GET GOING. KEEP GROWING

INSTITUTE OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT 2024

“Small Business is the Engine of Economic Growth.”

– Alan G. Poole

“Access to finance was the most significant impact of IPED’s support.”

– Princess Cosbert

ANNUAL REPORT 2024

IMPACTING LIVES, MAKING A DIFFERENCE, CONTRIBUTING TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT!

NAME OF CLIENT:
Princess Cosbert

TYPE OF BUSINESS:
Manufacturing

LOCATION OF BUSINESS:

Farm, East Bank Demerara

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS:

Nine years ago, with just $20,000 Ms. Princess Cosbert began her entrepreneurial journey by creating her own herbal teas. Recognizing a gap in the Guyanese market for specialized herbal products, she expanded her offerings to include tea drops, gummies, supplements and protein bars and quickly becoming a trailblazer in this industry. Three years into her business she was encouraged to explore IPED’s service. However, it was not until she attended a workshop six years ago that she understood the value of IPED and what was available for her business.

BUSINESS CHALLENGES:

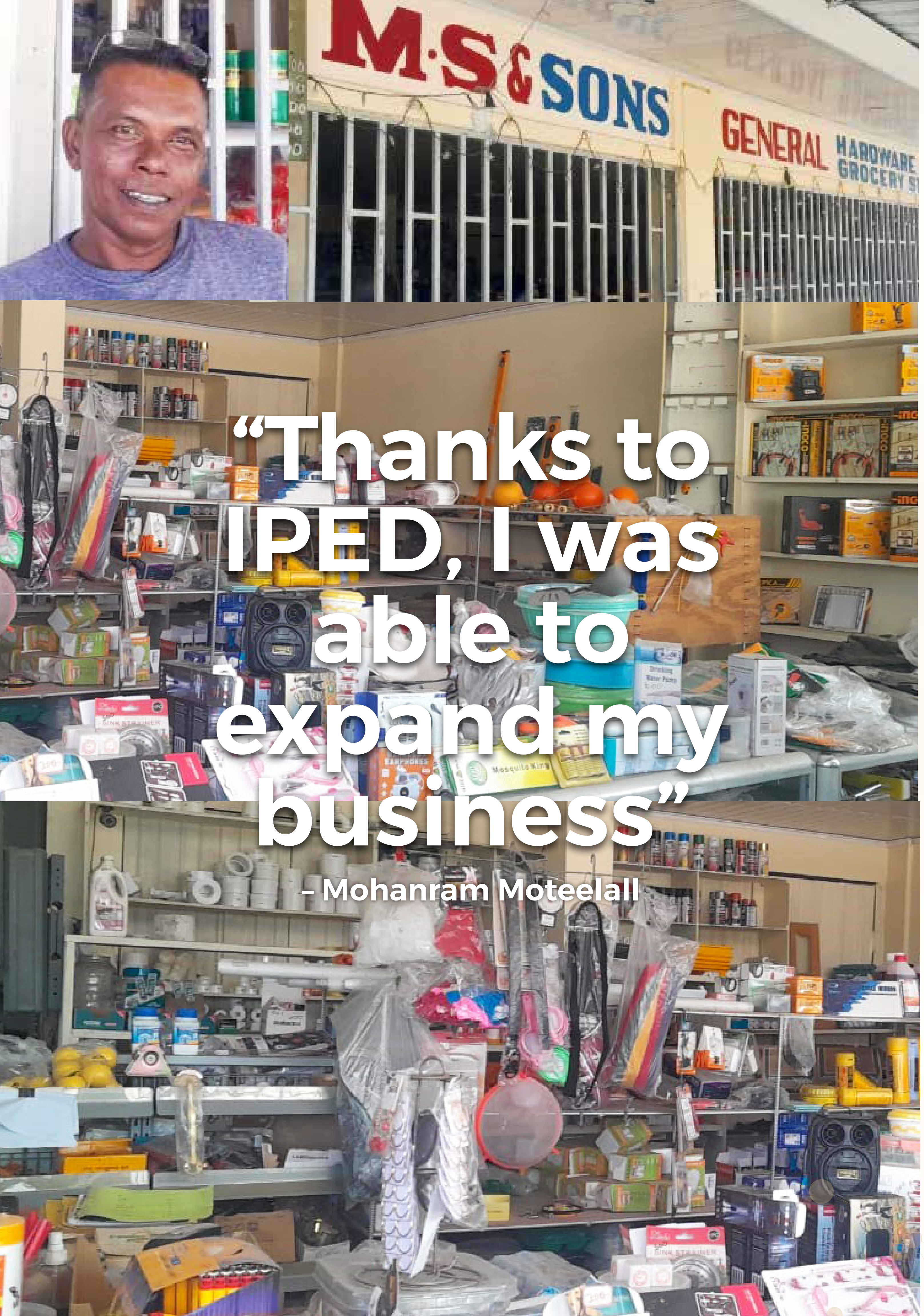
Like many growing businesses Princess faced the challenge of accessing adequate financing to meet the increasing demands. As the business expanded so did the need for additional resources to scale operations effectively and maintain exceptional quality.

WHAT WERE THE BENEFITS OBTAINED FROM DOING BUSINESS WITH IPED?

- Confidence to invest and expand
- Introduction of a new product line
- Access to finance was the most significant impact of IPED’s support. It gave Princess the confidence to invest and expand her product line beyond just herbal teas.

WHY WOULD YOU RECOMMENDED IPED TO OTHERS?

As an advocate for IPED, Princess proudly recommends IPED to her friends and family because of the hassle-free prompt and reliable service. She values how she is consistently treated as a valued customer, and her trust in the support she receives is further reinforced by the fact that every person she has referred has successfully secured the much needed assistance and financing for their enterprises.



IMPACTING LIVES, MAKING A DIFFERENCE, CONTRIBUTING TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT!

IPED

NAME OF CLIENT:
Mohanram Moteelall

TYPE OF BUSINESS:
Distribution – Hardware & Electrical

LOCATION OF BUSINESS:

Lot 2660 Recht Door Zee Phase 2
West Bank Demerara

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS:

This client commenced his business with IPED 8 years ago. His first loan was utilized for the stocking of a hardware store that he was renting. With financial support and advisory service, the client was able to expand his business at his own home and is no longer renting. The client sells hardware items, electrical items and provides rental service for cement mixers etc. Relationships were also developed by which the client referred prospective clients to IPED.

BUSINESS CHALLENGES:

One major challenge would be that other competitors (Chinese Hardware) are providing similar services at a very low price.

WHAT WERE THE BENEFITS OBTAINED FROM DOING BUSINESS WITH IPED?

Mr. Moteelall has improved his livelihood since IPED provided finance to his Enterprise enabling him to expand his business and satisfy his customers' demands.

WHY WOULD YOU RECOMMENDED IPED TO OTHERS?

IPED provides financial assistance to businesses, advisory service and timely financing to Enterprises.

VISION

Improved livelihoods by building sustainable micro and small enterprises.

MISSION

IPED provides finance and advisory services to micro and small business entrepreneurs enabling them to build sustainable enterprises.

OBJECTIVES

- To promote a culture of entrepreneurship and to inspire and empower micro and small business owners to build sustainable enterprises.
- To provide timely and adequate financing, technical assistance and business guidance to micro and small business owners to enhance their production potential and capacity to meet their market demands.
- To promote sustainable environmental practices and technologies to micro and small businesses that will mitigate the risks of harm to our environment.
- To build effective partnerships with organizations providing complementary support services to micro and small businesses.
- To provide a work environment where all employees are treated fairly, are adequately compensated, trained and highly motivated towards the achievement of our vision.

Table of Contents

Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the thirty-ninth Annual General Meeting of the Institute of Private Enterprise Development Limited will be held on Tuesday, April 15, 2025, commencing at 14:30 hours, in the IPED Boardroom at 253-254 South Road, Bourda, Georgetown and virtually via Zoom.us.

AGENDA

1. Chairman's Review of the Institute for the Year 2024
2. Chief Executive Officer's Report
3. Receive and Consider the Institute's Accounts, Reports of the Directors and Auditors for the Year 2024
4. Re-election of Directors Retiring by Rotation
5. Appointment of Directors
6. Appointment and Remuneration of Auditors
7. Any Other Business

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

....
Sherrie Hewitt-Robin
Company Secretary

Registered Office:
253-254 South Road
Bourda
Georgetown

March 25, 2024

Corporate Information

Directors

Mr. Komal Samaroo
-Chairman
Mr. Ramesh Persaud
Mr. James Morgan
Dr. Ian McDonald
Mrs. Amanda Richards
Mr. Ramsay Ali
Major General
Joseph G Singh (Retired)
Dr. Steve Surujbally
Mr. Floyd Scott

Registered Office

IPED Building
253 South Road,
Bourda, Georgetown,
Guyana
Tel: 592-226-4675
Fax: 592-223-7834
Email: iped@ipedgy.com
Website: www.ipedgy.com

Bankers

Demerara Bank Ltd.
Republic Bank Ltd.
Guyana Bank for Trade
& Industry Ltd.
Citizens Bank Guyana Ltd.

