

BAHAMAS PROPERTY FUND LIMITED

**Consolidated Financial Statements
31 December 2016**



Independent auditors' report

To the Shareholders of Bahamas Property Fund Limited

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects the consolidated financial position of Bahamas Property Fund Limited (the 'Company') and its subsidiaries (together 'the Group') as at 31 December 2016, and their consolidated financial performance and their consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

What we have audited

Bahamas Property Fund Limited's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016;
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

Our audit approach

Overview



Overall group materiality: \$562,000, which represents 1.75% of net assets.

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the nature of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates.

The key audit matter for our audit to which we allocated the greatest amount of our resources and effort was:

- Valuation of Investment Properties

Audit scope

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

How we tailored our group audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall group materiality for the consolidated financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate on the financial statements as a whole.



Overall group materiality	\$562,000
How we determined it	1.75% of net assets
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	We chose net assets as the benchmark because, in our view, it is the benchmark against which the performance of the Group is most commonly measured by users, and is a generally accepted benchmark. We chose 1.75% which is within a range of acceptable benchmark thresholds.

We agreed with the Board of Directors that we would report to them misstatements identified during our audit above \$28,000 as well as misstatements below that amount that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

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 of the current period. 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.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the Key audit matter
<p>Valuation of Investment Properties</p> <p>See notes 2 (d) and 3 of the consolidated financial statements for management's disclosures of related accounting policies, judgements and estimates.</p> <p>The Group, through its subsidiaries, owns three (3) investment properties comprising commercial and retail office space in The Bahamas. Investment property is carried at fair value which was \$40,042,000 as at 31 December 2016 representing 89% of total assets.</p> <p>These balances are material to the consolidated financial statements of the Group as a whole. Fair values in respect of the property valuations are by their nature subjective with significant judgements applied and the existence of significant estimation uncertainty led us to direct specific audit focus and attention to this area.</p> <p>The Group uses independent qualified</p>	<p>We obtained the appraisal reports prepared by management's independent appraisers and assessed the experience, competence, objectivity and independence of each appraiser. We determined that they were suitably qualified, that they had no affiliation to the Group and we found no evidence to suggest that the objectivity of any of management's appraisers was compromised.</p> <p>We assessed the appropriateness of the valuation methodology used and confirmed that it was suitable for determining market value in accordance with the financial reporting framework.</p> <p>We performed an independent assessment of the significant assumptions within the appraisal reports.</p>



property appraisers to value its investment properties annually. Fair value is based on valuation methods using discounted cash flow analyses.

The discounted cash flow analyses take into consideration various assumptions and factors including:

- Current and future rental income in light of current market conditions
- Vacancy rates and credit losses
- Market discount rates

A change in any of these assumptions and factors could have a significant impact on the valuation of investment properties.

As part of our assessment we engaged our own independent expert to challenge the key assumptions used by management related to vacancy rates and credit losses and to market discount rates. In addition, we validated the current and future rental income by vouching to signed lease agreements.

We did not identify any material misstatements in the carrying amount of the investment property as a result of our procedures performed.

Other information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information presented in the Bahamas Property Fund Limited Annual Report for 2016 (but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon), which is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will 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 identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Bahamas Property Fund Limited Annual Report for 2016, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

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, management is 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 management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

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 management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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 those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' 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.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Prince Rahming.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Prince Rahming".

Chartered Accountants
Nassau, Bahamas

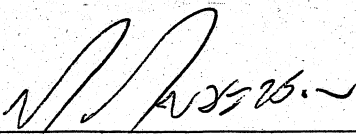
1 May 2017

Bahamas Property Fund Limited
(Incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas)

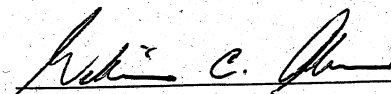
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As of 31 December 2016
(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

	2016 \$	2015 \$
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Investment property (Note 3)	40,042,000	42,203,000
Current assets		
Cash at banks	3,552,467	3,939,762
Trade receivables (Note 4)	1,030,098	285,578
Other assets	370,218	809,831
	4,952,783	5,035,171
Total assets	44,994,783	47,238,171
LIABILITIES		
Non-current liabilities		
Security deposits from tenants	352,378	246,326
	352,378	246,326
Current liabilities		
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	1,118,721	1,666,971
Borrowings (Note 5)	11,389,180	11,974,027
	12,507,901	13,640,998
Total liabilities	12,860,279	13,887,324
EQUITY		
Capital – ordinary shares (Note 6)	12,035,000	12,035,000
Retained earnings	20,099,504	21,315,847
Total equity	32,134,504	33,350,847
Total liabilities and equity	44,994,783	47,238,171

