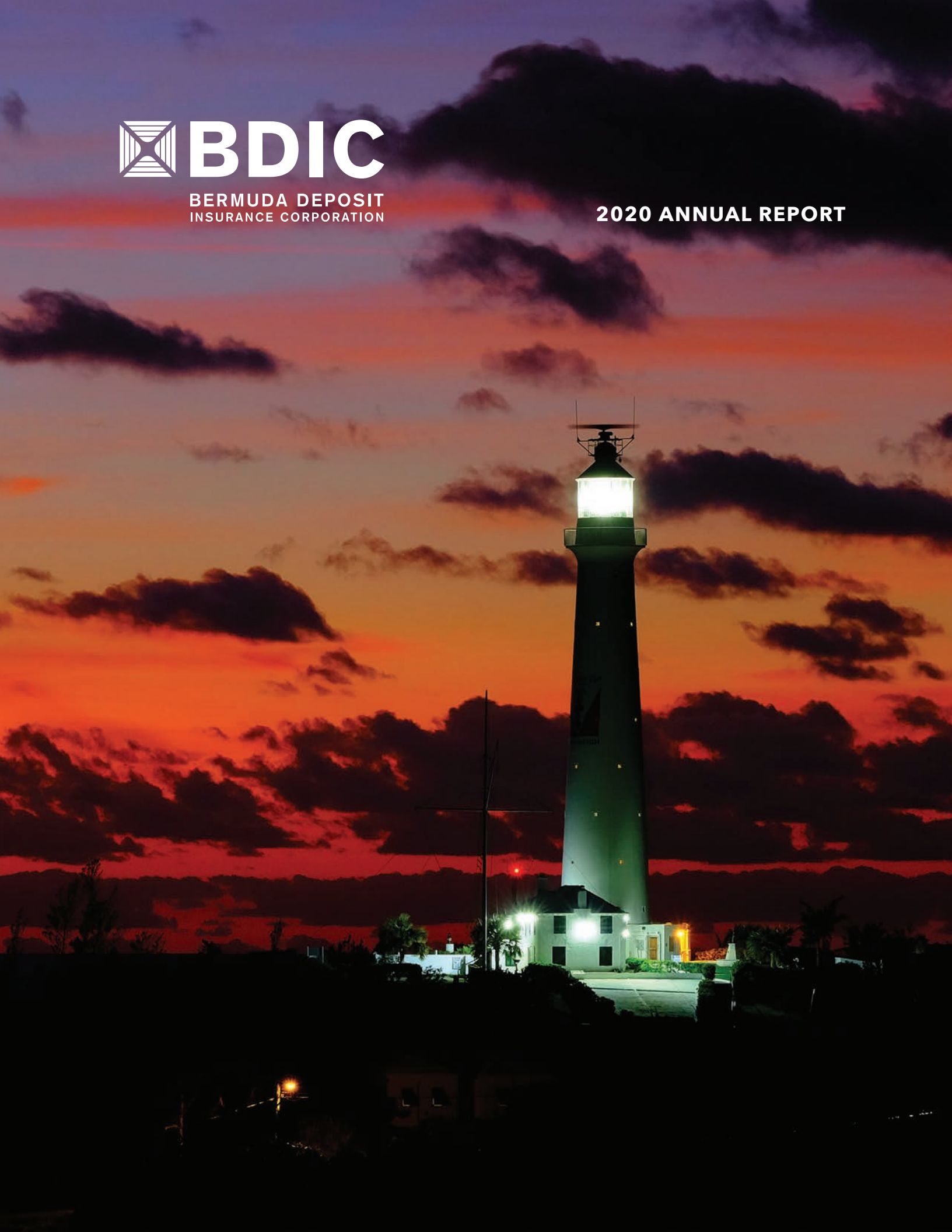




BERMUDA DEPOSIT  
INSURANCE CORPORATION

## 2020 ANNUAL REPORT



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BERMUDA DEPOSIT  
INSURANCE CORPORATION

## Enhancing Bermuda's Financial Safety Net

# Board of Directors

**Stephen Todd**, JP

CHAIRMAN

CEO, The Bermuda Hotel Association / Hotel Employers of Bermuda

**The Hon Maxwell Burgess**, JP

Retired

**Jeremy Cox**

Executive Chairman, Bermuda Monetary Authority

**Mark Crockwell**, CFA

Treasurer, Said Holdings Ltd.

**Nathan Kowalski**, CPA, CA, CFA, CIM

CFO, Anchor Investment Management Ltd.

**Anthony Manders**

Financial Secretary, Government of Bermuda

**Tammy Richardson-Augustus**

Partner, APPLEBY

**Marcia Woolridge-Allwood**

Senior Advisor, Bermuda Monetary Authority

# Chairman's Report

On behalf of the Board, I am pleased to present the fourth Annual Report on the operations and activities of the Bermuda Deposit Insurance Corporation (BDIC) for the year ended March 31, 2020.

This year has been book-ended by the highly successful public announcement of the Deposit Insurance Scheme (DIS) at the beginning of the fiscal year and the onset of a global pandemic which has materially destabilised much of the world in Q4 2019 and Q1 2020. The impact of COVID-19 has been far reaching and significant, causing major economic and social disruptions in the lives of all people around the world and this has been particularly apt here in Bermuda. We are particularly sensitive to these impacts and have been constructively engaged in cooperating with the policy directives promulgated by the Bermuda Government in its efforts to manage and mitigate the effects of the crisis.


The composition of the Board has been further strengthened during the year with the appointments of Maxwell Burgess and Tammy Richardson-Augustus as directors at the beginning of the calendar year along with the appointment on April 1, 2020 of Alan Richardson as the BDIC's first CEO. These appointments round out the statutory composition of the Board under the provisions of the Deposit Insurance Act 2011 and also further strengthen and enhance the Board's governance framework. The BDIC also continues to play a strategic role alongside the Bermuda Monetary Authority in providing an enhanced financial safety net for depositors of qualifying Scheme members in Bermuda.