Auditors

TSD LAL & CO
Chartered Accountants
77 Brickdam, Stabroek
Georgetown, Guyana

Attorneys at Law

Mr. Murseline Bacchus
Berbice
Mr. Lachmi N. Dindyal
Essequibo
Ms. Sherrie Hewitt-Robin
Demerara

IPED Branches

Region 1
Mabaruma
Port Kaituma

Region 2
54 Cotton Field
Essequibo Coast
Tel: 592-771-4298

Lot 110 Charity
Public Rd.
Essequibo Coast
Tel: 592-771-4800

Region 3
Lot 14 Section B
Hydroni, Parika
East Bank
Essequibo
Tel: 592-260-4399

Lot 'C' Klein
Pouderoyen,
West Bank
Demerara
Tel: 592-264-3592

Region 4
IPED Building
253 South Road
Bourda,
Georgetown
Tel: 592-226-4675

Lot 161 Lusignan
Public Road
East Coast,
Demerara
Tel: 592-220-1251

Region 5
East 1/2, Lot 19
Section 'D' Bushlot,
W.C.B, Region Five
Tel: 592-232-0499

Region 6
1 Port Mourant
Corentyne
Tel: 592-336-6171

Lot 25 Corriverton
Corentyne, Berbice
Tel: 592-335-3928
Lot 12 Main &
Chapel Sts.
New Amsterdam
Tel: 592-333-5673
592-333-4360

Region 9
Lethem
Rupununi
Tel: 592-772-2229

Region 10
Hand-in-Hand
Building
Lot 23 Republic
Avenue
Linden
Tel: 592-444-3001

Board of Directors

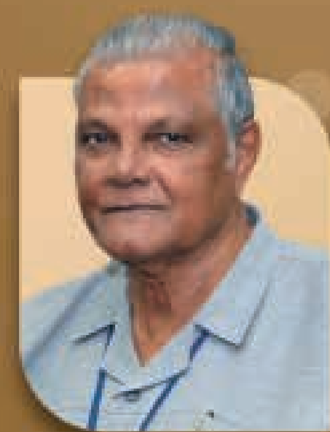
Mr. Komal Samaroo
CCH, FCCA, ACIS
Chairman

Mr. Ramesh Persaud
MBA, FCCA

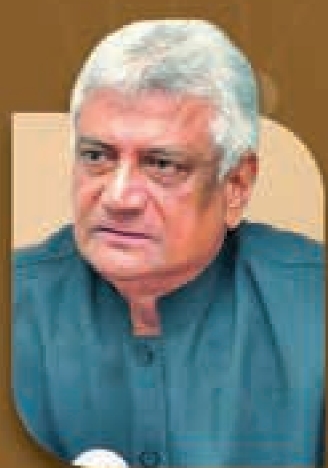
Mr. Ramsay Ali
AA, BSc.

Dr. Ian McDonald
AA, MA (Cantab), FRSL

Mr. James Morgan
FLMI, ACS



Major General Joseph G Singh
MSS, MSc, FCMI, RGS (Ret.)



Dr. Steve Surujbally
BSc, MSc, Ph.D

Mrs. Amanda Richards
MS, AICB

Floyd Scott
MSc

Report from the Chairman

I am honored to present the 2024 Annual Report of the Institute of Private Enterprise Development Ltd. (IPED). This year has been one of transformation, resilience, and sustained growth. As we navigate the evolving economic landscape, IPED remains committed to fostering financial inclusion, supporting micro and small enterprises, and advancing sustainable economic development in Guyana.

The Guyanese economy continued to experience rapid expansion, largely driven by the oil and gas sector. In addition, significant growth was also recorded in non-oil sectors, particularly agriculture, manufacturing, and services. These developments coupled with Government investments in infrastructure and energy provided new opportunities for small businesses to integrate into national supply chains creating value-added products and services for a growing economy. Additionally, regional policies such as CARICOM's Regional Food Security Initiative, are facilitating market expansion opportunities for local enterprises.

To align with these growth trends, IPED has placed strategic emphasis on digital transformation to improve productivity and clients' services, while expanding its range of financial products, and strengthening risk management. This approach will ensure that, in an increasingly dynamic market environment, IPED is well positioned to support its clients' needs for sustainability, growth and competitiveness.

Key Achievement in 2024

The following were some of the key achievements in the year -

- Operational Improvements: The full transition to digital documentation and the implementation of MIMICS software for loan management have enhanced efficiency and security.
- Expansion Initiatives: The completion of new office facilities, including the Cotton Field Branch, has enabled greater accessibility to financing services.
- Enhanced Financial Services: The launch of targeted loan products, including skills-based and migrant business loans, reflects our commitment to financial inclusion.

Report from the Chairman (cont'd)

- Capacity Building: Business training partnerships with key institutions such as GTI, NATI, and GRDB have strengthened the entrepreneurial skills of our clients.
- Partnerships: Strengthened collaboration with regional and international stakeholders, including IDB, IFC, and FAO, to explore funding and capacity-building opportunities.

Results for the year

In the year the company generated a surplus of revenue over expenditure of $347 million, compared to $301million in the preceding year. This surplus has contributed significantly to the increase of the Equity Capital of the company to $4,763 million from $4,385 million at the end of the previous year.

The balance on the loans receivable portfolio at the end of the year was $4,447 million compared to $3,996 million at the end of the preceding year, a net increase of $451 million.

Looking ahead to 2025:

In the coming year, we will build on the initiatives undertaken in 2024. We will aim to equip our clients to grow their business by helping to build their management and technical capacity to realise their goals. A dynamic Small Business sector will certainly create the foundation for a stronger private sector to support national economic growth in the future. Some of the areas identified are -

- Expanding financing for technical skills-based entrepreneurs and migrant business owners.
- Further automating loan disbursement and repayments.
- Enhancing financial and technical training to empower entrepreneurs.
- Strengthening environmental and sustainability initiatives through green financing.

Acknowledgement

I extend my sincere gratitude to our Board of Directors, who have all volunteered their services to the company, for their support, guidance and commitment to the objectives of IPED. The management team and staff have contributed significantly to the outstanding results for the year, and I want to express my deepest gratitude., I thank our clients for their commitment to IPED's mission and their support and co-operation as we continue to work for their economic empowerment as they contribute to self-improvement and development across Guyana.

Komal Samaroo
Chairman

Report from the Chief Executive Officer

"In 2024, IPED processed 5,102 loans valued at $5,058M, compared to 4,881 loans valued at $4,283M in 2023."

The year 2024 marked a period of growth and transformation for IPED. Despite external challenges, the organization achieved significant milestones in operational efficiency, financial performance, and stakeholder engagement. Our commitment to financial inclusion and business development continues to position IPED as a leader in micro and small enterprise financing.

Operational and Financial Performance

In 2024, IPED processed 5,102 loans valued at $5,058M, compared to 4,881 loans valued at $4,283M in 2023. This represents an increase of 221 loans (5%) and a growth of $775M (18%) in loan value.

As of December 31, 2024, IPED serviced 4,899 small and micro enterprises, with gross loans outstanding of $4,540M. Non-performing loans (NPLs) stood at $69M (2%), reflecting a decrease from $109M (3%) in 2023, highlighting enhanced credit risk management.

IPED's total assets at the end of 2024 reached $6,173M, a $574M increase (10.3%) from $5,598M in 2023. These assets are financed by an accumulated surplus of $4,763M and liabilities of $1,410M, compared to $4,386M surplus and $1,213M liabilities in 2023.

Report from the Chief Executive Officer (cont'd)

Key Financial and Operational Metrics

As at December 31	2022	2023	2024
Loans Portfolio Data			
Number of Clients	4,509	4,631	4,786
Number of loans Disbursed	5,013	4,881	5,102
Value of Loans Disbursed	3,910	4,283	5,058
Number of Loans	4,641	4,750	4,899
Gross Loan portfolio ($M)	4,111	4,156	4,540
Value of Par ($M)	332	372	173
% of PAR	8.1%	9.0%	3.8%
Income Statement Data			
Total Income ($M)	848	952	1,045
Total Expenses($M)	625	711	705
Operational Surplus ($M)	223	241	340
Balance Sheet Data			
Total Assets($M)	5,609	5,598	6,173
Equity ($M)	4,268	4,386	4,763
Liabilities ($M)	1,341	1,213	1,410
Returned on Assets ($M)	4.3%	4.3%	5.8%
Return on Equity ($M)	5.9%	5.6%	7.8%

Key Performance Highlights

Non-Financial Achievements

- Business Training & Capacity Building:
  - Partnered with GRDB to train 91 clients in rice production best practices.
  - Conducted financial literacy training for entrepreneurs and small business owners.
  - Launched a Virtual Training Library to enhance staff onboarding and client education.
- Strategic Partnerships & Development:
  - Established MOUs with the Cuban Chamber of Commerce, NATI, GTI, Carnegie and IOM.
  - Engaged with FAO, IFC, and IDB for funding and training collaborations.
- Community Outreach & Market Expansion:
  - Introduced new promotional loan products tailored for migrant and technical skilled entrepreneurs.
  - Participated in national business expos to expand IPED's outreach and visibility.

Conclusion & Future Outlook for 2025

IPED's resilience and strategic adaptability have been the cornerstone of our success. The organization remains committed to empowering small and micro businesses, strengthening financial inclusion, and supporting entrepreneurs across Guyana.

As we move into 2025, our focus will be on:

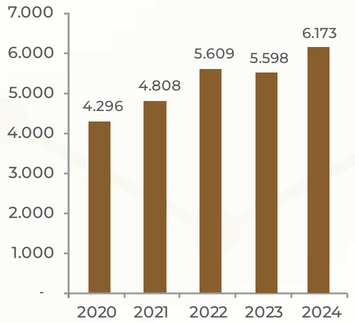
- ✓ Expanding access to financing for underserved communities.
- ✓ Strengthening digital services to enhance operational efficiency.
- ✓ Enhancing client engagement through training and advisory services.
- ✓ Advancing green financing initiatives to support sustainable business practices.

I extend my sincere gratitude to the Board of Directors, management team, and staff for their unwavering dedication. I am confident that IPED will continue to grow and make a lasting impact in the communities we serve.