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND SIGNED ON ITS BEHALF BY:



Director



Director

28 March 2017

Date

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

Bahamas Property Fund Limited

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 31 December 2016 (Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

	2016 \$	2015 \$
INCOME		
Rental and parking revenue	3,775,684	4,002,685
Net fair value loss on investment property (Note 3)	<u>(2,161,000)</u>	<u>(2,949,000)</u>
	<u>1,614,684</u>	<u>1,053,685</u>
EXPENSES		
Maintenance cost of vacant rental space	1,304,678	1,302,848
Parking maintenance	315,764	277,251
Provision for doubtful accounts (Note 4)	225,000	525,404
Management fee [Note 9(a)]	175,142	196,439
Professional fees	77,821	44,105
Business licence fees	46,388	(749,575)
Directors' fees	20,705	20,000
Other	<u>95,098</u>	<u>98,601</u>
	<u>2,260,596</u>	<u>1,715,073</u>
Operating loss	(645,912)	(661,388)
Interest income	16,867	18,816
Interest expense and related charges	(587,298)	(761,901)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	<u>-</u>	<u>(140,513)</u>
Net loss and total comprehensive loss	<u><u>(1,216,343)</u></u>	<u><u>(1,544,986)</u></u>
<hr/>		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	2,407,000	2,407,000
Loss per share	(0.51)	(\$0.64)

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

Bahamas Property Fund Limited

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 31 December 2016 (Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

	Capital – Ordinary Shares \$	Retained Earnings \$	Total \$
As of 1 January 2016	12,035,000	21,315,847	33,350,847
Total comprehensive loss	-	(1,216,343)	(1,216,343)
As of 31 December 2016	12,035,000	20,099,504	32,134,504
Dividends per share	-		
As of 1 January 2015	12,035,000	22,860,833	34,895,833
Total comprehensive loss	-	(1,544,986)	(1,544,986)
As of 31 December 2015	12,035,000	21,315,847	33,350,847
Dividends per share	-		

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

Bahamas Property Fund Limited

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended 31 December 2016 (Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

	2016 \$	2015 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	(1,216,343)	(1,544,986)
Adjustments for:		
Net fair value loss on investment property	2,161,000	2,949,000
Provision for doubtful accounts	225,000	525,404
Interest income	(16,867)	(18,816)
Interest expense and related charges	587,298	761,901
Loss on extinguishment of debt	-	140,513
Interest received	16,867	18,816
(Increase)/Decrease in operating assets		
Trade receivables	(969,520)	(6,592)
Other assets	439,613	(220,131)
Increase/(Decrease) in operating liabilities		
Security deposits from tenants	106,052	34,154
Unearned rental income	-	(6,750)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(548,250)	(797,784)
Net cash from operating activities	<u>784,850</u>	<u>1,834,729</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Interest paid	(587,298)	(882,319)
Proceeds from borrowings	-	3,572,454
Repayments of borrowings	(584,847)	(4,473,865)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(1,172,145)</u>	<u>(1,783,730)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(387,295)	50,999
Cash and cash equivalents as of the beginning of the year	<u>3,939,762</u>	<u>3,888,763</u>
Cash and cash equivalents as of the end of the year	<u><u>3,552,467</u></u>	<u><u>3,939,762</u></u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash at banks	<u><u>3,552,467</u></u>	<u><u>3,939,762</u></u>

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

Bahamas Property Fund Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

31 December 2016

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

1. General Information

Bahamas Property Fund Limited (the Company) is incorporated under the Companies Act, 1992 of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas (The Bahamas). The Company's principal activity, through its subsidiaries, is the investing in selected commercial real estate properties in The Bahamas for the purposes of rental income yields, through leases, and achieving long-term capital appreciation.

