GBTI

We see Guyana through your eyes

OUR DUTY IS TO RISE UP
TO THE CHALLENGE

GUYANA BANK FOR TRADE
AND INDUSTRY LIMITED

2020
ANNUAL REPORT

INNER FRONT COVER

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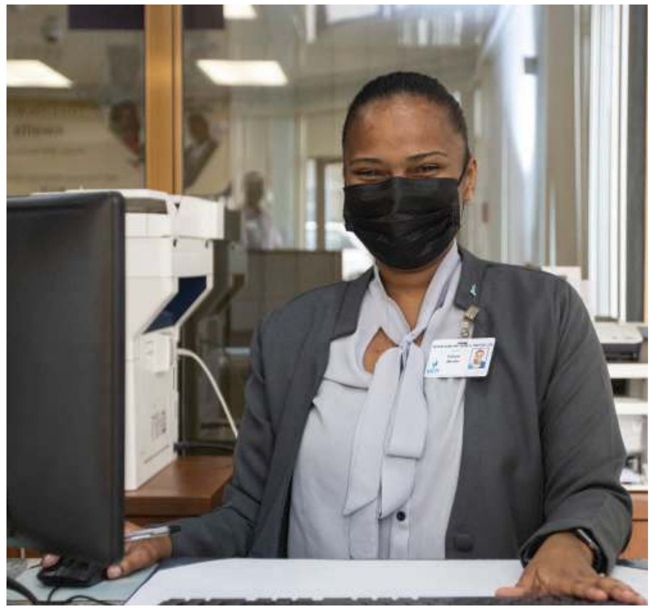


THE LOGO

The logo consists of two elements representing the interdependent, symbiotic interaction between the Bank and its customers; a family relationship which harmonises the resources of a premier financial institution with the needs of its customers.

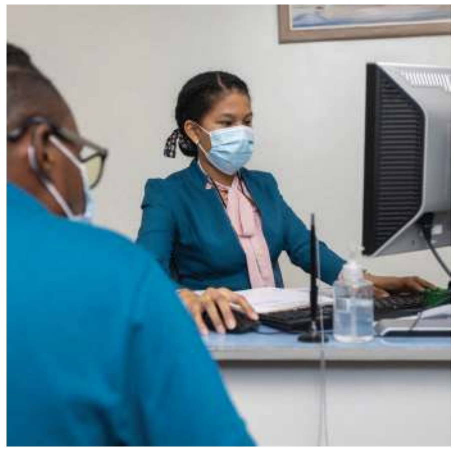
The element on the left symbolises the supportive arm of one, guiding the arm of another as the latter aspires upward to a position of financial stability and independence.

Aquamarine Blue represents the value and quality of experience, products and service which GBTI offers to meet the needs of its customers. It is a testimony to the history of an institution whose values have transcended changing times and trends while remaining flexible to the demands of a constantly expanding market.

Royal Blue represents the aspirations to a better quality of life, aspirations which GBTI shares with its clients in the ongoing process of human development.

Both elements come together at the apex to form a flame, representing a fusion of spirit, which is manifested in the strong, progressive and dynamic financial force that is GBTI.

we see
guyana
through
your eyes


We are always ready to stand in solidarity with customers and stakeholders through times of suffering or success, pain or prosperity.

The year under review has once again provided GBTI with the opportunity to establish itself as a leader in the creation of a conducive and growing economic environment.

We are trusted to overcome massive challenges, help communities and ensure that people benefit from economic growth. Our duty is to rise up to the challenge and continue to enable positive social outcomes through economic transformation.

Assessing the impact of periods past better informs the future. So in fulfilling our vision of a Guyana that has a vibrant, innovative and sustainable economy, we continue to focus on the creation and maintenance of an enabling business environment. This means adapting, innovating and forward thinking.

"WE SEE GUYANA THROUGH YOUR EYES" CONFIRMS THE IMPORTANT ROLE WE MUST PLAY AS OUR COUNTRY DEVELOPS INTO A DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY.

CORPORATE PROFILE

Guyana Bank for Trade and Industry Limited has a rich and successful history of over 180 years that began with the establishment of the first commercial bank in British Guiana, the Colonial Bank, in May 1836, continuing with the operations of Barclays PLC.

In 1987 the assets and liabilities of Barclays PLC were acquired by the Government of Guyana and renamed Guyana Bank for Trade and Industry Limited, whose doors were opened to the public on 1st December 1987. In January 1990 G.B.T.I. merged with Republic Bank (Guyana) Ltd. formerly Chase Manhattan Bank N.A, and in 1991, the Bank was privatised. With over 1,800 shareholders, the majority shareholder of the Bank is Secure International Finance Company Inc. with 61% of the issued shares.

Today, GBTI provides an extensive range of services to its corporate and individual clients through its thirteen (13) countrywide branches – personal savings, business and investment accounts; personal, housing and business financing; GBTI Debit Card and VISA International Prepaid and Credit Cards, Online Banking and Mobile Banking.

The Bank also provides other services such as a countrywide network of ATMs and Point of Sale Terminals; money transfer, letters of credit, bills collection and discounting, and pre-export trade financing.

GBTI
We see Guyana through your eyes

THE VISION

To be a reliable, efficient institution known for the use of modern banking technology; for being innovative while employing sound business practices

THE MISSION

To achieve a mutually beneficial relationship between the bank and its customers by providing efficient and quality services to both depositors and entrepreneurs in the tradition of courtesy and confidentiality through the harnessing of state-of-the-art technology, and the employment and training of a committed team.

CORPORATE OBJECTIVES

To create a friendly banking environment through the effective structuring of business operations and the provision of the highest standard of service in a courteous, confidential and reliable manner.

To keep abreast of modern technology in the areas of transaction processing, information provision and communication with a view to enhancing customer service and convenience.

To earn a reputation for ourselves as leaders in the areas of innovation and product diversification, and to increase our market share through the maintenance of a wide network of branches and an aggressive marketing policy.

To provide on-going training for staff at all levels in order to improve the quality of our human resources and ultimately the quality of our service

To fulfil responsibilities of a good corporate citizen based on generally accepted corporate practices through the maintenance of standards of accountability and integrity.

To earn a reasonable return on capital employed primarily through the maintenance of strong deposit and loan portfolios to the end that the shareholders will be adequately rewarded for their investment, and staff attractively remunerated for their efforts.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

CHAIRMAN
Mr. Robin Stoby, S.C.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (AG)
Mr. James Foster

DIRECTORS
Mr. Edward A. Beharry
Mr. Suresh E. Beharry
Mrs. Kathryn Eytle-McLean
Mr. Carlton James
Mr. Basil D. R. Mahadeo
Mrs. Anna Lisa Fraser-Phang
Mr. Glenn Parmassar
Mr. Richard Isava

REGISTERED OFFICE
High & Young Streets
Kingston
Georgetown
Guyana
South America

P. O. Box # 10280
Telephone: 592-231-4400 – 8
Fax: 592-231-4411
Email: banking@gbtibank.com
Website: www.gbtibank.com
SWIFT ID: GUTIGYGE

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Messrs. Hughes, Fields & Stoby
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Werk-en-Rust
Georgetown

Messrs. Cameron & Shepherd
2 Avenue of the Republic
Stabroek
Georgetown

Messrs. Sievewright Stoby & Co.
Chancery Chambers
15 Ketley & Drysdale Streets
Charlestown
Georgetown

AUDITORS
TSD Lal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
77 Brickdam
Stabroek
Georgetown

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER OFFICE
Guyana Americas Merchant Bank
GBTI Corporate Office
High and Young Streets
Georgetown

BRANCHES
GEORGETOWN
47- 48 Water Street
Robbstown, Georgetown
Tel.: 592-226-8430-9

138 Regent Street
Lacytown, Georgetown
Tel.: 592-225-5291-3/5

CORRIVERTON
211 No. 78 Village
Corriverton, Berbice
Tel.: 592-335-3399-3404

ANNA REGINA
2 Anna Regina
Essequibo Coast
Tel.: 592-771-4830-3

PARIKA
300 Parika Highway,
East Bank Essequibo
Tel.: 592-260-4400-5

VREED-EN-HOOP
Lot N Plaintain Walk
Vreed-en-Hoop
West Bank Demerara
Tel.: 592-264-2191/3-4

DIAMOND
Diamond Public Road
East Bank Demerara
Tel.: 592-265-3936/3943

LETHEM
Barrack Retreat
Lethem
Rupununi
Tel.: 592-772-2241/2270-3

PORT KAITUMA
Turn Basin
Port Kaituma
Tel.: 592-777-4087-9

PROVIDENCE
c/o Ramada Princess Hotel
Providence
East Bank Demerara
Tel.: 592-265-7064-5

PORT MOURANT
Lot 2, Area Q
Port Mourant
Berbice
Tel.: 336-6585-6/6652-3

BARTICA
Lot 59 Second Avenue
Bartica
Essequibo River
Tel.: 455-2011/2

NOTICE OF MEETING

The 33rd Annual General Meeting of Guyana Bank for Trade & Industry Limited will be held on Monday, June 21, 2021 at 4:00pm at GBTI Corporate Office, High & Young Streets, Kingston, Georgetown. In light of the restrictions on public gatherings as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the meeting will be held virtually via Zoom Meeting Portal as directed by Court Order.

AGENDA

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ended December 31, 2020.
2. To approve the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To fix the remuneration of Directors.
5. To appoint Auditors.
6. To empower the Directors to fix the remuneration of the Auditors.
7. To transact any other business of an Annual General Meeting.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

……………………………….

NADIA SAGAR
SECRETARY
April 15, 2021

Registered Office:
High & Young Streets
Kingston, Georgetown

(a) No more than ten individuals of whom six individuals whose names are set out at (i)-(vi) below representing personally or by proxy, no less than ten percent of the shareholding of GBTI shall be present at the meeting in their capacity solely as shareholders namely;
(i) Suresh Beharry (ii) Edward Beharry (iii) Basil Mahadeo (iv) S.Boodie (v) A. Ramjohn (vi) N. Ramjohn

(b) Shareholders of GBTI are entitled to observe and participate in the AGM virtually but not be physically present at the AGM.

(c) Shareholders of GBTI are entitled to appoint one of the six individuals named at (a) above as their proxy with instructions as to voting on the Resolutions to be proposed at the AGM which are contained in the Notice sent to Shareholders.

NOTE:

Shareholders are invited to join this AGM via Zoom by following the instructions below and logging in by 4:00pm latest on June 21, 2021. Please register with us by calling our office on telephone number 225-4284 or WhatsApp 624-4284 from June 07 - 18, 2021.

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR ZOOM APPLICATION:

To download and install the zoom application on your computer:

1. Visit https://zoom.us/
2. Click on 'Join a Meeting'
3. Enter the meeting identification code **936 4650 7269**
4. If prompted, enter your name and email address then click 'Join a Webinar' or tap 'Join'
5. Enter the Passcode to join the meeting. **This will be provided at the time of registration.**

Robin Stoby

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

Dear fellow shareholders, 2020 was a year of significant social, economic and geopolitical challenges. The global pandemic made clear what matters most in life: our health, family, safety and financial security. GBTI understands that.

The COVID-19 pandemic forced people around the world into lockdown, upended livelihoods and economies, and tested our faith, resolve, and the limits of health systems around the globe, to say nothing of the good sense of our politicians and leaders. Throughout the crisis, the Bank has supported its employees, customers and the communities in which it operates, playing an essential role in the lives of those we serve. GBTI responded to the evolving needs of our employees, advised and accommodated clients and made available billions of dollars of financial relief, as well as anticipating and mobilizing resources to protect and promote the viability and vibrancy of our communities.

For the first time in our history, following directives from public health officials, government authorities and regulators to ensure the safety of all our stakeholders, we held our Annual General Meeting (AGM) using a virtual format. Due to the unchanged protocols, we are once again required to do similar for our upcoming AGM. While we received positive feedback on the format, we remain committed to returning to in-person meetings once health and safety regulations allow.

In 2020, the global economy contracted 3.5%, regional economic growth decreased 7.4%, much, as a result of the pandemic. Guyana's growth expectation originally pegged at 85.6% realized 43.5% with the non-oil GDP contracting by 7.3% (source Budget Speech 2021). GBTI successfully steered through one of the greatest challenges in its long history. The pandemic posed the challenge of a lifetime for the health and well-being of our clients, our communities and our colleagues. Guided by our purpose and values, we delivered for all our stakeholders. The Bank generated earnings that enabled it to build capital; set aside provisioning for credit losses; recognize the contribution of our colleagues - pay dividends to our shareholders; pay bonuses to our employees. Moreover, the extraordinary engagement of our colleagues and the Bank's investments in systems and infrastructure enabled us to provide the full suite of services to our customers without interruption. While meeting the operational challenges posed by the pandemic, the Bank made progress on critical strategic initiatives to position itself for growth in the years to come. The IMF projection of 16.4% economic growth for our nation in 2021 underpins the decisions taken.

Changes in the Executive Team

This was a year of change for our Bank's leadership. After two and a half years as Executive Director of the Bank, Richard Isava, returned to head up our Merchant Bank (Guyana Americas Merchant Bank Inc). On behalf of the Board members, I would like to thank him for his dedicated service and for his contribution to the development of the Bank during difficult times. James Foster was appointed CEO (ag), in the middle of the pandemic. James comes with extensive experience honed in the USA, Canada and the Caribbean, including position Director, Sales and Service – CIBC FCIB (Barbados), Group Vice President- AIC Financial Group (Trinidad and Tobago), General Manager, Business Improvement and Operations - RBC Bank, (Trinidad and Tobago), Senior Consultant - RBC Bank (Canada), and Assistant Vice President, Projects – Bank Atlantic (USA). The Board of Directors is pleased to welcome him to GBTI, and we are confident his experience will be of great benefit to the Bank.

In 2020, GBTI continued to perform credibly – we experienced a 12% growth over 2019. Loans were at $41.7B at the end of the year having grown by 6%. Non-Performing Loans despite being a drag on performance has trended in a positive direction. Deposits increased by 13% to $110B from 97B in the previous year. The bank returned a profit of $1.366B, 4.9% lower than 2019. The board has recommended a final dividend of $11 per share resulting in total dividend for 2020 at $14 per share; unchanged from 2019.

Looking forward, your Board is optimistic that our Bank will emerge from this pandemic stronger than it was before. GBTI continues to have strong momentum and is well positioned to deliver an enhanced customer experience together with attractive earnings growth.

Our Commitment to Guyana

We are putting the full strength of our organization behind our environmental, social and governance guiding principles, with the aim to enrich our communities, and uphold the highest standards in corporate governance. We were proud to support the United Nations Campaign to End Violence Against Women, further strengthening the Bank's commitment to women's equality.

This year will be remembered as one filled with unimaginable obstacles. It can also be remembered for what our response was and what we did with these challenges—and what we can build in the years ahead. I am proud of the meaningful difference GBTI made for those we serve. As we look forward, we will continue to use the power of our Purpose and strength to help create a shared and sustainable future. It is a role we embrace. Our momentum is driven by the incredible contributions of our employees particularly those on the front lines, who in the face of exceptional challenges delivered an excellent customer experience, the loyalty of our clients, the support and trust of our shareholders and invaluable counsel of our Board. I express my heartfelt thanks and gratitude for all they have done.

2020, during the most unusual and difficult year of our generation, the people of GBTI showed our courage, self-discipline and determination. Our team adapted to the new normal, worked hard and protected each other and our clients from the virus. Their efforts supported Guyana's businesses and households. Working under stressful and uncertain conditions, they ensured we remained competitive, and our standards of service continued to trend upwards. I am proud of our team and truly grateful to them.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

The bank's results are much different than any of us could have predicted before the pandemic; Afterall, the economic outlook for our nation buoyed by "first oil" was rosy; economic growth was estimated to be in excess of 40%. Despite the testing times, 2020 has been a successful year for GBTI; the bank recorded a profit of $1.366B, 4.9% lower than in 2019. It was a year that tested the resilience of our people, our nation and our abilities to manage crisis. With the lessons learnt, I believe we are better positioned for the future.

The Global economy was estimated to have contracted by 3.5% in 2020. Through various stimuli, advanced economies contained the contraction to 4.9%. In the Latin America and the Caribbean region, economic growth contracted by 7.4%. The tourism dependent economies of the region were severely affected, as many countries had to close their borders to contain the raging pandemic.

For 2020, Guyana experienced real growth of 43.5%, despite a contraction of nonoil GDP by 7.3%. The lower result was due to initial shocks of COVID-19 pandemic lockdown, restrictions on logistics, and uncertainty. Guyana experienced weakening export demands during 2020 as regional and global economies remain in a contracted state. This was exacerbated by the necessary domestic limitations and restrictions on social and economic activities e.g., closure of restaurants and general health and safety social distancing requirements.

"First oil" was achieved in December 2019 from the LIZA-1 Well, although production has been subdued at approximately 74,300 barrels per day (bpd) down from the expected 120,000 bpd due to mechanical issues. The oil and gas and support services industry in its first full year of operation grew by 2,603.3%. The gold sector contracted by 7.3%. The balance in the National Reserve Fund (NRF) stands at US$206M, of which US$21.2M constitutes royalties, and US$185M profit from oil.

James Foster

The agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors were estimated to have grown by 4.1, supported by rice, other crops, and livestock industries, meanwhile contractions were observed in sugar, forestry and fishing sectors.

The official exchange rate of the GYD to USD remained unchanged at G$208.5 to US$1.00 in December 2020. The 12-month inflation rate was 0.9%, due to the effect of pandemic safeguards and lower energy prices; markets were buffeted by oversupply and lower energy demand. Remittances also affected, declined by 9.6% to US$631.2M.

Interest rates remained low throughout 2020 as monetary authorities continued expansionary policy. Small savings rates declined by 5 basis points y/y in December 2020. Meanwhile, weighted average lending rates declined by 22 basis points. Money supply expanded by 13.7% to $521 B in 2020 when compared with 2019.

Publicly guaranteed debt-to-GDP remain manageable in FY20 at 47.4% despite fiscal overdrafts.

Total Assets of the Banking Sector grew to $259B, an increase of 13%. Deposits were recorded at $513B at the end of the year having grown by $66B or 15%. In 2020, net domestic credit by the banking system expanded by 15.9 % to $343.9B with increase to all sectors except manufacturing.

Liquidity remained high with excess liquidity amounting to $125B or 145%. Liquid Assets at 41% of Total Assets. Banks exceeded Reserve Requirements by 150%. The Central Bank had lowered Reserve Requirement as a COVID Relief measure.

The banking sector remained well capitalized with Capital Adequacy Ratio at 29%. Non-Performing Loans were recorded at 11% with reserve for loan losses at 39%.

Banks reported lower profitability with Return on Assets at 1.78% compared to 2.63% in 2019. Return on Equity was recorded at 12.44%. Interest rate spreads have trended downwards.

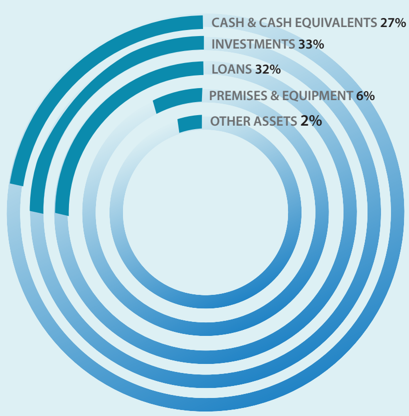
Review of Performance 2020

The bank's asset base grew by 12% to $131B. In a rapidly changing global market, the bank prudentially kept significant cash resources to ensure preservation of funds over returns.

Loans and Advances

Despite the worst economic conditions in a century, loans grew by 6% to $41.7B supported by good growth in the retail sector. The bank continues to maintain a portfolio that represents the girth of the Guyanese economy especially in key area of agriculture. The Oil and Gas sector has increased the need for financing and the bank has approached this sector conservatively. The real estate market has recorded good growth. Our continued efforts to reduce our impaired portfolio have been stymied by the pandemic as well as lockdowns on the judiciary. Nonetheless, the Non-Performing Loan portfolio has been on a downward trajectory.

Total Income on Loans and Advances was recorded at $3B, consistent with 2019 levels. The bank extended significant interest rate reductions to clients who demonstrated negative effects as a result of COVID-19, in addition, provided relief to borrowers to ensure their sustainability and future viability.



ASSET DISTRIBUTION

Investments
Total Investments were recorded at $43.2B, consistent with prior year. Given the uncertainty of global markets, the bank approached the allocation of funds prudentially. The bank's investment portfolio represents a well-diversified portfolio of asset classes and exposures that realized $1.5B in investment income compared to $1.3B in 2019.

