ST. VINCENT ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023



ST. VINCENT ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

Registered Office

Paul's Avenue, Kingstown St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Directors

Chairman- Ms. René M. Baptiste, C.M.G., LLB (Hons.), L.E.C., AClarb Mr. Maurice L. Edwards OBE, BSc, CGA, Acc. Dir.
Mr. Brian A.C. George, B. Eng. (Hons.), MSc, PMP, MRICS
Mrs. Yvette M. Pompey, BSc, MSc
Mr. E. Tyrone Burke, BA, MA
Mr. Lance L. Peters, BSc, B. Eng., MSc (effective October 1,2023)
Mr. Phillip A. Jacobs, BSc (effective October 1,2023)
Mr. Osborne D. Browne
Mr. Vernon E. McDowall
Mr. Patrick C. Da Silva (until September 3, 2023)

Company Secretary

Ms. Rhodsha A. Oliver, LLB (Hons.), L.E.C., LLM

Chief Executive Officer

Vaughn A. Lewis - PhD

Solicitors

Saunders & Huggins

Bankers

Republic Bank Limited (Formerly: The Bank of Nova Scotia)

Bank of St. Vincent and the Grenadines Limited

1st National Bank of St. Lucia Limited (St. Vincent Branch) (Formerly: RBTT Bank (Caribbean) Ltd)

Auditor

BDO Eastern Caribbean Chartered Accountants



Tel: 784-456-2669 Tel: 473-435-2669 bdovc@bdoecc.com www.bdoecc.com The Financial Services Centre P.O. Box 561 Kingstown Park St. Vincent and the Grenadines

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder St. Vincent Electricity Services Limited Paul's Avenue, 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 40, which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023;
- the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly in all material respects the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2023, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards).

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.

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 Accounting 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.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONT'D)

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

Auditor's 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.
- 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONT'D)

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

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 September 16, 2024

ST. VINCENT ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED Statement of Financial Position As of December 31, 2023 (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

	Nata	2023	2022
Assets	Note	\$	Ş
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	138,019,606	147,853,967
Long-term investments	6	1,689,789	1,832,646
Total non-current assets	=	139,709,395	149,686,613
Current assets			
Inventories	7	6,647,129	5,571,183
Long-term investments - current portion	6	142,857	1,179,167
Short-term investments	8	23,631,829	13,430,373
Trade and other receivables	9	50,981,073	46,633,761
Prepayments		7,160,010	1,108,714
Cash and cash equivalents	10	21,887,976	17,273,283
Total current assets	_	110,450,874	85,196,481
Total assets	_	250,160,269	234,883,094
Equity		A Comment	
Share capital	11	20 045 040	20 045 040
Self-insurance fund	11 5	29,045,910	29,045,910
Retained earnings	3	26,361,392 113,669,490	25,361,392 108,018,291
Total equity	±	169,076,792	162,425,593
	-		
Liabilities Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	42	40.070.000	42 222 522
Consumers' contributions to line extensions	12	10,978,989	13,223,523
Deferred contribution to capital assets	13	1,777,917	1,434,886
Consumers' deposits	14 15	7,468,891	8,109,081
Deferred revenue	13	11,750,184	11,426,515
Deferred tax liability	16	1,458,518	1,222,194
Total non-current liabilities	10 _	15,959,290 49,393,789	15,369,165 50,785,364
	_	47,373,707	30,763,304
Current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings - current portion	12	2,391,207	2,934,959
Deferred contribution to capital assets - current portion	14	640,190	640,190
Income tax payable		2,221,866	620,322
Trade and other payables	17 _	26,436,425	17,476,666
Total current liabilities	_	31,689,688	21,672,137
Total liabilities	_	81,083,477	72,457,501
Total equity and liabilities		250,160,269	234,883,094

The notes on pages 10 to 40 are an integral part of these financial statements.

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

René M. Baptiste Chairman

M. Elwands Maurice L. Edwards

Director

ST. VINCENT ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income For the year ended December 31, 2023 (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

		2023	2022
	Note	\$	\$
Revenue			
Energy sales		76,435,674	72,328,769
Fuel surcharge recovered		87,055,591	82,931,004
Other revenue		934,067	1,016,759
		164,425,332	156,276,532
Operating expenses			
Diesel generation		28,481,614	28,051,070
Hydro generation		3,357,062	3,318,588
Renewable energy purchased		1,742,076	1,388,475
Transmission and distribution		13,790,901	13,066,316
Fuel surcharge		86,369,372	83,441,142
Administrative expenses		19,828,597	18,755,068
	18	153,569,622	148,020,659
Operating profit		10,855,710	8,255,873
Other gains (losses), net	19	61,904	9,920
Profit before net finance costs and taxation		10,917,614	8,265,793
Finance income		419,348	430,849
Finance costs		(1,003,015)	(1,231,315)
Net finance costs		(583,667)	(800,466)
Profit before taxation		10,333,947	7,465,327
Income tax expense	20	(3,682,748)	(1,324,222)
Profit for the year being total comprehensive income		6,651,199	6,141,105
Earnings per share	21	\$1.14	\$1.06

ST. VINCENT ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended December 31, 2023 (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

	Share capital		Self-insurance Share capital fund		Total	
	Note	\$	\$	earnings \$	\$	
Opening balance January 1, 2023		29,045,910	25,361,392	108,018,291	162,425,593	
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year		-	-	6,651,199	6,651,199	
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	6,651,199	6,651,199	
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity						
Transfer to self-insurance fund	27		1,000,000	(1,000,000)	<u>-</u>	
Balance as of December 31, 2023		29,045,910	26,361,392	113,669,490	169,076,792	