The Company has three wholly-owned subsidiaries, Fincen Limited (Fincen), Marina Drive Number One Limited (Marina) and ProvHouse Limited (ProvHouse), all of which are incorporated under the Companies Act, 1992 of The Bahamas. Fincen owns the Bahamas Financial Centre located in New Providence, Bahamas; Marina owns One Marina Drive located in Paradise Island, Bahamas; and ProvHouse owns Providence House located in New Providence, Bahamas. The Company and its subsidiaries are referred to as the Group.

The Company's Class A ordinary shares are listed and traded on the Bahamas International Securities Exchange, and the registered office of the Company and its subsidiaries is located at 51 Frederick Street, Nassau, Bahamas. The Group's affairs are managed entirely by service providers (Note 9).

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements, are disclosed in Notes 2(d) and 2(e).

New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the Group

Standards and amendments and interpretations to published standards that became effective for the Group's financial year beginning on 1 January 2016 were either not relevant or not significant to the Group's operations and accordingly did not have a material impact on the Group's accounting policies or consolidated financial statements.

New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted by the Group

With the exception of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (IFRS 9), IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (IFRS 15) and IFRS 16 *Leases* (IFRS 16), the application of new standards and amendments and interpretations to existing standards that have been published but are not yet effective are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's accounting policies or consolidated financial statements in the financial period of initial application.

Bahamas Property Fund Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

31 December 2016

(Continued)

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted by the Group (continued)

IFRS 9 addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, and replaces the guidance in IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* (IAS 39) that relates to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes three (3) primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortised cost, fair value through profit or loss and fair value through other comprehensive income. The determination is made at initial recognition, and the basis of classification depends on the Group's business model for managing its financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. In addition, IFRS 9 will require the impairment of financial assets to be calculated using an expected credit loss model that replaces the incurred loss impairment model required by IAS 39. At initial recognition of relevant financial assets, a provision for impairment of financial assets is required to be recognised based on expected losses due to credit default events that are possible within one (1) year. Financial assets are categorised into three (3) stages based on credit default factors and experiences, and provisions for impairment are recognised based on total expected losses in the event of an actual credit default. For financial liabilities, there were no changes to classification and measurement, except for the recognition of changes in own credit risk in other comprehensive income for financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss. The Group has not yet assessed the full impact of adopting IFRS 9, which is effective for financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

IFRS 15 deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with its customers. Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of a good or service and thus has the ability to direct the use and obtain the benefits from the good or service. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, and replaces IAS 18 *Revenue* and IAS 11 *Construction Contracts* and related interpretations. The Group has not yet assessed the full impact of adopting IFRS 15.

IFRS 16 results in lessees accounting for most leases within the scope of the standard in a manner similar to the way in which finance leases are currently accounted for under IAS 17 *Leases* (IAS 17). Lessees will recognise a 'right of use' asset and a corresponding financial liability on the statement of financial position. The asset will be amortised over the length of the lease and the financial liability measured at amortised cost. Lessor accounting remains substantially the same as in IAS 17. The Group has not yet assessed the full impact of adopting IFRS 16, which is effective for financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

(b) Principles of consolidation

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

Bahamas Property Fund Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

31 December 2016

(Continued)

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Principles of consolidation (continued)

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries are changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

(c) Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Bahamian dollars (B\$), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as a part of net income.

(d) Investment property

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by companies in the Group, is classified as investment property. Investment property comprises freehold land and buildings.

Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs. Subsequently, investment property is carried at fair value. Fair value is based on valuation methods using discounted cash flow projections. These valuations are reviewed annually by an independent appraiser who holds recognised and relevant professional qualifications and has recent experience in the category of the investment property being valued.

The fair value of investment property reflects, among other things, rental income from current leases and assumptions about rental income from future leases in the light of current market conditions. The fair value also reflects, on a similar basis, any cash outflows that could be expected in respect of the property. The fair value of investment property does not reflect future capital expenditure that will improve or enhance the property and does not reflect the related future benefits from this future expenditure other than those a rational market participant would take into account when determining the fair value of the property.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as a part of net income during the financial period in which they are incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Bahamas Property Fund Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

31 December 2016

(Continued)

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(d) Investment property (continued)

Changes in fair values are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as a part of net income. Investment property is derecognised either when it has been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal.

