BANK OF THE BAHAMAS LIMITED Selected Explanatory Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the period ended March 31, 2022 (Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

1. General Information

Bank of The Bahamas Limited (the "Bank") is incorporated under the laws of The Commonwealth of The Bahamas and is licensed by The Central Bank of the Bahamas to conduct banking business in The Bahamas under the provisions of the Banks and Trust Companies Regulations Act, 2020. The Bank was licensed as an authorized dealer pursuant to the Exchange Control Regulations Act and was the holder of a broker dealer license from the Securities Commission of the Bahamas until August 31, 2021 when the Bank surrendered its broker dealer license.

The Bank's shares are publicly traded and listed on The Bahamas International Securities Exchange. As at March 31, 2022, The Government of The Commonwealth of The Bahamas (the "Government") and The National Insurance Board ("NIB") owned approximately 82.6% of the issued common shares. The remaining common shares are owned by approximately 3,000 Bahamian shareholders.

The Bank's head office is located at Claughton House, corner of Shirley Street and Charlotte Street, Nassau, Bahamas. The registered office is located at Sassoon House, corner of Shirley Street and Victoria Avenue, Nassau, Bahamas.

As at March 31, 2022, the Bank has twelve branches: four in New Providence, one in Grand Bahama, two in Andros, one in San Salvador, one in Inagua, one in Cat Island, one in Eleuthera and one in Bimini.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies and methods of computation followed in the preparation of these interim consolidated financial statements are the same as those followed in the preparation of the annual consolidated financial statements of the Bank for the year ended June 30, 2021. These interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 Interim Financial Reporting.

The annual consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies.

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3. Dividends

Dividends to the Bank's shareholders are recognized as a liability in the period in which they are declared by the Board of Directors and approved by the Bank's Regulator. The Bank paid no dividends to its shareholders during the period.

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	March 31, 2022	June 30, 2021
Cash	\$ 19,456,916	\$ 5 16,513,314
Deposits with the Central Bank- non-interest bearing	 81,486,532	 104,818,627
Cash and account with the Central Bank	 100,943,448	 121,331,941
Cash equivalents - Treasury Bills	97,651,945	44,929,797
Due from banks	66,928,677	70,553,841
Cash, cash equivalents and due from banks	 265,524,070	 236,815,579
Less: Mandatory reserve deposits with the Central Bank	 26,650,340	 27,569,920
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 238,873,730	\$ 209,245,659

Government issued Treasury Bills are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position, net of \$0.02 million (June 30, 2021: \$0.01 million) allowance for impairment losses. Money market placements of \$7.4 million (June 30, 2021: \$12.4 million) are included in Due from banks. Due from banks are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position, net of \$0.02 million (June 30, 2021: \$0.02 million) allowance for impairment losses.

As at March 31, 2022, the Bank's statutory reserve deposits with The Central Bank of The Bahamas were above Central Bank's regulatory requirement.

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5. Loans and advances to customers, net

	March 31, 2022	June 30, 2021
Mortgage residential loans	\$ 191,091,021	\$ 201,973,783
Mortgage commercial loans	12,843,070	13,001,352
Commercial loans	60,504,517	66,964,607
Consumer loans	125,447,614	123,732,413
Government	38,584,643	42,941,726
Credit cards	1,414,228	1,365,891
Business overdrafts	476,860	309,927
Personal overdrafts	145,860	158,384
	\$ 430,507,813	\$ 450,448,083
Less: Provision for loan losses		
Provision at beginning of year	\$ 64,030,099	\$ 68,262,712
Amount written-off/charged off	(7,855,282)	(14,378,418)
Credit loss expense, net	4,611,824	10,145,805
Provision at end of period	 60,786,641	 64,030,099
Accrued interest receivable	2,104,679	2,238,069
Loans and advances to customers, net	\$ 371,825,851	\$ 388,656,053
Provisions as a percentage of the net loan portfolio	16.35%	16.47%
Non-accrual loans as a percentage of the net loan portfolio	18.69%	19.09%

The COVID-19 pandemic significantly impacted the Bank's economic outlook, which has a high degree of uncertainty given the evolving environment. The provision for loan losses reflects the Bank's economic outlook as at March 31, 2022. Subsequent changes to these forecasts and related estimates will be reflected in the provision for loan losses in future periods.

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Selected Explanatory Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the period ended March 31, 2022 (Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

6. Note Receivable, net and Special Retained Earnings

On August 31, 2017, Bahamas Resolve Limited ("Resolve"), a special purpose vehicle owned and controlled by the Government, purchased another portfolio of loans from the Bank at a price equivalent to the gross book value of those loans before provisions. This transaction consisted of three tranches and the results are as follows:

- Non-performing loans with a total net book value of approximately \$50.6 million was derecognized. Unsecured promissory note of \$167.7 million was received and \$117.1 million was recognized directly in equity as Special Retained Earnings.
- The Bank has transferred all of its rights and obligations relating to the nonperforming loans to Resolve without recourse and will have no rights to future cash flows from the non-performing loans.
- The Bank received an irrevocable Letter of Support from the Government.
- The promissory note bears fixed interest at 3.5%, payable semi-annually on the 28th day of February and the 31st day of August. Accrued interest receivable as at March 31, 2022 amounted to \$2.2 million (June 30, 2021: \$1.6 million).
- Provision for impairment losses amounted to \$0.3 million as at March 31, 2022 (June 30, 2021: \$0.5 million).

On September 17, 2021, Moody's downgraded the Bahamas credit rating from Ba2 to Ba3. Management assessed the impact of this credit downgrade on its sovereign exposures and it was determined to not have a material impact on the related financial assets during the period.

7. **Regulatory Capital**

Regulatory capital consists of Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital. Total Tier 1 capital comprises of Common Equity Tier 1. CET1 ratio must be at least 9.6% of the total Risk Weighted Assets. The Bank is compliant with this capital requirement at 38.9% as at March 31, 2022 (June 30, 2021: 36.1%).

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Selected Explanatory Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the period ended March 31, 2022 (Expressed in Bahamian Dollars)

8. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

The commitment for loans and advances at March 31, 2022 was \$7.5 million (June 30, 2021: \$7.5 million).

The commitment for capital expenditures at March 31, 2022 was \$1.3 million (June 30, 2021: \$2.0 million).

The commitment for letters of credit and guarantees at March 31, 2022 was \$3.8 million (June 30, 2021: \$4.2 million)

Contingencies and Provision

The Bank operates in a regulatory and legal environment that, by nature, has a heightened element of litigation risk inherent in its operations. As a result, the Bank is involved in various litigation proceedings in the ordinary course of its business. The Bank has internal and external legal counsel, and formal controls and policies for managing legal claims. With the benefit of professional legal advice, the Bank provides and/or discloses amounts in accordance with its accounting policies.

As at the period end, the Bank had several ongoing legal claims. Various legal proceedings are pending that challenge certain actions of the Bank. Management considers that adequate provision has been made in these financial statements for any loss that might ultimately be determined.