ST. VINCENT ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended December 31, 2023
With comparative figures for year ended December 31, 2022
(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

	Note	Share capital	Self-insurance fund \$	Retained earnings \$	Total \$
Opening balance January 1, 2022		29,045,910	24,361,392	102,877,186	156,284,488
Total comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year		-	-	6,141,105	6,141,105
Total comprehensive income for the year			-	6,141,105	6,141,105
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity					
Transfer to self-insurance fund	27		1,000,000	(1,000,000)	<u>-</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2022		29,045,910	25,361,392	108,018,291	162,425,593

ST. VINCENT ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended December 31, 2023 (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

		2023	2022
	Note	\$	2022
Cash flows from operating activities	Note	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Profit for the year		6,651,199	6,141,105
Front for the year		0,031,177	0,141,103
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	5	18,334,761	18,974,386
Provision (recovery) of inventory and capital spares	24	1,597,766	(1,006,640)
Impairment losses, net	25	846,118	4,171,716
Amortization of consumers' contributions to line extensions,	13	(113,484)	(91,589)
	19	(80,432)	(10,000)
Gain on disposal of property, plant, and equipment Finance costs	17	1,003,015	1,231,315
	14	(640,190)	
Amortization of deferred contribution of capital assets	14		(640,190)
Finance income	20	(419,348)	(430,849)
Income tax expense	20	3,682,748	1,324,222
Operating profit before working capital changes		30,862,153	29,663,476
(Increase) in inventories		(1,089,407)	(1,710,125)
(Increase) in trade and other receivables		(5,155,192)	(10,389,174)
(Increase) / decrease in prepayments		(6,051,296)	1,861,023
Increase in trade and other payables		8,959,757	1,328,649
Increase in deferred revenue		236,324	38,311
Cash generated from operations		27,762,339	20,792,160
Interest paid		(922,919)	(1,187,022)
Interest received		381,109	479,008
Income tax paid		(1,491,079)	-
Net cash from operating activities		25,729,450	20,084,145
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from redemption of short-term investment securities		- (10.004 454)	4,975,190
Acquisition of short-term investment securities		(10,201,456)	(277,562)
Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment		(10,084,705)	(11,391,482)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant, and equipment		80,432	10,000
Proceeds from redemption of long-term investment securities		1,179,167	2,147,567
Net cash used in investing activities		(19,026,562)	(4,536,287)
Cash flows from financing activities		2.42 572	07.024
Change in consumers' deposits		243,573	97,836
Repayment of loans and borrowings		(2,788,283)	(3,632,435)
Net change in consumers' contributions		456,515	403,284
Net cash used in financing activities		(2,088,195)	(3,131,315)
Market and the second		4 (44 (02	42, 447, 572
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		4,614,693	12,416,543
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	40	17,273,283	4,856,740
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	10	21,887,976	17,273,283

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 IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards).

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on August 29, 2024.

(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. Material 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.

(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

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.

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
 Generation plant & machinery
 Transmission & distribution
 21/2 - 5% per annum
 20% per annum
 6% per annum

Other assets

Motor vehicles
 Furniture and equipment
 25% per annum
 12¹/₂% per annum

Depreciation is 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 loans and 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.

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 9.

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.

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.

(i) Impairment (cont'd)

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

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.

(j) Trade and other payables

A financial liability is classified as at fair value through profit or loss if is classified as held-fortrading 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) Loans and borrowings

Loans and borrowings are recognized at fair value, being their issue proceeds, net of transaction costs incurred. Loans and 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. Loans and 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.

(I) 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

(o) Revenue recognition

In accordance with IFRS 15 - Revenue from contracts with customers, the Company recognises revenue to the extent that it reflects the expected consideration for goods or services provided to the customer under contract, over the performance obligations they are being provided. For each separable performance obligation identified, the Company determines whether its satisfied at a "point in time" or "over time" based upon an evaluation of the receipts and consumption of benefits, control of assets and enforceable payment rights associated with that obligation. Revenue comprises income from the sale of energy and from fuel surcharge. Supply of electricity and billing satisfies performance obligations. The supply of power is invoiced in arrears on a monthly basis and generally the payment terms within the Company are 30 days.

Revenue from the sale of energy and from fuel surcharge are recognised and measured as follows:

(i) Sale of energy

Revenue from energy sales is recognised at a point in time when control of goods or services is transferred to the customer, generally 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 trade receivables.

(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 trade receivables.

(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.

(p) Employee benefits (cont'd)

(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.

(q) Deferred contribution to capital assets

Deferred contribution to capital assets is recognised based on the 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 loans and 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, 2023 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.

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts:
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements);
- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors);
- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes); and
- International Tax Reform Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendment to IAS 12 Income Taxes)
 (effective immediately upon the issue of the amendments and retrospectively).

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

(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)

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

IFRS 17 was issued by the IASB in 2017 and replaces IFRS 4 for annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

IFRS 17 introduces an internationally consistent approach to the accounting for insurance contracts. Prior to IFRS 17, significant diversity has existed worldwide relating to the accounting for and disclosure of insurance contracts, with IFRS 4 permitting many previous accounting approaches to be followed.