(e) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

The Group assesses at each date of the statement of financial position, whether there is objective evidence that a trade receivable or group of trade receivables is impaired. A provision for doubtful accounts is established when there is objective evidence (such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor) that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as a part of net income. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance account. The amount of the reversal is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as a part of net income. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the related allowance account. Recoveries of accounts previously written off are recognised directly in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as a part of net income.

(f) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently recognised at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Preference shares, which are mandatorily redeemable on a specific date, are classified as financial liabilities. The dividends on these preference shares are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as interest expense.

The portions of borrowings due within twelve (12) months after the date of the statement of financial position are classified as current liabilities.

Bahamas Property Fund Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

31 December 2016

(Continued)

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(g) Other liabilities

Other liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The Group obtains deposits from tenants as a guarantee for returning the property at the end of the lease term in a specified condition or for future lease payments. Such deposits are treated as financial liabilities, recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. The financial liabilities are derecognised when repaid or offset against outstanding trade receivables upon termination of the applicable lease.

(h) Share capital

Share issue costs

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds.

Dividends

Dividends on Class A ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the financial period in which they are approved by the Company's Directors. Dividends declared after the date of the statement of financial position, but before the consolidated financial statements are issued, are dealt with in the subsequent events note.

(i) Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the Group are classified as operating leases. Properties leased out under such leases are included in investment property in the consolidated statement of financial position. Rental income recognition is described in Note 2(j).

(j) Income and expense recognition

Rental income from operating leases (including office, retail and parking space) is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term. When the Group provides incentives to its customers, the costs of incentives are recognised over the lease term, on a straight-line basis, as a reduction of rental income. Rental payments received in advance are recognised as unearned rental income and recorded in income over the period to which the payment relates.

Interest income and expense are recognised using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability and allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts throughout the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and commissions paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Bahamas Property Fund Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

31 December 2016

(Continued)

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(j) Income and expense recognition (continued)

Lease arrangement fees paid to the property manager upon the execution of a lease for new tenancy or upon the exercising of any predetermined renewal option are recognised as “other assets” in the consolidated statement of financial position and are amortised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

All other income and expenses are recognised on the accrual basis.

(k) Building maintenance costs

Building maintenance costs are borne by the tenants of the properties and are paid through a monthly service charge levied, based on an annually approved budget. Actual expenditures in excess or short of the approved budget are reflected in the following year’s service charges and are included as adjustments to trade receivables in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The service charges are not recorded as revenue, but rather as a deduction from the relevant expenses. Maintenance costs allocable to vacant rental space are borne by the Group and are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as a part of net income.

(l) Taxation

Under the current laws of The Bahamas, the country of domicile of the Company and its subsidiaries, there are no income, capital gains or other corporate taxes imposed. The Group’s operations do not subject it to taxation in any other jurisdiction.

(m) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, which is the person or group responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the investment committee of the Investment Manager.

Income and expenses directly associated with each segment are included in determining business segment performance. The Group has identified each property as a business segment.

(n) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks on demand.

(o) Corresponding figures

Where necessary, corresponding figures are adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in the current year; see Note 13.

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(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

3. Investment Property

The Group ranks its non-financial assets carried at fair value based on the hierarchy of valuation techniques required by IFRS, which is determined based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources; unobservable inputs reflect the Group's market assumptions. These two (2) types of inputs lead to the following fair value hierarchy:

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).

Level 3 – Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The Group considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations where possible.

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, considering factors specific to the asset.

The determination of what constitutes 'observable' requires significant judgment by the Group. The Group considers observable data to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

The fair value of non-financial assets traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the consolidated statement of financial position. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from the dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. These non-financial assets are included in Level 1.

Non-financial assets that trade in markets that are not considered to be active but are valued based on quoted market prices, broker quotations or alternative pricing sources supported by observable inputs are classified within Level 2.

Non-financial assets classified within Level 3 have significant unobservable inputs.

Movements in investment property comprise:

	2016 \$	2015 \$
As of 1 January	42,203,000	45,152,000
Net fair value loss on investment property	<u>(2,161,000)</u>	<u>(2,949,000)</u>
As of 31 December	<u>40,042,000</u>	<u>42,203,000</u>

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3. Investment Property (Continued)

All investment properties are classified as Level 3 assets. Fair value is based on valuation methods using discounted cash flow projections, which reflect, among other things, assumptions about rental rates and vacancy rates in light of current market conditions, and market discount rates. The fair value also reflects, on a similar basis, any cash outflows that could be expected in respect of the land and buildings. Investment properties were revalued by independent appraisers as of 31 December 2016.