Notwithstanding the impacts on global economies and the financial markets as a result of the pandemic together with other political and economic factors, the Deposit Insurance Fund (the "Fund") stood at \$21.92 million as at March 31, 2020 (2019 – \$15.81 million) and continues to be principally invested in a ladder-style structure of US Government Treasury Notes with the investments evenly spread across maturities ranging from 5 to 1 year time rungs.

Total premiums received from scheme members aggregated approximately \$6.21 million (2019 – \$6.16 million), with premiums earned on individual and joint accounts contributing \$5.66 million or 91% of the total (2019 – \$5.61 million (91%)). Premium income continues to

be based on a premium rate of .25% per annum and charged on average quarterly declared insured deposits, which aggregated approximately \$2.48 billion for the year (2019 – \$2.47 billion). Total comprehensive income earned for the year was \$6.11 million (2019 – \$6.01 million) after incurring total operating expenses of \$544,000 (2019 – \$438,000). This resulted in approximately 92 cents (2019 – 93 cents) on every dollar of total revenue earned accruing to the bottom line and into the Fund.

The Board continues to be committed to fulfilling its mandate to manage the DIS with prudent and sound management and operating practices while implementing a conservative investment strategy.

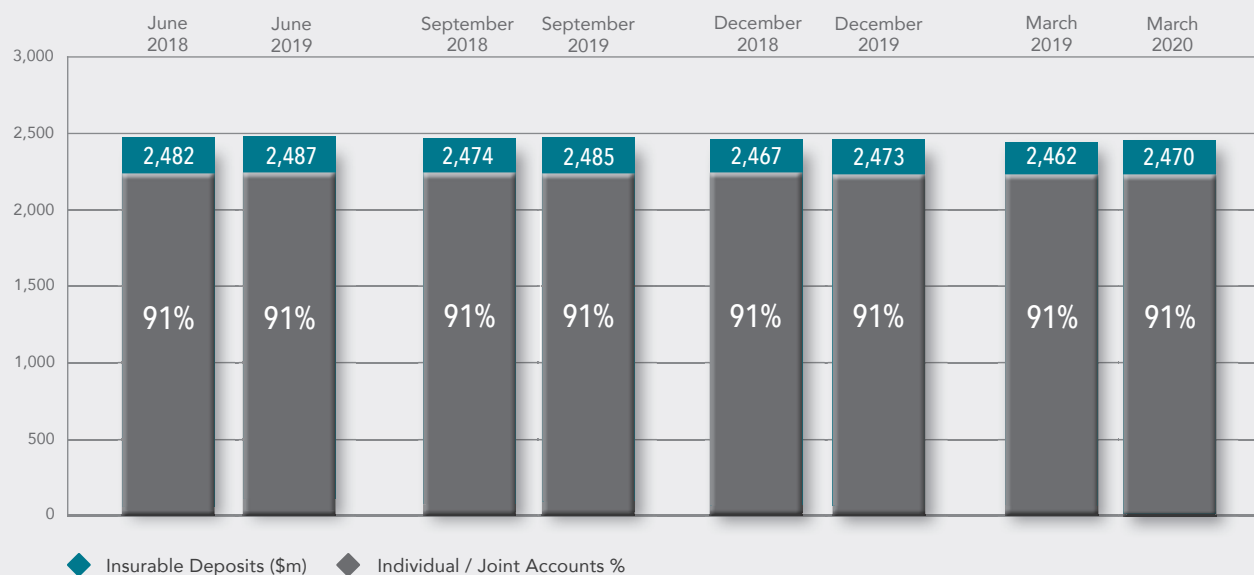
A handwritten signature in black ink, enclosed within an oval shape. The signature is stylized and appears to read 'S. W. G. Todd'.