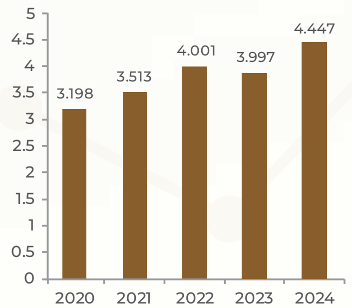
Jagdesh Haripershad, FCCA, MBA
Chief Executive Officer

Financial Summary

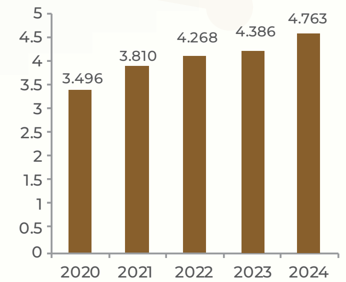
TOTAL ASSETS ($BILLIONS)



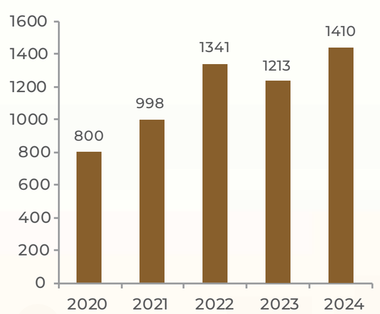
NET LOANS VALUE ($BILLIONS)



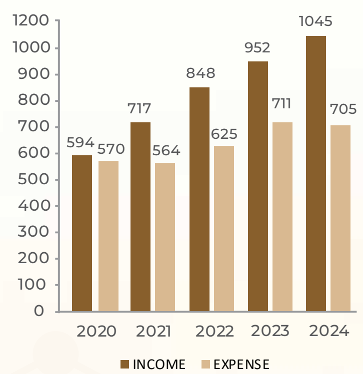
EQUITY ($BILLIONS)



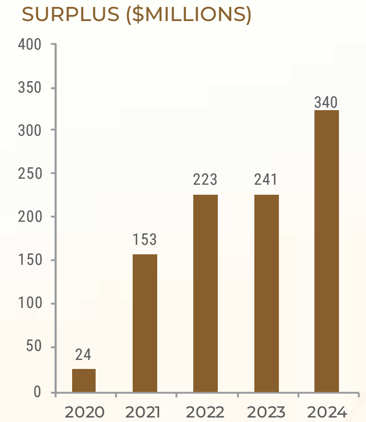
TOTAL LIABILITIES ($MILLIONS)



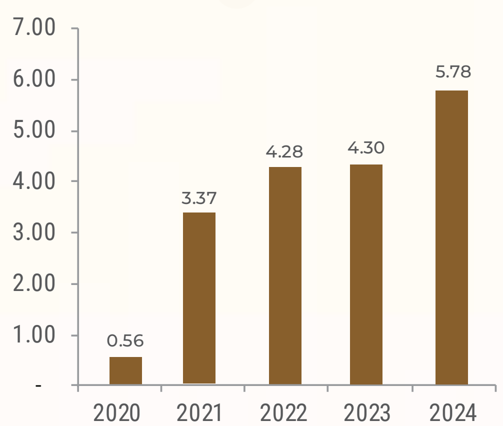
INCOME/ EXPENSE ($MILLIONS)



SURPLUS ($MILLIONS)

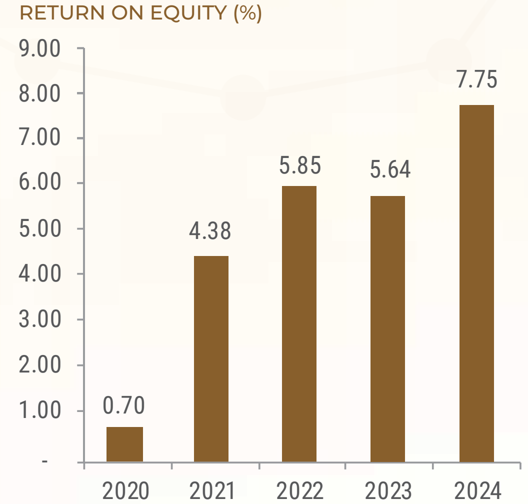


RETURN ON ASSETS (%)



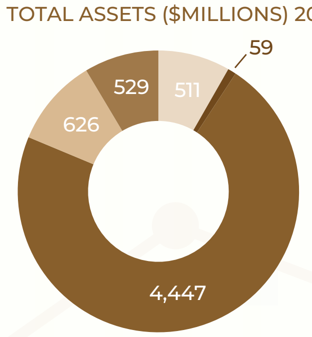
Return on Assets = Surplus/Total Assets

RETURN ON EQUITY (%)

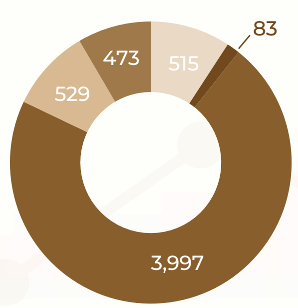


Return on Equity = Surplus/Total Equity

TOTAL ASSETS ($MILLIONS) 2024

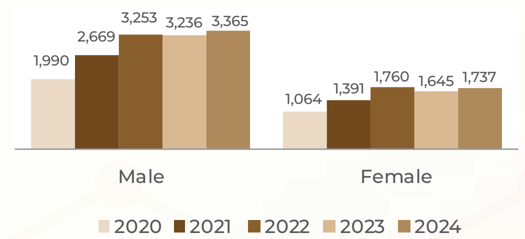


TOTAL ASSETS ($MILLIONS) 2023

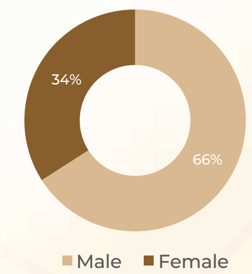


- SHORT TERM INVESTMENT
- CASH AT BANK
- LOANS RECEIVABLE
- OTHER
- PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

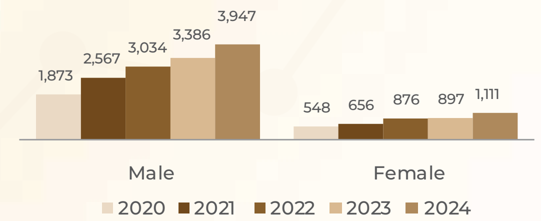
NUMBER OF LOANS BY GENDER



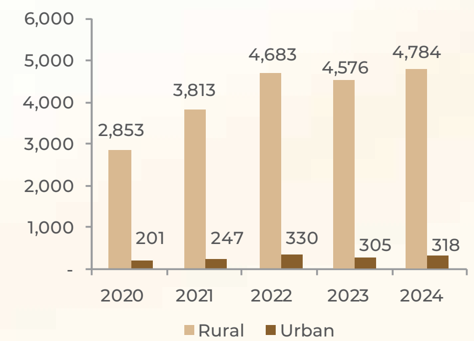
2024



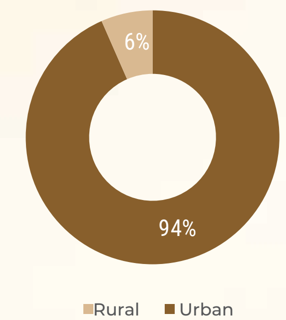
VALUE OF LOANS BY GENDER ($MILLIONS)



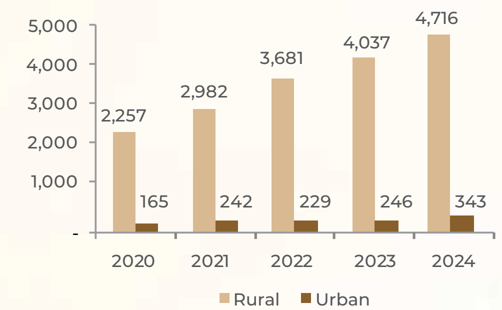
NUMBER OF LOANS BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



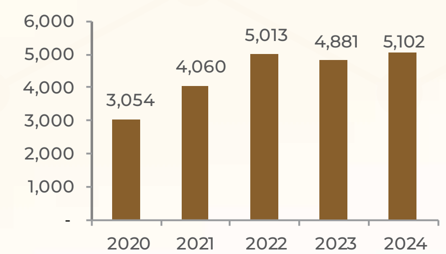
2024



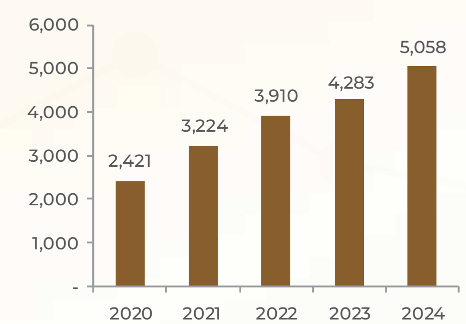
VALUE OF LOANS BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA ($MILLIONS)



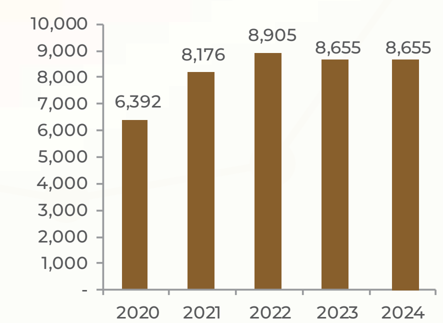
NUMBER OF LOANS GRANTED



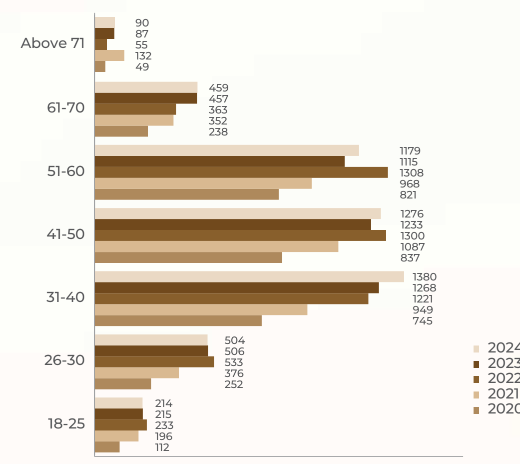
VALUE OF LOANS DISBURSED ($MILLIONS)



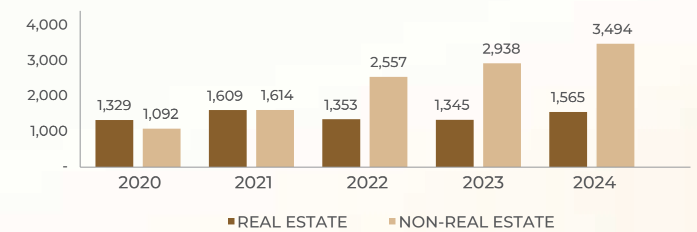
NUMBER OF JOBS CREATED/SUSTAINED



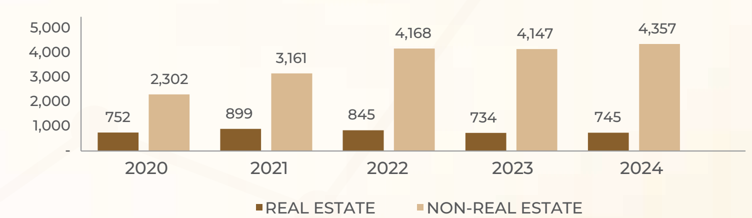
NUMBER OF LOANS BY AGE



VALUE OF LOANS BY COLLATERAL TYPE ($MILLIONS)



NUMBER OF LOANS BY COLLATERAL TYPE



Staff Awards

		DATE OF EMPLOYMENT
5 YEARS	Marcella Kayum	21st May, 2019
	Avinash Ramkirath	1st August, 2019
	Kareem Rodney	29th April, 2019
10 YEARS	Swevia Richards-Barrow	15th January, 2014
	Vaneta Ramalho	10th February, 2014
	Ashmini Ramnarine	4th March, 2014
	Kumarie Loknauth	28th July, 2014
	Nareshna Dhudan	8th September, 2014
15 YEARS	Shiva Lall	1st February, 2009
	Rajkumar	13th July, 2009
20 YEARS	Robert Williams	28th July, 2004


Neelawattie Muntaz
Clothing and Distribution


Sheik Mustapha
Pharmaceuticals


Jamal Ali
Poultry Layers

“Entrepreneurship is not about ideas. It’s about making ideas happen.”