The following table illustrates the impact of changes in estimates and assumptions in the determination of fair values of land and buildings.

Estimate/Assumption	Change	Impact on total equity
Rental revenue	+5.00%/-5.00%	\$2,002,000/(\$2,002,000)
Vacancy rates	+3.00%/-3.00%	(\$1,625,000)/\$1,625,000
Discount rate	+0.50%/-0.50%	(\$2,108,000)/\$2,356,000

4. Trade Receivables

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Trade receivables	1,255,098	810,982
Provision for doubtful accounts	(225,000)	(525,404)
Total	1,030,098	285,578

Movements in provision for doubtful accounts are as follows:

	2016 \$	2015 \$
As of 1 January	525,404	-
Provision for doubtful accounts	225,000	525,404
Trade receivables written off	(525,404)	-
As of 31 December	225,000	525,404

As of 31 December 2016, the Group had receivables past due but not impaired of \$16,452 (2015: \$97,207), with an aging of thirty (30) days or greater.

5. Borrowings

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Bank loan	11,389,180	11,974,027
Accrued interest	-	-
Total	11,389,180	11,974,027

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5. Borrowings (Continued)

As of 31 December 2016, the bank loan bears interest at Bahamian dollar Prime rate plus 0.25% per annum; Bahamian dollar Prime rate was 4.75% as of 31 December 2016. The bank loan is contractually repayable on demand, however the loan agreement establishes a schedule of repayments, which are in monthly installments of blended principal and interest in the aggregate amount of \$97,679, and four (4) lump sum payments of \$75,000 in varying years over the amortisation period, with full settlement by 30 June 2030. The bank loan is supported by:

- Guarantee and postponement of claims in the amount of \$14,500,000 signed by Fincen and in the amount of \$4,500,000 signed by Marina supported by Directors' resolutions.
- Registered first demand debenture signed by both Fincen and Marina incorporating a first fixed charge over the Bahamas Financial Centre and One Marina Drive and a floating charge over all other assets, which is stamped to secure \$19,000,000.
- All perils insurance coverage over the Bahamas Financial Centre and One Marina Drive with the bank as loss payee.
- Assignment of the rents payable under all leases with tenants from time to time of the Bahamas Financial Centre and One Marina Drive.

During the year ended 31 December 2015, the Group refinanced its bank loan facility, which bore interest at the Bahamian dollar Prime rate plus 0.50% per annum. Additional principal was obtained, and the terms amended to reflect those disclosed above. The refinancing resulted in the recognition of a loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income representing loan fees unamortised at the time of the refinancing.

In prior years, the Group had issued 35,000 cumulative redeemable non-voting preference shares at \$100 per share with a coupon rate of 10.00% per annum; coupons were payable semi-annually. The preference shares matured on 31 July 2015.

Principal payments due within one (1) year under the schedule of repayments total \$608,994 (2015: \$579,353).

6. Capital

	2016 \$	2015 \$
<i>Authorised</i>		
10,000,000 Class A ordinary shares of \$0.01 each	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>
1,000,000 preference shares of \$0.01 each	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
1, 000 ordinary management shares with no par value	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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(Continued)

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6. Capital (Continued)

	2016 \$	2015 \$
<i>Issued and Fully Paid</i>		
2,407,000 Class A ordinary shares of \$0.01 each	24,070	24,070
Share premium	12,010,930	12,010,930
Total	12,035,000	12,035,000
1,000 ordinary management shares with no par value	-	-

Class A ordinary shares carry no voting rights, but are entitled to fully participate in the profits and losses of the Group. The Class A ordinary shares were initially issued at \$5.00 per share, and thereafter, Class A ordinary shares are available for issue by the Group, following approval by the Directors and at a price to be determined by the Directors. Management ordinary shares carry full voting rights, but are not entitled to participate in the profits of the Group. All management ordinary shares have been issued and are owned by Royal Fidelity Merchant Bank & Trust Limited (RFMBT), a bank incorporated and licensed in The Bahamas.