**Stephen W. G. Todd JP**

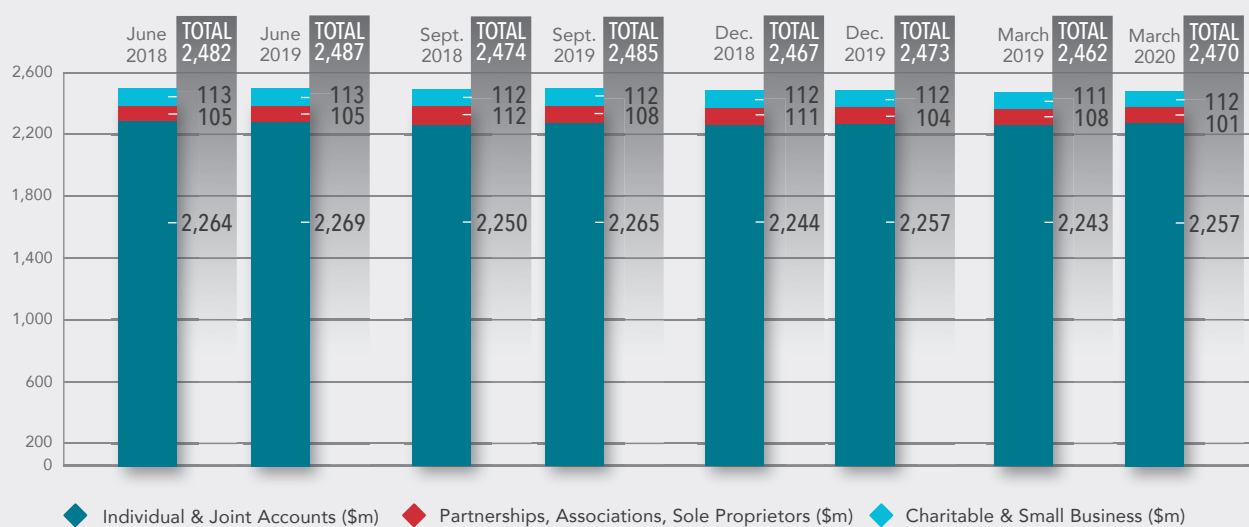
CHAIRMAN

# Data & Analysis

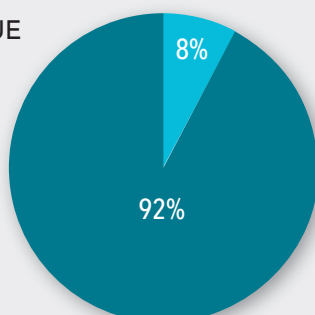
## INSURABLE DEPOSITS (\$M) AND INDIVIDUAL / JOINT ACCOUNTS %



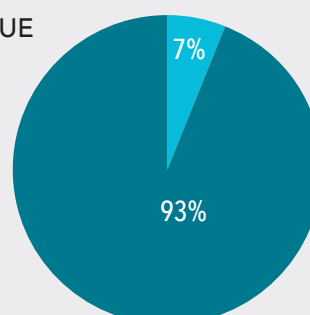
## INSURABLE DEPOSITS BY CATEGORY (\$M)



## RETAINED REVENUE March 2020



## RETAINED REVENUE March 2019



◆ Retained Revenue  
◆ Expenses

April 12, 2022

The Hon E. David Burt, JP, MP  
Minister of Finance  
Ministry of Finance  
Hamilton

Dear Minister,

In accordance with section 35(1) of the Deposit Insurance Act 2011, I have the privilege to submit to you a report of the operations of the Bermuda Deposit Insurance Corporation for the year ended March 31, 2020 together with the statement of accounts and the opinion of the Auditor General.

Yours sincerely



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Stephen W. G. Todd JP  
Chairman



March 29, 2022

## **Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements.**

These financial statements have been prepared by those charged with governance, who are responsible for the reliability, integrity and objectivity of the information provided. The preparation of financial statements necessarily involves using management's best estimates and judgements, where appropriate.

Those charged with governance are responsible for maintaining a comprehensive system of accounting records, internal controls, policies and management practices, designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorised and in compliance with legislation, assets are safeguarded, and reliable financial information is available on a timely basis.

Those charged with governance are responsible for ensuring that they fulfill their responsibility for financial reporting and internal controls. They meet periodically to discuss matters relating to financial reporting, internal control and audit. They also review the financial statements before their approval. The financial statements have been approved by those charged with governance and have been examined by the Office of the Auditor General.

The accompanying Independent Auditor's Report is presented herein.



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Stephen W. G. Todd JP  
Chairman



---

Nathan Kowalski  
Director



## ***Office of the Auditor General***

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3 Reid Street  
Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda

Tel: (441) 296-3148

Fax: (441) 295-3849

Email: [oag@oagbermuda.bm](mailto:oag@oagbermuda.bm)

Website: [www.oagbermuda.bm](http://www.oagbermuda.bm)

### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the Board of Directors of the Bermuda Deposit Insurance Corporation.

#### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

##### **Opinion**

I have audited the financial statements of the Bermuda Deposit Insurance Corporation, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2020, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bermuda Deposit Insurance Corporation as at March 31, 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards generally accepted in Bermuda and Canada.

##### **Basis for Opinion**

I conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Bermuda and Canada. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Bermuda Deposit Insurance Corporation in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in Bermuda, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

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

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



In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bermuda Deposit Insurance Corporation'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 Bermuda Deposit Insurance Corporation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bermuda Deposit Insurance Corporation's financial reporting process.

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

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

As part of an audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Bermuda and Canada, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements (whether due to fraud or error), design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than from 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 Bermuda Deposit Insurance Corporation'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 Bermuda Deposit Insurance Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bermuda Deposit Insurance Corporation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements (including the disclosures), and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



I 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 I identify during the audit.

I also provide those charged with governance with a statement that I 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 my independence and, where applicable, related safeguards.

A further description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the Office of the Auditor General website at: [www.oagbermuda.bm](http://www.oagbermuda.bm). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

As required by Schedule 2 of the Deposit Insurance Act 2011, I also report that, in my opinion, the financial statements show fairly the financial transactions and the state of affairs of the Bermuda Deposit Insurance Corporation, proper accounting and other records have been kept, including records of all assets of the Bermuda Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the receipts, expenditure and investment of moneys and the acquisition and disposal of assets by the Bermuda Deposit Insurance Corporation during the year ended March 31, 2020, were in accordance with the provisions of the Deposit Insurance Act 2011.

Hamilton, Bermuda  
March 29, 2022



Heather Thomas, CPA, CFE, CGMA  
Auditor General

# Financial Statements

# BERMUDA DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

## Statement of Financial Position

As at March 31, 2020

(Expressed in Bermuda Dollars)

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Current assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	\$ 1,311,511	\$ 366,369
Accrued interest (Note 9)	116,573	63,423
Investments, amortised cost (Note 9)	3,120,774	3,075,820
Accrued income (Note 9)	1,581,389	1,530,130
Prepayments	<u>6,963</u>	<u>2,427</u>
Total current assets	<u>6,137,210</u>	<u>5,038,169</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Investments, amortised cost (Note 9)	15,860,182	10,854,480
Property and equipment (Note 5)	<u>246,137</u>	<u>3,301</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>16,106,319</u>	<u>10,857,781</u>
<b>Total assets</b>	<u>\$ 22,243,529</u>	<u>\$ 15,895,950</u>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 9)	\$ 74,479	\$ 86,450
Lease liabilities (Note 7)	<u>33,697</u>	<u>—</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>108,176</u>	<u>86,450</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		
Lease liabilities (Note 7)	<u>215,808</u>	<u>—</u>
Total non-current liabilities	<u>215,808</u>	<u>—</u>
<b>Equity</b>		
Retained earnings	<u>21,919,545</u>	<u>15,809,500</u>
Total equity	<u>21,919,545</u>	<u>15,809,500</u>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<u>\$ 22,243,529</u>	<u>\$ 15,895,950</u>
<b>Commitments (Note 6)</b>		