Deposits
As the economy gathered momentum, the bank successfully grew its holdings of Savings Accounts as a part of a strategic initiative at a rate of 13% to $110B, having maintained its policy of paying competitive interest rates on deposits.

The bank is a member of the Deposit Insurance Corporation and has paid required premiums as per the regulations.

Profitability
The bank recorded a successful year with profits at $1.36B, just 4.9% less than 2019. While income fell from areas such as commissions and exchange trading, these were offset by improved performances in loans and investments. Excess liquidity was prevalent throughout the year as slow economic activity reduced avenues for funds to be deployed.

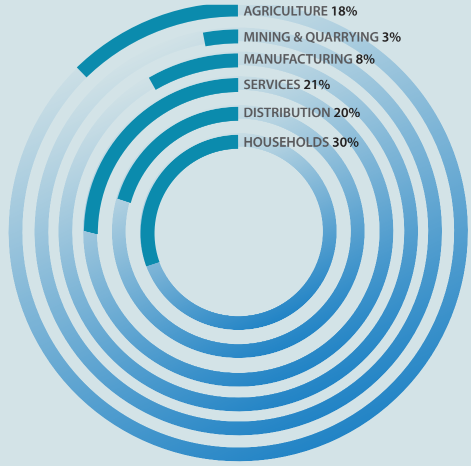
As part of the many proactive measures to cushion the effects our customers faced as a result of the virus, the bank waived and reduced several of its fees and commissions and offered moratoria on loans. The extraordinary year also contributed to reduced earnings from foreign exchange trading due to reduced economic activity.

Throughout the pandemic, the bank maintained its full complement of employees and ensured workplace safety was intact.
The bank continued to invest in its service delivery network to ensure our customers can conduct their business in a safe and comfortable environment. Improvement to our online capabilities were further complimented by these investments.

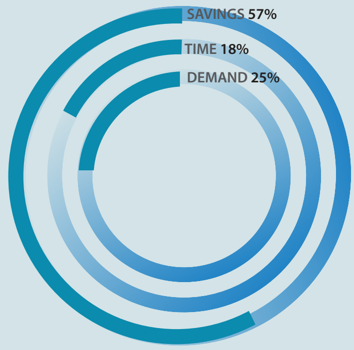
The bank's provision for credit losses stood at $3.8B after provisions of $229M. Current levels of provisioning are in line with both local regulations as well as International Financial Reporting Standards.

Capital Adequacy and Stress Testing
Basel II protocols were implemented in December 2020, GBTI's Capital Adequacy ratio was recorded at 16%, above the benchmark of 8%. Net Stable Funds and Liquidity Coverage Ratios were also well above benchmarks. Regular stress testing on exposures as guided by international best practice continues to be exercised.

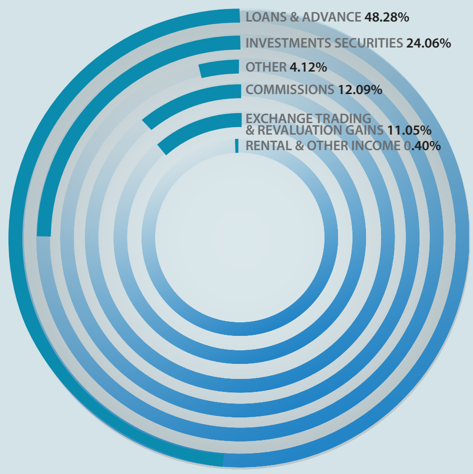
People
We made accommodations for the changed workplace, adopted local health and safety protocols to protect both our employees and our clients. Undoubtedly the pandemic has changed the way we operate; however, we remain committed to investing in our people to ensure their and the business's continuity and growth. Employee development activities continued throughout the year; albeit virtually. In 2021, we will launch our new enhanced performance management program that strongly emphasizes continued improvement and encourages the corporate behaviours we espouse.



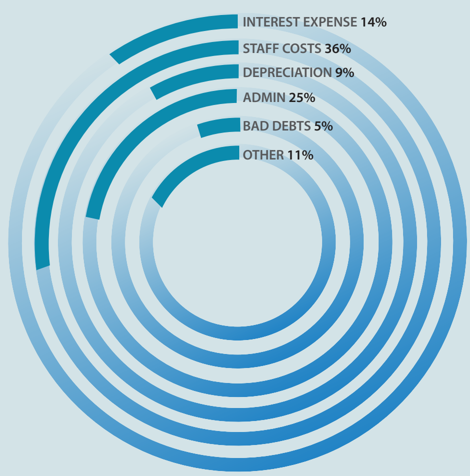
DISTRIBUTION OF LOANS 2020



DEPOSITS DISTRIBUTION 2020



INCOME DISTRIBUTION 2020



EXPENDITURE 2020

Marketing and Corporate Social Responsibility

As our clients and the communities felt the impact of the pandemic, we worked at "taking care of each other". We continued our support of cancer awareness, responded to the need for blood donations and medical equipment, while our team members reached out and assisted with various causes in their neighbourhoods.

Impacted by the pandemic, our marketing activities had to be adjusted as some of our traditional events were postponed. Wherever possible we adjusted our events to ensure our commitments were met. We successfully translated our Annual Early Savers Summer Camp into it being virtual. This year's "Kids in Business" camp was facilitated by Ms. Ashmin John of the Leadership League program and exposed participants to the world of entrepreneurism.

Information Technology

The pandemic reinforced the need for the provision of digital services to our customers. With this push, comes the increased risk of cybercrime. The bank has invested heavily in its system's infrastructure to maintain the robustness and integrity of these systems. Our efforts to reduce paper and simplify processes continued during the past year as we moved to improve efficiencies, reduce errors and allow time to deliver enhanced services to our clients; IT enhancements are the backbone of these improvements. Significant investments were incurred and will continue to be incurred to see these improvements realized.

Looking forward

Even as the world recovers, the strength of the recovery is projected to vary significantly depending on access to medical interventions, effectiveness of policy support, exposure to cross-country spillovers, and structural characteristics entering the crisis. In Guyana, the economy continues to be buoyed by the Oil and Gas Sector. The IMF projects the Guyanese economy growing by 16.4% in 2021, doubling the 2020 projections. With a National Budget pegged at $383B, 2021 is expected to bring growth to the financial sector. Further, as the economy rebounds in 2021, inflation is expected to rise to 1.6%, well within policy norms.

The Government of Guyana has increased domestic and external debt ceilings for FY21 to G$500B and G$650B, respectively. This measure, given strong underlying economic outlook, creates fiscal space for public private sector partnerships in infrastructure projects. With more than $58B budgeted for Public Infrastructure, it is expected that this sector will see improved performance. It is projected that the sugar industry will see improved output which will in turn bring economic activity to key areas on the coast.

Exports are expected to maintain this momentum in 2021 at a forecasted growth rate of 46.4%. Additionally, authorities project growth of US$2.1B in Foreign Direct Investment.

In an increasing regulatory environment, the bank will continue to navigate the effects of prudential banking practices, compliance with all regulations and taking advantage of our competitive strengths. New lending guidelines have been affected; the impact of those regulations on the bank's future performance is being explored.

"We See Guyana Through Your Eyes" confirms the important role we must play as our country develops into a diversified economy. On the strength of our natural resources and the diligence of our people, the bank will continue to play a major role in the financial sector. It is key for local banks to remain strong and vibrant to ensure the wealth generated is reinvested locally.

We continue our commitment to continuously improving our systems and processes to ensuring our customers receive services that are exemplary and best in practice. Significant planned upgrades to our information technology infrastructure will translate to easy options for our customers to conduct their business. As the banking population continues to grow, the bank will seek to expand its network of channels and services to meet the bourgeoning need of the people and communities we serve.

Appreciation

Finally, I want to thank my teammates for their steadfast commitment, and for all they do for GBTI, and our clients every day. I am privileged to be a part of such a group of dynamic people.

I want to also recognize the contribution of the management team for their leadership across the bank, particularly important in this past year. We are grateful for the stewardship, support and challenge from our Board of Directors.

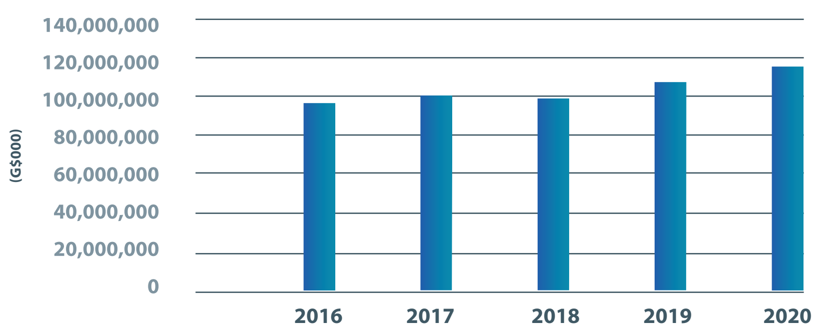
Looking forward I remain, above all, committed to continuing to support and deliver for all our stakeholders.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

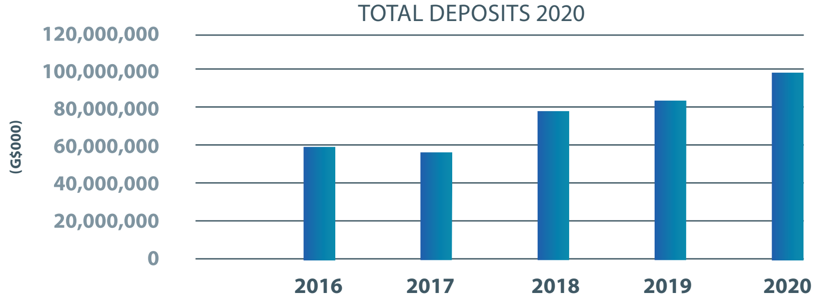
FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	2016 G$000	2017 G$000	2018 G$000	2019 G$000	2020 G$000
Total Assets	98,434,396	98,690,406	107,491,745	115,995,341	130,358,467
Shareholders' Equity	14,531,300	15,475,632	16,066,260	16,987,913	17,968,509
Reserves and Retained Earnings	13,731,300	14,675,632	15,266,260	16,187,913	17,168,509
Total Deposits	83,903,096	83,214,774	89,285,118	97,011,107	110,028,009
Loans and Advances	45,525,688	44,711,906	42,799,376	39,111,657	41,791,918
Profit before Taxation	2,518,872	1,881,029	1,588,029	1,709,280	1,324,096
Profit after Taxation	2,043,459	1,520,906	1,448,322	1,486,795	1,274,264
Return on Average Assets (%)	4.15%	1.54%	1.40%	1.33%	1.03%
Return on Average Equity (%)	28.12%	10.14%	9.18%	9.00%	7.29%
Earnings per Share ($)	51.09	38.02	36.21	37.17	31.86

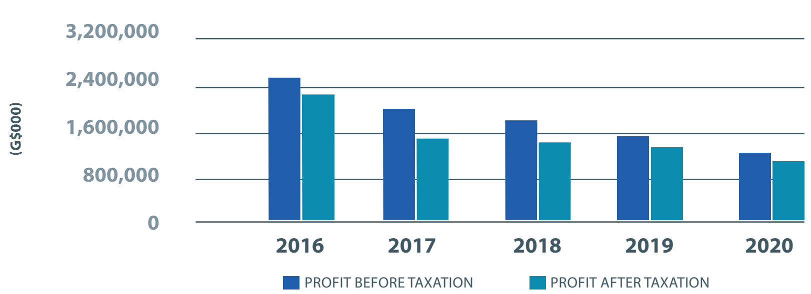
TOTAL ASSETS 2020



TOTAL DEPOSITS 2020



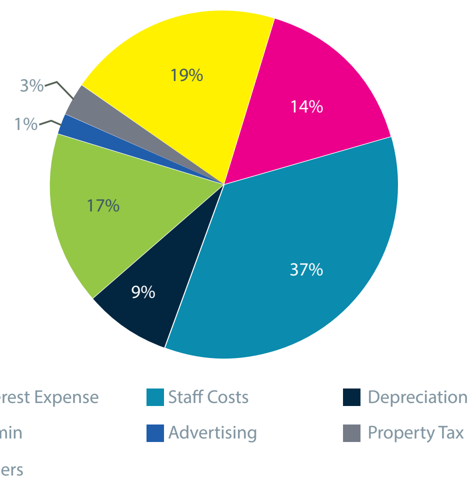
INCOME 2020



EXPENSES
Amount in millions of Guyana Dollars

	Amount	%
Interest Expense	671	14
Staff Costs	1,709	37
Depreciation	424	9
Admin	767	16
Advertising	63	1
Property Tax	134	3
Others	887	19
	4,655	100.00

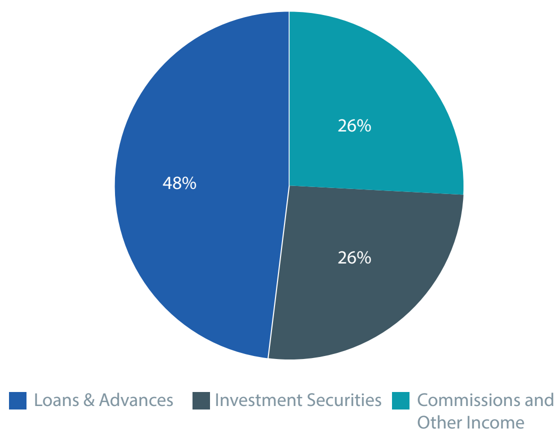
EXPENSES 2020



SOURCES OF INCOME
Amount in millions of Guyana Dollars

	Amount	%
Loans & Advances	2,943	47.41
Investment Securities	1,812	29.19
Commissions and Other Income	1,452	23.39
	6,207	100.00

SOURCES OF INCOME 2020

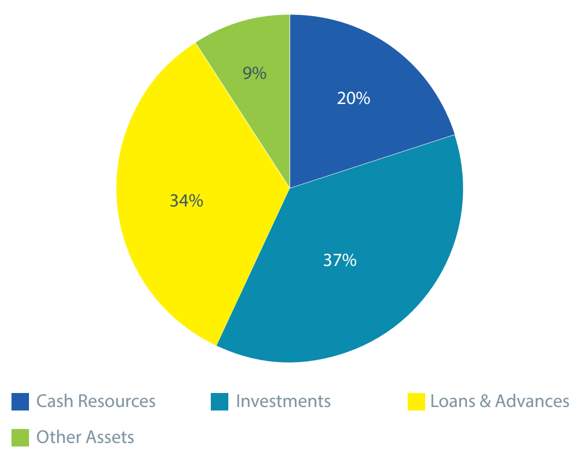


DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS & LIABILITIES
Amount in millions of Guyana Dollars

ASSETS	Amount	%
Cash Resources	35,539	27.26
Investments	42,566	32.65
Loans & Advances	41,792	32.06
Other Assets	10,462	8.03
	130,359	100.00

LIABILITIES	Amount	%
Deposits	110,028	83.12
Other Liabilities	2,362	7.45
Shareholders Equity	17,969	9.43
	130,359	100.00

ASSET DISTRIBUTION 2020



CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

The nature of the Corporate Governance of the Guyana Bank for Trade and Industry Limited is characterised by the strong commitment of the Board of Directors to various ethical and prudential guidelines in managing the affairs of the Bank, and adherence to the principle of transparency in all decision making.

The Board of Directors recognises its responsibility for the leadership, direction and control of the Bank and its accountability to the shareholders for financial performance. It delegates the management and day-to-day running of the Bank to a Chief Executive Officer/Executive Director and Senior Management.

The Board of Directors comprises nine (9) Non-Executive Directors who have come from diverse backgrounds in law, business, finance and communications, and have brought a wealth of experience to the Board in enabling it to discharge its responsibilities effectively and maintain a high degree of probity in the management of the affairs of the Bank.

The Board exhibits true transparency by not allowing its members to participate in decision making where they may have an interest in the subject matter, and has made mandatory, full disclosure to the Board by all Directors of contracts with the Bank, where they may be deemed parties or related parties.

The Board is led by a non-Executive Chairman who along with the other non-Executive Directors promote the accountability of the whole Board.

AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE
The Board has recognised the synergies between the functions of the Audit and Risk Committees and have resolved to merge these Committees. The Audit function of the new Audit and Risk Committee provides an independent reporting channel for the work of the Internal Audit Department, while the Risk Department functions to provide an independent reporting channel for the work of its department.

This Committee comprises three (3) Non-Executive Directors; Mr Basil Mahadeo (Chairman), Mr Robin Stoby, S.C., Mr Glenn Parmassar and Mr Suresh Beharry with Mr James Foster as the Chief Executive Officer and the Company Secretary as ex-officio members. The Committee holds quarterly meetings at which reports are presented by the Head of the Internal Audit Department, the Head of the Risk Department and the Legal and Compliance Officers.

BUILDING AND PREMISES COMMITTEE
This Committee is made up of two (3) Non-executive Directors: Mr Basil Mahadeo and Mr Edward A. Beharry, with the Chief Executive Officer and the Corporate Secretary as ex-officio members. The Committee is chaired by Director, Mr Edward Beharry.

The Committee plays monitoring and advisory roles in relation to all major construction projects undertaken by the Bank, and is active throughout the whole building process, from the appointment of an Architect right through to the handing over of the completed project. This Committee meets as the need arises.

CREDIT AND INVESTMENT COMMITTEE
The Credit and Investment Committee comprises the full Board, and plays a crucial role within the Bank's sphere of credit appraisal.

The granting of credit and uptake of investment are paramount among the Bank's income generating activities, and the Credit and Investment Committee makes all credit decisions involving amounts over a stipulated level; and all investment opportunities are made by the board. This Committee expends much effort in the analysing of the risks associated with credit and investment decisions, and reviews and monitors the processes for the maintenance of credit and investment quality, giving direction on the areas where surplus funds may be invested after taking full account of the relevant risks. This Committee meets once per month and more frequently as necessary.

HUMAN RESOURCES AND COMPENSATION COMMITTEE

The Human Resources and Compensation Committee brings the desired degree of objectivity and transparency to decisions on all Human Resources matters as it ensures that decisions on matters such as remuneration and other rewards are not tainted by the biases of persons who may have a vested interest in the result.

The Committee approves key executive appointments and remuneration, monitors and reviews executive succession planning, and monitors the performance of the Bank's Chief Executive Officer/Executive Director and Senior Management.

The Human Resources and Compensation Committee comprises four (4) Non-executive Directors, namely Mrs Kathryn Eytle-Mc Lean (Chairman), Mr Edward A. Beharry, Mr Robin Stoby, S.C. and Mrs Anna Lisa Fraser-Phang along with the Chief Executive Officer and the Corporate Secretary as ex-officio members, and meets semi-annually.

MARKETING COMMITTEE

This Committee comprises four (4) Non-Executive Directors: Mr. Edward A. Beharry, Mrs. Katryn Eytle-Mc Lean, Mr. Carlton James, Mrs Anna Lisa Fraser-Phang and Mr. Basil Mahadeo, and is chaired by Mr. Carlton James, an experienced Communications Specialist and the Chief Executive Officer and the Corporate Secretary as ex-officio members. This Committee meets quarterly or more frequently as necessary.

The mandate of the Committee is to determine the policy direction for the marketing strategy of the Bank and the process for proactive growth to market share and projecting a positive corporate image. The Committee also reviews the budget and plans for activities concerning marketing and promotion.

EXTERNAL AUDITORS

The Board believes in the maintenance of independence of its External Auditors and therefore does not use its External Auditors for 'other' services. By this means the Board demonstrates its commitment to ensuring that the External Auditors are seen to be independent and that conflicts of interest are obviated.

STRATEGY

The Board approves and reviews the Bank's Strategic Plan and within the context of this Plan, approves Annual Budgets, which include all capital and current expenditure, proposed developments in Information Technology, expansion and renovations of premises and the provision of new products to customers.