7. Rental and Parking Revenue

The general period of leases whereby the Group leases out its investment property under operating leases is two (2) years or more. The future aggregate minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2016 \$	2015 \$
No later than 1 year	2,149,253	2,699,576
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	4,731,466	3,136,447
Later than 5 years	-	19,000
	6,880,719	5,855,023

8. Segment Analysis

Operating segments are reported in accordance with the internal reporting provided to the investment committee of the Investment Manager (Note 9), which is responsible for allocating resources to the reportable segments and assesses their performance. The Group has three (3) main business segments, representing each subsidiary within the Group (Note 1), that each own a respective property.

The revenues from external parties reported to investment committee are measured in a manner consistent with that presented in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income; there are no material items of income and expense between the business segments.

The information provided about each segment is based on the internal reports about the segment income, expenses, assets and other information, which are regularly reviewed by the investment committee. Segment assets and liabilities comprise operating assets and liabilities, representing the consolidated statement of financial position.

Segment information for the reportable segments for the year ended 31 December 2016 is as follows:

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(Continued)

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8. Segment Analysis (Continued)

	Fincen \$	Marina \$	ProvHouse \$	Other \$	Total \$
31 December 2016					
INCOME					
Rental and parking revenue	2,913,072	384,796	477,816	-	3,775,684
Net fair value loss on investment property	(1,839,000)	(322,000)	-	-	(2,161,000)
EXPENSES					
Maintenance cost of vacant rental space	815,206	479,005	10,467	-	1,304,678
Parking maintenance	315,764	-	-	-	315,764
Provision for doubtful accounts	-	225,000	-	-	225,000
Management fee	-	-	-	175,142	175,142
Other	51,937	62,915	26,565	98,595	240,012
Operating profit/(loss)	(108,835)	(704,124)	440,784	(273,737)	(645,912)
Interest income	10,123	936	4,800	1,008	16,867
Interest expense and related charges	-	-	-	(587,298)	(587,298)
Net income/(loss) and total comprehensive income/(loss)	(98,712)	(703,188)	445,584	(860,027)	(1,216,343)
TOTAL ASSETS	32,705,713	6,427,530	5,861,540	-	44,994,783
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,081,754	281,522	13,567	11,483,436	12,860,279

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(Continued)

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8. Segment Analysis (Continued)

	Fincen \$	Marina \$	ProvHouse \$	Other \$	Total \$
31 December 2015					
INCOME					
Rental and parking revenue	2,946,207	591,261	465,217	-	4,002,685
Net fair value gain/(loss) on investment property	166,000	(3,238,000)	123,000	-	(2,949,000)
EXPENSES					
Maintenance cost of vacant rental space	967,111	327,009	8,728	-	1,302,848
Parking maintenance	277,251	-	-	-	277,251
Management fee	-	-	-	196,439	196,439
Provision for doubtful accounts	-	525,404	-	-	525,404
Other	68,327	51,201	25,449	(731,846)	(586,869)
Operating profit/(loss)	1,799,518	(3,550,353)	554,040	535,407	(661,388)
Interest income	11,148	2,946	2,748	1,974	18,816
Interest expense and related charges	(49,638)	(177,608)	(204,167)	(330,488)	(761,901)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(83,940)	(25,073)	-	(31,500)	(140,513)
Net income/(loss) and total comprehensive income/(loss)	<u>1,677,088</u>	<u>(3,750,088)</u>	<u>352,621</u>	<u>175,393</u>	<u>(1,544,986)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	34,003,228	7,373,434	5,414,059	447,450	47,238,171
TOTAL LIABILITIES	310,821	1,505,632	11,668	12,059,203	13,887,324

As of 31 December 2015, total liabilities for Marina included amounts totalling \$1,377,321, which represented taxes owing to the Government of The Bahamas for which a final assessment was still pending from the relevant authorities following clarification raised by the Group. The full amount accrued was settled during the year ended 31 December 2016.

The Group has concentration risk with its investment property and related rental revenue, with two (2) tenant groups representing 88.46% (2015: two (2) tenant groups representing 88.75%) of revenue for Fincen; three (3) tenant groups representing 80.56% (2015: three (3) tenant groups representing 81.92%) of revenue for Marina; and one (1) tenant (2015: one (1) tenant) representing the total revenue for ProvHouse.