Signed on behalf of Bermuda Deposit Insurance Corporation:



Director



Director

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.*

**BERMUDA DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION**

## Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended March 31, 2020  
(Expressed in Bermuda Dollars)

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>Revenue</b>		
Premiums (Note 8)	\$ 6,206,073	\$ 6,160,800
Interest income (Note 9)	313,397	148,937
Accretion of discounts on investments (Note 9)	<u>134,850</u>	<u>137,226</u>
Total revenue	<u>6,654,320</u>	<u>6,446,963</u>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Professional fees	381,095	306,088
Administrative	96,227	67,945
Depreciation (Note 5)	39,020	2,558
Occupancy	14,599	61,724
Finance costs (Note 7)	<u>13,334</u>	<u>—</u>
Total expenses	<u>544,275</u>	<u>438,315</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>\$ 6,110,045</u>	<u>\$ 6,008,648</u>

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.*

**BERMUDA DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION**

## Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended March 31, 2020  
(Expressed in Bermuda Dollars)

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>Equity</b>		
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 15,809,500	\$ 9,800,852
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>6,110,045</u>	<u>6,008,648</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 21,919,545</u>	<u>\$ 15,809,500</u>

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.*



# BERMUDA DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

## Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended March 31, 2020  
(Expressed in Bermuda Dollars)

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Total comprehensive income for the year	\$ 6,110,045	\$ 6,008,648
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation	39,020	2,558
Finance costs	13,334	—
Lease payment	(44,549)	—
Accretion of discounts on investments, amortised cost	(134,850)	(137,226)
Changes in working capital:		
Increase in accrued income	(51,259)	(1,273)
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(11,971)	30,150
Increase in prepayments	(4,536)	(467)
Increase in accrued interest	<u>(53,150)</u>	<u>(63,423)</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>5,862,084</u>	<u>5,838,967</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Proceeds from maturity of investments	3,100,000	—
Purchase of investments	(8,015,806)	(13,793,074)
Purchase of property and equipment	<u>(1,136)</u>	<u>—</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(4,916,942)</u>	<u>(13,793,074)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	945,142	(7,954,107)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	<u>366,369</u>	<u>8,320,476</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	<u>\$ 1,311,511</u>	<u>\$ 366,369</u>
Interest received from operating activities (Note 12)	\$ 52,446	\$ 6,282
Interest received from investing activities (Note 12)	<u>207,801</u>	<u>79,232</u>
Total interest received	<u>\$ 260,247</u>	<u>\$ 85,514</u>

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.*

## BERMUDA DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

### Notes to the financial statements

March 31, 2020

(Expressed in Bermuda Dollars)

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#### 1. General

The Bermuda Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "Corporation") was incorporated in Bermuda in 2011 as an independent body to administer and enforce the Deposit Insurance Scheme ("DIS") in Bermuda, as well as to manage the Deposit Insurance Fund (the "Fund"). These financial statements reflect the financial position, results of operations, changes in equity and cash flows of the Fund. The address of its registered and business office is 26 Victoria Street, Hamilton HM 12, Bermuda.

The functions, powers and operational practices of the Corporation are set out in Section 5 of the Bermuda Deposit Insurance Act 2011 (the "Act") and the Bermuda Deposit Insurance Rules 2016 and its amendments (the "Rules"). The primary functions of the Corporation are to collect premiums from all members of the DIS, that is Bermuda's licensed banks and credit unions, and investing them, issuing the prompt payment of compensation to insured depositors from the Fund, up to a current maximum limit of \$25,000, educating the public on the DIS and its purpose and ensuring institutions adhere to the DIS.

#### 2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied for the period presented, unless otherwise stated.

##### (a) Statement of compliance

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

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on March 29, 2022.

##### (b) Frequency of reporting

These financial statements were prepared for the year ended March 31, 2020 to comply with the reporting requirements of the Act.

##### (c) Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis. Historical cost is generally based on fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets or liabilities.

##### (d) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Bermuda dollars, which is the Corporation's functional and presentation currency.

##### (e) Going concern basis of accounting

The Corporation has prepared the financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 on a going concern basis which assumes continuity of current business activities and the realisation of assets and settlements of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

In March 2020, the World Health Organization officially declared the outbreak of COVID-19 a global pandemic. Management is closely monitoring the evolution of this pandemic, including how it may affect Bermuda's economy, banking system and general population.

## BERMUDA DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

### Notes to the financial statements

March 31, 2020

(Expressed in Bermuda Dollars)

## 2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

### (e) *Going concern basis of accounting* (continued)

COVID-19 has caused significant disruption to businesses and economic activity in Bermuda and has resulted in a number of people being furloughed or laid off. The going concern basis of preparation assumption for the Corporation's financial statements is dependent upon the future receipt of premiums and no major loss from the non-viability or insolvency of the members of the DIS (Note 9 (b) (iv)).

### (f) *Use of estimates and judgements*

The preparation of these financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the statement of financial position and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates and assumptions include evaluating the useful lives of property and equipment and estimating the expected credit loss for accrued income, cash and cash equivalents and investments. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

### (g) *Revenue from premium contributions*

The Corporation collects premium contributions from the Scheme members in line with the DIS rules. Revenue from premium contributions is recognised at a point in time when premiums calculated are issued. Premiums are determined at the end of each premium period ending in March, June, September and December, based on the amount of insured deposits held by the Scheme members. Premium rates are fixed annually.

### (h) *Expenses*

Expenses are recorded on the accruals basis in the year in which the goods or services are acquired or a liability is incurred.

### (i) *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and short-term investments. Cash and cash equivalents are measured at amortised cost, which approximates fair value, on the statement of financial position.