Since IFRS 17 applies to all insurance contracts issued by an entity (with limited scope exclusions), its adoption may have an effect on non-insurers such as the St. Vincent Electricity Services Limited. The Company carried out an assessment of its contracts and operations and concluded that the adoption of IFRS 17 has had no effect on the annual financial statements of the Company.

Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements)

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2. The amendments aim to make accounting policy disclosures more informative by replacing the requirement to disclose 'significant accounting policies' with 'material accounting policy information'. The amendments also provide guidance under what circumstance, the accounting policy information is likely to be considered material and therefore requiring disclosure.

Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors)

The amendments to IAS 8, which added the definition of accounting estimates, clarify that the effects of a change in an input or measurement technique are changes in accounting estimates, unless resulting from the correction of prior period errors. These amendments clarify how entities make the distinction between changes in accounting estimate, changes in accounting policy and prior period errors.

These amendments had no effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes)

In May 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 12, which clarify whether the initial recognition exemption applies to certain transactions that result in both an asset and a liability being recognised simultaneously (e.g. a lease in the scope of IFRS 16). The amendments introduce an additional criterion for the initial recognition exemption, whereby the exemption does not apply to the initial recognition of an asset or liability which at the time of the transaction, gives rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

- (s) New standards, and interpretations of and amendments to existing standards (cont'd)
 - (h) New standards, amendments and interpretations effective in the current year (cont'd)

Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes) (continued)

These amendments had no effect on the annual consolidated financial statements of the Company.

International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendment to IAS 12 Income Taxes)

In December 2021, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) released a draft legislative framework for a global minimum tax that is expected to be used by individual jurisdictions. The goal of the framework is to reduce the shifting of profit from one jurisdiction to another in order to reduce global tax obligations in corporate structures. In March 2022, the OECD released detailed technical guidance on Pillar Two of the rules.

Stakeholders raised concerns with the IASB about the potential implications on income tax accounting, especially accounting for deferred taxes, arising from the Pillar Two model rules. The IASB issued the final Amendments (the Amendments) International Tax Reform - Pillar Two

Model Rules, in response to stakeholder concerns on 23 May 2023.

The Amendments introduce a mandatory exception to entities from the recognition and disclosure of information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two model rules. The exception is effective immediately and retrospectively. The Amendments also provide for additional disclosure requirements with respect to an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes.

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

The following amendments are effective for the period beginning 1 January 2024:

- Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases);
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements);
- Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements); and
- Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures)

The following amendments are effective for the period beginning 1 January 2025:

 Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates)

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

(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, 2023	FVTPL \$	Amortized Cost	Total \$
Financial assets		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Debt securities (note 6)	_	282,646	282,646
Equity securities (note 6)	1,550,000	· -	1,550,000
Short-term investments (note 8)	1,330,000	23,631,829	23,631,829
Trade and other receivables (note 9)	-	50,981,073	50,981,073
Cash and cash equivalents (note 10)	-	21,887,976	21,887,976
Total financial assets	1,550,000	96,783,524	98,333,524
Financial liabilities			
Loans and borrowings (note 12)	-	13,370,196	13,370,196
Customers' deposits (note 15)	-	11,750,184	11,750,184
Deferred revenue		1,458,518	1,458,518
Trade and other payables (note 17)		26,436,425	26,436,425
Total financial liabilities		53,015,323	53,015,323
December 31, 2022	FVTPL	Amortized Cost	Total
December 31, 2022	FVTPL \$	Amortized Cost	Total \$
Financial assets		\$	\$
Financial assets Debt securities (note 6)	\$		1,461,813
Financial assets Debt securities (note 6) Equity securities (note 6)		\$	\$
Financial assets Debt securities (note 6) Equity securities (note 6) Short-term investments (note 8)	\$	\$ 1,461,813 -	1,461,813 1,550,000
Financial assets Debt securities (note 6) Equity securities (note 6) Short-term investments (note 8) Trade and other receivables (note 9)	\$	\$ 1,461,813 - 13,430,373	1,461,813 1,550,000 13,430,373
Financial assets Debt securities (note 6) Equity securities (note 6) Short-term investments (note 8)	\$	\$ 1,461,813 - 13,430,373 46,633,761	1,461,813 1,550,000 13,430,373 46,633,761
Financial assets Debt securities (note 6) Equity securities (note 6) Short-term investments (note 8) Trade and other receivables (note 9) Cash and cash equivalents (note 10)	\$ - 1,550,000 - - -	\$ 1,461,813 - 13,430,373 46,633,761 17,273,283	\$ 1,461,813 1,550,000 13,430,373 46,633,761 17,273,283
Financial assets Debt securities (note 6) Equity securities (note 6) Short-term investments (note 8) Trade and other receivables (note 9) Cash and cash equivalents (note 10) Total financial assets	\$ - 1,550,000 - - -	\$ 1,461,813 - 13,430,373 46,633,761 17,273,283	\$ 1,461,813 1,550,000 13,430,373 46,633,761 17,273,283 80,349,230
Financial assets Debt securities (note 6) Equity securities (note 6) Short-term investments (note 8) Trade and other receivables (note 9) Cash and cash equivalents (note 10) Total financial assets Financial liabilities	\$ - 1,550,000 - - -	\$ 1,461,813 - 13,430,373 46,633,761 17,273,283 78,799,230	\$ 1,461,813 1,550,000 13,430,373 46,633,761 17,273,283
Financial assets Debt securities (note 6) Equity securities (note 6) Short-term investments (note 8) Trade and other receivables (note 9) Cash and cash equivalents (note 10) Total financial assets Financial liabilities Loans and borrowings (note 11)	\$ - 1,550,000 - - -	\$ 1,461,813 - 13,430,373 46,633,761 17,273,283 78,799,230	\$ 1,461,813 1,550,000 13,430,373 46,633,761 17,273,283 80,349,230
Financial assets Debt securities (note 6) Equity securities (note 6) Short-term investments (note 8) Trade and other receivables (note 9) Cash and cash equivalents (note 10) Total financial assets Financial liabilities Loans and borrowings (note 11) Customers' deposits (note 15)	\$ - 1,550,000 - - -	\$ 1,461,813 - 13,430,373 46,633,761 17,273,283 78,799,230 16,158,482 11,426,515	\$ 1,461,813 1,550,000 13,430,373 46,633,761 17,273,283 80,349,230 16,158,482 11,426,515