The Board holds a statutory monthly meeting and in all its deliberations on matters concerning the strategic direction of the Bank, seeks to arrive at consensus before approving implementation.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

Mr Shawn Gurcharran	Head, Finance & Accounts
Ms Nadia Sagar	Company Secretary
Mr Terry Gopaul	Senior Manager, Remedial Management
Ms Sherry Kissoon	Internal Audit Manager
Mr Mario Farinha	Manager, Credit Adjudication
Mr Hugh Watson	Manager, Human Resources and Training
Mr Randir Ramkissoon	Manager, Information Technology Services
Mrs Tonia Griffith	Enterprise Risk Manager
Mr Parmeshwar Budhu	Manager, Projects
Ms Rawattie Mohandeo	Business Development Manager
Ms Pamela Binda	Public Relations and Marketing Manager
Mrs Christina De Agrella	Manager, Treasury and Finance
Ms Shantel Adams	Officer-in-Charge, Administration
Mr Trevor Thomas	Chief Security Officer

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their Report and Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2020.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Bank provides a comprehensive range of commercial banking services. Banking operations are considered a single business operation that includes lending, investments, foreign exchange trading and deposit taking. The contribution of these activities to overall revenues is included in Note 30 of the financial statements.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

Net Profit after Taxation	**$1,274,264,000**
Interim Dividend	$(120,000,000)
Retained Earnings	**$1,154,264,000**
Proposed Final Dividend	$440,000,000

DIVIDENDS

The Directors recommend a dividend of $14.00 per share, of which an interim dividend of $3.00 per share has already been paid.

RESERVES & RETAINED EARNINGS

The Bank's Statutory Reserve Account equals its Paid-Up Capital thus no sum is transferred. The sum of 1,154,264,000 was placed to the Retained Earnings Account.

SHARE CAPITAL

The authorised Share Capital for the Bank is $500,000,000 divided into 50,000,000 shares of which 40,000,000 have been issued and fully paid.

DIRECTORS

At the 32nd Annual General Meeting of the Bank, the following persons retired and were re-appointed Directors of the Bank:

Mr. Suresh Beharry, Mrs. Kathryn Eytle-Mc Lean, Mr. Richard Isava.

In accordance with By-Law 94 of the bank's By-Laws, Mr Dahana Ram Mahadeo, Mr Edward A. Beharry and Mr Carlton James retire from the Board, and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

The interests of the Directors holding office as at December 31, 2019, in the ordinary shares of Guyana Bank for Trade and Industry Limited were as follows:

DIRECTORS	DIRECTORS' INTEREST		ASSOCIATE'S INTEREST	
	BENEFICIAL	NON-BENEFICIAL	BENEFICIAL	NON-BENEFICIAL
Mr. Robin Stoby, SC	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Mr. Edward A. Beharry	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Mr. Suresh E. Beharry	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Mrs. Kathryn Eytle-Mc Lean	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Mr. Carlton James	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Mr. Basil Mahadeo	3,800	NIL	NIL	NIL
Mrs. Anna Lisa Fraser-Phang	2,000	NIL	NIL	NIL
Mr. Glenn Parmassar	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Mr. Richard A. Isava	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

No Director or any associate of the Director has any right to subscribe to equity or debt securities of the Bank.

DIRECTORS FEES PER ANNUM

	DIRECTOR'S NAME		2020 $000
1	Mr. Robin Stoby S.C.	(Chairman/Non-Executive)	3,552,876
2	Mr. Richard Isava	(Non-Executive)	1,209,996
3	Mr. Edward A Beharry	(Non-Executive)	1,209,996
4	Mr. Suresh E Beharry	(Non-Executive)	1,209,996
5	Mr. Basil Mahadeo	(Non-Executive)	1,209,996
6	Mr. Carlton James	(Non-Executive)	1,209,996
7	Mrs. Kathryn Eytle-Mclean	(Non-Executive)	1,209,996
8	Mrs. Anna Lisa Fraser-Phang	(Non-Executive)	1,209,996
9	Mr. Glenn Parmassar	(Non-Executive)	1,209,996
	Total		**12,232,844**

GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF REVENUE AND CONTRIBUTION TO RESULTS

The Bank's operations are based in Guyana, but investments are maintained overseas from which income of $1,289M (2019: $1,196M) was earned during the year.

CAPITALISED INTEREST

The amount of interest capitalized by the Bank for the year was $4M.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The bank incurred a total of $750M on capital expenditure in 2020 in areas including core banking upgrade project and equipment upgrades.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Summary of Assets and Liabilities	2020 $000	2019 $000
Total Assets	130,358,467	115,995,341
Liabilities	112,389,958	99,007,428
Shareholders' Equity	17,968,509	16,987,913
	130,358,467	115,995,341

Summary of Income and Expenditure

Net Interest Income	4,084,132	4,063,896
Other Income	1,452,420	1,681,892
	5,536,552	**5,745,788**
Loan Impairment Expenses	(228,678)	19,243
Operating Expense	(3,984,616)	(4,046,016)
Share of Associate Profit/ (Loss	838	(9,735)
Net Profit Before Taxes	1,324,096	1,709,280
Taxation	(49,832)	(222,485)
Net Profit After Taxes	1,274,264	1,486,795
Interim Dividend Paid	(120,000)	(160,000)
Retained Earnings	1,154,264	1,326,795
Proposed Final Dividend	440,000	400,000

Substantial Shareholders

	2020 Amount	2020 %	2019 Amount	2019 %
Secure International Finance Company Incorporated	24,400,000	61	24,400,000	61

A substantial shareholder is defined as a person or entity entitled to exercise control of five (5%) or more of the voting power at any general meeting.

PENSION SCHEME

The valuation of the company's Defined Benefit Pension Plan was completed as at December 31, 2020 in accordance with Section 111,(1) (2) and (3) of the Insurance Act of 1998. The status of the plan revealed that the valuation of the scheme's assets exceeded the value of its liabilities by $122.2M (2019: $67.2M surplus). The bank conducts annual actuarial valuations of the pension plan. IAS 19 disclosures are included in Note 24 of the audited financial statements.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

AUDITORS

TSD Lal & Co. – Chartered Accountants, retire and being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF OUR SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

The Bank owns 100% of the issued share capital of GBTI Property Holdings Inc. The principal activity of this subsidiary is real estate management. GBTI Property Holdings Inc. Operating Profit for the year 2020 was $1M.

The Bank owns 82.43% of the issued share capital of GBTI Mutual Funds which returned an Operating Loss of $93M

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF OUR ASSOCIATE COMPANY

The Bank owns 40% of the issued share capital of Guyana Americas Merchant Bank Inc. The principal activity of this associate company is the provision of investment management and advisory services. The Guyana Americas Merchant Bank Inc. Operating Profit for the year 2020 was $2.1M

SERVICE CONTRACTS

The bank as a retainer contract with the law firm; Sievewright Stoby and Co; headed by Mr. R.Stoby S.C. All other contracts between the bank and its directors or affiliated companies are disclosed in Note 26 of the Audited Financial Statements that forms part of the bank's Annual Report.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related Party transactions with the Parent company are addressed in Note 26 of the financial statements.

The Bank leases space in its Corporate Head Office building to Guyana Americas Merchant Bank, an associate company. The Bank leases space in several of its branches to Nalico/Nafico.

CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDER CONTRACT

The Bank maintains a non-contributory Defined Contribution Pension Plan which is administered under the terms of a Trust Deed by North American Life Insurance Company Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Edward B. Beharry and Company Limited. The Bank also maintains a non-contributory Group Life and Accidental Death & Dismemberment Plan and Group Health Plan with North American Life Insurance Company Limited.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

....
NADIA SAGAR (MS.)
CORPORATE SECRETARY

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF
GUYANA BANK FOR TRADE AND INDUSTRY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
(SUBSIDIARY OF SECURE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE COMPANY INCORPORATED)
ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of the Guyana Bank for Trade and Industry Limited and Subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies as set out on pages 28 to 83.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 10 (c), which explains that the Guyana Revenue Authority (GRA) has issued additional assessments for Corporation Tax liability of G$318,096,059 for the years of income ended 31 December, 2012, 2014, 2015 and 2016. The Bank has objected to the GRA's assessment. Based on legal and professional advice, management is of the opinion that the Bank will be successful on appeal and accordingly no provision has been recognised in these financial statements for the effect of the additional Corporation Tax assessments. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Loans and advances
G$000 (Refer to note 13)

The Bank's loans and advances of G$41,791,918(2019 – G$39,649,569) are recorded net of provision. Provision is computed under two methods, one based on the requirement of the Financial Institutions Act 1995 (FIA) and the other based on the requirements of the International Financial Reporting Standards. Under the requirements of the Financial Institutions Act 1995, provisioning is made based on the classification of loans and advances as per the Bank of Guyana's Supervisory Guideline number 5. In relation to the latter, provision is computed based on an expected credit loss basis. Where there are differences between the two computations, the excess provision under the FIA is transferred to the General Banking Risk Reserve from Retained Earnings. Differences arise because there are two separate basis used in computing provisions.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter:

Our audit tests were carried out on samples for both provisions computed as at 31 December 2020 to ensure that they comply with the requirements of both the Bank of Guyana's Supervisory Guideline and the International Financial Reporting Standards. For loans and advances, our audit checks were not limited to but focused on the following procedures:

- Verifying the approval systems.
- Verifying that all loans and advances are secured, active and are monitored in accordance with the Supervisory guidelines numbers 5 and 13 and evaluating management's compliance with these guidelines. We also verified whether these loans and advances were classified based on the criteria outlined in these guidelines.
- Assessing the control environment for the processing and monitoring of loans and advances.
- Certain loans and advances were also selected for direct confirmation.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Loans and advances - cont'd
G$000 (Refer to note 13)

Both computations are significant to our audit and the judgments used by management are rechecked for completeness.

Investments
G$000 (Refer to note 12)

At 31 December 2020 the Bank and Group's investments amounted to G$43,236,488 (2019 – G$43,379,849) and G$42,565,586 (2019 – G$43,268,130) respectively. The Group's investments consist of structured financial instruments valued at amortised cost and Fair value through profit/loss (FVPL) investments valued based on quoted prices in active markets. At 31 December 2020, there is significant measurement uncertainty involved in these valuations. As a result, the valuation of these investments was significant to our audit.

Property and equipment
G$000 (Refer to note 14(a)

Property and equipment is stated at a net book value of G$7,441,276(2019 – G$7,034,066) and G$7,447,717(2019 – G$7,044,261) for the company and group respectively. No revaluation of property and equipment was done during the year.

Property and equipment is considered a key audit matter as significant management judgment was used to select depreciation rates for items of property and equipment. In addition, an annual impairment review of all property and equipment was done which involved significant management judgment.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter - cont'd:

- Reviewing provisioning models for inconsistencies in data and checking accuracy of calculations.
- Reviewing models for compliance with FIA and IFRS 9 requirements.
- Reviewing and performing tests on the source data used by management's expert to ascertain its completeness and accuracy

How our audit addressed the key audit matter:
Our procedures include the following:

- Ensuring valuation methodologies are consistent with the accounting policies;
- Ensuring fair value classification, measurement and disclosures are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards;
- Ensuring internal valuation model used by the Directors is complete;
- Ensuring additions and disposals were approved;
- Obtaining market prices;
- Obtaining an understanding of the methodology and assumptions used by management's expert in calculating expected credit losses.
- Reviewing and performing tests on the source data used by management's expert to ascertain its completeness and accuracy.

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter:

- Testing depreciation rates for all property and equipment to ensure consistency with accounting standards;
- Assessing the methodology used by the Directors to carry out their impairment review;
- Verifying assets physically in current and prior years on a sample basis for existence;
- Verifying approval system by the Directors and management on acquisition, disposal and management.
- Testing of internal controls governing the procurement, monitoring and disposal of property and equipment and verifying samples of the material assets to supporting documents.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Other Information in the Annual Report

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the information disclosed in the 2020 annual report but does not include the consolidated financial statements, notes to the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit,or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Group'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 the Directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Audit Committee assists the Directors in discharging their responsibilities for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The objectives of our audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's 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 International Standards on Auditing 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 consolidated financial statements.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements Cont'd

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 Group's internal control.

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' 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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

- We communicate with the Audit Committee 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.

- We also provide the Audit Committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements Cont'd

From the matters communicated with the Audit Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the year ended 31 December, 2020 and are therefore the Key Audit Matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The financial statements comply with the requirement of the Financial Institutions Act 1995 and the Companies Act 1991.

The engagement partner responsible for the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Rajiv Nandalal ACCA.

TSD Lal & Co.

TSD LAL & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

March 17, 2021

77 Brickdam,
Stabroek, Georgetown
Guyana

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME for the year ended 31 December 2020

		COMPANY		GROUP	
	Notes	**2020 G$ 000**	**2019 G$ 000**	**2020 G$ 000**	**2019 G$ 000**
Interest income	4	4,670,744	4,778,430	4,755,111	4,827,076
Interest expense	5	(670,979)	(763,180)	(670,979)	(763,180)
Net interest income		3,999,765	4,015,250	4,084,132	4,063,896
Other income	6	1,437,924	1,674,795	1,452,420	1,681,892
Net interest and other income		5,437,689	5,690,045	5,536,552	5,745,788
Operating expenses	7	(3,821,858)	(4,018,573)	(3,984,616)	(4,046,016)
Loan provisioning net of recoveries		(228,678)	19,243	(228,678)	19,243
Associate company: share of profit/(loss)	12	838	(9,735)	838	(9,735)
Profit before taxation		1,387,991	1,680,980	1,324,096	1,709,280
Taxation	10(a)	(22,007)	(197,542)	(49,832)	(222,485)
Profit after taxation		**1,365,984**	**1,483,438**	**1,274,264**	**1,486,795**
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent		1,365,984	1,483,438	1,290,556	1,486,795
Non controlling interest		-	-	(16,292)	-
Basic earnings per share in dollars	9	34.15	37.09	32.26	37.17

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME CONT'D for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	COMPANY 2020 G$ 000	COMPANY 2019 G$ 000	GROUP 2020 G$ 000	GROUP 2019 G$ 000
Profit for the year		**1,365,984**	**1,483,438**	**1,274,264**	**1,486,795**
Other Comprehensive Income					
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Remeasurement of defined benefit asset	10(b)	37,224	(3,319)	37,224	(3,319)
		37,224	(3,319)	37,224	(3,319)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Share of comprehensive loss of associate company	10(b)	(5,237)	(1,823)	(5,237)	(1,823)
		(5,237)	(1,823)	(5,237)	(1,823)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) net of tax		31,987	(5,142)	31,987	(5,142)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**1,397,971**	**1,478,296**	**1,306,251**	**1,481,653**
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent		1,397,971	1,478,296	1,322,543	1,481,653
Non controlling interest		-	-	(16,292)	-

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	COMPANY		
		Share Capital G$ 000	**Retained Earnings G$ 000**	**Other Reserve G$ 000**
Balance at 1 January 2019		**800,000**	**13,941,294**	**228**
Changes in equity 2019				
Dividends	28	-	(560,000)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	1,483,438	(5,142)
Balance at 31 December 2019		**800,000**	**14,864,732**	**(4,914)**
Changes in equity 2020				
Dividends	28	-	(520,000)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	1,365,984	31,987
Balance at 31 December 2020		**800,000**	**15,710,716**	**27,073**

	Note	GROUP		
		Share Capital G$ 000	**Retained Earnings G$ 000**	**Non Controlling Interest G$ 000**
Balance at 1 January 2019		**800,000**	**13,835,646**	**-**
Changes in equity 2019				
Dividends	28	-	(560,000)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	1,486,795	-
Balance at 31 December 2019		**800,000**	**14,762,441**	**-**
Changes in equity 2020				
Adjustment		-	(1,178)	-
Dividends	28	-	(520,000)	-
Increase in unit holders capital		-	-	195,523
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	1,290,556	(16,292)
Balance at 31 December 2020		**800,000**	**15,531,819**	**179,231**

COMPANY

Statutory Reserve G$ 000	Revaluation Reserve G$ 000	General Banking Risk Reserve G$ 000	Total G$ 000
800,000	**18,963**	**611,423**	**16,171,908**
-	-	-	(560,000)
-	-	-	1,478,296
800,000	**18,963**	**611,423**	**17,090,204**
-	-	-	(520,000)
-	-	-	1,397,971
800,000	**18,963**	**611,423**	**17,968,175**

GROUP

Other Reserve G$ 000	Statutory Reserve G$ 000	Revaluation Reserve G$ 000	General Banking Risk Reserve G$ 000	Total G$ 000
228	**800,000**	**18,963**	**611,423**	**16,066,260**
-	-	-	-	(560,000)
(5,142)	-	-	-	1,481,653
(4,914)	**800,000**	**18,963**	**611,423**	**16,987,913**
-	-	-	-	(1,178)
-	-	-	-	(520,000)
-	-	-	-	195,523
31,987	-	-	-	1,306,251
27,073	**800,000**	**18,963**	**611,423**	**17,968,509**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 31 December 2020

	Notes	COMPANY 2020 G$ 000	COMPANY 2019 G$ 000	GROUP 2020 G$ 000	GROUP 2019 G$ 000
ASSETS					
Cash resources	11	35,538,920	23,430,210	35,538,920	23,430,210
Investments	12	43,236,488	43,379,849	42,565,586	43,268,130
Loans and advances	13	41,791,918	39,649,569	41,791,918	39,111,657
Property and equipment	14(a)	7,441,276	7,034,066	7,447,717	7,044,261
Investment property	14(b)	-	-	372,891	379,158
Deferred tax	10	459,558	346,565	459,558	346,565
Defined benefit asset	24	122,182	67,207	122,182	67,207
Other assets	15	2,005,171	2,295,852	2,059,695	2,348,153
TOTAL ASSETS		**130,595,513**	**116,203,318**	**130,358,467**	**115,995,341**
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
LIABILITIES					
Deposits	17	110,313,012	97,188,441	110,028,009	97,011,107
Other liabilities	18	2,314,326	1,924,673	2,361,949	1,996,321
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**112,627,338**	**99,113,114**	**112,389,958**	**99,007,428**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent company					
Share capital	19	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Retained earnings		15,710,716	14,864,732	15,531,819	14,762,441
Non controlling interest		-	-	179,231	-
Other reserve	20(a)	27,073	(4,914)	27,073	(4,914)
Statutory reserve	20(b)	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Revaluation reserve	20(c)	18,963	18,963	18,963	18,963
General banking risk reserve	20(d)	611,423	611,423	611,423	611,423
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**17,968,175**	**17,090,204**	**17,968,509**	**16,987,913**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**130,595,513**	**116,203,318**	**130,358,467**	**115,995,341**

The Directors approved these financial statements for publication on March 17, 2021.

On behalf of the Board:

Mr. Robin Stoby, S.C.
Chairman

Mr. Suresh E. Beharry
Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	COMPANY		GROUP	
	2020 G$ 000	**2019 G$ 000**	**2020 G$ 000**	**2019 G$ 000**
Operating activities				
Profit before taxation	1,387,991	1,680,980	1,324,096	1,709,280
Adjustments for:				
IFRS 9 re-measurements	228,678	175,612	228,678	175,612
Share of (profit)/loss of Associate Company	(838)	9,735	(838)	9,735
Depreciation: Property and equipment	414,251	394,355	418,005	400,130
Investment property	-	-	6,267	6,266
Gain on sale of property and equipment	(12,724)	(3,464)	(12,724)	(3,464)
Net (increase)/decrease in customers' loans	(2,142,349)	3,697,153	(2,680,261)	3,687,719
Net increase in customers' deposits	13,124,571	7,902,448	13,016,902	7,725,989
Decrease/(increase) in other assets	290,681	(394,450)	288,458	(378,607)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	389,653	(162,192)	365,628	(144,046)
Decrease/(increase) in defined benefit asset	(54,975)	11,354	(54,975)	11,354
Decrease/(increase) in required reserve with Bank of Guyana	541,072	(1,007,885)	541,072	(1,007,885)
Cash provided by operating activities	**14,166,011**	**12,303,646**	**13,440,308**	**12,192,083**
Taxation				
Taxes paid/adjusted	(296,177)	(323,651)	(308,888)	(348,594)
Net cash provided by operating activities	**13,869,834**	**11,979,995**	**13,131,420**	**11,843,489**
Investing activities				
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	13,091	3,500	13,091	3,500
Investments(net)	143,361	(9,760,723)	702,544	(9,644,930)
Additions to property and equipment	(856,504)	(575,961)	(856,504)	(575,961)
Additions to investment properties	-	-	-	(695)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(700,052)**	**(10,333,184)**	**(140,869)**	**(11,165,847)**
Financing activities				
Non controlling interest	-	-	179,231	-
Dividends paid	(520,000)	(560,000)	(520,000)	(560,000)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(520,000)**	**(560,000)**	**(340,769)**	**(560,000)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**12,649,782**	**1,086,811**	**12,649,782**	**1,065,403**
Cash and short term funds at beginning of year	11,904,600	10,817,789	11,904,600	10,839,197
Cash and short term funds at end of year (Note 11)	**24,554,382**	**11,904,600**	**24,554,382**	**11,904,600**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. INCORPORATION AND ACTIVITIES

The Bank was incorporated on the 27 November 1987 in Guyana as a limited liability company under the Companies Act, Chapter 89:01 and continued under the Companies Act 1991 and is licensed as a banker under the Financial Institutions Act 1995.