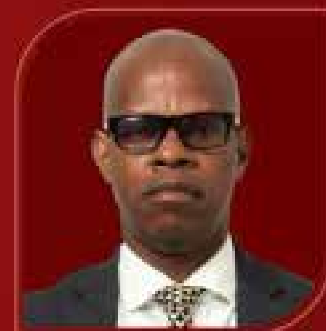
– Scott Belsky


Bisram Ramrattan
Furniture

Management Team

Mr Jagdesh Haripershad
Chief Executive Officer

Mr Dhanpall Birbal
Credit Manager



Mr Robert Williams
Business Development & Marketing Manager

Ms Sherrie Hewitt - Robin
Company Secretary
Legal Manager

Mr Ganeshram Misir
Chief Internal Auditor

Mr Maheepa Ramballie
Branch Manager
Cotton Field, Essequibo

Ms Tshanna Betton - Haynes Dainty
Finance Manager

Mr Barry Singh
Branch Manager
Charity / Port Kaituma / Mabaruma

Ms Amanda Gonsalves
Branch Manager
East Bank / Linden / Mahdia

Mr Devendra Lakhram
Branch Manager
Parika / Vreed en Hoop / Bartica

Management Team

Ms Kenesha Smith
Branch Manager
East Coast / Annai / Lethem

Mr Kareem Rodney
Branch Manager
Bush Lot , West Coast Berbice

Ms Sheena Crandon
Audit Supervisor

Ms Vaneta Ramalho
Branch Manager
East Berbice

Ms Juanita Critchlow
Assistant Legal Manager/
Assistant Company Secretary

Mr Avinash Ramkirath
Accountant

Ms Dinesha Jones
Officer-in-Charge
Human Resources

Mr Kaimlall Chattergoon
Assistant Credit Manager

Mr Brindaban Ramasar
Senior Business Counsellor
Vreed-en-Hoop

Mr Ragunandan Pancham
Officer-in-Charge
Corriverton

Client Awards **2024**

BEST AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE

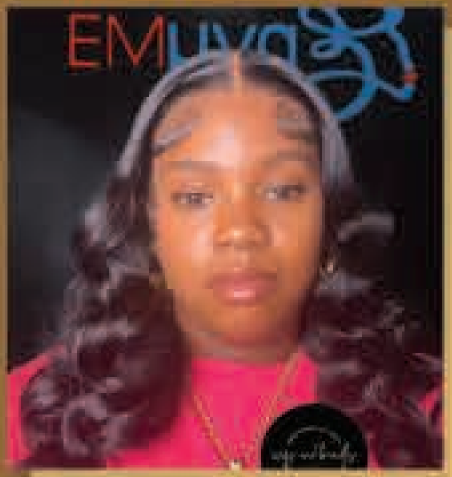
Vishwamitra Doodnauth
Affiance, Essequibo Coast
Paddy Cultivation

BEST SMALL ENTERPRISE

Ricardo Toolsie
Letter Kenny Village, East Berbice-Corentyne, Berbice
Jewellery

BEST MICRO ENTERPRISE

Shelene Jones
New Settlement Mocha, E.B.D
Distribution (Food & Household)



BEST YOUTH ENTERPRISE

Ciano Barnes
Jonestown, Mahaica, E.C.D
Distribution (Clothing & Accessories)

BEST WOMAN ENTREPRENEUR

Savitri Menvier St. Clair
Pilot Street, New Amsterdam
Garment

BEST MEDIUM ENTERPRISE

Nandkishore Singh
Airy Hall, Essequibo Coast
Logging & Lumber

Stanley Singh
Rice Cultivation

“The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams.”

– Eleanor Roosevelt

Ramdat Inderdat
Crops

Loan Statistics

LOAN STATISTICS

ECONOMIC SECTOR	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Fishing	62	36	53	54	45	35	35
Hospitality Food Beverage	163	145	193	151	140	229	229
Livestock	181	139	141	115	79	99	99
Logging And Lumber	25	20	18	16	19	24	24
Manufacturing	202	171	151	123	112	133	133
Other Crops	413	385	401	349	226	283	283
Others	168	126	156	115	91	94	94
Poultry	543	588	539	342	242	243	243
Retail Trade	1,368	1,181	1,346	1,171	879	1,187	1,187
Rice	1,379	1,429	1,389	1,144	828	1,252	1,252
Services	197	294	327	223	195	281	281
Transportation	401	367	299	257	198	269	269
TOTAL	**5,102**	**4,881**	**5,013**	**4,060**	**3,054**	**4,129**	**4,129**

CLASSIFICATION OF LOAN RECEIPTS

CUMMULATIVE	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Men	3,365	3,236	3,253	2,669	2,685	2,763	2,743
Women	1,737	1,645	1,760	1,391	1,444	1,328	1,475
TOTAL	**5,102**	**4,881**	**5,013**	**4,060**	**4,129**	**4,091**	**4,218**

ADMINISTRATIVE ANALYSIS

SUMMARY OF RESULT OF ACTIIVITIES	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
No. of Loans Granted	5,102	4,881	5,013	4,060	4,129	4,091	4,218
Value of Loans Approved	5,058,248	4,283,075	3,909,979	3,223,541	2,968,451	2,663,138	2,683,540
No. of Jobs Created/ Sustained	9,186	8,655	8,905	8,176	8,617	8,627	8,714
Average Loan Size	991	877	780	794	719.0	651.0	636.2
Administrative Cost Per Loan	121,432	117,455	107,825	126,094	116,096	109,144	101,240
Average No. of Jobs Per Loan	2	2	2	2	2.0	2.1	2.1
Loan Value Per Job	551	495	439	394	344	309	308

Training Sessions

Client's Training

GSA and UG Promotion

Nati Presentation

Meeting Affiance Farmers

Meeting at Bethany, Essequibo

Report of the Directors

The Directors have pleasure in submitting this Report and Audited Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Institute of Small Enterprise Development was incorporated on October 2, 1985, as a company limited by guarantee under the Companies Act Cap 89:01 and continued under the Companies Act 1991. It is a non-profit and tax-exempt organisation, formed to promote and encourage the development and growth of industry through the provision of business guidance, technical assistance, non-traditional credit facilities, among other services, to small business entrepreneurs or to groups, as well as to generally promote and encourage the development and growth of all other economic activities designed to improve the social and economic welfare of the people of Guyana. The entity's name was changed to the Institute of Private Enterprise Development with effect from September 10, 1991.

On August 14, 1986, the Institute was prescribed as an Organisation of National Character in Guyana under section 35(1) of the Income Tax Act Cap 81:01.

PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR

The year 2024 saw unprecedented success in the overall performance of the Institute, as renewed focus was placed on enhanced customer service, efficiency and intensified efforts to engage all micro and small entrepreneurs who would have expressed interest in the Institute's services. The launch of a robust social media and radio marketing campaign helped the Institute to build new momentum and reach more potential clients than ever before.

In the year 2024, the Institute disbursed a total of 5,102 Loans valued at $5.058 billion compared to 4,881 loans valued at $4.283 billion in 2023. The loans created/sustained 8,655 jobs.

Income totalled $1.045 billion and expenditure $705 million resulting in a surplus of $340 million for the year, compared to $241 million in the year 2023.

APPLICATION OF SURPLUS

Net surplus for the year 2024 of $340 million was transferred to the accumulated surplus which totalled $4.763 billion at the end of 2024.

CREDIT PROGRAMMES

In the year 2024, the Institute operated four Loan Windows:

1. Youth Loan Facility: to meet the needs of young entrepreneurs between the ages of 18 and 35 years.

2. Micro Loan Window: to meet the needs of micro business entrepreneurs.

3. Small Loan Window: to meet the needs of small business entrepreneurs.

Report of the Directors(cont'd)

4. Medium Loan Window: to meet the needs of existing medium business entrepreneurs but is being phased out.

ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Business Development and Marketing Department of the Institute continued its work in 2024. It replaced the Entrepreneurial Development Centre (EDC) in providing training, education, and development towards the aim of enhancing the chances of success and is responsible for marketing and enhancing the public image of the Institute. In 2024, the Department embarked on intensified social media marketing, networking and youth engagement through the technical schools. The Department also continued the enhancement of the Institute's virtual training library with the completion of training videos for clients which are shown on televisions installed at all branches. It has also launched marketing campaigns for the new finance products including the Migrant loan and the Technical Skills-Based Business Development Project, which aim to provide services to documented migrants starting their own businesses and entrepreneurs who are graduates of the technical schools. The Department engaged in enhanced networking and signed Memoranda of Understanding with key institutions such as the International Office for Migration and the Technical Institutes and engaged organisations such as the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations for future collaboration.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In 2024 there were 9 Directors on the Board, namely:

1. Mr Komal Samaroo
2. Dr Ian McDonald
3. Mr James Morgan
4. Mrs Amanda Richards
5. Mr Ramsay Ali
6. Major General (Retired) Joseph G. Singh
7. Dr Steve Surujbally
8. Mr Ramesh Persaud
9. Mr Floyd Scott

Pursuant to the Institute's By-laws, the following Directors retire by rotation and are eligible for re-election:

1. Dr Ian McDonald
2. Ms Amanda Richards
3. Dr Steve Surujbally

Mr Vasudeo Singh and Ms Natasha Gaskin-Peters were appointed as Directors on January 21, 2025 by the Board and are eligible to be re-elected in accordance with Article 22 of the By-laws.