(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.

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, 2023:

Financial assets	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$_
Long-term investments (note 6)	1,350,000	-	485,714	1,835,714
Short-term investments (note 8)	-	-	23,631,829	23,631,829
	1,350,000	-	24,117,543	25,467,543

(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, 2022:

Financial assets	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
Long-term investments(note 6)	1,350,000	-	1,664,881	3,014,881
Short-term investments (note 8)		-	13,430,373	13,430,373
	1,350,000	-	15,095,254	16,445,254

(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.

(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		
	2023	2022	
	\$	\$	
Domestic	13,838,758	13,298,995	
Commercial	10,538,755	11,679,357	
Industrial	1,091,402	1,536,611	
Government	31,122,082	30,961,201	
	56,590,997	57,476,164	
Provision for impairment of trade receivables	(10,834,252)	(16,168,140)	
Trade receivables, net	45,756,745	41,308,024	

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, 2022	15,807,619	9,714,264
Impairment loss recognised	360,521	-
Balance as at December 31, 2022	16,168,140	9,714,264
Impairment loss recognized (derecognized)	(5,333,888)	-
Balance as at December 31, 2023	10,834,252	9,714,264

(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	Up to 1 year \$	2-5 years \$	More than 5 years
December 31, 2023 Trade and other					
payables	26,436,425	(26,436,425)	(26,436,425)	-	-
Loans and borrowings	13,370,196	(13,370,196)	(2,442,545)	(8,623,120)	(2,304,531)
Consumers' deposits	11,750,184	(11,750,184)	(413,956)	(1,291,843)	(10,044,385)
-	51,556,805	(51,556,805)	(29,292,926)	(9,914,963)	(12,348,916)
	Carrying amount \$	Contractual cash flows	Up to 1 year \$	2-5 years \$	More than 5 years
December 31, 2022 Trade and other	, ,		•		
	, ,		•		
Trade and other	amount \$	cash flows \$	year \$		
Trade and other payables	amount \$ 17,476,666	cash flows \$ (17,476,666)	year \$ (17,476,666)	years \$	years \$ -

(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:

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Fixed-rate instruments	-	·
Financial assets	23,917,543	14,895,254
Financial liabilities	13,370,196	16,158,482

ST. VINCENT ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023 (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

5. Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment					
	Freehold	Generation Plants	Transmission &		
	property	and Machinery	distribution د	Other assets	Total
Operational accepts at cost		,	.	,	\$
Operational assets at cost	EO 904 004	255 707 445	44/ 750 /70	27 479 440	4E0 020 427
As of January 1, 2022	59,804,904	255,796,415	116,750,678	26,478,140	458,830,137
Transfers	685,004	5,263,878	3,841,214	1,132,830	10,922,926
Disposals	-	(2,149,693)	-	(591,200)	(2,740,893)
As of December 31, 2022	60,489,908	258,910,600	120,591,892	27,019,770	467,012,170
Transfers	-	204,963	3,202,262	564,742	3,971,967
Disposals		-	-	(228,022)	(228,022)
As of December 31, 2023	60,489,908	259,115,563	123,794,154	27,356,490	470,756,115
Accumulated depreciation					
As of January 1, 2022	36,251,512	183,102,815	72,129,222	23,094,303	314,577,852
Charge for the year	880,751	10,723,821	6,090,063	1,279,751	18,974,386
Disposals and transfers	<u> </u>	(2,149,693)	-	(591,200)	(2,740,893)
As of December 31, 2022	37,132,263	191,676,943	78,219,285	23,782,854	330,811,345
Charge for the year	895,952	10,292,445	5,914,315	1,232,049	18,334,761
Disposals and transfers	-	-	-	(228,022)	(228,022)
As of December 31, 2023	38,028,215	201,969,388	84,133,600	24,786,881	348,918,084
Net book value					
As of January 1, 2022	23,553,392	72,693,600	44,621,456	3,383,837	144,252,285
As of December 31, 2022	23,357,645	67,233,657	42,372,607	3,236,916	136,200,825
As of December 31, 2023	22,461,693	57,146,175	39,660,554	2,569,609	121,838,031

ST. VINCENT ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023 (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

