	3,644	1,820	6,535	2,028
Other comprehensive income	-	-	182	-	-	-	-
Appraisal element in depreciation	923	961	1,081	1,206	1,685	2,219	2,218
Retained earnings brought forward	75,312	76,568	70,865	71,531	74,428	68,410	68,661
Deferred tax on retirement benefit reserve	-	-	201	388	374	264	503
Final/Interim dividend	-	(2,904)	-	(2,904)	(3,776)	-	(2,000)
Transfer to self insurance fund	-	-	-	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)
Retained earnings carried forward	84,490	75,107	78,046	70,865	71,531	74,428	68,410

ST. VINCENT ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED
Financial Statistics
As at and for the year ended December 31, 2015
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

	2015 EC$ 000's	2014 EC$ 000's	2013 EC$ 000's	2012 EC$ 000's	2011 EC$ 000's	2010 EC$ 000's
GENERATING PLANT (KW)						
Site Rated Capacity (KW)						
St. Vincent	41,413	41,413	42,675	42,675	42,693	40,357
Bequia	4,145	4,145	4,145	4,145	4,145	2,865
Union Island	1,530	1,170	1,170	1,420	1,300	1,300
Canouan	4,040	4,040	4,040	3,120	3,120	3,120
Mayreau	284	284	180	180	180	180
Firm Capacity (KW)						
St. Vincent	32,713	33,357	34,493	34,493	33,993	31,657
Bequia	2,020	2,579	2,579	2,579	2,579	1,881
Union Island	770	693	693	828	810	810
Canouan	1,560	2,484	2,484	1,728	1,782	1,782
Mayreau	120	162	108	108	108	108
Peak Demand (KW)- (All Time)						
St. Vincent	21,424	21,120	21,120	21,120	21,120	21,120
Bequia	1,570	1,570	1,570	1,570	1,500	1,500
Union Island	533	533	533	533	533	517
Canouan	810	810	810	768	698	698
Mayreau	79	79	65	56	50	43
PRODUCTION AND SALES						
Gross Generation (kWhs)						
Hydro	16,757,832	11,858,670	22,976,040	24,688,510	30,910,393	24,505,990
Solar	866,064	343,256	148,180	-	-	-
Diesel	128,625,162	129,469,267	118,905,211	118,236,374	109,798,084	115,481,698
	146,249,058	141,671,193	142,029,431	142,924,884	140,708,477	139,987,688
Own Use	(4,529,913)	(4,667,575)	(4,859,493)	(4,933,000)	(4,878,169)	(4,706,254)
Net Generation	141,719,145	137,003,618	137,169,938	137,991,884	135,830,308	135,281,434
Renewable energy purchased	302,079	159,568	133,501	-	-	-
Net energy available for sale	142,021,224	137,163,186	137,303,439	137,991,884	135,830,308	135,281,434
Sales (kWhs)						
Domestic	63,506,236	60,397,932	60,462,944	60,698,402	60,355,448	61,379,473
Commercial	58,601,969	56,749,650	57,565,123	58,160,981	55,458,862	54,230,403
Industrial	7,394,177	7,069,590	6,544,460	6,541,938	6,854,256	6,893,921
Street lighting	3,182,880	3,175,998	3,173,238	3,165,738	3,086,329	2,979,159
Total Sales	132,685,262	127,393,170	127,745,765	128,567,059	125,754,895	125,482,956
Loss (% of Net Generation)	6.57%	7.12%	6.98%	6.68%	7.42%	7.24%
Number of Consumers at year end						
Domestic	38,248	37,531	36,864	36,292	35,970	35,571
Commercial	4,479	4,431	4,438	4,395	4,377	4,264
Industrial	22	21	21	20	22	24
Street lighting	47	47	47	47	48	48
	42,796	42,030	41,370	40,754	40,417	39,907