AUDITORS

The retiring Auditors, Messrs TSD LAL & CO., have intimated their willingness to be re-appointed.

Independent Auditor's Report

To The Members Of
Institute Of Private Enterprise Development On
The Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31 2024

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Institute of Private Enterprise Development Limited (the Institute), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024, the statement of income, statement of other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies as set out on pages 29 to 64.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Institute as at December 31, 2024, its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information in the Annual Report

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the information included in the Institute's 2024 annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Institute's 2024 annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.
Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

Independent Auditor's Report(cont'd)

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, 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 Institute'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 Institute or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Institute's internal control.

Independent Auditor's Report(cont'd)

- 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 which related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Institute's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Institute 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.

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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The financial statements comply with the requirements of the Companies Act.

TSD LAL & CO.
77 Brickdam,
Stabroek,
Georgetown

January 21, 2025

Statement of Income

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

	Notes	2024 G$	2023 G$
Interest income		979,672,505	899,168,295
Interest expense		47,775,923	54,014,163
Net interest income		**931,896,582**	**845,154,132**
Investment income	5	26,515,707	28,958,951
Other income	6	38,877,984	23,577,043
Net interest and other income		**997,290,273**	**897,690,126**
Employment cost	7a	359,606,187	312,207,838
Impairment	7d	53,643,253	53,305,740
Premises and equipment expenses Other operating costs		61,955,369	60,316,711
Other operating costs		174,936,273	170,388,757
		650,141,082	**596,219,046**
Surplus of revenue over expenditure	7	**347,149,191**	**301,471,080**

“The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.”

Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

	Notes	2024 G$	2023 G$
Surplus of revenue over expenditure	7	347,149,191	301,471,080
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME:			
Items that will not be reclassified to surplus or deficit:			
Remeasurement of provision for employee benefits	8	45,139,000	(190,415,000)
Fair value adjustment for equity investments		(14,684,799)	6,804,237
Other comprehensive income		30,454,201	(183,610,763)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**377,603,392**	**117,860,317**

“The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.”

Statement of Changes In Equity

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

	Capital donations G$	Other reserve G$	Accumulated surplus G$	Total G$
Balance at 1 January 2023	256,497,733	-	4,011,252,616	4,267,750,349
Surplus for the year	-	-	301,471,080	301,471,080
Remeasurement of provision for employee benefits	-	-	(190,415,000)	(190,415,000)
Fair value adjustment for equity investments	-	6,804,237	-	6,804,237
Total recognised income for the year	-	6,804,237	111,056,080	117,860,317
Balance at 31 December 2023	256,497,733	6,804,237	4,122,308,696	4,385,610,666
Surplus for the year	-	-	347,149,191	347,149,191
Remeasurement of provision for employee benefits	-	-	45,139,000	45,139,000
Fair value adjustment for equity investments	-	(14,684,799)	-	(14,684,799)
Total recognised income for the year	-	(14,684,799)	392,288,191	377,603,392
Balance at 31 December 2024	**256,497,733**	**(7,880,562)**	**4,514,596,887**	**4,763,214,058**

"The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements."

Statement of Financial Position

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2024

ASSETS	**Notes**	**2024 G$**	**2023 G$**
Cash resources	9	75,192,677	99,566,914
Other assets	14	56,060,949	27,616,020
Investments	10	495,027,885	499,134,709
Loans receivable	11	4,447,055,112	3,996,953,296
Property, plant and equipment	12	528,675,463	472,005,816
Intangible assets	13	654,776	1,153,760
Defined benefit asset	8	570,057,000	501,870,000
TOTAL ASSETS		**6,172,723,862**	**5,598,300,515**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Capital donations		256,497,733	256,497,733
Other reserve	15a	(7,880,562)	6,804,237
Accumulated surplus	15b	4,514,596,887	4,122,308,696
		4,763,214,058	4,385,610,666
LIABILITIES			
Loans payable	16	372,926,788	402,553,432
Other liabilities	17	1,036,583,016	810,136,417
		1,409,509,804	1,212,689,849
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**6,172,723,862**	**5,598,300,515**

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on January 21, 2025.

On Behalf of the Board

Mr. Komal Samaroo
Chairman

Mr. Ramsay Ali
Director

"The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements."

Statement of Cash Flows

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

	2024 G$	2023 G$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Surplus of revenue over expenditure	347,149,191	301,471,080
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	48,989,714	41,566,009
Amortisation	498,984	3,811,430
Impairment allowance	(66,471,357)	49,732,677
Defined Benefit expense	(23,048,000)	(30,385,000)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	4,561,433	845,027
Interest expense - lease liability	3,174,412	2,697,880
Operating surplus before working capital changes	314,854,377	369,739,103
Movements in:		
Loans receivable	(383,630,459)	(45,296,109)
Other receivables and prepayments	(28,297,610)	448,993
Inventory	(147,319)	157,802
Other payables and accruals	164,700,848	1,391,708
Net cash provided by operating activities	67,479,837	326,441,497
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in investment	(10,577,975)	(59,109,640)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(111,794,795)	(128,335,248)
Purchase of intangible assets	-	(969,912)
Increase/(decrease) in lease payable	13,443,671	(679,254)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	1,574,000	293,373
Net cash used in investing activities	(107,355,099)	(188,800,681)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Loan drawn down	-	70,000,000
Loan repayments	(29,626,644)	(40,815,703)
Lease interest	(3,174,412)	(2,697,880)
Repayment of the lease liabilities	(6,295,988)	(7,372,520)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	(39,097,044)	19,113,897
Net increase/(decrease) in cash resources	(78,972,306)	156,754,713
Cash resources at beginning of period	(462,549,444)	(619,304,157)
Cash resources at end of period	**(541,521,750)**	**(462,549,444)**
Comprising		
Bank overdraft (secured)	(616,714,427)	(562,116,358)
Cash resources	75,192,677	99,566,914
	(541,521,750)	**(462,549,444)**

"The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements."

Notes to the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

1. Incorporation and activities

The Institute of Private Enterprise Development Limited (IPED) was incorporated on October 2, 1985 as the Institute of Small Enterprise Development Limited, a name that was subsequently changed on September 10, 1991 to reflect the current name. IPED commenced operations on April 1, 1986. The company is established as a not-for-profit organization and its objects are, but not limited to, enterprise development through the provision of business guidance, technical assistance, training and finance to micro and small business entrepreneurs enabling them to build sustainable enterprises.

2. New and amended standards and interpretations

Effective for the current year end

New and Amended Standards	**Effective for annual periods beginning on or after**
Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current, and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	1 January 2024
Amendments to IFRS 16: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	1 January 2024
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7: Supplier Finance Arrangements	1 January 2024
Amendments to IAS 12: International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules	1 January 2024
IFRS S1: General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information	1 January 2024
IFRS S2: Climate-related Disclosures	1 January 2024

None of these amendments had an impact on the financial statements.

Pronouncements effective in future periods available for early adoption

New and Amended Standards	**Effective for annual periods beginning on or after**
Amendments to IAS 21: Lack of Exchangeability	1 January 2025
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	1 January 2026
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards (Volume 11)	1 January 2026
IFRS 18: Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements	1 January 2027
IFRS 19: Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027

The Institute has not opted for early adoption.

None of the foregoing new and amended standards are expected to have a material impact on the financial statements of the Institute.

Notes to the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Companies Act of Guyana.

(b) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at amortised cost and fair value, as explained in the accounting policies below.

(c) Revenue and expense recognition

The Institute has adopted a conservative approach and recognises interest income from loans on a cash basis, whilst expenses have been recognised on an accrual basis.

(d) Foreign currencies

Transactions in currencies other than Guyana dollars are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated to Guyana dollars at the Cambio rates prevailing on that date or at rates agreed by the Bank of Guyana. Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Gains and losses arising on retranslation are recognised as revenue or expenditure for the period, except for exchange differences arising on non-monetary assets and liabilities where changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income.

(e) Borrowing costs

The Institute's borrowings are for working capital purposes. For this purpose all borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(f) Defined benefit plan

The Institute participates in a multi-employer defined benefit plan (Demerara Distillers Limited Pension Plan) for its employees. The cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuations being carrried out at the end of each reporting period (stated in note 8). The future payments of employee benefits may differ from the estimated amounts due to deviations from assumptions used.

(g) Taxation

The Institute being recognised as an organization of national character in Guyana has been granted tax exempt status under the Income Tax Act. This was passed via regulation no. 7 of 1986 of the Income Tax Act on August 14, 1986 by the Minister of Finance. As such taxation and deferred tax are not considered in the preparation of these financial statements.

(h) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Property, plant and equipment are held for use in the supply of services and for administrative purposes and are stated in the statement of financial position at cost less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Notes to the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

3. Summary of significant accounting policies cont'd

(h) Property, plant and equipment cont'd

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is calculated on the straight line method at rates sufficient to write off the cost or valuation of these assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Building	-	2%
Office furniture	-	15%
Fixtures and fittings	-	15%
Office machinery	-	20%
Motor vehicles	-	25%
Computers and hardware	-	50%
Right of use asset - land leases	-	2%
Right of use asset - properties	-	10% - 20%

(ii) Leases

The Institute assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Institute recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value. For these leases, the Institute recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Institute uses its incremental borrowing rate.

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

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- The amount expected to be payable by the Institute under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the Institute is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented under other liabilities in the statement of financial position.

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

The Institute remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

Notes to the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

3. Summary of significant accounting policies cont'd

(h) Property, plant and equipment cont'd

(ii) Leases cont'd

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

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

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

The right-of-use assets are presented as under Property, Plant and Equipment in the statement of financial position.

The Institute applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'Property, Plant and Equipment' policy.

(i) Intangible asset

Intangible assets acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised over a straight line basis over their useful lives. The estimated useful lives and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period.

(j) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value based on the first-in-first-out method.

Notes to the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

3. Summary of significant accounting policies cont'd

(k) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Institute has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Institute will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flow estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

(l) Investments

Investments are recognised and derecognised on the trade date where the purchase or sale of an investment is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the investment within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs. Investment income have been recognised on an accrual basis.