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9. Related Party Balances and Transactions

The Group does not have employees and its activities are directed and managed by the service providers, all of which are related parties. Related parties include those entities and individuals that have the ability to control or exercise significant influence over the Group in making financial or operational decisions, including the Directors, and entities that are controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by them.

Related party balances and transactions, not disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements, are as follows:

(a) Investment management agreement

Pursuant to an agreement dated 20 December 1999, Royal Fidelity Pension & Investment Services Limited, a company incorporated in The Bahamas and a subsidiary of RFMBT, serves as the Group's investment manager (the Investment Manager). The Investment Manager is entitled to receive a quarterly management fee, payable in arrears, equal to 0.38% per annum of the nominal asset value, defined as the aggregate value of the Group's assets, calculated on a valuation day (the last business day of each calendar quarter). The Investment Manager is also entitled to a fee equal to 1.50% of the transaction value or net price of all real property acquisitions, disposals and exchanges by the Group. The management fee covers administration fees; accordingly, such fees are included in management fee in the statement of comprehensive income.

The agreement expired on 20 December 2002 and has been renewed for successive terms of one (1) year.

(b) Administrative services agreement

Pursuant to an agreement dated 20 December 1999, RFMBT serves as the Group's administrator and is entitled to an administration fee, which is paid out of management fee.

(c) Property management and leasing agency agreement

Pursuant to an agreement dated 20 December 1999, Morley Realty Limited (Morley) serves as the Group's property manager and leasing agent. Morley is entitled to a monthly management fee determined as a percentage of the income collected. The management fee is included in building maintenance costs billed to the tenants and may vary depending on the size and nature of the property, but in no event can it exceed the customary rate as determined by the Bahamas Real Estate Association.

Morley is also entitled to lease arrangement fees for serving as leasing agent. Such fees are payable upon the execution of a lease for new tenancy and upon the exercising of any predetermined renewal options. The maximum lease arrangement fees payable to Morley may not exceed three (3) months of net rent under the applicable lease agreement.

The agreement expired on 20 December 2002 and has been renewed for successive terms of one year.

As of 31 December 2016, there were deferred lease arrangement fees of \$12,088 (2015: \$22,337). Included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income are amounts totalling \$10,249 (2015: \$12,664) for amortisation of such fees.

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(Continued)

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

9. Related Party Balances and Transactions (Continued)

(d) Real estate advisory agreement

Pursuant to an agreement dated 20 December 1999, Morley serves as real estate advisor to the Group. Morley is entitled to a fee not to exceed 2.50% of the transaction value or net price of all real property acquisitions, disposals and exchanges by the Group.

The agreement expired on 20 December 2002 and has been renewed for successive terms of one year.

(e) Directors and officers

Certain directors of the Group are also directors or officers of RFMBT and its subsidiaries, including the Investment Manager.

(f) Cash at banks and credit facility

The Group has demand deposit accounts with the Investment Manager, which earn interest at a rate of 0.50% per annum for balances greater than \$10,000. As of 31 December 2016, the balances totalled \$3,552,467 (2015: \$3,939,762). Interest income earned during the year on the deposits totalled \$16,867 (2015: \$18,816).

The Group has an unsecured line of credit with the Investment Manager of \$1,000,000, which incurs interest at a rate of 8.50% per annum. The facility was not utilised during the current and prior years, and accordingly, the Group did not incur interest expense.

(g) Other

As of 31 December 2016, related parties owned 725,476 (2015: 725,558) Class A ordinary shares. In prior years, related parties owned preference shares and interest expense for the year ended 31 December 2015 totalled \$102,083.

10. Financial Risk Management

The Group engages in transactions that expose it to market risk (which includes price, currency and interest rate risks), credit risk and liquidity risk in the normal course of operations. The Group's financial performance is affected by its ability to understand and effectively manage these risks.

The Investment Manager is responsible for identifying and managing risks. The Directors monitor the Investment Manager and are ultimately responsible for the overall financial risk management of the Group.

Monitoring and controlling risks is performed through the establishment of limits by the Directors, which reflect the business strategy, including the level of risk that the Group is willing to accept and the market environment in which the Group operates. In addition, the Group monitors and measures the overall level of risk in relation to the aggregate risk exposure across all risk types and activities.