On 30 November, 1987 the Government of Guyana acquired the assets and liabilities of the Guyana banking operations of Barclays Bank PLC and vested these assets and liabilities on 1 December 1987 in the Guyana Bank for Trade and Industry Limited.

On 1 January 1990 the Guyana Bank for Trade and Industry Limited merged with Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited taking over their assets and liabilities at the net values at that date.

On 15 December 1995 a rights issue of 1 share for every share held was made at G$30.00 each. All shares were taken up increasing the issued capital to $800 million. Secure International Finance Company Incorporated owns 61% of the Bank's shares. Secure International Finance Company Incorporated is a wholly owned subsidiary of Edward Beharry & Company Limited. Both companies are incorporated in Guyana.

2. NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Amendments effective for the current year end

New and Amended Standards	**Effective for annual periods beginning on or after**
Amendments to IFRS 3, 'Business combinations'	
- Definition of a business	1 January 2020
Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 – Definition of material	1 January 2020
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7	
- Interest rate benchmark reform	1 January 2020
Amendments to the Conceptual framework	1 January 2020

Amendments to IFRS 3, 'Business combinations' – Definition of a business

To be considered a business, an acquisition would have to include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The new guidance provides a framework to evaluate when an input and a substantive process are present (including for early stage companies that have not generated outputs). To be a business without outputs, there will now need to be an organized workforce.

Amendments to IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments', IAS 39, 'Financial instruments', and IFRS 7,'Financial instruments: disclosures' – Interest rate benchmark reform

The IASB has a two-phase project to consider what, if any, reliefs to give from the effects of inter-bank offered rates (IBOR) reform. Phase 1, which considers reliefs to hedge accounting in the period before the reform, has led to these amendments.

The Phase 1 amendments provide temporary relief from applying specific hedge accounting requirements to hedging relationships directly affected by IBOR reform. The reliefs have the effect that IBOR reform should not generally cause hedge accounting to terminate. However, any hedge ineffectiveness should continue to be recorded in the income statement under both IAS 39 and IFRS 9. Furthermore, the amendments set out triggers for when the reliefs will end, which include the uncertainty arising from interest rate benchmark reform no longer being present.

2. NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS (CONT'D)

Amendments to the Conceptual Framework

The IASB has revised its Conceptual Framework. The Framework is not an IFRS standard and does not override any standard. The revision will not result in any immediate change to IFRS however, the revised Framework will be used in future standard-setting decisions. Preparers may also use the framework to develop accounting policy where an issue is not addressed by an IFRS.

Key changes include:

- Increasing the prominence of stewardship in the objective of financial reporting, which is to provide information that is useful in making resource allocation decisions.
- Reinstating prudence, defined as the exercise of caution when making judgements under conditions of uncertainty, as a component of neutrality.
- Defining a reporting entity, which might be a legal entity or a portion of a legal entity.
- Revising the definition of an asset as a present economic resource controlled by the entity as a result of past events.
- Revising the definition of a liability as a present obligation of the entity to transfer an economic re-source as a result of past events.
- Removing the probability threshold for recognition, and adding guidance on derecognition.
- Adding guidance on the information provided by different measurement bases, and explaining fac-tors to consider when selecting a measurement basis.
- Stating that profit or loss is the primary performance indicator and that, in principle, income and expenses in other comprehensive income should be recycled where the relevance or faithful representation of the financial statements would be enhanced.

Pronouncements effective in future periods available for early adoption

New and Amended Standards	**Effective for annual periods beginning on or after**
Amendments to IFRS 16 – Covid-19-related Rent Concessions	1 June 2020
Amendments to IAS 16 – Proceeds before intended use	1 January 2022
Amendments to IFRS 3 – Reference to the Conceptual Framework	1 January 2022
Amendments to IAS 37 – Onerous Contracts: Cost of Fulfilling a Contract	1 January 2022
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020	1 January 2022
Amendments to IAS 1 – 'Presentation of financial statements' on classification of liabilities	1 January 2023
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 –Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture	Deferred indefinitely

The Group has not opted for early adoption.

The standards and amendments that are expected to have a material impact on the Group's accounting policies when adopted are explained below.

Amendments to IFRS 16 – Covid-19-related Rent Concessions

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, rent concessions have been granted to lessees. Such concessions might take a variety of forms, including payment holidays and deferral of lease payments. In May 2020, the IASB made an amendment to IFRS 16 Leases which provides lessees with an option to treat qualifying rent concessions in the same way as they would if they were not lease modifications. In many cases, this will result in accounting for the concessions as variable lease payments in the period in which they are granted.

2. NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS (CONT'D)

Amendments to IAS 16 – Proceeds before intended use

The amendment prohibits an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of PP&E any proceeds received from selling items produced while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use. It also clarifies that an entity is 'testing whether the asset is functioning properly' when it assesses the technical and physical performance of the asset. The financial performance of the asset is not relevant to this assessment. Entities must disclose separately the amounts of proceeds and costs relating to items produced that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities.

Pronouncements effective in future periods available for early adoption

Amendments to IFRS 3 – Reference to the Conceptual Framework

Minor amendments were made to IFRS 3 to update the references to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting and add an exception for the recognition of liabilities and contingent liabilities within the scope of IAS 37 and Interpretation 21 Levies. The amendments also confirm that contingent assets should not be recognised at the acquisition date.

3.1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified for the revaluation of certain investments, property and equipment, and conform with International Financial Reporting Standards. The principal accounting policies are set out below.

(b) Interest income and the effective interest rate method

Under IFRS 9 interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost.

The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Bank recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loan. Hence, it recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments, penalty interest and charges).

The Bank calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets. When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired and is, therefore, regarded as 'Stage 3', the Bank calculates interest income by applying the effective interest rate to the net amortised cost of the financial asset. If the financial assets cures and is no longer credit-impaired, the Bank reverts to calculating interest income on a gross basis.

Interest income on all trading assets and financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVPL is recognised using the contractual interest rate in net trading income and net gains/(losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, respectively.

Interest income is not recognized on non-accrual loans.

The Bank earns fee income from a diverse range of services provided to its customers.

3.1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(b) Interest income and the effective interest rate method (Cont'd)

Income earned from the provision of services is recognized as revenue as the services are provided.

Fees and commissions are recognized as earned. Examples of these types of accounts are:

- ATM – transaction charge for use of ATM service
- Commitment Fees – negotiation, application fees for new loan accounts
- Drafts and Transfers – cost of drafts, telegraphic transfer
- Ledger Fees – charge for new cheque books
- Safe Custody – annual rental of safe deposit boxes, Telephone Banking – transaction cost.

Rental income

Income from rental of property to Guyana Americas Merchant Bank Inc. and N.A.L.I.C.O/N.A.F.I.C.O are recognized on an accrual basis.

(c) Loans and advances

It is the Bank's policy to provide for impaired loans on a consistent basis in accordance with the Financial Institutions Act (FIA) 1995 and established International Accounting Standards and practices.

Loans and advances to customers include loans and advances originated by the Bank and are classified as financial assets at amortised cost.

Loans and advances are recognized when cash is advanced to borrowers and are derecognized when borrowers repay their obligations or when written off.

The aggregate provisions, which are made during the year, (less recoveries for amounts previously written off) are charged against operating profit.

Upon classification of a loan to a non-accrual status, interest is not taken up in income on an accrual basis. In subsequent periods, interest is only recognised to the extent payments are received.

(d) Loan impairment

The Bank records the allowance for expected credit losses for all loans, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. 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 (12mECL). The 12mECL is the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Both LTECLs and 12mECLs are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments. The Bank has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

Based on the above process, the Bank groups its loans into Stage 1, Stage 2, and Stage 3 as described below:

- Stage 1: When loans are first recognised, the Bank recognises an allowance based on 12mECLs. Stage 1 loans also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 2.
- Stage 2: When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Bank records an allowance for the LTECLs. Stage 2 loans also include facilities, where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 3.
- Stage 3: Loans considered credit-impaired. The bank records an allowance for the LTECLs.

3.1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(d) Loan impairment (Cont'd)

The calculation of ECLs
The Bank calculates ECLs based on probability-weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

Collateral
It is the Bank's policy that all facilities are fully and tangibly secured. However, under the current Quality Lifestyle Loan Plan some loans such as the Consumer Care, Personal and Automobile Loans are issued against Bills of Sale over moveable assets, which are not considered as tangible collateral, hence these facilities can be considered as unsecured. In exceptional cases, depending on the customer's credit history, size and type of product and duration of credit, facilities may also be unsecured.

Classification
The Bank follows the prescriptions of the Financial Institutions Act 1995 and classifies loans and overdrafts into the following categories:-

Grade 1 represents commercial loans and overdrafts demonstrating financial condition, risk factors and capacity to repay that are good to excellent; Quality Lifestyle loans with low to moderate loan to value ratios; and generally reflect accounts which are not impaired and are up-to-date in repayments or operating within approved limits as per the Bank's policy guidelines

Grade 2 represents satisfactory risk and includes credit facilities which require closer monitoring or which operate outside product guidelines, or which require various degrees of special attention, where the collateral is not fully in place; where current market conditions are affecting a sector or industry; and that are progressively between 30 and 90 days past.

Grade 3 represents overdrafts with approved limits which have exceeded be-tween 90 and 180 days for reasons such as shortfall in the borrower's cash flow and are being monitored, or which are between 90 and 179 days expired.

Grade 3 also represents loans for which principal and interest is due and unpaid between 90 and 179 days or, where interest charges for three to five months have been capitalized for reasons such as primary source of repayment has become insufficient, and where appropriate, mortgages in arrears by greater than 90 days where the value of the collateral is sufficient to repay both principal and interest in the event the account is identified for recovery action.

Grade 4 represents loans and advances accounts which are considered uncollectible or for which the collection of the full debt is improbable; accounts which have shown little or no improvement over the twelve months period prior to its present classification; principal or interest is due and unpaid for twelve months or more; or an account which may have some recovery value but it is not considered practical nor desirable to defer write-off, for example, where litigation becomes protracted.

The Financial Institutions Act 1995 requires that a Financial Institution shall report in its monthly statement of assets and liabilities, the outstanding balance of its loan portfolio considered to be past-due and those considered to be non-performing.

The Act further states that the principal balance (and not the amount of delinquent payments) shall be used in calculating the aggregate amount of past-due or non-performing accounts.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(d) Loan impairment (Cont'd)

Past due

A loan is classified as past due when:

(i) Principal or interest is due and unpaid for one month to less than three months or
(ii) Interest charges for one to two months have been capitalized, refinanced or rolled over

An overdraft is classified as past due when:

(i) The approved limit has been exceeded for one month to less than three months.
(ii) The interest charges for one month to two months have not been covered by deposits.
(iii) The account had turnovers which did not conform to the business Cycle.

Non-performing loans

For individually assessed accounts, loans are required to be designated as non-performing as soon as there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has in-curred. Objective evidence of impairment includes observable data such as when contractual payments of principal or interest are 90 days overdue. Portfolios of loans are designated as non-performing if facilities are 90 days or more overdue.

Loan Accounts reported as past due are reclassified and reported as non- performing when:

Loans

(i) Principal or interest is due and unpaid for three months or more, or
(ii) Interest charges for three months or more have been capitalized, refinanced or rolled over.

Overdrafts

(i) The approved limit has been exceeded for three months or more into a term loan after three months or more.
(ii) Interest charges for three months or more have not been covered by deposits.
(iii) The account has developed a hardcore which was not converted.

Loan losses

The Financial Institutions Act 1995 prescribes that a loan be classified as loss where one or more of the following conditions apply:

(i) An account is considered uncollectible.
(ii) An account classified as doubtful with little or no improvement over the twelve month period.
(iii) The unsecured portion of a loan with fixed repayment dates when:-
    (1) Principal or interest is due and unpaid for twelve months or more, or
    (2) Interest charges for twelve months or more have been capitalized, refinanced or rolled over
(iv) The unsecured portion of an overdraft when:-
    (1) The approved limit has been exceeded for six months or more, or
    (2) Interest charges for six months or more have not been covered by deposits, or
    (3) The account has developed a hard core which was not converted into a term loan after 12 months or more.

3.1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(d) Loan impairment (Cont'd)

Loan losses (Cont'd)
Loans and advances under this category include accounts which are considered uncollectible or for which the collection of the debt is highly improbable; accounts which have shown little or no improvement over the twelve months period prior to its present classification; principal or interest is due and unpaid for twelve months or more; or an account which may have some recovery value but it is not considered practical nor desirable to defer write-off, for example, where litigation becomes protracted.

The Bank follows the prescriptions of the Financial Institutions Act 1995 and writes off such a loan three months after being so classified unless it shows a definite and significant improvement which indicates recovery within the next six months.

Provisioning
Provisioning for each classification categories is made based on the following minimum level:

Classification	Level of Provision
Grade 1	0%
Grade 2	0%
Grade 3	0 – 20%
Past Due	20%
Non Performing	100%

A general provision of 1% of the portion of the loan portfolio not individually assessed is also made.

Renegotiated loans
The Bank's policy in relation to renegotiated loans is in accordance with the Financial Institutions Act (FIA) of 1995 - Supervision Guideline No. 5, Paragraph No. 14.

This Act states that a renegotiated facility may be a facility which has been refinanced, rescheduled, hived-off, rolled-over, or otherwise modified because of weaknesses in the borrower's financial position or the non-servicing of the debt as arranged, where it has been determined by the Bank that the terms of the renegotiated loan are such as to remedy the specific difficulties faced by the borrower.

A credit facility may also be renegotiated upon the request by the client, fol-lowed by a subsequent analysis and approval by the Bank's approving committee; which may be due to the occurrence of one or both of the following conditions:

- The merging of total liabilities into one credit facility.
- The refinancing of a loan to facilitate the accessing of additional financing.

Renegotiated credit facilities are permitted subjected to the following conditions:

- The existing financial position of the borrower can service the debt under the new conditions.
- An account classified as doubtful or loss shall not be renegotiated unless an upfront cash payment is made to cover, at the least, unpaid interest or there is an improvement in the collateral taken which will make the renegotiated account, including unpaid interest, a well secured account.
- A commercial facility shall not be renegotiated more than twice over the life of the original facility and mortgage or personal loans not more than twice in a five-year period.

A renegotiated facility shall not be reclassified upward for a minimum of one year following the new arrangements.

Renegotiating of selected credit facilities can be facilitated upon approval granted by the Bank of Guyana/Ministry of Finance on the occurrence of natural disasters or exceptional circumstances.

3.1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(d) Loan impairment (Cont'd)

Loan losses (Cont'd)

Impairment losses
Impairment losses are calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows of a loan at its original effective interest rate and comparing the resultant present value with the loan's current carrying value.

The General Banking Risk Reserve Account is computed in accordance with the Financial Institutions Act. It carries the excess in the provisioning arrived at by the application of the requirements of the Financial Institutions Act over the impairment computed in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards.

The carrying amount of impaired loans on the financial statement is reduced through the use of a provisioning account in accordance with the Financial Institutions Act. Any loss is charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Assets acquired in exchange for loans
Non-financial assets acquired in exchange for loans in order to achieve an orderly realization are recorded as "Assets Held for Sale". No depreciation is provided in respect of such assets.

(e) Foreign currencies

Transactions in currencies other than Guyana dollars are recorded at the official or cambio rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transaction.

At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the official or Cambio rates prevailing on that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Gains and losses arising on retranslation are included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the period, except for exchange differences arising on non-monetary assets and liabilities where the changes in fair value are recognized directly in equity.

(f) Property, equipment and depreciation

Freehold land and buildings held for use in the supply of services or for administrative pur-poses are stated in the financial statement at their revalued amounts. Revalued amounts are taken as the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated impairment losses and any subsequent accumulated depreciation.

Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of such land, buildings and equipment is credited to revaluation reserve.

Depreciation on revalued buildings and equipment is charged to profit or loss.

Depreciation of property and equipment is calculated on the straight line method at rates suf-ficient to write off the cost or valuation of these assets to their residual values over their esti-mated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	-	50 years
Furniture and Equipment	-	4 to 10 years

Assets are reviewed for impairment whenever there is objective evidence to indicate that the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, and is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

3.1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(g) Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit

The Bank's potential liability under acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit is reported as a contingent liability.

(h) Balances excluded from the accounts

The financial statements do not include certain balances where, in the opinion of manage-ment, the Bank bears no financial responsibility as it acts merely as an intermediary. These balances are instead disclosed in note 25 of the accounts.

(i) Pension plan

At 1 January, 2004 the defined benefit plan was changed to a defined contribution plan. However, employees in the scheme as of 31 December, 2003 will receive benefits accrued to them under the defined benefit plan up to 31 December, 2003. For service after 31 December, 2003 pensions and contributions will be in accordance with the defined contribution plan. This also applies to new employees, who joined the scheme after 1 January, 2004.

The Contribution Plan is administered by an insurance company under the terms of a trust deed dated 1 January, 1999 which makes it responsible to ensure that contributions are adequate to meet the liabilities of the plan. The Bank's total contribution to the pension plan for the year amounted to G$96,422,000 (2019 - G$89,429,000).

Defined benefit scheme
Pension accounting costs are assessed using the Projected Unit Credit Method as required by International Accounting Standard 19-Employee Benefits (Revised).

There is 1 (2019-1) employee remaining in this scheme.

(j) Statutory reserve

The Financial Institutions Act 1995 requires that a minimum of 15% of the net profit after deduction of taxes in each year must be transferred to a statutory reserve account until the balance on this reserve is not less than the paid up capital. This reserve is not distributable.

This reserve account is now equal to the 'paid up' capital.

(k) Reserve requirement

Bank of Guyana requires each Commercial Bank to maintain a current account with a balance of 12% of their time and demand liabilities calculated on a weekly basis.

(l) Revaluation reserve

Surplus on revaluation of property and equipment (land, buildings and equipment) is credited to this reserve. This reserve is not distributable.

(m) Other reserve

The Bank's share of reserve of its associate company and re-measurements of the defined benefit asset are credited to this reserve. This reserve is not distributable

3.1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(n) Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax
The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expenses that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

The Bank's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted in Guyana at the reporting date.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognized on the differences between the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of the deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset realized based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively been enacted by the end of the reporting period . Deferred tax is charged or credited to statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority, and the company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(o) Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized on the Bank's statement of financial position when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

These instruments are intended to be held on a continuing basis and are recognized when the Bank enters into contractual arrangements with counterparties to purchase securities.

Financial instruments carried on the statement of financial position include investment securities, loans and overdrafts, receivables, customer's deposits, payables, accruals, borrowing and cash resources. The recognition methods adopted for loans and overdrafts and investment securities are disclosed in the individual policy statements.

Other receivables
Other receivables are measured at amortised cost. Appropriate allowances for estimated unrecoverable amounts are recognized on an expected credit loss basis.

3.1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(o) Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Cash and short term funds
For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and short-term funds comprised of cash and due by and to banks, deposits with Bank of Guyana in excess of the required reserve and cheques and other items in transit, bills discounted, bankers' acceptances with original maturities of three months or less.

Deposits and other payables
These are measured at amortised cost.

Derecognition
'Other receivables' and 'cash and short-term funds' are derecognized when the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired.

(p) Financial investments

Financial assets at amortised cost
The Group only measures loans and advances and other financial investments at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows

- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. The Group determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objectives.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Financial assets and financial liabilities in this category are those that are not held for trading and have been either designated by management upon initial recognition or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under IFRS 9. Financial assets and financial liabilities at FVPL are recorded in the statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in profit or loss with the exception of movements in fair value of liabilities designated at FVPL due to changes in the Group's own credit risk which are recorded through OCI and do not get recycled to the profit or loss.

Dividend income from equity instruments measured at FVPL is recorded in profit or loss as other operating income when the right to the payment has been established.

Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities
The Group does not reclassify its financial assets subsequent to their initial recognition, apart from the exceptional circumstances in which the Group acquires, disposes of, or terminates a business line.

Financial liabilities are never reclassified. The Bank did not reclassify any of its financial assets or liabilities in 2020.