### (j) *Property and equipment*

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Cost includes amounts that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction, development or betterment of the asset. Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The following useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation:

<b><u>Assets</u></b>	<b><u>Useful life</u></b>
Furniture and equipment	3 years
Computer hardware	3 years
Right-of-use assets	7 - 7.5 years

Depreciation expense is included in expenses on the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

## BERMUDA DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Notes to the financial statements

March 31, 2020

(Expressed in Bermuda Dollars)

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### 2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (j) Property and equipment (continued)

If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is impaired and the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount. The total impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income to the extent that an impairment loss was previously recognised.

#### (k) Financial instruments

The Corporation's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accrued interest, investments in US Government Treasury Notes, accrued income, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and lease liabilities.

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on the purpose and management's intention for which the financial assets were acquired.

##### (i) Financial assets – Policy applicable from April 1, 2018

###### Classification of financial assets

The Corporation classifies its financial assets at amortised cost. The Corporation's financial assets classified at amortised cost consist of cash and cash equivalents, accrued interest, accrued income and investments. The Corporation determines the classification at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Corporation changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss, or fair value through other comprehensive income:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

###### Business model assessment

The Corporation makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which the financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects how the Corporation is managed and the information is provided to management. The information considered includes the stated policies and objectives of the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice.

###### Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time.

## BERMUDA DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

### Notes to the financial statements

March 31, 2020

(Expressed in Bermuda Dollars)

## 2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

### (k) Financial instruments (continued)

#### (i) Financial assets – Policy applicable from April 1, 2018 (continued)

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Corporation considers the contractual terms of the instrument. These include assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Corporation considers:

- Contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- Terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- Prepayment and extension features; and
- Terms that limit the Corporation's claim to cash flows.

A prepayment feature is consistent with solely payment of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest in the principal amount outstanding.

#### Financial assets – Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

The Corporation's financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

#### (ii) Financial liabilities

The Corporation classifies accounts payable and accrued liabilities and lease liabilities as financial liabilities. These are initially classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### (iii) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

##### Financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; and
- The Corporation has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows and either:
  - (i) the Corporation has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
  - (ii) the Corporation has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

##### Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, if any.

## BERMUDA DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Notes to the financial statements

March 31, 2020

(Expressed in Bermuda Dollars)

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### 2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (l) *Impairment of financial assets*

The Corporation recognises loss allowance for Expected Credit Losses ("ECLs") on financial assets measured at amortised cost. The Corporation measures loss allowances at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs for all investments and cash and cash equivalents that are determined to have a low credit risk at the reporting date and for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Corporation considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Corporation's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Corporation assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due and is in default when the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

The Corporation considers an investment to have a low credit risk when the credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of "investment grade". The Corporation considers this to be BBB- or higher per Standard & Poor's.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from possible default events over the expected life of a financial asset. 12-month ECLs are the portion of the ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the report date (or shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

#### Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls. ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial assets.

#### Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Corporation assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost are credit impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- Premium has not been received 90 days after the statutory due date;
- Evidence of impairment on accrued income include that the insured entity is experiencing significant financial difficulty, there is a probability that they will liquidate or deregister or there has been a long-term delinquency in payments;
- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset;
- It becomes probable that the issuer or obligor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

## BERMUDA DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Notes to the financial statements

March 31, 2020

(Expressed in Bermuda Dollars)

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### 2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (l) *Impairment of financial assets* (continued)

##### Presentation of allowance for ECLs in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amounts of the assets. 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 (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating or an improvement in the ECLs), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial assets, other than accrued interest and accrued income, are only derecognised when contractual rights to cash flow expire. For accrued income, the gross carrying amount is written off when the Corporation has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

#### (m) *Provision for losses*

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Corporation has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Given no claim has been made on the Corporation to date, management has determined that a provision for expected losses is not required. As there is no history of members of the DIS becoming non-viable or insolvent, a provision for unexpected losses cannot be reasonably estimated at this time. The Corporation will continue to assess the requirement to include a provision for both expected and unexpected losses as the Corporation matures and gathers historical loss data and experience, if any.

#### (n) *Leases*

The Corporation has applied IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach with practical expedients and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under IAS 17.

##### **Recognition and initial measurement - policy applicable from April 1, 2019**

The Corporation assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract has an identifiable asset from which the Corporation obtains substantially all the economic benefits and conveys to the Corporation the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Authority uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16.

This policy is applied to contracts entered into, on or after April 1, 2019.

## BERMUDA DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Notes to the financial statements

March 31, 2020

(Expressed in Bermuda Dollars)

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### 2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (n) Leases (continued)

##### **As a lessee**

At commencement of a contract that contains a lease component, the Corporation allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone price.

The Corporation recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Corporation by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Corporation will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Corporation's incremental borrowing rate. The Corporation uses its incremental borrowing rate of 4.75% as the discount rate.

The Corporation determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

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

- Fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- The exercise price under a purchase option that the Corporation is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Corporation is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Corporation is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if the Corporation changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Corporation presents right-of-use assets in property and equipment and lease liabilities separately in the statement of financial position.



## BERMUDA DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Notes to the financial statements

March 31, 2020

(Expressed in Bermuda Dollars)

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### 2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (n) Leases (continued)

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Corporation did not enter into any contract as a lessor.

#### Recognition and Initial Measurement - Policy applicable prior to April 1, 2019

For contracts entered into before April 1, 2019, the Authority determined whether the arrangement was or contained a lease based on the assessment of whether:

- Fulfilment of the arrangement was dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets; and
- The arrangement had conveyed a right to use the asset. An arrangement conveyed the right to use the asset if one of the following was met:
  - the purchaser had the ability or right to operate the asset while obtaining or controlling more than an insignificant amount of the output;
  - the purchaser had the ability or right to control physical access to the asset while obtaining or controlling more than an insignificant amount of the output; or
  - facts and circumstances indicated that it was remote that other parties would take more than an insignificant amount of the output, and the price per unit was neither fixed per unit of output nor equal to the current market price per unit of output.