5.	Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)	Freehold property \$	Generation Plants and Machinery \$	Transmission & distribution systems	Other assets	Total \$
	Capital work-in-progress					
	As of January 1, 2022	44,974	4,629,356	68,748	239,054	4,982,132
	Additions	659,314	4,713,894	3,978,545	1,695,788	11,047,541
	Transfers	(685,004)	(5,263,560)	(3,841,017)	(1,132,829)	(10,922,410)
	As of December 31, 2022	19,284	4,079,690	206,276	802,013	5,107,263
	As of January 1, 2023	19,284	4,079,690	206,276	802,013	5,107,263
	Additions	-	2,196,357	3,645,245	1,176,091	7,017,693
	Transfers	-	(204,963)	(3,202,262)	(564,742)	(3,971,967)
	As of December 31, 2023	19,284	6,071,084	649,259	1,413,362	8,152,989
	Capital Spares					
	As of December 31, 2022	-	4,604,291	4,609,512	-	9,213,803
	Net additions/(transfers)	-	309,393	2,757,619	-	3,067,012
	As of December 31, 2023	-	4,913,684	7,367,131	-	12,280,815
	Provision of obsolescence					
	As of December 31, 2022	-	2,039,149	628,775	-	2,667,924
	Charges (reversals) for the year	-	826,355	757,950	-	1,584,305
	As of December 31, 2023	-	2,865,504	1,386,725	-	4,252,229
	Net book value					
	As of January 1, 2022	23,598,366	78,627,665	48,789,791	3,622,891	154,638,713
	As of December 31, 2022	23,376,929	73,878,489	46,559,620	4,038,929	147,853,967
	As of December 31, 2023	22,480,977	65,265,439	46,290,219	3,982,971	138,019,606

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 \$46,290,219 at December 31, 2023 (2022: \$46,559,620). The value of the fund was \$26,361,392 at December 31, 2023 (2022: \$25,361,392).

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

Long term investments	2023 \$	2022 \$
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	1,350,000	1,350,000
Total equity securities FVTPL	1,550,000	1,550,000
Debt securities 4.5% Covernment of St. Vincent and the Cronadines 10 year hands due		
4.5% Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines 10-year bonds, due January 31, 2023	_	1,036,310
7% Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines 7-year bonds, due		1,000,010
July 16, 2025	285,714	428,571
Total debt securities at amortized cost	285,714	1,464,881
Less: provision for impairment	(3,068)	(3,068)
Debt securities, net	282,646	1,461,813
Total investments	1,832,646	3,011,813
Less: current portion	(142,857)	(1,179,167)
	1,689,789	1,832,646

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

	2023	2022
	<u> </u>	\$
Balance as at January 1	(3,068)	(15,729)
Recovery for the year		12,661
Balance as at December 31	(3,068)	(3,068)

The Company's shareholding in the Bank of St. Vincent and the Grenadines Ltd as at December 31, 2023 is 150,000 (2022: 150,000) shares. The current market price of the shares in the Bank of St. Vincent and the Grenadines Limited is EC\$9.00 per share (2022: EC\$9.00).

7. Inventories

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Uniforms	855,739	521,540
Fuel, lubricants and chemicals	5,391,284	4,787,263
Stationery	204,903	164,339
	6,451,926	5,473,142
Add: Goods-in-transit	325,534	214,911
Less: provision for obsolescence	(130,331)	(116,870)
	6,647,129	5,571,183

8. Short-term investments

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Bank of St. Vincent and the Grenadines		
Certificate of deposit earning annual interest of 1.5% (2022:1.5%) with maturity October 2024 Certificate of deposit earning annual interest of 1.5% (2022:1.5%) with	8,118,735	7,998,754
maturity of January 2024	5,513,094	5,431,619
Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines 91-day treasury bills earning interest of 3.5% will mature on March 21st		
2024	10,000,000	-
	23,631,829	13,430,373

9. Trade and other receivables

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Trade receivables, gross	62,771,003	61,291,020
Specific bad debt written off	(6,180,006)	(3,814,856)
Less: provision for impairment of trade receivables (Note 9(a))	(10,834,252)	(16,168,140)
Trade receivables, net	45,756,745	41,308,024
Other receivables, gross (Note 9(b))	14,938,592	15,040,001
Less: provision for impairment of other receivables (Note 9(c))	(9,714,264)	(9,714,264)
Other receivables, net	5,224,328	5,325,737
Trade and other receivables, net	50,981,073	46,633,761

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

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Balance at the beginning of year	16,168,140	15,807,619
Increase in provision for impairment of trade receivables	846,118	360,521
Bad debts written-off during the year	(6,180,006)	-
Balance at end of year	10,834,252	16,168,140

(b) Included in other receivables is a loan in the amount of \$3,056,512 receivable from the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines advanced to serve as a bridging loan to assist the St. Vincent Geothermal Company Limited. The principal shall be repaid semi-annually and commenced on January 31, 2023, with a maximum term of seven (7) years. The loan bears 4% interest per annum.

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

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Balance at the beginning of year	9,714,264	9,714,264
Provision for impairment of other receivables		-
Balance at end of year	9,714,264	9,714,264

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

10.	Cash	and	cash	equiva	lents
-----	------	-----	------	--------	-------

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Cash on hand	7,930	7,930
Cash at bank	21,880,046	17,265,353
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	21,887,976	17,273,283

11. Share capital

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

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Issued and fully paid -		
5,809,182 ordinary shares without nominal or par value	29,045,910	29,045,910

12. Loans and borrowings

		2023	2022
	Note	\$	\$
Non-current		10,978,989	13,223,523
Current		2,391,207	2,934,959
		13,370,196	16,158,482

The terms and conditions of outstanding loans are as follows:

(a) Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines - Caribbe Development Bank (CDB) Funding	ean		
 First Power Project: International Development Association 	(a)	327,422	382,001
(b) Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines United States Agency for International Development	(b)	1,792,774	2,654,690
(c) PDV Caribé	(c)	-	371,791
(d) Bank of St. Vincent and the Grenadines 10 year 5.25% Bond	(d) _	11,250,000 13,370,196	12,750,000 16,158,482

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

Original loan of US\$664,210 is repayable in 80 semi-annual installments of US\$10,075 plus interest (0.75% loan obtained through the International Development Association (IDA), with the final installment due on October 15, 2029.