"Investments" are carried at amortised cost and fair value throught Other Comprehensive Income. Any gain or loss on these investments is recognised as income or expenditure when the asset is derecognised or impaired.

(m) Financial assets

The Institute classifies its financial assets into the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets are classified and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if they are held in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as fair value through profit or loss):

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Institute's loan receivables, investments, other receivables and cash and cash equivalents fall into this category of financial instruments.

Notes to the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

3. Summary of significant accounting policies cont'd

(n) Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts (including all fees on points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for bond investments only.

(o) Loans receivable

Loans to customers that have fixed or determinable payments and which are not quoted in an active market, are classified as loans receivable. Loans receivable are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Loans receivable are recognised when cash is advanced to borrowers and are derecognised when borrowers repay their obligations or when written off.

(p) Impairment of financial assets

The Institute will recognise a loss allowance for expected credit losses on the financial assets that are measured at amortised cost at each reporting date. At the reporting date, if the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Institute will measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12 month expected credit losses. However, the Institute will measure the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

The Institute will compare the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the date of initial recognition and consider reasonable and supportable information that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events have occurred that have a detrimental impact on the expected future cash flows of the financial asset. It includes observable data that has come to the attention of the Institute about the following events:

1. significant financial difficulty of the borrower;
2. a breach of contract, such as a default or past-due event;
3. the lenders for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty granting the borrower a concession that would not otherwise be considered;
4. it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
5. the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
6. the purchase or origination of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects incurred credit losses.

For certain assets such as loans receivable, the credit risk would be considered as significantly increased since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

Notes to the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

3. Summary of significant accounting policies cont'd

(p) Impairment of financial assets cont'd

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a financial asset is determined to be uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in the statement of income. In a subsequent period, if 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 to the extent that the carrying amount of the financial asset at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

Impairment of tangible assets

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

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

(q) Derecognition of financial assets

The Institute derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire; or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Institute neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Institute recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Institute retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Institute continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

(r) Financial liabilities

The Institute's financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost.

(s) Classification as a debt or equity instrument

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

The Institute derecognises financial liabilities when the Institute's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

Notes to the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

3. Summary of significant accounting policies cont'd

(t) Cash resources

Cash resources are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than investments or other purposes. These are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, with maturity dates of three (3) months or less.

(u) Business reporting divisions

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

The Institute's operations are considered a single business unit.

4. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Institute's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements:

i) Impairment losses on loans receivable
On a regular basis, management reviews receivables to assess impairment. Based on information available certain judgements are made that reflect the Institute's assessment of several critical factors that can influence future cash flows

ii) Useful lives of property, equipment and intangible assets
Management reviews the estimated useful lives of property, equipment and intangible assets at the end of each year to determine whether the useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets should remain the same.

iii) Defined benefit asset
The provisions for defined benefit asset are determined by the actuary based on data provided by management. The computation of the provisions by the actuary assumes that the data provided is not materially misstated.

iv) Impairment of Financial Assets
Management makes judgement at the end of each reporting period to determine whether financial assets are impaired. Financial assets are impaired when the carrying value is greater than the recoverable amount and there is objective evidence of impairment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

	2024	2023
	G$	G$
5. INVESTMENT INCOME		
Cash resources	97,214	84,867
Investments - bonds	26,418,493	28,874,084
	26,515,707	28,958,951
6. OTHER INCOME		
Recoveries on loans previously written off	12,475,339	4,917,282
Others	26,402,645	18,659,761
	38,877,984	23,577,043
7. SURPLUS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE	**347,149,191**	**301,471,080**
After charging:		
Depreciation and amortisation	49,488,698	45,377,439
Employment cost (a)	359,606,187	312,207,838
Auditors' remuneration (b)	1,024,023	975,260
Impairment (d)	53,643,253	53,305,740
(a) Employment cost:		
Salaries and wages	240,459,921	215,689,054
Training, welfare and other cost	114,384,166	102,334,789
Pension	4,762,100	(5,816,005)
	359,606,187	312,207,838
(b) Auditor's remuneration/ audit services	1,024,023	975,260
(c) Directors' Emoluments		
No remuneration is paid to directors as all of them serve voluntarily.		
(d) Impairment		
Provision for the year	37,802,734	83,541,295
Increase/(decrease) in Provision for Investments	15,840,519	(30,235,555)
	53,643,253	53,305,740

Investments are carried at amortized cost less a provision which is only created when the market value of the investment falls below the book value of the specific investment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

8. DEFINED BENEFIT ASSET

The Institute participates in a defined benefit plan (Demerara Distillers Limited Pension Plan) for its employees. The contributions are held in trustee administered funds which are separate from the Institute's resources, 84 (2023 - 78) employees participate in the plan.

During the year, the Institute's contribution to the scheme was G$27,659,000 (2023 - G$24,681,000).

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out as at 31 December 2024 by Bacon Woodrow & de Souza Limited. The present valuation of the defined benefit obligation and the related current service cost were measured at 31 December 2024 using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

	2024	2023
	G$	G$
Amounts in the statement of financial position:		
Defined benefit obligation	590,852,000	630,590,000
Fair value of plan assets	(1,160,909,000)	(1,132,460,000)
Net defined benefit asset	570,057,000	501,870,000
Reconciliation of amount recognised in the statement of financial position:		
Movement in Present value of defined benefit obligation		
Defined benefit obligation at start	630,590,000	514,350,000
Service cost	30,640,000	28,226,000
Interest cost	31,068,000	25,389,000
Members' contributions	10,219,000	9,145,000
Re-measurements		
Experience adjustments	(92,970,000)	66,781,000
Benefits paid	(18,695,000)	(13,301,000)
	590,852,000	630,590,000
Movement in fair value of plan assets		
Plan assets at start of year	1,132,460,000	1,176,250,000
Expected return on plan assets	57,097,000	59,319,000
Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	(47,831,000)	(123,634,000)
Company contributions	27,659,000	24,681,000
Members' contributions	10,219,000	9,145,000
Benefits paid	(18,695,000)	(13,301,000)
	1,160,909,000	1,132,460,000

Notes to the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

8. DEFINED BENEFIT ASSET CONT'D	2024	2023
	G$	G$
Asset allocation as at 31 December:		
Guyanese and regionally listed equites	740,746,000	785,482,000
Overseas equities (developed markets)	113,380,000	82,277,000
Regional bonds	15,958,000	17,556,000
Developed market bonds	52,635,000	54,140,000
Emerging market bonds	29,411,000	30,951,000
Cash and cash equivalents	208,779,000	162,054,000
Total	**1,160,909,000**	**1,132,460,000**
Expense recognised in statement of income		
Current service cost	30,640,000	28,226,000
Net interest on net defined benefit liability/(asset)	(26,029,000)	(33,930,000)
Net pension cost	**4,611,000**	**(5,704,000)**
Re-measurements recognised in other comprehensive income		
Experience gains	(45,139,000)	190,415,000
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**(45,139,000)**	**(190,415,000)**
Reconciliation of opening and closing statement of financial position		
Defined benefit asset at prior year end	(501,870,000)	(661,900,000)
Net pension cost	4,611,000	(5,704,000)
Re-measurements recognised in other comprehensive income	(45,139,000)	190,415,000
Contributions paid	(27,659,000)	(24,681,000)
Closing defined benefit asset	**(570,057,000)**	**(501,870,000)**

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
	G$	G$	G$	G$	G$
Experience History					
Defined benefit obligation	590,852,000	630,590,000	514,350,000	439,092,000	366,527,000
Fair value of plan asset	(1,160,909,000)	(1,132,460,000)	(1,176,250,000)	(848,150,000)	(607,697,000)
Surplus	(570,057,000)	(501,870,000)	(661,900,000)	(409,058,000)	(241,170,000)
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	(92,970,000)	66,781,000	35,457,000	35,840,000	(14,392,000)
Experience adjustment on plan assets	(47,831,000)	(123,634,000)	270,510,000	196,355,000	34,044,000

Notes to the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

8. DEFINED BENEFIT ASSET CONT'D

Summary of Principal assumptions:	**2024 Per annum**	**2023 Per annum**
Principal actuarial assumptions used:	%	%
Discount rate	5	5
Rate of salary increases	5	5
Future pension increases	2	2
Life expectancy at age 60 for current pensioner in years		
Male	22.0	21.9
Female	26.2	26.2
Life expectancy at age 60 for current members age 40 in years		
Male	22.8	22.8
Female	27.1	27.1

Sensitivity Analysis

The impact on profit of changes in the assumptions used	**1% pa increase $ million**	**1% pa increase $ million**
Discount rate	(109,426,000)	158,506,000
Future salary increases	43,442,000	(36,146,000)

An increase of 1 year in the assumed life expectancies shown above would increase the defined benefit obligation at 31 December 2024 by $11,280,000.

9. CASH RESOURCES

	2024 G$	**2023 G$**
Cash in hand	1,472,692	1,903,042
Cash at banks	73,719,985	97,663,872
	75,192,677	99,566,914

Notes to the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

10. INVESTMENTS

	2024 G$	**2023 G$**
(a) Bonds	195,554,427	425,997,999
These are made up as follows:		
Government bonds	19,100,740	37,580,734
Private entity bonds (unsecured)	176,453,687	388,417,265
	195,554,427	425,997,999
(b) Shares	198,571,165	25,842,928
These are made up as follows:		
Exchange Traded Funds	13,804,838	14,582,285
Equity Shares	184,766,327	11,260,643
	198,571,165	25,842,928
(c) Cash resources	100,902,293	47,293,782
Total investments	495,027,885	499,134,709

The bonds are assigned to Demerara Bank Limited as collateral for credit facilities. See note 16(ii-iii) for details.