(q) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Bank has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Bank will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(r) Non-current assets held for sale

A noncurrent asset is classified as held for sale when: its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use; the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition; and its sale is highly probable.

Assets classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortised and are carried at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Fair values of these assets are determined by independent valuators.

(s) Impairment of tangible assets

At the end of the financial period, the Bank reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Bank estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

(t) Dividends

Dividends that are proposed and declared are recorded as an appropriation of retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity in the period in which they have been approved. Dividends that are proposed and declared after the financial year end are disclosed as a note to the financial statements.

(u) Investment in associate company

An associate is an entity over which the company has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not in control or in joint control over those policies.

The results and assets and liabilities of the Associate Company are incorporated in these financial statements using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, investment in associate is carried in the statement of financial position at cost as adjusted for post-acquisition changes in the Bank's share of the net assets of the associate, less any impairment in the value of individual investments. Losses of the associate in excess of the Bank's interest in the associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Bank's net investment in the associate) are not recognized, unless the Bank has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

(v) Segment reporting

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing similar products and services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments.

A geographical segment is engaged in providing products, or services within a particular economic environment that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of segments operating in other economic environments.

The Bank analyses its operations by both business and geographic segments. The primary format is business reflecting ''retail and commercial banking'' and ''treasury''. Its secondary format is that of geographic segments reflecting the primary economic environments in which the bank has exposure.

3.1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(w) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Bank's equity is calculated by dividing profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Bank's equity by the weighted number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

(x) Intangible asset

Intangible assets are recognized at amortized cost and tested annually for im-pairment.

Software
The software is for a period of 5 years and will be amortized at a rate of 20% over the useful life of the software.

(y) Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entity controlled by the Company (its subsidiary). Control is achieved through share ownership. The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the effective date of acquisition or up to effective date of disposal, as appropriate. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Non-controlling interest in the net assets of consolidated subsidiary is identified separately from the group's equity therein. Non-controlling interest consists of the amount of those interests at the date of the original business combination and non-controlling interest's share of changes in equity since the date of the combination.

Profit and losses applicable to the non-controlling interest in the subsidiary's equity are allocated against the interests of the group except to the extent that the non-controlling interest has a binding obligation and is able to make an additional investment to cover the losses.

(i) The consolidated accounts incorporate the accounts as at 31 December 2020 of the following:

Name of Company	Country of registration	% shareholding	Main business
GBTI Property Holdings Inc.	Guyana	100	Real estate management & gold trading
GBTI Mutual Funds	Guyana	82.43	Investment

The financial statement of GBTI Property Holdings Inc in summary form as at 31 December is presented below:

Statement of Financial Position	2020 G$	2019 G$
Total assets	438,681,172	438,043,906
Total liabilities	43,362,564	578,731,004
Equity	535,016,000	16,000
Accumulated profit/(loss)	395,318,608	(140,687,098)

3.1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(y) Consolidation (Cont'd)

The financial statement of GBTI Mutual Funds in summary form as at 31 December is presented below:

Statement of Financial Position

	2020 G$	2019 G$
Total assets	1,449,143,398	1,370,112,519
Total liabilities	4,257,134	31,812,729
Unitholders capital	1,494,272,492	1,298,041,543
Accumulated profit/(loss)	(55,487,496)	37,238,360

(ii) Associate company
The Guyana Bank for Trade and Industry Limited owns 40% of the share capital of the Guyana Americas Merchant Bank Inc. The company's main business is in investment management.

(z) Investment properties and leases

Investment properties
Properties which are held to earn rentals and or capital appreciation are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation at each reporting date.

After initial recognition, investment properties are measured at cost.

Depreciation is charged on premises using the straight line method at 2 % per annum.
No depreciation is charged on work in progress.

Leases
The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- Amounts payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- Value of purchase options if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and termination options, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

3.2 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

It is the Directors' responsibility to select suitable accounting policies and to make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period. Actual results could differ from those estimated.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies

(i) Impairment losses on loans and advances

The Bank on a regular basis reviews its portfolio of loans and advances with a view of assessing impairment. This is done in addition to what is required under the Financial Institutions Act 1995 with respect to provisioning. Certain judgements are made that reflect the Bank's assessment of several critical factors that can influence future cash flows.

(ii) Useful lives of property and equipment

Management reviews the estimated useful lives of property and equipment at the end of each year to determine whether the useful lives of property and equipment should remain the same.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The measurement of impairment losses under IFRS 9 across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Bank's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- The Bank's internal credit grading model, which assigns probabilities of default (PDs) to the individual grades
- The Bank's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a LTECL basis and the qualitative assessment
- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as unemployment levels and collateral values, and the effect on PDs, exposure at default and loss given default.
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

		COMPANY		GROUP	
		2020	**2019**	**2020**	**2019**
		G$ 000	**G$ 000**	**G$ 000**	**G$ 000**
4	**Interest Income**				
	Loans and advances	2,949,468	3,191,771	2,943,183	3,110,039
	Investment securities:-				
	-Amortised Cost	1,469,524	1,279,553	1,469,524	1,279,553
	-FVPL	-	-	90,652	130,378
	Other	251,752	307,106	251,752	307,106
		4,670,744	**4,778,430**	**4,755,111**	**4,827,076**
5	**Interest Expense**				
	Savings deposits	445,474	467,574	445,474	467,574
	Term deposits	194,149	265,200	194,149	265,200
	Other	31,356	30,406	31,356	30,406
		670,979	**763,180**	**670,979**	**763,180**
6	**Other Income**				
	Commissions	738,380	575,336	738,309	575,220
	Exchange trading and revaluation gains	675,000	902,880	675,000	902,880
	Rental and other income	26,372	20,967	40,939	28,180
	Expected credit gain/(loss)	(1,828)	175,612	(1,828)	175,612
		1,437,924	**1,674,795**	**1,452,420**	**1,681,892**
7	**Operating Expenses**				
	Staff costs (Note 8)	1,703,090	1,674,135	1,708,705	1,684,905
	Depreciation	414,251	355,837	424,272	367,878
	General administrative expenses	767,137	791,925	767,137	791,925
	Marketing and public relations	63,246	94,997	63,246	94,997
	Auditor remuneration	18,175	21,466	19,178	22,670
	Director's fees	13,236	10,812	13,236	10,812
	Other operating expenses	528,464	567,105	671,753	561,079
	Property taxes	130,902	122,172	133,732	131,626
	Bond losses	183,357	380,124	183,357	380,124
		3,821,858	**4,018,573**	**3,984,616**	**4,046,016**
8	**Staff Costs**				
	Salaries and wages	1,042,794	1,015,032	1,048,409	1,025,802
	Other staff costs	556,810	563,849	556,810	563,849
	Pension	103,486	95,254	103,486	95,254
		1,703,090	**1,674,135**	**1,708,705**	**1,684,905**

		COMPANY		GROUP	
		2020 G$ 000	2019 G$ 000	2020 G$ 000	2019 G$ 000
9	**Basic Earnings Per Share**				
	Calculated as follows:				
	Profit after taxation	1,365,984	1,483,438	1,290,556	1,486,795
	Number of ordinary shares issued and fully paid	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000
	Basic earnings per share in dollars	**34.15**	**37.09**	**32.26**	**37.17**
10	**(a) TAXATION**				
	Current:- Corporation tax	159,816	148,646	187,641	173,589
	Deferred Tax	(137,809)	48,896	(137,809)	48,896
		22,007	**197,542**	**49,832**	**222,485**
	Reconciliation of Tax Expense and Accounting Profit				
	Accounting profit	1,387,991	1,680,980	1,324,096	1,709,280
	Share of Associate Company's loss/(profit)	(838)	9,735	(838)	9,735
		1,387,153	1,690,715	1,323,258	1,719,015
	Corporation tax at 40%/25%	554,861	676,286	507,300	702,450
	Add:				
	Tax effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profits				
	Depreciation for accounting purposes	165,700	142,334	168,205	142,334
	Other	77,530	87,412	152,620	87,412
	Property tax	52,361	48,869	57,228	52,651
		850,453	954,901	885,354	984,847
	Deduct:				
	Tax effect of depreciation for tax purposes	187,737	179,100	190,455	179,100
	Other	-	-	426	2,506
	Tax Exempt Income	502,899	627,155	506,831	629,652
	Corporation Tax	159,816	148,646	187,641	173,589
	Deferred Tax	(137,809)	48,896	(137,809)	48,896
		22,007	**197,542**	**49,832**	**222,485**
	Components of deferred tax asset				
	Property and equipment	508,432	378,459	508,432	378,459
	Defined benefit asset	(48,874)	(31,894)	(48,874)	(31,894)
		459,558	**346,565**	**459,558**	**346,565**

10 (a) INTEREST EXPENSE (CONT'D)

Movement in temporary differences

	COMPANY AND GROUP		
	Defined benefit assets/(liabilities) G$ 000	Property and equipment G$ 000	Total G$ 000
At 1 January 2019	(38,647)	431,896	393,249
Movement during the year:-			
Statement of profit or loss	4,541	(53,437)	(48,896)
Statement of other comprehensive income	2,212	-	2,212
At 31 December 2019	(31,894)	378,459	346,565
Movement during the year:-			
Statement of profit or loss	7,836	129,973	137,809
Statement of other comprehensive income	(24,816)	-	(24,816)
At 31 December 2020	**(48,874)**	**508,432**	**459,558**

10 (b) DISCLOSURE OF TAX EFFECTS RELATING TO EACH COMPONENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	2020 COMPANY AND GROUP			2019 COMPANY AND GROUP		
	Before tax amount G$ 000	Tax(expense)/ benefit G$ 000	Net of tax amount G$ 000	Before tax amount G$ 000	Tax(expense)/ benefit G$ 000	Net of tax amount G$ 000
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plan	62,040	(24,816)	37,224	(5,531)	2,212	(3,319)
Share of other comprehensive profit/ (loss) of associate company	(5,237)	-	(5,237)	(1,823)	-	(1,823)
	56,803	(24,816)	31,987	(7,354)	2,212	(5,142)

10 (c) TAX ASSESSMENTS

On August 20, 2019, the Company received Notices of Assessment (“Assessments”) from the Guyana Revenue Authority claiming additional corporation taxes of GY$318,096,059 as a result of the disallowance of the Company’s claim for deduction for impairment losses on financial assets in relation to the years of income ended December 31, 2012, 2014, 2015 and 2016. Assessments were not received for the years 2017 to 2020 where provisions were also made.

The accounting policy on impairment losses on financial assets, as described in Note 3.1

(d) to these financial statements, recognizes the Company’s obligation to comply with provisioning requirements contained in the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and in the Supervision Guidelines issued by the Bank of Guyana. For purposes of its corporation tax computations, the Company’s impairment losses on financial assets were computed and claimed as deductions in accordance with sections 16(I)(e) of the Income Tax Act, which provides for the deduction of provisions for bad and doubtful debts incurred in a trade or business.

Accordingly, the Company on August 31, 2019 filed Notices of Objection to these assessments under the provisions of the Income Tax Act. The Guyana Revenue Authority acknowledged the objection and the tax in dispute is being held in abeyance as per the Income Tax Act Chapter 81:01. The objection remains undetermined to the present. The Company has been advised by its attorneys that its objection is based on valid grounds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	COMPANY		GROUP	
	2020 G$ 000	**2019 G$ 000**	**2020 G$ 000**	**2019 G$ 000**
11 CASH RESOURCES				
Cash in hand	1,948,304	2,226,889	1,948,304	2,226,889
Balance with Bank of Guyana in excess of required reserves	8,615,126	2,463,529	8,615,126	2,463,529
Balances with other banks	13,666,409	6,823,212	13,666,409	6,823,212
Cheques and other items in transit	324,543	390,970	324,543	390,970
Total Cash and Short Term Funds	**24,554,382**	**11,904,600**	**24,554,382**	**11,904,600**
Reserve requirement with Bank of Guyana	10,984,538	11,525,610	10,984,538	11,525,610
Total Cash Resources	**35,538,920**	**23,430,210**	**35,538,920**	**23,430,210**
12 INVESTMENTS				
Amortised cost	41,251,521	41,923,655	41,251,521	41,923,655
FVPL	-	-	1,168,965	1,193,148
Expected credit loss	(62,466)	(60,638)	(62,466)	(60,638)
	41,189,055	41,863,017	42,358,020	43,056,165
Investment in Subsidiary's shares:				
GBTI Property Holdings Inc.	535,016	16	-	-
GBTI Mutual Funds	1,304,851	1,304,851	-	-
	1,839,867	1,304,867	-	-
Investment in Associate Company				
Non Current Asset - Associate Company (i)	**207,566**	**211,965**	**207,566**	**211,965**

The Bank holds 40% (2019-40%) of the share capital of the Guyana Americas Merchant Bank Inc.

Total Investments	**43,236,488**	**43,379,849**	**42,565,586**	**43,268,130**
(i) Associate company				
At 1 January	211,965	223,522	211,965	223,522
Share of Profit/(loss) of associate company	838	(9,735)	838	(9,735)
	212,803	213,788	212,803	213,788
Share of investment reserve of associate company	(5,237)	(1,823)	(5,237)	(1,823)
At 31 December	207,566	211,965	207,566	211,965

The financial statements of Guyana Americas Merchant Bank Inc. in summary form as at 31 December is presented below:

	COMPANY AND GROUP	
Statement of Income	**2020 G$ 000**	**2019 G$ 000**
Income	100,537	93,991
Profit/(loss) after taxation	2,095	(24,337)
Statement of Financial Position		
Total assets	645,276	664,499
Equity and liabilities		
Capital and reserves	623,473	634,471
Liabilities	21,803	30,028
Tax liability	6,258	6,966
Total equity and liabilities	651,534	671,465

13 (a) LOANS AND ADVANCES

	COMPANY			
	Agriculture & Other G$ 000	Personal & Services G$ 000	Real Estate G$ 000	Total G$ 000
2020				
Gross Loans and advances	15,175,683	18,637,070	11,773,147	45,585,900
Stage 1: 12 Month ECL	(434,767)	(152,243)	(24,775)	(611,785)
Stage 2: Lifetime ECL	(156)	(1,570)	(2,548)	(4,274)
Stage 3: Credit impaired financial assets - Lifetime ECL	(1,516,611)	(1,529,956)	(131,356)	(3,177,923)
Net loans and advances	**13,224,149**	**16,953,301**	**11,614,468**	**41,791,918**
2019				
Gross Loans and advances	10,869,807	21,850,898	10,532,606	43,253,311
Stage 1: 12 Month ECL	(334,442)	(222,146)	(44,733)	(601,321)
Stage 2: Lifetime ECL	(32,573)	(7,618)	(10,108)	(50,299)
Stage 3: Credit Impaired financial assets - Lifetime ECL	(1,640,786)	(1,036,989)	(274,347)	(2,952,122)
Net loans and advances	**8,862,006**	**20,584,145**	**10,203,418**	**39,649,569**

	GROUP			
	Agriculture & Other G$ 000	Personal & Services G$ 000	Real Estate G$ 000	Total G$ 000
2020				
Gross Loans and advances	15,175,683	18,637,070	11,773,147	45,585,900
Stage 1: 12 Month ECL	(434,767)	(152,243)	(24,775)	(611,785)
Stage 2: Lifetime ECL	(156)	(1,570)	(2,548)	(4,274)
Stage 3: Credit impaired financial assets - Lifetime ECL	(1,516,611)	(1,529,956)	(131,356)	(3,177,923)
Net loans and advances	**13,224,149**	**16,953,301**	**11,614,468**	**41,791,918**
2019				
Gross Loans and advances	10,869,807	21,312,986	10,532,606	42,715,399
Stage 1: 12 Month ECL	(334,442)	(222,146)	(44,733)	(601,321)
Stage 2: Lifetime ECL	(32,573)	(7,618)	(10,108)	(50,299)
Stage 3: Credit Impaired financial assets - Lifetime ECL	(1,640,786)	(1,036,989)	(274,347)	(2,952,122)
Net loans and advances	**8,862,006**	**20,046,233**	**10,203,418**	**39,111,657**

13 (b) PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES BY ECONOMIC SECTORS

	Gross Performing G$ 000	Gross Non-Performing G$ 000	Expected Credit Loss G$ 000	Net amount G$ 000
2020				
Agriculture & Other	10,517,135	4,658,548	(1,951,534)	13,224,149
Personal & Services	12,491,164	6,145,906	(1,683,769)	16,953,301
Real Estate	9,191,679	2,581,468	(158,679)	11,614,468
	32,199,978	**13,385,922**	**(3,793,982)**	**41,791,918**
2019				
Agriculture & Other	5,766,096	5,103,711	(2,007,801)	8,862,006
Personal & Services	15,878,882	5,972,016	(1,266,753)	20,584,145
Real Estate	7,840,298	2,692,308	(329,188)	10,203,418
	29,485,276	**13,768,035**	**(3,603,742)**	**39,649,569**

14 (a) PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	COMPANY				
	Land and buildings G$ 000	Right-of-use assets G$ 000	Equipment G$ 000	Capital work-in-progress G$ 000	Total G$ 000
Cost/valuation					
At 1 January 2019	7,163,077	-	2,924,495	324,941	10,412,513
Additions	-	192,597	-	383,364	575,961
Disposals	-	-	(44,892)	(17,695)	(62,587)
Transfers	3,107	-	203,168	(206,275)	-
At 31 December 2019	7,166,184	192,597	3,082,771	484,335	10,925,887
Additions	-	20,097	-	836,407	856,504
Disposals	-	(4,274)	(224,715)	(31,257)	(260,246)
Transfers	67,336	-	458,239	(525,575)	-
At 31 December 2020	**7,233,520**	**208,420**	**3,316,295**	**763,910**	**11,522,145**
Comprising:					
Cost	7,212,226	208,420	3,316,295	763,910	11,500,851
Valuation	21,294	-	-	-	21,294
	7,233,520	**208,420**	**3,316,295**	**763,910**	**11,522,145**
Accumulated Depreciation					
At 1 January 2019	1,350,899	-	2,191,422	-	3,542,321
Charge for the year	127,860	38,519	227,976	-	394,355
Writeback on disposals	-	-	(44,855)	-	(44,855)
At 31 December 2019	1,478,759	38,519	2,374,543	-	3,891,821
Charge for the year	133,545	41,684	239,022	-	414,251
Write back on disposals	-	(855)	(224,348)	-	(225,203)
At 31 December 2020	**1,612,304**	**79,348**	**2,389,217**	**-**	**4,080,869**
Net book values:					
At 31 December 2019	**5,687,425**	**154,078**	**708,228**	**484,335**	**7,034,066**
At 31 December 2020	**5,621,216**	**129,072**	**927,078**	**763,910**	**7,441,276**

14 (a) PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (CON'TD)

	GROUP				
	Land and buildings G$ 000	Right-of-use assets G$ 000	Equipment G$ 000	Capital work-in-progress G$ 000	Total G$ 000
Cost/valuation					
At 1 January 2019	7,163,216	-	2,951,922	326,287	10,441,425
Additions	-	192,597	-	383,364	575,961
Disposals	-	-	(44,892)	(17,695)	(62,587)
Transfers	3,107	-	203,168	(206,275)	-
At 31 December 2019	7,166,323	192,597	3,110,198	485,681	10,954,799
Additions	-	20,097	-	836,407	856,504
Disposals	-	(4,274)	(224,715)	(31,257)	(260,246)
Transfers	67,336	-	458,239	(525,575)	-
At 31 December 2020	**7,233,659**	**208,420**	**3,343,722**	**765,256**	**11,551,057**
Comprising:					
Cost	7,212,365	208,420	3,343,722	765,256	11,529,763
Valuation	21,294		-	-	21,294
	7,233,659	**208,420**	**3,343,722**	**765,256**	**11,551,057**
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2019	1,350,899	-	2,204,364	-	3,555,263
Charge for the year	127,860	38,519	233,751	-	400,130
Write back on disposals	-	-	(44,855)	-	(44,855)
At 31 December 2019	1,478,759	38,519	2,393,260	-	3,910,538
Charge for the year	133,545	41,684	242,776	-	418,005
Write back on disposals	-	(855)	(224,348)	-	(225,203)
At 31 December 2020	**1,612,304**	**79,348**	**2,411,688**	**-**	**4,103,340**
Net book values:					
At 31 December 2019	**5,687,564**	**154,078**	**716,938**	**485,681**	**7,044,261**
At 31 December 2020	**5,621,355**	**129,072**	**932,034**	**765,256**	**7,447,717**

Refer to note 29 for details of revaluation of property and equipment.