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10. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

Concentration of risks

Concentration of risk indicates the relative sensitivity of the Group's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location, and arises: when a significant proportion of financial instruments or contracts are entered into with the same counterparty; or where a significant proportion of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or that have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentration of currency risk arises when the Group has a significant net open position in a single foreign currency, or aggregate net open positions in several currencies that are historically positively correlated. Concentration of liquidity risk arises from the repayment terms of financial liabilities, sources of borrowing facilities or reliance on a particular market in which to realise liquid assets.

To mitigate excessive concentration of risk, the Group's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to maintain appropriate diversification.

(a) Market risk

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair values and/or amounts realised on sales of investment property, or rental amounts received, will fluctuate significantly as a result of changes in market prices. The price risk of the portfolio of investment property is managed through diversification of the portfolio. The Group seeks to diversify its exposure by investing in properties that are leased as commercial, office and retail space.

The Group has significant geographical concentration risk because all of its investment property is located in The Bahamas; specifically New Providence and Paradise Island. See Note 3 for impact on fair values of investment properties of changes in key estimates and assumptions.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair values and/or amounts realised on sales of financial instruments or the settlement of financial liabilities may fluctuate due to change in foreign exchange rates. The Group is not exposed to significant currency risk, as its financial instruments are denominated in B\$, and the majority of its transactions are also denominated in B\$. The remaining transactions are denominated in US\$, however, this risk is mitigated because the B\$:US\$ exchange rate is fixed at 1:1.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair values or cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's cash flow interest rate risk arises from its long term borrowings (Note 5), which bear interest at a variable rate. The Group does not hedge against its cash flow interest rate risk exposure, which is not considered significant as the Bahamian dollar Prime rate has not experienced frequent significant changes in prior years. Trade receivables and other financial assets and financial liabilities generally do not bear interest and have settlement dates of less than one (1) year.

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10. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

The Group does not have any significant exposure to fair value interest rate risk.

The Directors monitor interest rate risks and determine the most appropriate capital structure (i.e. gearing ratio) to maximise profits for the Group's shareholders.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will be unable or unwilling to meet a commitment that is entered into with the Group. Credit risk arises from cash at banks as well as credit exposures with respect to rental customers, including outstanding trade receivables. Cash balances are placed with financial institutions in good standing with the Central Bank of The Bahamas. Further, the Group has policies in place to ensure that rental contracts are made with customers with an appropriate credit history. The Group has no significant concentrations of credit risk with respect to rental customers.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they become due. The Group's operations generate monthly cash inflows that are used to meet its expense and borrowings repayment obligations. In addition, the Group maintains flexibility in funding through a committed credit facility [Note 9(e)]. With the exception of borrowings and security deposits from tenants, the Group's financial liabilities are due within one (1) year. The cash flows associated with borrowings are disclosed in Note 5.

All of the Group's financial assets are due within one (1) year.

11. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Financial instruments utilised by the Group comprise the financial assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements. The Group's financial instruments are principally short term in nature or have interest rates that reset to market interest rates; accordingly, their fair values approximate their carrying values.

Financial assets and liabilities are principally Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

12. Capital Management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (effectively, total liabilities) less cash at banks. Total capital is calculated as total equity, as shown in the consolidated balance sheet, plus net debt.

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12. Capital Management (Continued)

The gearing ratio as of 31 December 2016 is as follows:

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Total liabilities	12,860,279	13,887,324
Less: Cash at banks	<u>(3,552,467)</u>	<u>(3,939,762)</u>
Net debt	9,307,812	9,947,562
Total equity	<u>32,134,504</u>	<u>33,350,847</u>
Total capital	<u>41,442,316</u>	<u>43,298,409</u>
Gearing ratio	22.46%	22.97%

13. Corresponding Figures

The corresponding figures were adjusted to categorise all borrowings as current liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position based on the bank loan being contractually repayable on demand. However, the installments continue in accordance with the schedule of repayments set out in the loan agreement, as disclosed in Note 5. Previously, the installments per the schedule of repayments due after one (1) year were categorised as non-current liabilities, as the loan is not expected to be demanded earlier.

14. Subsequent Events

Subsequent to 31 December 2016, the Bahamian dollar Prime rate was reduced to 4.25%. Accordingly, the monthly installments of blended principal and interest on borrowings was reduced to \$93,951.