In the comparative period, as a lessee the Corporation had no leases that transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership as finance leases.

Prior to April 1, 2019, the Authority had not entered into a contract as a lessor.

### 3. Changes in significant accounting policies

- (a) Except for the changes below, the Corporation has consistently applied its accounting policies to all periods presented in the financial statements.

The Corporation has initially applied IFRS 16 from April 1, 2019. A number of other new standards are also effective for the financial period beginning April 1, 2019 but they do not have a material effect on the Corporation's financial statements.

The Corporation has applied IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach with practical expedients and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under IAS 17 and related interpretations. The details of the changes in accounting policies are disclosed below. Additionally, the disclosure requirements in IFRS 16 have not generally been applied to comparative information.

**3. Changes in significant accounting policies (continued)***(i) Definition of a lease*

Previously, the Corporation determined at contract inception whether an arrangement was or contained a lease under IFRIC 4 *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*. The Corporation now assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on the definition of lease, as explained in Note 2 (n).

On transition to IFRS 16, the Corporation elected to apply the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases. The Authority applied IFRS 16 only to contracts that were previously identified as leases. Contracts that were not identified as leases under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 were not reassessed for whether there is a lease under IFRS 16. Therefore, the definition of a lease under IFRS 16 was applied only to contracts entered into or changed on or after April 1, 2019.

*(ii) As a lessee*

As a lessee, the Corporation leases office space. The Authority previously classified leases as operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the lease transferred significantly all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset to the Corporation. Under IFRS 16, the Corporation recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most of these leases – i.e. these leases are on the statement of financial position.

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Corporation allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone price.

*Leases classified as operating leases under IAS 17*

Previously, the Corporation classified property leases as operating leases under IAS 17. The Corporation used a number of practical expedients when applying IFRS 16 to leases previously classified as operating leases under IAS 17. In particular, the Corporation:

- Did not recognise right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases for which the lease term ends within 12 months of the date of initial application;
- Did not recognise right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases that are cancellable;
- Did not recognise right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases of low value assets;
- Excluded initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application; and
- Used hindsight when determining the lease term.

The Corporation did not have leases classified as finance leases prior to date of initial application neither did the Corporation have lease contracts as a lessor.

*(iii) Impact on transition*

On transition to IFRS 16, the Corporation elected to apply modified retrospective approach with practical expedients. The Corporation did not recognise right-of-use assets and liabilities for its existing leases which term ends within 12 months from the date of initial application. The Corporation continued to account for these leases with short remaining terms and cancellable leases as short-term lease expense in 2020.

The Corporation has no other lease contracts prior to April 1, 2019 that require restatement of comparative balances and recognition of right-of-use assets and liabilities. New lease contracts entered into during the year ended March 31, 2020 were accounted for under IFRS 16.

## BERMUDA DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Notes to the financial statements

March 31, 2020

(Expressed in Bermuda Dollars)

### 3. Changes in significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (b) New and amended standards and interpretations not yet adopted

The following amended standards and interpretations which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020 are not expected to have a significant impact on the Corporation's financial statements.

- Amendments to References to Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards
- Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3)
- Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8)
- The Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (Revised in 2018)
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)
- Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions (Amendment to IFRS 16)
- Onerous Contracts-Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37)
- Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16)
- Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3)
- Annual Improvements (2018 - 2020 Cycle) to:
  - IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards
  - IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
- IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements amended as of October 2018 and set out to replace disclosing significant accounting policies with the requirement to disclose material accounting policies

### 4. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Short term investments	\$ 1,164,385	\$ 217,598
Cash at bank	\$ <u>147,126</u>	\$ <u>148,771</u>
	<u>\$ 1,311,511</u>	<u>\$ 366,369</u>

The effective interest rate earned on the Corporation's cash and cash equivalents is 7.6% at March 31, 2020 (2019 - 0.15%). During the year, the Corporation received a one-time interest payment from its custodian in the amount of \$47,153 (2019 - Nil) representing additional interest due under the terms of its cash sweep facility.

# BERMUDA DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Notes to the financial statements

March 31, 2020

(Expressed in Bermuda Dollars)

## 5. Property and equipment

<b>As at March 31, 2020</b>	<b>Office building and car park space</b>	<b>Computer hardware</b>	<b>Furniture and equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>
Opening cost at March 31, 2019	\$ —	\$ 5,279	\$ 3,385	\$ 8,664
Additions	17,598	—	1,136	18,734
Recognition of right-of-use assets on initial application of IFRS 16	263,122	—	—	263,122
Closing cost at March 31, 2020	280,720	5,279	4,521	290,520
Opening accumulated depreciation at March 31, 2019	—	3,651	1,712	5,363
Depreciation expense	36,720	1,628	672	39,020
Closing accumulated depreciation at March 31, 2020	36,720	5,279	2,384	44,383
<b>Net book value at end of year</b>	<b>\$ 244,000</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 2,137</b>	<b>\$ 246,137</b>

<b>As at March 31, 2019</b>	<b>Computer hardware</b>	<b>Furniture and equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>
Opening cost at March 31, 2018	\$ 5,279	\$ 3,385	\$ 8,664
Additions	—	—	—
Closing cost at March 31, 2019	5,279	3,385	8,664
Opening accumulated depreciation at March 31, 2018	1,889	916	2,805
Depreciation expense	1,762	796	2,558
Closing accumulated depreciation at March 31, 2019	3,651	1,712	5,363
<b>Net book value at end of year</b>	<b>\$ 1,628</b>	<b>\$ 1,673</b>	<b>\$ 3,301</b>

## BERMUDA DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

### Notes to the financial statements

March 31, 2020

(Expressed in Bermuda Dollars)

#### 6. Commitments

The Corporation has a long-term contract with an outside service provider. Any financial obligation resulting from this is recorded as a liability when the term of this contract and agreement for the acquisition of goods and services or the provision of transfer payments are met.