The above loan was made by the CDB to the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines for onlending 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 loan is to be secured by execution of a debenture giving a first floating charge over the undertaking and its uncalled capital.

12. Loans and borrowings (cont'd)

(b) Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines

United States Agency for International Development Loan of 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.

(c) 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% per annum, commencing from October 2012, the first due date after the expiry of the two (2) year grace period. During the year, the loan was repaid in full.

(d) Bank of St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Private bond of \$15,000,000 in two equal tranches repayable over a period of ten (10) years in equal semi-annual instalments, plus interest at a fixed rate of 5.25% per annum. Repayments commenced on April 29, 2021 and May 1, 2022 six months after the date of the disbursement of each tranche. 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 commercial property located in Kingstown.

13. Consumers' contributions to line extensions

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Contributions		
As at January 1	22,950,576	22,547,292
Received during the year	460,722	404,092
Refunds	(4,207)	(808)
As at December 31	23,407,091	22,950,576
Amortization		
As at January 1	21,515,690	21,424,101
Amortization for the year	113,484	91,589
As at December 31	21,629,174	21,515,690
Carrying amounts		
As of December 31	1,777,917	1,434,886

14.	Deferred contribution to capital assets	Streetlight Project	Solar PV Project	Total
		\$	\$	\$
	Contributed assets			
	As at January 1, 2022	4,516,403	6,153,438	10,669,841
	Contributed during the year		-	-
	As at December 31, 2023	4,516,403	6,153,438	10,669,841
	As at January 1, 2023	4,516,403	6,153,438	10,669,841
	Contributed during the year		-	<u>-</u>
	As at December 31, 2023	4,516,403	6,153,438	10,669,841
	Amortization			
	As at January 1, 2022	541,968	738,412	1,280,380
	Amortization for the year	270,984	369,206	640,190
	As at December 31, 2022	812,952	1,107,618	1,920,570
	Amortization for the year	270,984	369,206	640,190
	As at December 31, 2023	1,083,936	1,476,824	2,560,760
	Carrying amounts			
	As of December 31, 2022	3,703,451	5,045,820	8,749,271
	As of December 31, 2023	3,432,467	4,676,614	8,109,081

This relates to fixed assets contributed by the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines under the Union Island Solar PV Project and the LED Streetlight Project. The deferred contributed capital assets will be amortized on a straight line basis, over the estimated useful life of the underlying assets and recognized as income by way of a reduction in the depreciation charge of the underlying assets.

	2023	2022 \$
Non-current portion Current portion	7,468,891 640,190	8,109,081 640,190
	8,109,081	8,749,271

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Deposits		
Beginning of year	7,745,707	7,647,871
Received during the year	486,955	335,090
Refunds	(243,382)	(237,254)
End of year	7,989,280	7,745,707
Interest		
Beginning of year	3,680,808	3,610,219
Expense for the year	147,447	146,070
Paid during the year	(67,351)	(75,481)
End of year	3,760,904	3,680,808
Total	11,750,184	11,426,515

16. Deferred tax liability

Deferred tax liability is calculated in full on temporary differences using a tax rate of 28% (2022: 30%). The movement on the deferred tax liability account is as follows:

	2023 \$	2022 \$
At beginning of year	15,369,165	16,412,167
Recognised in profit or loss (note 20)	590,125	(1,043,002)
At end of year	15,959,290	15,369,165
Deferred tax liability is attributable to the following:		
, c	2023 \$	2022 \$
Property, plant and equipment	19,722,036	21,200,824
Bad debt provision	(5,757,989)	(7,853,177)
Provision for obsolescence	(1,227,117)	(835,438)
Unbilled sales	3,222,360	2,856,956
Total liability	15,959,290	15,369,165

17. Trade and other payables

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Trade payables	15,829,018	8,407,578
Accrued expenses	5,618,385	5,320,116
Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines	825,483	825,483
Other payables	4,163,539	2,923,489
	26,436,425	17,476,666

18. Expenses by	y nature
-----------------	----------

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Fuel cost over base price	86,369,372	83,441,142
Fuel at base price	4,065,173	3,845,413
Depreciation (note 5)	18,334,761	18,974,386
Repairs and maintenance	10,067,018	9,353,894
Employee benefit expense (note 23)	18,813,617	17,457,119
Other operating expenses (note 24)	15,827,237	11,508,768
Impairment losses, net (note 25)	846,118	4,171,716
Amortization of consumers' contributions to line extensions (note 13)	(113,484)	(91,589)
Amortization of contribution to capital assets (note 14)	(640,190)	(640,190)
	153,569,622	148,020,659

19. Other gains (losses) net

	2023	2022 \$
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	80,432	10,000
Foreign exchange loss	(18,528)	(80)
	61,904	9,920

20. Income tax expense

Income tax expense comprises:

	2023	2022
Current tax Deferred tax (note 16)	3,092,623 590,125	2,367,224 (1,043,002)
	3,682,748	1,324,222

Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

	2023	2023	2022	2022
	%_	\$	<u> </u>	\$
Profit before taxation	_	10,333,947	_	7,465,327
	_		_	
Income tax using applicable corporate tax rate	28.00	2,893,505	30.00	2,239,598
Non-deductible expenses (net)	48.71	5,033,589	69.61	5,196,660
Tax incentives	(30.04)	(3,104,069)	(67.90)	(5,069,034)
Change in temporary differences	5.71	590,125	(13.97)	(1,043,002)
Change in Tax rate	(16.74)	(1,730,402)		-
	35.64	3,682,748	17.74	1,324,222

21. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share arrived by dividing the profit attributable to the shareholders of the Company for the year by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Profit for the year Weighted average number of ordinary shares	6,651,199	6,141,105
outstanding during the year	5,809,182	5,809,182
Basic earnings per share	1.14	1.06

22. 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.

22. Related parties (cont'd)

(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.

- (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:

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Revenue Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines and its corporations	20,273,287	20,280,863
Expenses Management compensation Directors' fees and expenses	2,789,704 180,400	2,031,180 178,415

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 2021 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 14).

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

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines	31,122,082	30,961,201

22. Related parties (cont'd)

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

F	2023 \$	2022 \$
Investment in debt securities Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines (note 6)	282,646	1,464,881
Other receivables Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines	3,056,513	4,179,387
Other payables Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines (note 17)	825,483	825,483

23. Employee benefit expense

	2023	2022 \$
Salaries and wages	16,890,258	15,307,425
National insurance contributions	630,750	663,585
Medical insurance contributions	487,713	476,798
Pension expense	804,896	1,009,311
	18,813,617	17,457,119
Number of employees at the reporting date	306	310

24. Other operating expenses

	2023	2022
<u> </u>	\$	\$
Corporate sponsorship and social responsibility	691,507	322,503
Customer service costs	444,304	471,046
Insurance	4,359,242	3,462,542
Lube oil	995,137	929,285
Operating supplies	838,325	823,661
Professional fees	193,138	335,642
Renewable energy purchased	1,742,076	1,388,475
Stationery and office supplies	232,681	267,251
Security	949,035	957,845
Training and development	687,008	437,743
Telecommunications	389,914	373,872
Uniforms	607,138	525,545
Spare parts provision for obsolescence/inventory write off (recovery)	1,597,766	(1,006,640)
Other miscellaneous costs	2,099,966	2,219,998
_	15,827,237	11,508,768

25. Impairment losses, net

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Specific bad debt written off	-	3,814,856
General provision for bad debt	846,118	360,521
Total trade receivables impairment	846,118	4,175,377
Equity securities at FVPL	-	9,000
Debt securities at amortised cost		(12,661)
	846,118	4,171,716

26. Capital commitments

As of December 31, 2023, the Board of Directors approved capital expenditure totaling \$42.7 million (2022: \$46.90 million).

27. Self-insurance fund

In accordance with a plan that was approved at a special Board of Directors' meeting on May 26, 2017, a total of \$1,000,000 (2022: \$1,000,000) was appropriated from the self-insurance fund (see notes 5) to fund the defined contribution plan.

28. Reclassification of prior year presentation

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified for consistency with the current year presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on the reported results of operations.

29. Subsequent events

(1) Government Bond to settle outstanding liabilities

On 5 June 2024, Cabinet approved issuing of a \$25M Government bond to settle outstanding liabilities to the Company. The approved bond has a 15-year term, at a coupon rate of 7.5% with semi-annual interest and principal payments starting in July 2024. As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, the management is negotiating with the Government to restructure the bond into multiple bonds.

(2) Hurricane Beryl Impact

The passage of Hurricane Beryl on July 1, 2024 resulted in significant damage to the Company's Transmission and Distribution network and Generation facilities. Damages are estimated to be circa \$ 15M. Management is currently assessing the full impact on our financial position and operations. As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, the assessment is ongoing, and the final impact may vary from the current estimates. Management believes that the effects of Hurricane Beryl will be reflected in the next financial period.

ST. VINCENT ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

TO THE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 (With comparative figures as at and for year the ended December 31, 2022)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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Additional Comments of Independent Auditors

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Financial Statistics Schedule I and II



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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, 2023 and hence are excluded from the opinion expressed in our report dated September 16, 2024 to the shareholder on such financial statements.

BDO

BDO Eastern Caribbean Kingstown, St. Vincent and the Grenadines September 16, 2024