	COMPANY AND GROUP	
	2020 G$ 000	2019 G$ 000
Intangible assets		
Net Book Value of acquired software (included in equipment)	440,022	350,839

14 (b) INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	GROUP	
	Premises G$ 000	**Total G$ 000**
COST		
At 1 January 2019	407,675	407,675
Additions	695	695
At 31 December 2019	408,370	408,370
At 31 December 2020	**408,370**	**408,370**
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION		
At 1 January 2019	22,946	22,946
Charge for the year	6,266	6,266
At 31 December 2019	29,212	29,212
Charge for the year	6,267	6,267
At 31 December 2020	**35,479**	**35,479**
NET BOOK VALUES		
At 31 December 2019	**379,158**	**379,158**
At 31 December 2020	**372,891**	**372,891**

15. OTHER ASSETS

	COMPANY		GROUP	
	2020 G$ 000	**2019 G$ 000**	**2020 G$ 000**	**2019 G$ 000**
Interest and commissions accrued	541,596	473,754	541,596	473,754
Prepaid expenses	239,334	331,621	239,334	331,621
Prepaid stationery/inventory	50,485	43,630	50,485	43,630
Sundry receivables	29,802	216,743	29,802	219,755
Agriculture diversification fund	22,576	22,576	22,576	22,576
Assets classified as held for sale (See note 16)	101,096	201,579	101,096	201,579
Taxes recoverable	659,613	659,613	699,045	696,382
Other	360,669	346,336	375,761	358,856
	2,005,171	2,295,852	2,059,695	2,348,153

16 ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

Properties on hand

At 1 January	201,579	249,454	201,579	249,454
Additions	151,397	74,795	151,397	74,795
Disposals	(251,880)	(122,670)	(251,880)	(122,670)
At 31 December	101,096	201,579	101,096	201,579

17. DEPOSITS

	COMPANY		GROUP	
	2020 G$ 000	2019 G$ 000	2020 G$ 000	2019 G$ 000
Demand	27,437,063	25,471,867	27,152,060	25,294,533
Savings	62,631,485	54,137,786	62,631,485	54,137,786
Term	20,244,464	17,578,788	20,244,464	17,578,788
	110,313,012	97,188,441	110,028,009	97,011,107

18. OTHER LIABILITIES

Agriculture diversification fund (a)	180,863	180,863	180,863	180,863
Due to banks	29	29	29	29
Accrued interest on deposits	161,800	206,813	161,800	206,813
Unpresented drafts	14,892	19,269	14,892	19,269
Accrued expenses	332,779	297,544	372,017	337,421
Lease liability (b)	133,780	157,039	133,780	157,039
Others	1,490,183	1,063,116	1,498,568	1,094,887
	2,314,326	1,924,673	2,361,949	1,996,321

(a) On June 14, 2011, the Bank entered into a contract with the Ministry of Agriculture to carry out the implementation of a Financial Facility of US$1.7M which was funded by the Inter American Development Bank (IDB). The Financial Facility aims to increase Guyana's export growth rate in the agricultural sector by making financial resources through loans and grants available to eligible beneficiaries in three (3) clusters of non traditional agricultural exports, aquaculture, fruits and vegetables, and livestock (beef).

In 2011, two (2) tranches of funds totalling US$1,130,090 were disbursed to the Bank. Interest earned on the loans are exempted from Corporation Tax. The Financial Facility comes to an end on 31.08.2021. The Bank and the Ministry of Agriculture have agreed to an interest rate of 5% to 8% per annum.

(b) Lease liabilities analysed as:

	COMPANY		GROUP	
	2020 G$ 000	2019 G$ 000	2020 G$ 000	2019 G$ 000
Current	41,466	36,981	41,466	36,981
Non-current	92,314	120,058	92,314	120,058
	133,780	157,039	133,780	157,039

19 SHARE CAPITAL

	COMPANY AND GROUP	
	2020	2019
Authorised		
Number of ordinary shares	50,000,000	50,000,000
	G$ 000	G$ 000
Issued and fully paid		
40,000,000 ordinary shares	800,000	800,000

These shares are all ordinary shares with equal voting rights and no par value

20. RESERVES

	COMPANY AND GROUP	
	2020	**2019**
	G$ 000	**G$ 000**
(a) Other Reserve		
(i) Re-measurement of defined benefit asset:-		
At 1 January	45,113	48,432
Movement	37,224	(3,319)
At 31 December	82,337	45,113
(ii) Share of reserve of associate company:-		
At 1 January	(50,027)	(48,204)
Share of comprehensive loss	(5,237)	(1,823)
At 31 December	(55,264)	(50,027)
Total	**27,073**	**(4,914)**
(b) Statutory Reserve		
At 1 January and 31 December	**800,000**	**800,000**

This reserve is computed in accordance with the Financial Institutions Act.

(c) Revaluation Reserve		
At 1 January and 31 December	**18,963**	**18,963**

This represents revaluation increase of land, buildings and equipment

(d) General Banking Risk Reserve		
At 1 January and 31 December	**611,423**	**611,423**

21. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group manages its capital structure on an on-going basis. As part of this review, management considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2019.

The capital structure of the Group consists of equity, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings.

Capital Adequacy

The Group monitors its Capital Adequacy with reference to the risk-based capital adequacy guidelines issued by the Bank of Guyana in keeping with the BASEL convention. The guidelines evaluate Capital Adequacy based upon the perceived risk associated with balance sheet assets, as well as certain off balance sheet exposures, and stipulate a minimum ratio of qualifying capital (Tier 1 and Tier 11) to risk-weighted assets of 8%.

GBTI remains well capitalised with the Bank's Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio standing at 30.69% as at 31 December, 2020.

Total Tier 1 and Tier 11 Capital was 30.95% of risk-adjusted assets at 31 December, 2020 compared to 31.16% at the end of the previous year.

The Group did not have a fixed rate or range to distribute dividends but its dividends policy is based on the performance of the Bank and future development plans.

Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at the year end was as follows:

	COMPANY		GROUP	
	2020 G$ 000	**2019 G$ 000**	**2020 G$ 000**	**2019 G$ 000**
Debt (i)	110,446,792	97,345,480	110,161,789	97,168,146
Cash and cash equivalents	(35,538,920)	(23,430,210)	(35,538,920)	(23,430,210)
Net debt	74,907,872	73,758,231	74,622,869	73,580,897
Equity (ii)	17,968,175	17,090,204	17,968,509	16,987,913
Net debt to equity ratio	4.17:1	4.32:1	4.15:1	4.33:1

(i) Debt is defined as long-term and short-term funds.

(ii) Equity includes all capital and reserves of the Bank.

22 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk management objectives

The Group's Management monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Bank through internal risk reports which analyse exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Group seeks to minimise the effects of these risks by the use of techniques that are governed by management's policies on foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and credit risk which are approved by the Board of Directors.

The Group's Management reports monthly to the Board of Directors on matters relating to risk and management of risk.

(a) Market risk

The Group's activities expose it to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Group uses gap analysis, interest rate sensitivity and exposure limits to financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign currency risk. There has been no change in the Bank's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages these risks.

Price risk

(i) Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual security of its issuer or factors affecting all securities traded in the market. Management continually identifies the risk and diversifies the portfolio in order to minimize the risk.

Cross-border risk though relatively minimal, exists in relation to investments in Caricom Sovereign Bonds and such risk is mitigated by the application of prudent selection and stringent monitoring of the Group's investment portfolio by its intermediary Guyana Americas Merchant Bank Inc.

The Group does not actively trade in equity investments.

(ii) Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The following analyses the sensitivity of interest rates exposure for both financial assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate instruments, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the instrument outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rate.

Apart from the foregoing with respect to the other financial assets and liabilities, it was not possible to determine the expected impact of a reasonable possible change in interest rates on profit or equity as other factors such as credit risks, market risks, political and disaster risks can affect the value of the assets and liabilities.

The impact on the profit for the year is the effect of changes in interest rates on the floating interest rates of financial assets and liabilities.

This impact is illustrated on the following table

	GROUP Impact on profit for the year		
	Increase/ Decrease in basis point	**2020 Increase/ (Decrease) G' 000**	**2019 Increase/ (Decrease) G' 000**
Local Currency	+/-50	160,971	118,123
Foreign Currencies	+/-50	66,778	81,880

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(a) Market risk (Cont'd)

(iii) Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk but the Group's sensitivity to interest is immaterial as its financial instruments are substantially at fixed rates. The Group's exposures to interest rate risk on financial assets and financial liabilities are listed below:

		GROUP Maturing 2020				
	Interest rate	Within 1 year G$ 000	1 to 5 years G$ 000	Over 5 years G$ 000	Non-interest bearing G$ 000	Total G$ 000
Assets						
Cash resources	0.00 to 2.00	35,052,470	486,450	-	-	35,538,920
Investments	2.80 to 8.00	27,429,059	5,804,576	9,124,385	207,566	42,565,586
Loans and advances (net)	0.00 to 27.00	18,474,412	9,361,811	13,955,695	-	41,791,918
Other assets	-	-	-	-	2,059,695	2,059,695
		80,955,941	15,652,837	23,080,080	2,267,261	121,956,119
Liabilities						
Deposits	0.75 to 1.20	84,733,476	-	-	25,294,533	110,028,009
Other liabilities		-	-	-	2,361,945	2,361,949
		84,733,476	**-**	**-**	**27,656,478**	**112,389,958**
Interest sensitivity gap		**(3,777,535)**	**15,652,837**	**23,080,080**		

		GROUP Maturing 2019				
	Average Interest rate %	Within 1 year G$ 000	1 to 5 years G$ 000	Over 5 years G$ 000	Non-interest bearing G$ 000	Total G$ 000
Assets						
Cash resources	0.00 to 2.00	4,187,121	676,800	-	18,566,289	23,430,210
Investments	2.80 to 8.00	26,567,410	5,894,234	10,594,523	211,963	43,268,130
Loans and advances (net)	0.00 to 27.00	16,435,555	8,175,377	14,500,725	-	39,111,657
Other assets	-	-	-	-	2,348,153	2,348,153
		47,190,086	14,746,411	25,095,248	21,126,405	108,158,150
Liabilities						
Deposits	0.75 to 1.20	73,467,079	-	-	23,544,028	97,011,107
Other liabilities		-	-	-	1,996,321	1,996,321
		73,467,079	**-**	**-**	**25,540,349**	**99,007,428**
Interest sensitivity gap		**(26,276,993)**	**14,746,411**	**25,095,248**		

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(a) Market risk (Cont'd)

(iv) Currency risk

The Group's exposure to the effects of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates arose mainly from investments and foreign bank balances. The currencies which the Bank is mainly exposed to are Euro , United States Dollars, Pounds Sterling and Canadian Dollars.

The aggregate amount of assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than Guyana dollars are shown:

	GROUP					
	Euro € G$ 000	**US $ G$ 000**	**GBP £ G$ 000**	**Cdn $ G$ 000**	**Others G$ 000**	**Total G$ 000**
31 December 2020						
Assets	77,111	29,652,455	103,078	28,084	2,913	29,863,641
Liabilities	70,312	6,314,799	74,670	155	-	6,459,936
31 December 2019						
Assets	47,863	24,525,478	90,483	9,338	1,479	24,674,641
Liabilities	37,033	6,066,228	74,627	206	-	6,178,094

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 2.5% increase or decrease in the Guyana dollar (GYD) against the relevant currencies. 2.5% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates.

The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 2.5% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit and other equity where the foreign currency strengthens 2.5% against the GYD. For a 2.5% weakening of the relevant foreign currency against the Guyana dollar, there would be an equal and opposite impact on the profit and other equity, and the balances below would be negative.

	Euro Impact		**US Dollar Impact**		**£ Sterling Impact**		**Canadian Dollar Impact**	
	2020 $M	**2019 $M**	**2020 $M**	**2019 $M**	**2020 $M**	**2019 $M**	**2020 $M**	**2019 $M**
Profit or (loss)	0.17	583.44	583.44	0.71	0.71	0.70	6.98	0.73

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(b) Liquidity risk

The Group maintains a diversified and stable funding base comprising core retail and corporate customer deposits and institutional balances, coupled with wholesale funding and portfolios of liquid assets which are diversified by currency and maturity, in order to be able to respond quickly and smoothly to unforeseen liquidity requirements.

The Group's policy is to maintain a strong liquidity position and to manage the liquidity profile of assets, liabilities and commitments so that cash flows are appropriately balanced and all funding obligations met when due.

It is unusual for banks to have the maturities of its assets and liabilities completely matched since business transacted is often of uncertain term and differing types. As such the matching and controlled mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities are fundamental to the management of the Group.

The information given below relates to the major financial assets and liabilities based on the remaining period at 31 December to the contractual maturity dates.

	GROUP Maturing 2020					
	Within 1 year					
	On Demand G$ 000	**Due in three months G$ 000**	**Due within 3 to 12 months G$ 000**	**1 to 5 years G$ 000**	**Over 5 years G$ 000**	**Total G$ 000**
Assets						
Cash resources	31,020,711	3,397,259	634,500	486,450	-	35,538,920
Investments	207,566	486,866	26,942,193	5,804,576	9,124,385	42,565,586
Loans & advances (net)	7,133,928	5,700,997	5,639,487	9,361,811	13,955,695	41,791,918
Other assets	2,019,532	39,433	730	-	-	2,059,695
	40,381,737	9,624,555	33,216,910	15,652,837	23,080,080	121,956,119
Liabilities						
Deposits	90,068,576	7,521,085	12,438,347	-	-	110,028,009
Other liabilities	2,318,583	4,124	39,238	-	-	2,361,945
	92,387,159	7,525,209	12,477,585	-	-	112,389,954
Net assets/(liabilities)	(52,005,422)	2,099,346	20,739,325	15,652,837	23,080,080	

	GROUP Maturing 2019					
	Within 1 year					
	On Demand G$ 000	**Due in three months G$ 000**	**Due within 3 to 12 months G$ 000**	**1 to 5 years G$ 000**	**Over 5 years G$ 000**	**Total G$ 000**
Assets						
Cash resources	18,660,649	3,035,525	1,057,236	676,800	-	23,430,210
Investments	211,963	2,688,927	23,878,483	5,894,234	10,594,523	43,268,130
Loans & advances (net)	6,850,300	3,579,893	6,005,362	8,175,377	14,500,725	39,111,657
Other assets	2,186,578	36,769	3,012	-	-	2,226,359
	27,909,490	9,341,114	30,944,093	14,746,411	25,095,248	108,036,356
Liabilities						
Deposits	79,441,229	4,795,827	12,774,051	-	-	97,011,107
Other liabilities	1,944,885	942	50,494	-	-	1,996,321
	81,386,114	4,796,769	12,824,545	-	-	99,007,428
Net assets/(liabilities)	(53,465,066)	4,544,345	18,119,548	14,746,411	25,095,248	

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk exposures arise principally in lending and investment activities. Credit risk also occurs in off balance sheet financial instruments such as guarantees and letters of credit. This risk relates to the possibility that a counter party will cause a financial loss to the Group by failing to discharge an obligation. The Group's lending and investing activities are conducted with various counterparties and in pursuing these activities the Bank is exposed to credit risk. These are the principal areas of activity for the Group and it is expected that such exposures will continue to exist for the foreseeable future. The management of credit risks is of utmost importance and an appropriate organizational structure has been put in place to ensure that this function is effectively discharged. Management carefully manages its exposure to credit risk through appropriate policies, procedures, practices and audit functions together with approved limits.

Credit risk management
In its management of credit risk, the organisational structure supports the lending philosophy of the Group. This structure comprises the Board of Directors, the Board Credit Committee (BCC), the Executive Director, Head of Credit; Senior Management of Risk and Compliance and the Internal Audit Function.

To facilitate day to day decision making and timely implementation of decisions, the Board has delegated authority for specific areas to specific committees and/or officers with an appropriate reporting system to the Board. The Board's Credit Committee focuses primarily on credit risk appetite and in so doing sanction amendments to credit policies, delegation of lending authority to senior management and credit requests exceeding the authority of management.

The Executive Director along with the Senior Manager of Risk monitors the effectiveness of credit procedures and policies and may direct changes to strategies to improve the effectiveness of policies. Policies are established and communicated through the Bank's written Credit Policy Manual. This document sets out in detail the current policies governing the lending function and provides a comprehensive framework for prudent risk management of the credit function. Major areas of focus are: General Credit Criteria; Credit Risk Rating; Control Risk Mitigants over the Credit Portfolio and Credit Concentration among others. The Bank's policies and procedures are dedicated to controlling and monitoring risk from such activities. Compliance with credit policies and exposure limits is reviewed by the Internal Auditors on a continuous basis.

Risk limit control and mitigation policy
The Group structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or Bank's of borrowers, industry and country segments. The Bank monitors its concentration of credit exposure so that no single borrower or industry default will have a material impact on the Group.

(a) Single borrower and bank borrower exposure limits

Limits established by regulatory authorities have been incorporated into the credit policies where concentration is restricted by limiting credit amounts to a fraction of the capital base. This is supported by a stringent reporting requirement and is further enhanced by policies re-quiring periodic review of all commercial credit relationships.

(b) Industry exposure limits

These limits have been established based on a ranking of the riskiness of various industries. The ranking is guided by a model developed for the Bank for this purpose. The model utilizes a scale incorporating scores of 1 to 8 with 1 being the least risky. These have been consolidated into four (4) bands of exposure limits which have been set in relation to the total credit portfolio with a smaller limit being assigned to the more risky industries.

These policies include but are not limited to:

i. Conducting interviews to obtain an overall impression of the applicant's ability to manage its finances and service the credit facility.
ii. Collateral offered is subjected to inspection/field visit to enable the Group to decide whether it concurs with the valuator's opinion. Valuations are assessed conservatively and reviewed regularly with the support of empirical evidence.

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(c) Credit risk (Cont'd)

Risk limit control and mitigation policy (Cont'd)

(b) Industry exposure limits (Cont'd)

iii. Adherence to a loan to equity ratio policy that conforms to the tenets of sound banking.
iv. Loans and overdrafts are generally collateralised with some or all of the following:
- Cash
- Mortgages
- Debentures
- Bills of Sale
- Guarantees
- Assignment of Traded Shares
- Assignment of Salary or Crop proceeds
- Assignment of Insurance Policies
- Promissory Notes

v. Security structures and legal conditions are reviewed from time to time to ensure they continue to fulfil their intended purpose and remain in line with current banking practice.
vi. Generally, funds are not disbursed unless mortgages or debentures are duly executed in the High Court.
vii. Loan Officers are required to continually track loans recommended or approved by themselves to ensure projects are implemented as conceptualized, approved and scheduled; repayments are made in accordance with loan agreements; potential problems are identified and appropriate actions are taken to avoid the performance of the loans being adversely affected; and generally to maintain and improve the healthiness of the Bank's credit portfolio.
viii. Credit exposure is controlled by lending limits that are reviewed and approved by the Credit Committee and the Board of Directors.
ix. Ongoing training is conducted for Credit Officers to enhance their skills and techniques in assessing credit.
x. Compliance with the ''single borrower'' or ''group borrower's'' limit as set out in the Financial Institutions Act (1995), other regulatory guidelines and the Group's own prudential judgements.
xi. Authorized lending limits utilizing the hierarchical structure of the Group.
xii. Generation of daily and monthly management exception reports.
xiii. The avoidance of being one of multiple lenders to a borrower. In the event this occurs, the Group seeks to rank in priority to the other lenders.
xiv. Monthly credit meetings are conducted to review loans and overdrafts at varying degrees of default so that actions are taken in a timely manner.
xv. Non-performing accounts are provided for or written-off in accordance with accepted banking principles and the Financial Institutions Act (1995).
xvi. Interest on non-accrual/impaired accounts is not taken to income.
xvii. Observation of the market trends, both local and global, which may be affecting a particular industry or sector.
xviii. Diversification of the Group's lending portfolio so as to spread the risk and stabilise financial results.

Credit risk measurement

As part of the on-going process of prudent risk management, the Group's policy is to risk rate credit facilities at the time of approval and on a regular basis. The Credit Classification System is in place to assign risk indicators to credits in the portfolio and engages the traditional categories utilized by regulatory authorities.

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(c) Credit risk - (cont'd)

The table below shows the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk.