Annual contractual commitments are as follows:	2020	2019
Less than one year	\$ 10,200	\$ –
Between one and five years	17,000	–
	\$ 27,200	\$ –

#### 7. Leases

The Corporation leases office space and parking space. The office space lease was entered into on October 1, 2016. The lease expires on September 30, 2021 with an option to renew for a further term of 5 years. The parking space lease was entered into on July 29, 2019 without a term limit and it can be cancelled by either party by giving one month's notice. The Corporation has recognised a right-of-use asset and lease liability for these leases.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period.

<b>Balance at April 1, 2019</b>	\$ 263,122
Additions to right-of-use assets	17,598
Depreciation charge for the year (Note 5)	(36,720)
<b>Balance at March 31, 2020</b>	\$ 244,000

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities.

<b>Balance at April 1, 2019</b>	\$ 263,122
Additions to lease liabilities	17,598
Accretion of interest	13,334
Payment of lease liabilities	(44,549)
<b>Balance at March 31, 2020</b>	\$ 249,505

## BERMUDA DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

### Notes to the financial statements

March 31, 2020

(Expressed in Bermuda Dollars)

#### 7. Leases (continued)

		<b>2020</b>
Lease liabilities, current	\$	33,697
Lease liabilities, non-current		215,808
Balance at March 31, 2020	\$	249,505

The following are the amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income:

		<b>2020</b>
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	\$	36,720
Interest on lease liabilities		13,334
Total amount recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	\$	50,054

Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows:

		<b>2020</b>
Total cash outflow for leases	\$	44,549

Maturity analysis of lease liability on an undiscounted basis:

		<b>2020</b>
Less than one year	\$	45,548
One to four years		182,192
Five to ten years		68,322
Total undiscounted leases liabilities as at March 31	\$	296,062

#### 8. Premium revenue

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Individuals and joint accounts	\$ 5,664,473	\$ 5,607,495
Partnerships and other organisations	260,775	272,930
Charitable organisations	<u>280,825</u>	<u>280,375</u>
Total premiums	<u>\$ 6,206,073</u>	<u>\$ 6,160,800</u>

# BERMUDA DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Notes to the financial statements

March 31, 2020

(Expressed in Bermuda Dollars)

## 9. Financial instruments

(a) Carrying amount and fair value of financial instruments

	2020		2019	
	<u>Carrying value</u>	<u>Estimated fair value</u>	<u>Carrying value</u>	<u>Estimated fair value</u>
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,311,511	\$ 1,311,511	\$ 366,369	\$ 366,369
Accrued income	1,581,389	1,581,389	1,530,130	1,530,130
Investments, amortised cost	18,980,956	19,744,043	13,930,300	14,087,881
Accrued interest	<u>116,573</u>	<u>116,573</u>	<u>63,423</u>	<u>63,423</u>
	<u>\$ 21,990,429</u>	<u>\$ 22,753,516</u>	<u>\$ 15,890,222</u>	<u>\$ 16,047,803</u>
	2020		2019	
	<u>Carrying value</u>	<u>Estimated fair value</u>	<u>Carrying value</u>	<u>Estimated fair value</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 74,479	\$ 74,479	\$ 86,450	\$ 86,450
Lease liabilities	<u>249,505</u>	<u>249,505</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>\$ 323,984</u>	<u>\$ 323,984</u>	<u>\$ 86,450</u>	<u>\$ 86,450</u>

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, accrued income, accrued interest and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values as they are short-term in nature.

The fair value of investments, at amortised cost are classified using a fair-value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs disclosed in making the measurements:

Level 1 – quoted prices in active markets

Level 2 – inputs are observable either directly or derived from quoted prices

Level 3 – no observable inputs

The fair-value hierarchy requires the use of observable market inputs wherever such inputs exist. A financial instrument is classified at the lowest level of the hierarchy for which a significant input has been considered in measuring fair value.

	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total
Financial instruments at fair value as at							
March 31, 2020							
Investments, current	\$ 3,147,706	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,147,706		
Investments, non-current	16,596,337	—	—	—	16,596,337		
Total financial instruments	\$ 19,744,043	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 19,744,043		

## BERMUDA DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Notes to the financial statements

March 31, 2020

(Expressed in Bermuda Dollars)

### 9. Financial instruments (continued)

(a) Carrying amount and fair value of financial instruments (continued)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial instruments at fair value as at				
March 31, 2019				
Investments, current	\$ 3,079,468	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 3,079,468
Investments, non-current	11,008,413	–	–	11,008,413
Total financial instruments	\$ 14,087,881	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 14,087,881

(b) The Corporation is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and operational risk as a result of holding financial instruments. The following is a description of those risks and how the Corporation manages its exposure to them.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss of principal or interest due to uncertainty in counterparty's ability to meet its obligations. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying values of these financial assets on the statement of financial position. Cash and cash equivalents are held by two reputable financial institutions. Accrued income is due from Bermuda's banks which are regulated by the Bermuda Monetary Authority. Management actively monitors accrued income and the credit performance of the banks.

The credit quality of financial assets can be assessed by reference to the external credit rating and default rates published by Standard and Poor's:

	2020	2019
<b>Investment, amortised cost</b>		
AA+ **	\$ 18,980,956	\$ 13,930,300
**Moody's equivalent grade is Aa1		
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash at bank and in-hand		
A	\$ 147,126	\$ 148,771
AA-	1,164,385	217,598
	\$ 1,311,511	\$ 366,369



## BERMUDA DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

### Notes to the financial statements

March 31, 2020

(Expressed in Bermuda Dollars)

#### 9. Financial instruments (continued)

##### (i) Credit risk (continued)

Impairment on cash and cash equivalents and investments held at amortised cost were measured on a 12-month ECL basis. This conclusion was based on the fact that:

- the Corporation considers that its cash and cash equivalents and investments have a low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties;
- there was no significant change in the credit rating of any of the counterparties over the last 12 months.