11. LOANS RECEIVABLE

	2024 G$	**2023 G$**
Gross loans	4,539,904,238	4,156,273,779
Less impairment allowance (a)	(92,849,126)	(159,320,483)
	4,447,055,112	3,996,953,296
Non- current loans receivable	1,964,642,913	2,435,920,905
Current loans receivable	2,575,261,325	1,720,352,874
	4,539,904,238	4,156,273,779
Non-performing loans receivable	68,921,191	109,377,400
Performing loans receivable	4,470,983,047	4,046,896,379
	4,539,904,238	4,156,273,779

(a)		
Impairment allowances		
Individually assessed impairment		
At 1 January	159,320,483	109,587,806
Provision for the year	37,802,734	83,541,295
Bad debts written off	(104,274,091)	(33,808,618)
At December 31	92,849,126	159,320,483

The undiscounted fair value of collateral that the Institute holds relating to loans individually determined to be impaired at December 31, 2024 amounted to G$152M (2023: G$196M). The collateral consists of cash, securities and properties.

Collateral realised
During the year, the Institute realised collateral amounting to G$0 (2023: G$1,350,000).

Judgement obtained
During the year, the Institute obtained judgement from the high court amounting to G$13,710,458 (2023: G$43,359,739).

Notes to the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold land and buildings (i)	Right-of-use assets (ii)	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fixtures and fittings	Office machinery	Computer equipment	Work in progress	Total 2024
	G$	G$	G$	G$	G$	G$	G$	G$
Cost								
At 1 January 2024	337,025,005	57,701,391	92,101,567	71,026,020	71,655,430	113,693,875	103,151,948	846,355,236
Additions	11,203,366	15,314,823	23,400,000	4,038,879	5,982,795	3,934,247	47,920,685	111,794,795
Reclassification	115,998,956	-	-	8,934,260	2,303,225	4,105,266	(131,341,707)	-
Adjustments	-	-	4,600,000	-	-	-	-	4,600,000
Disposals	(12,234,820)	(11,634,483)	(13,084,078)	(6,053,275)	(2,925,510)	(6,381,154)	-	(52,313,320)
At 31 December 2024	451,992,507	61,381,731	107,017,489	77,945,884	77,015,940	115,352,234	19,730,926	910,436,711
Depreciation								
At 1 January 2024	66,346,138	23,672,112	70,679,693	45,632,517	60,813,354	107,205,606	-	374,349,420
Charge for the year	7,329,075	7,012,263	10,871,883	7,086,506	5,779,943	6,310,044	-	44,389,714
Adjustment	-	-	4,600,000	-	-	-	-	4,600,000
Write back on disposals	(5,204,369)	(9,814,739)	(13,037,203)	(4,329,584)	(2,901,510)	(6,290,481)	-	(41,577,886)
At 31 December 2024	68,470,844	20,869,636	73,114,373	48,389,439	63,691,787	107,225,169	-	381,761,248
Net book values:								
At 31 December 2024	**383,521,663**	**40,512,095**	**33,903,116**	**29,556,445**	**13,324,153**	**8,127,065**	**19,730,926**	**528,675,463**

	Freehold land and buildings (i)	Right-of-use assets (ii)	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fixtures and fittings	Office machinery	Computer equipment	Work in progress	Total 2023
	G$	G$	G$	G$	G$	G$	G$	G$
Cost								
At 1 January 2023	286,616,416	63,767,196	96,403,750	75,124,143	70,231,465	110,813,614	35,403,073	738,359,657
Additions	50,408,589	-	-	2,593,171	1,683,269	5,901,344	67,748,875	128,335,248
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	125,400	(125,400)	-	-
Disposals	-	(6,065,805)	(4,302,183)	(6,691,294)	(384,704)	(2,895,683)	-	(20,339,669)
At 31 December 2023	337,025,005	57,701,391	92,101,567	71,026,020	71,655,430	113,693,875	103,151,948	846,355,236
Depreciation								
At 1 January 2023	60,824,054	21,686,577	63,181,868	45,264,525	55,574,556	105,453,100	-	351,984,680
Charge for the year	5,522,084	7,444,767	11,800,008	6,704,196	5,482,114	4,612,840	-	41,566,009
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	125,400	(125,400)	-	-
Write back on disposals	-	(5,459,232)	(4,302,183)	(6,336,204)	(368,716)	(2,734,934)	-	(19,201,269)
At 31 December 2023	66,346,138	23,672,112	70,679,693	45,632,517	60,813,354	107,205,606	-	374,349,420
Net book values:								
At 31 December 2023	**270,678,867**	**34,029,279**	**21,421,874**	**25,393,503**	**10,842,076**	**6,488,269**	**103,151,948**	**472,005,816**

(i) Certain land and buildings are held as security for the loan from Demerara Bank Limited. See note 16 for details.

(ii) Refer to note 17(iv) for details of lease agreements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

13. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2024	2023
Cost	G$	G$
At 1 January	26,033,799	25,063,887
Additions	-	969,912
As at 31 December	26,033,799	26,033,799
Amortisation		
At 1 January	24,880,039	21,068,609
Charges for the year	498,984	3,811,430
As at 31 December	25,379,023	24,880,039
Net book value:		
As at 31 December	654,776	1,153,760

The intangible assets represent payments for the development and improvements of the Institute's website and other Management Information System software, this is being amortised over a period of four years.

14. OTHER ASSETS

	2024	2023
	G$	G$
Prepayments	18,196,577	18,973,476
Inventory	2,462,486	2,315,167
Others	35,401,886	6,327,377
	56,060,949	27,616,020

15. EQUITY

(a) Capital Donations	2024	2023
	G$	G$
Donations at 31 December	256,497,733	256,497,733

(i) Capital donations received were used to extend credit to micro enterprises for the purpose of providing support to increase the productivity and employment generation of the micro enterprise sector. These donations are not repayable to the donor agencies.

(ii) The Institute currently has 10 Members all of whom have equal voting rights. Members are not entitled to any distribution of surpluses.

(b) Other Reserve	2024	2023
	G$	G$
Other reserve at 31 December	(7,880,562)	6,804,237

The other reserve represents the fair value adjustment arising from changes in the fair value of equity investments. This adjustment was recognised through OCI to reflect the Institute's equity investment portfolio's fair value changes that are not realised through profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

16. LOANS PAYABLE

			Amount Committed	2024 G$	2023 G$
(i)	IADB	SFR	375,000	2,521,625	3,362,167
(ii)	Demerara Bank Limited	GYD	410,000,000	283,287,539	307,258,593
(iii)	Demerara Bank Limited	GYD	100,000,000	87,117,624	91,932,672
				372,926,788	402,553,432
	Repayments due within one year			30,645,194	28,825,369
	Repayments due within two to five years			142,779,739	135,447,633
	Repayments due after five years			199,501,855	238,280,430
				342,281,594	373,728,063
				372,926,788	402,553,432

(i) Inter-American Development Bank loan of 375,000 Swiss Francs was fully drawn down as at December 31, 1993. The loan is repayable not later than January 16, 2028 by 60 semi-annual consecutive payments, and as far as possible equal installments beginning on July 16, 1998.

Commission of 1% is payable semi annually on January 16 and July 16 each year beginning 6 months after the disbursements of the loan. The term of the IADB/IPED agreement require that this loan is repayable in Guyana dollars at the rate of exchange agreed by the Bank of Guyana at the date of disbursement.

(ii) Demerara Bank Limited approved a loan of GYD$410,000,000 and as of December 31, 2020, GYD$410,000,000 was fully drawn down. This loan is repayable over 180 equal monthly installments of GYD$3,460,000 commencing February 7, 2019 and matures on January 7, 2033. Interest shall accrue at a rate of 6% per annum.

(iii) Demerara Bank Limited approved a loan of GYD$100,000,000 and as of April 19, 2023 GYD$100,000,000 was fully drawn down. This loan is repayable over 180 equal monthly installments of GYD$844,000 commencing October 7, 2022 and matures on September 7, 2037. Interest shall accrue at a rate of 6% per annum.

The DBL loans are secured by Investment Bonds (US$1.58m), money market account (G$16.2m) and the following five (5) properties in the name of the Institute (G$745.3m based on market valuation).

Property at West Half of 253 South Road, Bourda, Georgetown.
Property at East Half of Lot 253 South Road, Bourda, Georgetown.
Property at Area "T" being a portion of Plantation Port Mourant, Corentyne, Berbice.
Property situated at Lot 54 part of front lands of Anna Regina, Cotton Field, Essequibo Coast.
Property situated at Lot 71 part of front lands of Anna Regina, Cotton Field, Essequibo Coast.
Property situated at Lot 14 Section 'E', Hydroni, East Bank Essequibo

Notes to the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

17. OTHER LIABILITIES

	2024 G$	2023 G$
Bank overdraft	616,714,427	562,116,358
Accruals	56,389,234	42,489,653
Collateral improvement scheme (i)	234,482,480	82,763,681
Internal indemnity fund (ii)	13,169,836	17,844,098
Government of Guyana IFAD Project (iii)	41,515,409	41,515,409
Lease payable (iv)	44,739,619	37,591,936
Related Party - GYBT	6,380,256	5,881,445
Miscellaneous	23,191,756	19,933,837
	1,036,583,016	810,136,417

(i) This represents cash collateral held for loans issued and will be refunded when customers repay their loans.

At 1 January	82,763,681	87,448,632
Increase/(Decrease) during the year	151,718,799	(4,684,951)
At 31 December	234,482,480	82,763,681

(ii) The Institute has an Internal Indemnity Fund for all clients, all risk is absorbed by the Institute through this fund.

(iii) This is a revolving fund managed on behalf of the Government of Guyana for the Rural Enterprise and Agricultural Development Project, of this G$0 (2023 - G$0) is outstanding as loans receivable and the remainder of G$41,515,409 (2023 - G$41,515,409) is cash resources available for lending.

(iv) Lease Payable

	2024 G$	2023 G$
Guyana Lands & Surveys Commission - Lease Payable	17,152,781	17,257,325
Private Individuals - Lease Payable	27,586,838	20,334,611
	44,739,619	37,591,936
Repayments due within one year	10,090,400	7,080,000
Repayments due within two to five years	28,791,200	21,640,000
Repayments due after five years	38,500,000	41,740,000
	67,291,200	63,380,000
Less: Future finance charges		
Due within one year	(2,684,383)	(2,255,516)
Due within two to five years	(6,585,604)	(6,200,845)
Due after five years	(23,371,994)	(24,411,703)
	(32,641,981)	(32,868,064)
Present Value of Lease Obligations	**44,739,619**	**37,591,936**

This includes three lease agreements between the Institute of Private Enterprise Development Limited and the Lands and Surveys Commission and eight lease agreements between the Institute and private individuals.