	COMPANY		GROUP	
	2020 Maximum Exposure G$ 000	**2019 Maximum Exposure G$ 000**	**2020 Maximum Exposure G$ 000**	**2019 Maximum Exposure G$ 000**
Cash and short term funds	22,606,078	9,677,711	22,606,078	9,677,711
Deposit with Bank of Guyana	10,984,538	11,525,610	10,984,538	11,525,610
Investments:				
FVTPL	-	-	1,168,965	1,193,148
Amortised cost	41,251,521	41,863,017	41,459,087	42,074,982
Loans and advances	41,791,918	39,649,569	41,791,918	39,111,657
Total	116,634,055	102,715,907	118,010,586	103,583,108
Customer liability under acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	3,634,781	2,734,397	3,634,781	2,734,397
Total credit risk exposure	120,268,836	107,677,193	121,645,367	108,544,394

The above table represents a worst case scenario of credit risk exposure to the Group without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements attached.

<u>Credit quality loans & advances</u>

	COMPANY		GROUP	
	2020 G$ 000	**2019 G$ 000**	**2020 G$ 000**	**2019 G$ 000**
Neither past due nor impaired	30,971,226	26,115,165	30,971,226	25,577,253
Past due but not impaired	1,228,752	3,340,612	1,228,752	3,340,612
Impaired	13,385,922	13,797,534	13,385,922	13,797,534
	45,585,900	43,253,311	45,585,900	42,715,399

The collateral held are in excess of 95% of total loans and advances

The undiscounted fair value of collateral that the Bank held relating to loans individually determined to be impaired at 31 December 2020 amounted to G$33,236,833,016 (2019 - G$36,726,667,548)

During the year, the Bank realised collateral amounting to G$127,400,000 (2019 - G$16,872,250)

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Bank's credit rating system, aging and year-end stage classification.

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(c) Credit risk (Cont'd)

Loans & advances

	COMPANY AND GROUP			
	Stage 1 (12 Month ECL) G$ 000	**Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL) G$ 000**	**Stage 3 Credit Impaired Financial Assets (Lifetime ECL) G$ 000**	**Total G$ 000**
2020				
Gross exposure	34,112,956	276,266	11,196,678	45,585,900
ECL	(611,785)	(4,274)	(3,177,923)	(3,793,982)
Net Exposure	33,501,171	271,992	8,018,755	41,791,918
2019				
Gross exposure	24,386,535	6,847,402	12,019,374	43,253,311
ECL	(601,321)	(50,299)	(2,952,122)	(3,603,742)
Net exposure	23,785,214	6,797,103	9,067,252	39,649,569
Investments- amortised cost				
2020				
Gross exposure	40,887,791	268,185	95,545	41,251,521
ECL	(37,474)	(3,782)	(21,210)	(62,466)
Net Exposure	40,850,317	264,403	74,335	41,189,055
2019				
Gross exposure	36,637,859	5,285,796	-	41,923,655
ECL	(9,303)	(51,334)	-	(60,637)
Net exposure	36,628,556	5,234,462	-	41,863,018

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(c) Credit risk (Cont'd)

Credit risk measurement (Cont'd)

There are a variety of reasons why certain loans and advances designated as 'past due' are not regarded as impaired. Unless other information is available to the contrary, all loans and advances between 90 and 180 days are not considered impaired as they may be well-secured. In addition, renewals may be delayed due to pending submission of required documentation and as such do not reflect any concern on the creditworthiness of the borrower. Further, past due loans and advances secured in full by cash collateral are not considered impaired, and where appropriate, neither are mortgages in arrears by greater than 90 days where the value of the collateral is sufficient to repay both principal and interest in the event the account is identified for recovery action.

Loans and advances which were past due but not impaired as at 31 December can be assessed by reference to the Bank's credit grading system. The following information is based on that system.

	2020 G$ 000	2019 G$ 000
Grade 1- Satisfactory risk	30,971,226	26,115,166
Grade 2- Monitor list		
Past Due up to 29 days	901,709	2,615,772
Past Due up 30-59 days	187,432	404,292
Past Due 60-89 days	139,611	320,549
	1,228,752	3,340,613

The security held for these loans are the same as those stated in Note 22 (c) (iv).

(d) Impaired loans and advances

The Bank's rating process for credit facilities extends across its Branches and is designed to detect exposure requiring greater management attention based on a higher probability of default and potential loss.

Management particularly focuses on facilities with delinquencies 90 days and above with a view to taking action such as working with the borrowers to restore their performing status, or instituting legal or recovery action if considered necessary.

The Bank's risk response strategy also includes regular evaluation of the adequacy of provision allocated for impaired loans and advances by conducting detailed half-yearly reviews of the total loan portfolio, comparing performance and delinquency statistics with historical trends and prevailing economic conditions.

The Bank's policy in its reviews of the level of impairment allowances for loans and advances includes a review of collateral held (e.g. reconfirmation of its enforceability) and an assessment of actual and anticipated receipts. For significant commercial and corporate debts, specialized credit committees with experience in insolvency and specific market factors are used to determine likely losses.

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(d) Impaired loans and advances (Cont'd)

Reduction or reversals on calculated impairment allowances are recognized when the Group has reasonable evidence that the established estimate of loss has been reduced.

Impaired loans and advances by product type (includes corporate facilities)

	COMPANY AND GROUP	
	2020 G$ 000	**2019 G$ 000**
Grade 3 - Sub-standard		
- Past due 90 - 179 days	24,425	91,658
Grade 4 - Doubtful and loss		
- Past due 180 - 359 days	103,885	2,133,109
- Past due 360 days and over	13,257,612	11,572,767
	13,361,497	13,705,876
Total impaired loans and advances	**13,385,922**	**13,797,534**
Impaired loans and advances by product type (includes corporate facilities)		
Quality lifestyle loans	340,775	318,220
Commercial loans and advances (includes corporate facilities)	13,045,147	13,479,314
	13,385,922	**13,797,534**

The tables below depict the Group's exposure to credit risk based on the geographic region where financial instruments are held.

	COMPANY					
	Guyana G$ 000	**Caricom G$ 000**	**North America G$ 000**	**Europe G$ 000**	**Others G$ 000**	**Total G$ 000**
As at December 2020						
On Statement of Financial Position						
Cash resources	21,872,511	3,093,541	10,557,758	15,110	-	35,538,920
Investments	30,807,948	11,270,414	-	-	487,224	42,565,586
Loans and advances (net)	40,882,997	908,921	-	-	-	41,791,918
	93,563,456	15,272,876	10,557,758	15,110	487,224	119,896,424
Off Statement of Financial Position						
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	3,634,781	-	-	-	-	3,634,781
	3,634,781	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,634,781**
Total	**97,198,237**	**15,272,876**	**10,557,758**	**15,110**	**487,224**	**123,531,205**
As at December 2019						
On Statement of Financial Position						
Cash resources	16,606,995	3,165,016	3,396,488	261,711	-	23,430,210
Investments	27,702,280	12,268,936	2,520,678	-	776,236	43,268,130
Loans and advances (net)	38,096,986	1,014,671	-	-	-	39,111,657
	82,406,261	**16,448,623**	**5,917,166**	**261,711**	**776,236**	**105,809,997**
Off Statement of Financial Position						
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	2,734,397	-	-	-	-	2,734,397
	2,734,397	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,734,397**
Total	**85,140,658**	**16,448,623**	**5,917,166**	**261,711**	**776,236**	**108,544,394**

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(e) Investment securities

The Group utilizes external ratings such as international credit rating agencies or their equivalent in managing credit risk exposures for investments.

The table below represents an analysis of debt securities, treasury bills and other eligible bills by rating agency designation.

	COMPANY		
31 December 2020	**Treasury Bills G$ 000**	**Other Securities G$ 000**	**Total G$ 000**
A- to AAA	-	634,484	634,484
BBB- to BBB+	-	487,224	487,224
Lower than BBB-	-	6,255,459	6,255,459
Unrated	28,888,315	6,300,104	35,188,419
	28,888,315	**13,677,271**	**42,565,586**
31 December 2019	Treasury Bills G$ 000	Other Securities G$ 000	Total G$ 000
A- to AAA	-	2,732,158	2,732,158
BBB- to BBB+	-	969,786	969,786
Lower than BBB-	-	6,727,276	6,727,276
Unrated	25,446,071	7,392,839	32,838,910
	25,446,071	**17,822,059**	**43,268,130**

The carrying value of past due or impaired loans and advances whose terms have been re-negotiated.

	COMPANY AND GROUP	
	2020 G$ 000	**2019 G$ 000**
Renegotiated loans/overdrafts	6,947,371	6,985,288

Commitment fees

There has been no deferral of commitment fees on the grounds that the amount calculated for possible deferral has been deemed immaterial.

(f) Diversification of exposure

The Bank provides a wide range of financial services to borrowers in over 7 (seven) sectors within Guyana. As a result, its portfolio of financial instruments with credit risk is highly diversified with no exposure to individual borrowers and group borrowers totaling more than 25% and 40% respectively of the Bank's capital base.

The major activity of the Bank is in providing Banking Services to commercial, industrial and domestic consumers. The risk is spread over a cross-section of clients. At the reporting date there were no significant concentrations of credit risk for loans. There is no special collateral requirement relating to concentration of risks.

The carrying amount reflected below represents the Bank’s maximum exposure to credit risk for such loans.

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(f) Diversification of exposure (Cont'd)

Loan and Advances	COMPANY	
	2020 G$ 000	**2019 G$ 000**
Agriculture	7,928,230	6,616,402
Services and distribution	18,743,170	20,336,550
Manufacturing	3,776,523	2,986,516
Household	13,812,527	12,046,955
Mining and quarrying	1,325,450	1,266,888
	45,585,900	43,253,311
Impairment allowances	(3,793,982)	(3,603,742)
Net loans and advances	**41,791,918**	**39,649,569**

Concentration of deposits

Deposits		
State entities	16,930,201	13,931,808
Commercial sector	26,097,973	24,337,998
Personal sector	64,089,982	56,378,154
Other enterprises	2,134,497	1,940,598
Non residents	1,060,359	599,883
	110,313,012	**97,188,441**

23. CONTINGENCIES

(i) Contingent liabilities

(a) Pending litigations
The Group is the claimant in several litigation matters involving defaulting customers. The Directors are of the view that no provision for any contingency is necessary.

(b) Customers' liability under acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit

	COMPANY AND GROUP 2020				COMPANY AND GROUP 2019			
	Under 3 mths G$ 000	**3 to 12 months G$ 000**	**Over 12 mths G$ 000**	**Total G$ 000**	**Under 3 mths G$ 000**	**3 to 12 months G$ 000**	**Over 12 mths G$ 000**	**Total G$ 000**
State entities	-	-	26	26	-	-	26	26
Commercial sector	1,054,370	1,945,310	502,953	3,502,633	1,049,034	925,821	564,238	2,539,093
Personal sector	65,671	66,451	-	132,122	141,302	46,955	7,021	195,278
	1,120,041	**2,011,761**	**502,979**	**3,634,781**	**1,190,336**	**972,776**	**571,285**	**2,734,397**

24. DEFINED BENEFIT ASSET

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit asset were carried out as at 31 December, 2020 by Bacon Woodrow & de Souza Limited. The present value of the defined benefit obligation and the related current service cost were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

	COMPANY AND GROUP	
	2020	**2019**
	G$ 000	**G$ 000**
(a) Amounts in the statement of financial position:		
Defined benefit obligation	1,010,890	954,685
Fair value of plan assets	(1,133,072)	(1,021,892)
Surplus	(122,182)	(67,207)
Effect on asset ceiling	-	-
Defined benefit asset	**(122,182)**	**(67,207)**
(b) Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation		
Defined benefit obligation at the start of the year	954,685	833,412
Current service cost	108,657	100,777
Interest cost	42,664	37,331
Past service cost/(credit)	-	-
Remeasurements		
- Experience adjustments	(81,779)	(20,046)
Members' contribution		
Benefit Improvements	-	-
Actuarial gain	-	10,980
Benefits paid	(13,337)	(7,769)
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**1,010,890**	**954,685**
(c) Changes in the fair value of the plan assets		
Plan assets at start of year	1,021,892	911,973
Interest income	47,834	42,856
Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	(19,739)	(14,597)
Bank contributions	96,422	89,429
Benefits paid	(13,337)	(7,769)
Plan assets at the end of the year	**1,133,072**	**1,021,892**
(d) Asset allocation		
Deposit administration contract	1,040,341	952,885
Annuity policies	92,731	69,007
Fair value of plan asset at the end of the year	**1,133,072**	**1,021,892**

The value of the plan's assets is equal to the face value of the deposit administration contract provided by the insurance company provider, NALICO plus an estimate of the value of the plan's immediate annuity policies which was calculated using the same assumptions used to calculate the defined benefit obligation. The value of these policies is not quoted and is reliant on NALICO's financial strength.

The plan's assets are invested in a strategy agreed with the plan's trustees which is largely driven by statutory constraints and asset availability. There are no asset-liability matching strategies used by the plan other than the decision to purchase immediate annuity policies to match pensions in payments.

(e) Expense recognised in profit or loss

	2020	2019
Current service cost	108,657	100,777
Net interest on net defined benefit asset	(5,170)	(5,525)
Past service cost	-	-
Net pension cost	103,487	95,252

24. DEFINED BENEFIT ASSET (CONT'D)

(f) Re-measurements recognised in other comprehensive income

	COMPANY AND GROUP 2020 G$ 000	COMPANY AND GROUP 2019 G$ 000
Experience (gains)/losses	(62,040)	5,531
Effect of asset ceiling	-	-
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**(62,040)**	**5,531**

(g) Reconciliation of opening and closing balance sheet entries

	2020 G$ 000	2019 G$ 000
Opening defined benefit asset	(67,207)	(78,561)
Net pension cost	103,487	95,252
Re-measurements recognised in other comprehensive income	(62,040)	5,531
Bank's contributions paid	(96,422)	(89,429)
Closing defined benefit asset	**(122,182)**	**(67,207)**

(h) Summary of principal assumptions as at 31 December

	2020 Per annum %	2019 Per annum %
Discount rate	4.5	4.5
Average individual salary increases	N/A	N/A
Future pension increases	0.0	0.0

Assumptions regarding future morality are based on published morality tables. The life expectancies underlying the value of the defined benefit obligation as at 31 December are as follows:

	2020	2019
Life expectancy for current pensioner in years		
- Male (aged 60)	21.8	21.7
- Female (aged 55)	30.8	30.8
Life expectancy for current members age 40 in years		
- Male (aged 60)	22.7	22.6
- Female (aged 55)	31.6	31.5

(i) Sensitivity analysis
Since the majority of the plan's liabilities are defined contribution in nature and pensions in payment are insured, the surplus or deficit in the Plan is not very sensitive to the actuarial assumptions used in the calculations.

(j) Funding
The Bank meets the cost of funding the pension plan. The funding requirements are based on regular (at least every 3 years) actuarial valuations of the plan and the assumptions used to determine the funding required may differ from those set out above. The Bank expects to pay G$101M to the pension plan during 2021.

(k) Experience history

	2016 G$ 000	2017 G$ 000	2018 G$ 000	2019 G$ 000	2020 G$ 000
Defined benefit obligation	691,361	751,313	833,412	954,685	1,010,890
Fair value of plan assets	(721,824)	(817,450)	(911,973)	(1,021,892)	(1,133,072)
Surplus	(30,463)	(66,137)	(78,561)	(67,207)	(122,182)

	COMPANY AND GROUP	
	2020	**2019**
	G$ 000	**G$ 000**
25 BALANCES EXCLUDED FROM THE ACCOUNTS	9,379	9,379

Monies received on behalf of customers and deposited in the External Payments Deposits Scheme with the Bank of Guyana, in accordance with the terms of agreement signed with each customer which specifically exclude the Group from any liability.

26 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operating decisions.

A number of banking transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. Such transactions were executed at rates of interest and charges that are similar to transactions involving third parties in the normal course of business. Transactions were both secured and unsecured.

Employees in the Group are granted loans, advances and other banking services at preferential rates.

	GROUP	
	2020	**2019**
(a) Group Companies	**G$ 000**	**G$ 000**
(i) Loans and advances		
Balances at end of year	3,727,412	3,445,363
Interest income	237,295	256,543
(ii) Deposits		
Balance at end of year	2,982,574	4,081,393
Interest expense	32,648	34,161
(iii) Commissions	3,155	2,672
(iv) Insurance coverage	8,362,894	6,562,603
(v) Insurance premiums paid	69,639	25,701
The nature of these contracts relate to policies held for fire insurance, cash on premises, public liability, fidelity guarantee, employers liability, computer all risk, cash-in-transit and various risks.		
(vi) Rental of locations-NALICO	1,800	1,800
(vii) All pension payments have been secured by annuities from NALICO.		
(b) Parent Company		
Deposits		
Balance at end of year	180,641	7,385

26. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (CONT'D)

	GROUP	
	2020 G$ 000	**2019 G$ 000**
(c) Associate Company		
(i) Deposits		
Balance at end of year	92,927	55,535
(ii) Investments		
Investments effected through associate company (fair value)	1,287,708	1,360,220
(iii) Fees paid to associate company- Guyana Americas Merchant Bank Inc.	2,496	2,496
(iv) Annual rental income received- Guyana Americas Merchant Bank Inc.	5,602	5,602
(d) Subsidiary Company		
(i) Loans and advances		
Balances at end of year	-	537,912
(ii) Rental paid	9,000	9,000

(e) Key management personnel

(i) Compensation

The Group's 69 (2019 -71) key management personnel comprise its Directors, its Executive Director and Managers. The remuneration paid to key management for the year was as follows:

	GROUP	
	2020 G$ 000	**2019 G$ 000**
Short-term employee benefits	446,963	426,032
Post-employment benefits	29,308	27,611
	476,271	453,643
(ii) Directors emoluments Amounts represents fees paid to individuals in respect of their services as Directors (included in key management compensation)		
Chairman	3,553	3,553
Executive Director	-	1,210
Non- Executive Director	9,680	8,066
	13,233	12,829
(iii) Loans and advances		
Balance at end of year	17,959	345,263
Interest income	2,506	16,319
(iv) Deposits	286,845	130,709
Balance at end of year		
Interest expense	62	1,224

Employees of the Bank are granted loans at concessionary rates of interest.

No provision was made for loan losses to related parties.

26. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (CONT'D)

	GROUP	
	2020	**2019**
(e) Key management personnel (Cont'd)	**G$ 000**	**G$ 000**
(v) Sievewright Stoby & Co. Fees	2,180	2,180

Sievewright Stoby & Co. provides a range of legal services to the Group which include the preparation, filing and registration of mortgages, debentures and bills of sale; preparation and filing of cancellation of mortgages and debentures; conveyance of transported properties, and transfer of titles; issues demand letters; represents the Group in actions filed by the Group against defaulting customers, as well as in actions filed against the Group; follows through on the entering of judgements obtained and levy proceedings commenced; and generally provides legal advice on miscellaneous Group related matters. The fees charged for these services are paid directly to Sievewright Stoby & Co. by the customer.

	COMPANY AND GROUP	
	2020	**2019**
	G$ 000	**G$ 000**
27 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS		
Authorized and not contracted for	713,455	845,766
Authorized and contracted for	750,559	383,527
Capital commitments not provided for in the financial statements	**1,464,014**	**1,229,293**
28 DIVIDENDS		
Amounts recognised as distributions to shareholders in the year:		
Final dividend for year ended 31 December 2019		
G$10.00 per share (2018- G$10.00)	400,000	400,000
Interim dividend of G$3.00 per share (2019 - G$4.00)	120,000	160,000
	520,000	**560,000**
Proposed final dividend of G$11.00 per share (2019 - G$10.00)	440,000	400,000

The proposed final dividend is subject to approval by shareholders at the annual general meeting and has not been included as a liability in the financial statements.

29 FAIR VALUE ESTIMATION

Fair value measurement recognised in the statement of financial position

Level 1-Fair value determination is with reference to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities. Quotation from recognised stock exchange was used to value financial assets under this ranking.

Level 2-Fair value measurement are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

The following assets and liabilities are not carried at fair value. However, fair values have been stated for disclosure purposes

	2020 GROUP			2019 GROUP		
	IFRS 13 Level	Carrying amount G$ 000	Fair value G$ 000	IFRS 13 Level	Carrying amount G$ 000	Fair value G$ 000
ASSETS						
Investment property	2	372,891	372,891	2	379,158	379,158
Cash resources	1	35,538,920	35,538,920	1	23,430,210	23,430,210
Investments - amortised cost	2	41,251,521	41,251,521	2	41,863,017	41,863,017
Loans and advances	2	41,791,918	41,791,918	2	39,111,657	39,111,657
Other assets	2	2,059,695	2,059,695	2	2,348,153	2,348,153
		121,014,945	**121,014,945**		**107,132,195**	**107,132,195**
LIABILITIES						
Deposits	2	110,028,009	110,028,009	2	97,011,107	97,011,107
Other liabilities	2	2,361,949	2,361,949	2	1,996,321	1,996,321
		112,389,958	**112,389,958**		**99,007,428**	**99,007,428**

Valuation techniques and assumptions applied for the purposes of measuring fair value.