The Corporation held cash and cash equivalents of \$ 1,311,511 at March 31, 2020 (2019 - \$366,369). The cash and cash equivalents are held with two financial institutions, which are rated A and AA- (2019 - BBB+ and AA-) respectively, based on Standards and Poor's ratings.

Impairment on cash and cash equivalents has been measured on a 12-month ECL basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Corporation considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties.

The Corporation uses a similar approach for assessment of ECLs for cash and cash equivalents to those used for investments.

Impairment on accrued income was measured on an ECL basis. There exists a scope exception from the general ECL model for trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component. The Corporation's accrued income satisfies this criterion and hence the standard allows for a provision matrix to be used for recognising ECL.

Amortisation or accretion of the premiums/discounts on investments is included in 'accretion of discounts on investments, net' in the statement of comprehensive income.

No ECL was recognised for cash and cash equivalents, accrued income or investments as at March 31, 2020 (2019 - \$nil)

The aging of accrued income and accrued interest at the reporting date was:

	<u>March 31, 2020</u>		<u>March 31, 2019</u>	
	<u>Current to past 30 days</u>	<u>Past 60 days</u>	<u>Current to past 30 days</u>	<u>Past 60 days</u>
Accrued income	\$ 1,581,389	\$ –	\$ 1,530,130	\$ –
Accrued interest	<u>116,573</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>63,423</u>	<u>–</u>
	<u>\$ 1,697,962</u>	<u>\$ –</u>	<u>\$ 1,593,553</u>	<u>\$ –</u>

## BERMUDA DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Notes to the financial statements

March 31, 2020

(Expressed in Bermuda Dollars)

### 9. Financial instruments (continued)

#### (ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will encounter difficulties meeting its financial obligations as they become due. Balances due within twelve months are met within the Corporation's normal 30-day cycle of disbursements.

		March 31, 2020		
		0 - 3	4 - 12	Greater than
		months	months	1 year
As at March 31, 2020				
	Total			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 74,479	\$ 74,479	\$ –	\$ –
Lease liabilities	\$ 249,505	\$ 8,424	\$ 25,272	\$ 215,809
Total financial liabilities	\$ 323,984	\$ 82,903	\$ 25,272	\$ 215,809
		March 31, 2019		
		0 - 3	4 - 12	Greater than
		months	months	1 year
As at March 31, 2019				
	Total			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 86,450	\$ 86,450	\$ –	\$ –
Total financial liabilities	\$ 86,450	\$ 86,450	\$ –	\$ –

The Corporation receives sufficient revenue from premiums to meet its funding requirements for at least the next 12 months.

#### (iii) Market risk

##### Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the future changes in the market prices may render financial instruments less valuable or increase the liability associated with such instruments. The Corporation is not exposed to significant price risk.

##### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from changes in prevailing levels of market interest rates. The Corporation is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

## BERMUDA DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Notes to the financial statements

March 31, 2020

(Expressed in Bermuda Dollars)

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### 9. Financial instruments (continued)

#### (iv) Operational risk

The Corporation's main exposure is to the potential loss from the non-viability or insolvency of the members of the DIS that is considered to be a loss event. The Corporation's objective is to hold a Fund which is sufficient to withstand such a scenario. Proposals are being developed for the Special Resolution Regime (SRR) in Bermuda to enhance the current framework for the resolution of non-viable or insolvent financial institutions that may also be members of the DIS. The Corporation is taking an active position in the formation of these proposals. As these proposals are in progress, the Corporation is unable to reasonably assess the target level of the Fund that is required to achieve the Corporation's objective. As at the year end, the Fund may not be sufficient to cover the Corporation's current exposure to a loss event and it is likely that the Fund will remain underfunded for the foreseeable future. The Fund is to be funded through the accumulation of retained earnings.

With the declaration by the World Health Organization in March 2020 that COVID-19 was to be treated as a pandemic, together with the escalating rates of infection being experienced across the world, the Bermuda Government took steps in late March 2020 to invoke a number of public policy, social guidance and economic stimulus measures which were designed to help Bermuda navigate through the crisis. These measures have had the broad support of the community and many financial institutions have also responded with economic stimulus initiatives to assist both individuals and businesses during this period. The duration of the managed phases of the process of relaxation from the state of original lockdown to the return of normalcy in Bermuda is uncertain. The BDIC continues to monitor the impact of these various policy and stimulus measures on the participating members in the Scheme and will make prudent provisions in its financial statements should there be tangible evidence of impairment or loss.

### 10. Capital management

The Corporation's capital consists of equity, which comprises retained earnings. The Corporation's objective is to hold sufficient retained earnings to enable it to withstand negative unexpected financial events. The Corporation seeks to achieve this objective through receipt of premiums from all members of the DIS. The Corporation is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

### 11. Related party transactions

The Corporation is related to all Government of Bermuda (the "Government") departments, ministries, agencies, funds and quasi-autonomous non-governmental organisations under the common control of the Government. Also, the Corporation is related to organisations that the Government jointly controls or significantly influences.

The Corporation enters into transactions with these entities in the normal course of business and such transactions are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed by the related parties. Payroll tax expense amounted to \$2,114 during the year (2019 - \$2,114).

### 12. Comparative numbers

Certain comparative figures have been disclosed to conform to the current year's presentation.

# Board Committees

Stephen Todd



Maxwell Burgess



Jeremy Cox



Mark Crockwell



Nathan Kowalski



Anthony Manders




Tammy Richardson-Augustus




Marcia Woolridge-Allwood



## Board Committees

 Audit, Risk and Remuneration

 Investment

 Premiums

 Claims

## NOTES







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