ST. VINCENT ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED Financial Statistics As at and for the year ended December 31, 2023 (Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)						
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
_	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's
SUMMARISED BALANCE SHEET						
Share capital	29,046	29,046	29,046	29,046	29,046	29,046
Retained earnings	113,669	108,018	102,877	102,831	97,782	87,356
Other reserves	26,361	25,361	24,361	23,535	20,769	21,102
Non - current liabilities	40,468	41,454	44,952	40,970	41,652	57,309
Deferred income	8,927	9,971	10,573	10,030	-	1,873
_	218,471	213,850	211,809	206,412	189,249	196,686
Fixed assets (Net)	138,020	147,854	154,639	152,732	150,059	165,972
Long-term investments	1,690	1,833	3,008	4,786	6,824	8,779
Current assets	110,451	85,196	73,969	65,701	59,404	53,466
Current liabilities	(31,690)	(21,032)	(19,807)	(16,807)	(27,038)	(31,531)
-	218,471	213,851	211,809	206,412	189,249	196,686
SUMMARISED RESULTS						
Operating Revenues						
Energy sales	76,436	72,329	67,549	68,992	70,927	68,572
Fuel surcharge	87,056	82,931	48,457	38,394	54,089	50,514
Other	934	1,017	1,216	1,175	2,277	1,292
Total	164,426	156,277	117,222	108,561	127,293	120,378
Operating Expenses	·	·	·	·	·	<u> </u>
Fuel cost covered by surcharge	86,369	83,441	48,516	38,184	53,167	51,228
Renewable energy purchased	1,742	1,388	1,220	1,557	699	307
Operating and maintenance	·	·	·	·		
- Hydro	2,221	2,643	2,117	2,020	1,890	1,832
- Diesel	18,784	17,891	19,340	18,263	18,200	15,808
Transmission & distribution	7,664	6,811	6,427	6,346	5,567	4,842
Administration & other	19,569	16,872	20,822	15,247	16,956	19,491
Depreciation	18,335	18,974	17,826	19,200	20,072	19,554
Total	154,684	148,020	116,268	100,817	116,551	113,062
Operating income	10,856	8,256	954	7,744	10,742	7,317
Interest and other cost	(522)	(791)	(154)	(1,394)	(345)	(1,572)
Net profit before tax	10,334	7,465	800	6,350	10,397	5,745
Income tax expense	(3,683)	(1,324)	73	1,465	(304)	210
Net profit after tax	6,651	6,141	873	7,815	10,093	5,955
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	- , -	-	-
Appraisal element in						
depreciation/reversed				-	-	_
Retained earnings brought forward	108,018	102,877	102,831	97,782	87,356	83,790
Impact of change in policy	-	-	-	-	-	(5,676)
Transfer from retirement benefit reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final/Interim dividend	-	_	-	-	-	_
Transfer from (to) self-insurance fund	(1,000)	(1,000)	(827)	(2,766)	333	3,288
Retained earnings carried forward	113,669	108,018	102,877	102,831	97,782	87,357
netamen earnings carried forward	,	.00,010			7.,702	0.,557

ST. VINCENT ELECTRICITY SERVICES LIMITED Financial Statistics
As at and for the year ended December 31, 2023

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
GENERATING PLANT (KW)						
Site Rated Capacity (KW)						
St. Vincent	40,110	40,030	38,890	38,840	38,840	35,008
Bequia	5,725	5,075	5,075	3,795	4,145	4,145
Union Island	1,438	1,438	1,438	1,438	1,438	1,838
Canouan	3,960	3960	3,960	4,040	4,040	4,040
Mayreau	628	658	308	368	368	368
Firm Capacity (KW)						
St. Vincent	32,184	32,112	30,190	30,140	30,140	26,308
Bequia	4,000	3,416	2,515	1,740	2,090	2,090
Union Island	1,294	1,294	710	710	1,074	1,074
Canouan	3,564	3,564	1,560	1,560	1,560	1,560
Mayreau	457	169	80	140	140	140
Peak Demand (KW) - (All Time)						
St. Vincent	23,040	21,840	21,840	21,840	21,692	21,692
Bequia	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,660
Union Island	589	589	589	589	589	589
Canouan	2,447	2,447	810	810	810	810
Mayreau	126	126	126	126	121	91
PRODUCTION AND SALES						
Gross Generation (kWhs)						
Hydro	22,964,949	22,537,575	19,221,149	21,602,782	21,617,946	23,770,249
Solar	756,375	1,063,481	1,390,526	1,459,555	1,662,172	1,149,929
Diesel	138,041,524	130,773,979	129,529,935	129,245,720	129,795,526	125,009,805
	161,762,848	154,375,035	150,141,610	152,308,057	153,075,644	149,929,983
Own Use	(4,598,712)	(4,811,587)	(4,832,064)	(4,904,805)	(4,738,881)	(4,544,729)
Net Generation	157,164,136	149,563,448	145,309,546	147,403,252	148,336,763	145,385,254
Renewable energy purchased	3,989,742	3,056,216	2,854,258	2,556,374	1,384,277	813,926
Net energy available for sale	161,153,878	152,619,664	148,163,804	149,959,626	149,721,040	146,199,180
Sales (kWhs)						
Domestic	77,797,549	73,936,382	73,644,211	72,698,577	70,002,313	68,226,521
Commercial	62,869,161	59,407,922	55,606,975	56,295,924	58,280,418	56,947,765
Industrial	7,055,930	6,853,574	6,476,143	6,956,234	7,138,241	6,938,268
Street lighting	1,736,631	1,702,033	1,800,804	2,936,960	2,986,108	3,003,348
Total Sales	149,459,271	141,899,911	137,528,133	138,887,695	138,407,080	135,115,902
	7.26%	7.02%	7.18%	7.38%	7.56%	7.58%
Loss (% of Net Generation)	7.20%	7.02%	7.10%	7.30%	7.30%	7.36%
Number of Consumers at year						
end Domestic	43,673	43,103	42,728	41,870	41,145	40,402
Commercial	4,953	4,885	4,921	4,814	4,671	4,619
Industrial	23	23	23	23	24	24
Street lighting	46	46	46	46	46	46
שו ככנ מצוונווצ	48,695	48,057	47,718	46,753	45,886	45,091
		-10,037	77,710			73,071