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities were determined as follows:

(a) Investment properties fair values were measured primarily at cost less accumulated depreciation. Management's judgment was used to determine that fair value approximates the carrying value.

(b) Loans and advances are net of specific and other provisions for impairment. The fair value of loans and advances is based on expected realisation of outstanding balances taking into account the bank's history with respect to delinquencies.

(c) Financial instruments where the carrying amounts are equal to fair value:- Due to their short-term maturity, the carrying amounts of certain financial instruments are assumed to approximate their fair values. These include cash resources, customer's deposits accounts, other assets, defined benefit assets and other liabilities.

(d) Defined benefit assets were measured by management on the advice from the Actuary.

Assets carried at fair value

Property and equipment

Land and buildings vested in the Bank on 1 December 1987 were revalued in 1988 by professional valuer and the surplus arising out of this revaluation is shown as Revaluation Reserve.

Equipment taken over on the merger with Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited was previously valued by their Directors on 1 June 1985 and the surplus is also included in the Revaluation Reserve.

A revaluation of land, building and erections of the properties was done by Mr. David Patterson from Patterson Associates, a qualified valuer in 2014 which resulted in no change. The revalued amount approximated the carrying value in the financial statements.

29. FAIR VALUE ESTIMATION (CONT'D)

Property and equipment (Cont'd)

During 2018 a revaluation of the Bank's properties was done by Mr. Peter R. Green, a qualified valuer. The revalued amount approximated the carrying value in the financial statements.

All valuations were based on open market value. The most significant input of these valuation approaches is the value or replacement cost per square foot which is considered to be observable. The valuation of property is classified at level 2.

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into levels 1 and 2 based on the degree to which the value is observable.

Investments

	GROUP	
	2020 G$ 000	**2019 G$ 000**
FVPL/Available for sale		
Level 1	1,168,965	1,193,148
Level 2	-	-
	1,168,965	**1,193,148**

30. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as those described in note 3.1(v) of the summary of significant accounting policies except that pension expenses for each operating segments are recognised and measured on the basis of cash payments to the pension plan. The Group evaluates performance on the basis of profit or loss from operations before tax expense not including non-recurring gains and losses and foreign exchange gains and losses.

The Group accounts for intersegment revenue and transfers as if the revenue or transfers were with third parties at current market prices.

The Group's reportable segments are strategic business units that offer different products and services. They are managed separately because each business requires different technologies and marketing strategies. Most of the business were acquired as individual units, and the management at the time of the acquisition was retained.

Operating segments are being identified on the basis of internal reports maintained by components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by management in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance.

Effective from 1 January 2016 the Group's business has been classified primarily into three main segments, namely Retail Commercial Banking, Treasury and Gold Trading (by class of business).

30. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONT'D)

The table below shows segment information by class of business

	COMPANY 2020			
	Retail and Commercial Banking $ 000	Treasury $ 000	Gold Trading $ 000	Total $ 000
Interest income	2,943,183	1,811,928	-	4,755,111
Interest expense	(670,979)	-	-	(670,979)
Net interest income	2,272,204	1,811,928	-	4,084,132
Loan impairment expense net of recoveries	(228,678)	-	-	(228,678)
	2,043,526	1,811,928	-	3,855,454
Other income	1,452,420		-	1,452,420
Share of loss of associate company	838	-	-	838
Operating expenses	(3,984,616)			(3,984,616)
Profit/(loss) before taxation	**(487,832)**	**1,811,928**	**-**	**1,324,096**
Segment assets				
Cash resources	35,538,920			35,538,920
Investments:-				
FVPL	-	1,168,965	-	1,168,965
Amortised cost	-	41,189,055	-	41,189,055
Non current assets-associate company	-	207,566	-	207,566
Loans and advances	41,791,918	-	-	41,791,918
Property and equipment	7,441,276	6,441		7,447,717
Investment property	-	372,891		372,891
Deferred tax assets	459,558	-	-	459,558
Other assets	-	2,059,695	-	2,059,695
Defined benefit asset	122,182	-	-	122,182
Total segment assets	**85,353,854**	**45,004,613**	**-**	**130,358,467**
Segment liabilities				
Deposits:-				
Demand	27,152,060	-	-	27,152,060
Savings	62,631,485	-	-	62,631,485
Term	20,244,464	-	-	20,244,464
Due to banks	29	-	-	29
Other	2,361,920			2,361,920
Total segment liabilities	**112,389,958**	**-**	**-**	**112,389,958**

30. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONT'D)

	COMPANY 2019			
	Retail and Commercial Banking $ 000	Treasury $ 000	Gold Trading $ 000	Total $ 000
Interest income	3,110,039	1,717,037	-	4,827,076
Interest expense	(763,180)	-	-	(763,180)
Net interest income	2,346,859	1,717,037	-	4,063,896
Loan impairment expense net of recoveries	19,243	-	-	19,243
	2,366,102	1,717,037	-	4,083,139
Other income	1,681,892	-	-	1,681,892
Share of profit of associate company	(9,735)	-	-	(9,735)
Operating expenses	(4,024,607)	(12,931)	(8,478)	(4,046,016)
Profit before taxation	**13,652**	**1,704,106**	**(8,478)**	**1,709,280**
Segment assets				
Cash resources	23,430,210			23,430,210
Investments:-				
FVPL	-	1,193,148	-	1,193,148
Amortised cost	-	41,863,017	-	41,863,017
Non current assets-associate company	-	211,965	-	211,965
Loans and advances	39,111,657	-	-	39,111,657
Property and equipment	7,034,066	-	10,195	7,044,261
Investment property	-	-	379,158	379,158
Deferred tax assets	346,565	-	-	346,565
Other assets	-	2,348,153	-	2,348,153
Defined benefit asset	67,207	-	-	67,207
Total segment assets	**69,989,705**	**45,616,283**	**389,353**	**115,995,341**
Segment liabilities				
Deposits:-				
Demand	25,294,533	-	-	25,294,533
Savings	54,137,786	-	-	54,137,786
Term	17,578,788	-	-	17,578,788
Due to banks	29	-	-	29
Other	1,386,732	30,829	578,731	1,996,292
Total segment liabilities	**98,397,868**	**30,829**	**578,731**	**99,007,428**

(a) The classification shown below is followed by a secondary classification into geographical segments.

	ADDITIONS TO NON CURRENT ASSETS			
	COMPANY		GROUP	
	2020 G$ 000	2019 G$ 000	2020 G$ 000	2019 G$ 000
Retail and commercial lending	856,504	575,961	856,504	575,961
Other	-	-	(856,504)	(575,961)
	856,504	**575,961**	**-**	**-**

30. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONT'D)

(b) Revenue from major services

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue from its major services

	GROUP	
	2020	**2019**
	G$ 000	**G$ 000**
Retail and commercial lending	2,943,183	3,110,039
Treasury	1,811,928	1,717,037
	4,755,111	**4,827,076**

(c) Geographical information

(i) The Group operates in three principal geographical areas-retail commercial banking, treasury and gold trading.

The Group's revenue derived from operations from external customers and information about its non current assets by geographical location are detailed below

	GROUP			
	Revenue		Non Current Assets	
	2020	**2019**	**2020**	**2019**
	G$ 000	**G$ 000**	**G$ 000**	**G$ 000**
Treasury (corporate office)	4,395,603	4,791,931	2,981,502	3,056,455
Retail and commercial banking (other branches)	1,811,928	1,717,037	4,466,215	3,987,806
Other- gold trading and rental	-	-	372,891	379,158
	6,207,531	**6,508,968**	**7,820,608**	**7,423,419**

Revenue by geographic location

2020	**Guyana**	**Caricom**	**Others**	**Total**
	G$ 000	**G$ 000**	**G$ 000**	**G$ 000**
Interest income	4,755,111	-	-	4,755,111
Other income	1,452,420	-	-	1,452,420
Total revenue	**6,207,531**	**6,508,968**	**-**	**6,207,531**

2019	**Guyana**	**Caricom**	**Others**	**Total**
	G$ 000	**G$ 000**	**G$ 000**	**G$ 000**
Interest income	4,827,076	-	-	4,827,076
Other income	1,681,892	-	-	1,681,892
Total revenue	**6,508,968**	**-**	**-**	**6,508,968**

Major customer

There were no revenues earned from an individual or group of customers that exceeded 10% of total revenues.

31. ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY MEASUREMENT BASIS

	COMPANY		
ASSETS	Financial Assets and Liabilities at amortised G$ 000	Total G$ 000	2019 Total G$ 000
2020			
Cash resources	35,538,920	35,538,920	23,430,210
Investments	41,251,521	41,251,521	41,863,017
Loans & advances (net)	41,791,918	41,791,918	39,649,569
Other assets	2,005,171	2,005,171	2,295,852
Total assets	**120,587,530**	**120,587,530**	**107,238,648**
LIABILITIES			
2020			
Deposits	110,313,012	110,313,012	97,188,441
Other liabilities	2,314,326	2,314,326	1,924,673
Total liabilities	**112,627,338**	**112,627,338**	**99,113,114**

	GROUP			
ASSETS	FVPL G$ 000	Financial Assets and Liabilities at amortised G$ 000	Total G$ 000	2019 Total G$ 000
2020				
Cash resources	-	35,538,920	35,538,920	23,430,210
Investments	1,168,965	41,251,521	42,420,486	43,056,165
Loans & advances (net)	-	41,791,918	41,791,918	39,111,657
Other	-	2,059,695	2,059,695	2,348,153
Total Assets	**1,168,965**	**120,642,054**	**121,811,019**	**107,946,185**
LIABILITIES				
2020				
Deposits	-	110,028,009	110,028,009	97,011,107
Other	-	2,361,949	2,361,949	1,996,321
Total liabilities	**-**	**112,389,958**	**112,389,958**	**99,007,428**

32 PENDING LITIGATIONS

There are several pending litigations against the Company. These matters are currently receiving the attention of the high court and the outcome cannot be determined at this date.

33 RECLASSIFICATION

Certain prior year amounts were reclassified to conform with current year presentation under new and revised accounting standards.

34 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on March 17, 2021

SERVICES

ELECTRONIC BANKING

E-banking makes it easy for you to:

- Pay utility bills
- Check Account Balances /Statements
- Transfer funds between personal & third party GBTI accounts
- General correspondence to create standing instructions
- Request Manager's Cheques, EFT, Placement of Stop on cheques etc

STATEMENT SAVINGS ACCOUNT

- Minimum opening balance of $5,000
- Interest is calculated quarterly and paid semi-annually
- ATM, POS and Utility bills payment facilities
- Withdrawals at ATM up to $100,000 per day
- Transact business at any branch

PERSONAL CHEQUING ACCOUNTS

- No minimum balance
- Personalised cheque books
- Flexible statement period at no cost
- Transact business at any branch

EARLY SAVERS CLUB ACCOUNT

- From birth to 17 years
- Minimum opening balance of $1,000
- Interest is calculated quarterly and paid semi-annually
- Access to ATM facilities
- Withdrawals at ATM per day:
    - $10,000 – 12-14 years
    - $15,000 – 15-17 years
- Attractive prizes won annually
- National Grade Six Assessment Bursary Award

EDUCATION SAVINGS PLAN

- From birth to 13 years
- Minimum Plan amount – G$2M; Maximum Plan Amount – G$15M
- Premium Interest Rate – payable upon maturity of the Plan
- Investment Calculate available to guide parents-monthly/quarterly deposits
- Plan matures on the 18th birthday
- National Grade Six Assessment Bursary Award
- Discounts at participating stores

PRIMELIFE CLUB SAVINGS ACCOUNT

- Available to persons 55 years and over
- Minimum opening balance of $5,000
- Interest is calculated quarterly and paid semi-annually
- Higher exchange rates for foreign currency deposits
- Free access to ATM/POS services

TERM DEPOSIT ACCOUNT

- Minimum opening balance of $250,000
- Available for periods of 3, 6 and 12 months
- Roll-over options available
- Competitive interest rates

SPECIAL INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS

- Monthly and quarterly terms
- Periodic statement
- No notice of withdrawal
- Easy access to funds
- Competitive interest rates

BUSINESS CHEQUING ACCOUNTS
- No minimum opening balance
- Customised cheque books
- Overdraft facilities available
- Flexible statement period at no cost
- Transact business at any branch

ELECTRONIC BANKING
- Account balance enquiry
- Place stop payments
- Secure Email Messaging
- Pay utility bills
- View Loan Accounts status
- View Term Deposit Balance
- View Cheque Status
- Mobile Banking Application

LOANS AND ADVANCES

PERSONAL FINANCING – QUALITY LIFESTYLE LOAN PLANS
- Low Income Housing Loan
- Residential Mortgage Loan
- Automobile Loan
- Consumer Care Loan
- Personal Loan
- Technology Loan
- Kickstart Education Loan Plan

BUSINESS FINANCING – COMMERCIAL LOAN PLANS
- Corporate Loan
- Manufacturing Loan
- Agriculture Loan
- Rice Farming Loan
- Trading & Services Loan
- Green Loan
- Women Of Worth Loan
- POWER Loan
- Express Loan
- Overdrafts
- US$ Loans
- Small Business Bureau Loans

OTHER FACILITIES
- Bonds and Guarantees

OTHER BENEFITS
- Competitive rates
- Fast approval
- Flexible repayment schedules

CREDIT CARDS
- Visa Classic up to US$5,000
- Visa Gold up to US$10,000

PREPAID CARD
- GBTI Visa Travel Classic up to US$5,000

OTHER BENEFITS
- Secure alternative to cash
- Shop anywhere, anytime
- Flexible repayment schedules

AUTOMATED TELLER MACHINES
- Easy access to funds 24 hours a day
- Available at our branches and other convenient locations
- Withdrawal at ATM up to $100,000 per day
- Available for Early Savers, Primelife, Statement Savings and Personal Chequing Accounts
- Allows balance enquiries, deposits and transfer of funds between accounts
- Easy payment of utility bills

POINT OF SALE TERMINALS
- Eliminates the need to carry

POINT OF SALE TERMINALS
- Eliminates the need to carry cash
- Convenient payment of purchases at over 100 locations countrywide

FOREIGN TRADE
- Bills for Collection
- Letters of Credit
- Shipping Guarantees
- Export Trade Financing/Discounting Facilities

FOREIGN EXCHANGE
- Competitive currency exchange rates
- Issue US, CAN
- Negotiation of CAN drafts
- SWIFT Transfers – US, CAN, STG and EURO
- Fund Transfers
- Foreign currency accounts

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
- Available in three sizes
- Foolproof security system

NIGHT DEPOSITORY
- Security bags: Canvas and Disposable bags
- Secure fireproof chute
- Eliminates waiting for cash to be counted
- Available at all branches

PAYMENT OF UTILITY BILLS
- Over-the-counter facilities for the payment of G.P.L and G.W.I Bills
- GRA Road License

PAYROLL PROCESSING
- Eliminates preparation of pay cheques and pay envelopes.
- Electronic Funds Transfer:
  - Transfer between bank Accounts
  - A versatile way of processing money
  - An efficient, green and cost-effective method of payment
  - Eliminates the risk of cheque fraud

OUR CORRESPONDENT BANKS

(USD) US DOLLARS

BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON
101 Barclay Street, 19W
New York, NY 10286
United States of America
SWIFT CODE: IRVTUS3N
ABA: 021000018

CROWN AGENTS BANK LIMITED
St Nicholas House, St Nicholas Road
Sutton, Surrey SM1 1EL
United Kingdom
A/C NO. 33222101
SWIFT CODE: CRASGB2L
IBAN#: GB61CRAS60836833222101

BANK OF MONTREAL – USD A/C
Global Payments Services
129 Rue Saint – Jacques, 10th Floor
Montreal
PQ Canada H2Y 1L6
USD A/C NO. 3144-4605-838
SWIFT CODE: BOFMCAM2

RBTT BANK LTD
55 Independence Square
Port of Spain, Trinidad
USD A/C NO. 18110523886
SWIFT CODE: RBTTTTPX

FIRST CARIBBEAN INTERNATIONAL BANK
Broad Street, Bridgetown, Barbados
A/C NO. 1739111
SWIFT CODE: FC1BBBBB

FIRST CARIBBEAN INTERNATIONAL BANK
(FORMERLY BARCLAYS BANK PLC)
Basseterre, P.O Box 42, St. Kitts
A/C NO. 1121132
SWIFT CODE: FCIBKNSK

(CAD) CANADIAN DOLLARS

CROWN AGENTS BANK LIMITED
St Nicholas House, St Nicholas Road
Sutton, Surrey SM1 1EL
United Kingdom
A/C NO. 33222901
SWIFT: CRASGB2L
IBAN#: GB92CRAS60836833222901

BANK OF MONTREAL
International Banking
Toronto, Ontario Canada
A/C NO. 3144 1005 626
SWIFT CODE: BOFMCAT2

(GBP) STERLING POUNDS

CROWN AGENTS BANK LIMITED
St Nicholas House, St Nicholas Road
Sutton, Surrey SM1 1EL
United Kingdom
A/C NO. 33222001
SWIFT CODE: CRASGB2L
IBAN#: GB45CRAS60836833222001

EURO

CROWN AGENTS BANK LIMITED
St Nicholas House, St Nicholas Road, Sutton, Surrey SM1 1EL United Kingdom
A/C NO. 33222401 IBAN#: GB12CRAS60836833222401

FOR A/C OF:
GUYANA BANK FOR TRADE AND INDUSTRY LIMITED
High and Young Streets
Kingston, Georgetown
Guyana
SWIFT CODE: GUTIGYGE

MEMBER OF THE CARIBBEAN ASSOCIATION OF BANKS

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

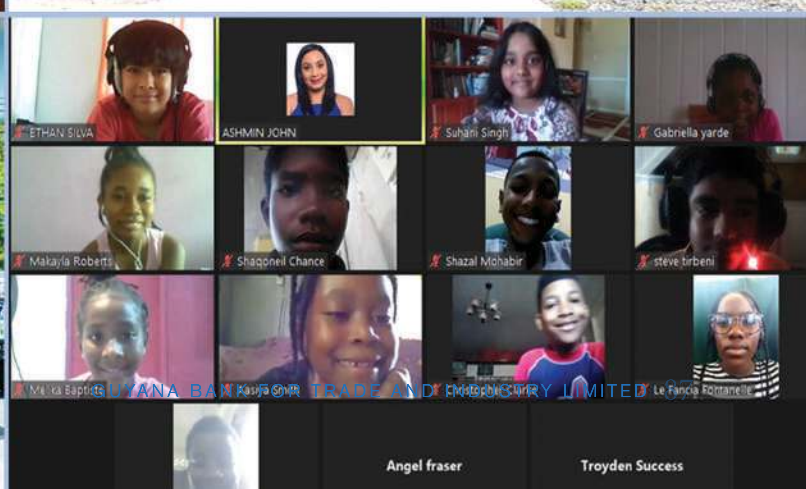
WATER STREET ANNUAL BLOOD DRIVE

CANCER DONATION

HOUSING EVENT

16 DAYS OF ACITVISM AGAINST DOMESTIC AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

EARLY SAVERS VIRTUAL SUMMER CAMP



SHAREHOLDERS' NOTES

SHAREHOLDERS' NOTES

SHAREHOLDERS' NOTES

GBTI

We see Guyana through your eyes

PROXY FORM

I/We ....

of ....

being a member/members of Guyana Bank for Trade & Industry Limited,

hereby appoint ....

of ....

or failing him / her

....

of ....

as my/our proxy to attend and act on my/our behalf at the 33rd Annual General Meeting of the said Company to be held on Monday, June 21, 2021, and at any adjournment thereof.

Dated this ....day of 2021

Signature of Member ....

INNER BACK COVER

GBTI

We see Guyana through your eyes

GUYANA BANK FOR TRADE & INDUSTRY LIMITED
HIGH & YOUNG STREETS, KINGSTON, GEORGETOWN, GUYANA
SOUTH AMERICA

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EMAIL: BANKING@GBTIBANK.COM. WEBSITE: WWW.GBTIBANK.COM