Lot 208, Lethem, Right Bank Takutu River In the Rupununi Savannahs. This is a lease for 50 years and was entered into on November 17, 2014 and has an annual rental (revised in January 2019) of GYD 240,000 payable in advance. This rental is due for revision every 3 years. All other terms and conditions are included in the lease agreement No. A-25501.

Notes to the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

17. OTHER LIABILITIES CONT'D

Parcel 265, Port Kaituma, Right Bank of the Kaituma River. This is a lease for 50 years and was entered into on October 8, 2014 and has an annual rental (revised in January 2019) of GYD 450,000 payable in advance. This rental is due for revision every 3 years. All other terms and conditions are included in the lease agreement No. A-25491.

Lot 97, Aranaputa Valley, Left Bank Rupununi River. This is a lease for 50 years and was entered into on November 17, 2015 and has an annual rental (revised in January 2019) of GYD 450,000 payable in advance. This rental is due for revision every 3 years. At the end of the lease term, IPED has the option to renew the lease for a further term of 50 years. All other terms and conditions are included in the lease agreement No. A-25125.

Lot 55 'B' Rosignol Village, West Bank Berbice. This is a lease for 2 years which was renewed on December 1, 2020 and has a monthly rental of GYD 120,000 payable in advance. This rental is due for revision 2 months prior to the expiration of the contract. All other terms and conditions are included in the lease agreement dated December 1, 2020. This lease was terminated as of June 30, 2023.

Lot 23 Republic Avenue, Linden, Demerara River. This is a lease for 1 year which was renewed on April 1, 2022 and has a monthly rental of GYD 34,200 payable in advance. This rental is due for revision 3 months prior to the expiration of the contract. All other terms and conditions are included in the lease agreement dated April 1, 2022.

Lot 25 Springlands, Corriverton, Corentyne, Berbice. This is a lease for 5 years which was renewed effective on November 1, 2020 and has a monthly rental of GYD 80,000 payable in advance. This rental is due for revision 1 month prior to the expiration of the contract. All other terms and conditions are included in the lease agreement dated October 31, 2020.

Port Kaituma Public Road, Region One. This is a lease for 2 years which was renewed on December 1, 2022 and has a monthly rental of GYD 80,000 payable in advance. This rental is due for revision 2 months prior to the expiration of the contract. All other terms and conditions are included in the lease agreement dated November 30, 2022.

Stall #25, Lot 110 Charity Public Road, Essequibo Coast. This is a lease for 1 year which was renewed on July 1, 2022 and has a monthly rental of GYD 45,000 payable in advance. This rental is due for revision at a mutually decided time prior to the expiration of the contract. All other terms and conditions are included in the lease agreement dated July 1, 2022. This lease was terminated December 31, 2024.

Stall #22&23, Lot 110 Charity Public Road, Essequibo Coast. This is a lease for 2 years commencing December 1, 2024 and has a monthly rental of GYD 120,000 payable in advance. This rental is due for revision at a mutually decided time prior to the expiration of the contract. All other terms and conditions are included in the lease agreement dated December 1, 2024.

Lot 161 Lusignan Public Road, East Coast Demerara. This is a lease for 10 years which was entered into on May 1, 2019 and has a monthly rental of GYD 175,000 payable in advance. This rental is due for revision 2 years after the commencement of the contract. All other terms and conditions are included in the lease agreement dated May 1, 2019.

Lethem, Rupununi. This is a lease dating back to October 1, 2003 and has a monthly rental of GYD 30,000 payable in arrears.

Lot "C" Klein Pouderoyen, West Coast Demerara. This is a lease for 5 years commencing September 1, 2022 and has a monthly rental of GYD 140,000 payable in advance. This rental is due for revision 3 months prior to the expiration of the contract. All other terms and conditions are included in the lease agreement dated September 1, 2022.

Notes to the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

17. OTHER LIABILITIES CONT'D

Market Tarmac, Kumaka Stretch, Mabaruma. This is a lease for 4 years commencing October 28, 2022 and has a monthly rental of GYD 100,000 payable in advance. This rental is due for revision 1 month prior to the expiration of the contract. All other terms and conditions are included in the lease agreement dated November 1, 2022.

Refer to note 12 for details of the carrying value of the leased assets.

18. RELATED PARTIES

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

Listed below are transactions and balances with related parties:

(i) Compensation for key management personnel

	2024	2023
The company's key management personnel were 6 (2023 - 6)		
The remuneration paid to key management personnel during the year was as follows:	G$	G$
Short term employee benefits	77,000,993	67,370,796
Post-employment benefits	9,293,150	8,564,071
	86,294,143	75,934,867

(ii) Other information

The following balances and transactions were held with entities which share common chairmanship and directors.

Trust Company Guyana Limited	Investment account	495,027,885	499,134,709
	Interest Income	26,418,493	28,874,084
	Investments fees paid	1,519,854	1,438,641
Demerara Bank Limited	Deposit accounts	31,553,649	44,534,663
	Overdraft	616,714,427	562,116,358
	Interest on overdraft	22,914,450	29,956,800
	Loan	370,405,163	399,191,265
	Loan Repayment	28,786,102	28,318,018
	Interest on loans	22,861,898	23,329,982
Guyana Youth Business Trust.	Payables	6,380,256	5,881,445
Diamond Fire General Insurance	Insurance Payments	12,190,184	3,767,685

Loans to key management personnel

	2024	2023
	G$	G$
Balance at end of year	3,604,377	678,719

Notes to the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

19. ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY MEASUREMENT BASIS

2024	Financial assets and liabilities at fair value	Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost	Total
Assets	**G$**	**G$**	**G$**
Investments	198,571,165	296,456,720	495,027,885
Loans receivable	-	4,447,055,112	4,447,055,112
Other receivables and prepayments	-	53,598,463	53,598,463
Cash resources	-	75,192,677	75,192,677
Total Assets	198,571,165	4,872,302,972	5,070,874,137
Liabilities			
Loans payable	-	372,926,788	372,926,788
Lease payable	-	44,739,619	44,739,619
Other payables	-	318,739,737	318,739,737
Accruals	-	56,389,234	56,389,234
Bank Overdraft (secured)	-	616,714,427	616,714,427
Total Liabilities	-	1,409,509,804	1,409,509,804

2023	Financial assets and liabilities at fair value	Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost	Total
Assets	**G$**	**G$**	**G$**
Investments	25,842,928	473,291,781	499,134,709
Loans receivable	-	3,996,953,296	3,996,953,296
Other receivables and prepayments	-	25,300,853	25,300,853
Cash resources	-	99,566,914	99,566,914
Total Assets	25,842,928	4,595,112,844	4,620,955,772
Liabilities			
Loans payable	-	402,553,432	402,553,432
Lease payable	-	37,591,936	37,591,936
Other payables	-	167,938,470	167,938,470
Accruals	-	42,489,653	42,489,653
Bank Overdraft (secured)	-	562,116,358	562,116,358
Total Liabilities	-	1,212,689,849	1,212,689,849

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

20.1 Objectives

Risk is inherent in the Institute's activities but is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring subject to risk limits and other controls. The process of risk management is critical to the Institute's continued growth and performance. The Institute is exposed to liquidity risk, credit risk, operating risk and market risk.

20.2 Risk Management Structure

The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks; however, there are separate independent Sub-Committees responsible for managing and monitoring risk.

Notes to the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT CONT"D

20.3 Board credit and investment committee

This committee is comprised of six (6) Non-Executive Directors. The committee is responsible for the approval of all credits and investments over limits delegated to management. The committee also reviews the amount, nature, risk characteristics and concentration of the Institute's credit and investment portfolio and ensures appropriate responses to changing conditions.

20.4 Internal audit

Risk management processes throughout the Institute are audited by the internal audit function that examines both the adequacy of the procedures and the Institute's compliance with the procedures. Internal Audit discusses the results of all assessments with management, and reports its findings and recommendations to the Board's Audit Committee.

20.5 Risk measurement and reporting systems

The Institute's risks are measured using methods which reflect the expected loss likely to arise in normal circumstances.

Monitoring and controlling risks is primarily performed based on limits established by the Board. These limits reflect the business strategy and market environment of the Institute as well as the level of risk that the Company is willing to accept, with additional emphasis on selected industries and geographies.

Information compiled from all the business units is examined and processed in order to analyze, control and identify risks early. This information which consists of several reports is presented and explained to the Board of Directors and Board Committees on a monthly basis.

(a) Market risk

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

(i) Interest rate sensitivity analysis.

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for all financial instruments at the end of the reporting period. The analysis is prepared assuming the amounts of the financial instruments at the end of the reporting period was in existence throughout the whole year. A 2.5% increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 2.5% higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Institute's surplus for the year ended 31 December 2024 would increase/decrease by G$26,620,847 (2023: G$26,605,918).

Notes to the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT CONT'D

(a) Market risk cont'd

(i) Interest rate sensitivity analysis.

The Institute's sensitivity to interest rates has increased during the current period mainly due to the increase in borrowings.

The Institute's investments are not subject to interest rate sensitivity since they are held to maturity at a fixed rate of interest.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Institute is exposed to various risks that are associated with the effects in interest rates. This impacts directly on its cash flows.

The Institute's management continually monitors and manages these risks through the use of appropriate tools and implements relevant strategies to hedge against any adverse effects.

		Maturing 31.12.2024						
		Within 1 year						
	Interest rate range %	On Demand G$	Due in 3 mths G$	Due 3 - 12 mths G$	2 to 5 years G$	Over 5 years G$	Non-interest bearing G$	Total G$
Assets								
Investments	0%-10%	299,473,458	-	-	-	195,554,427	-	495,027,885
Loans receivable	0%-52%	82,118,088	266,149,762	1,213,533,360	2,597,678,265	287,575,637	-	4,447,055,112
Other receivables and prepayments		-	-	-	-	-	53,598,463	53,598,463
Cash resources	0%-2%	73,719,985	-	-	-	-	1,472,692	75,192,677
		455,311,531	266,149,762	1,213,533,360	2,597,678,265	483,130,064	55,071,155	5,070,874,137
Liabilities								
Loans payable	1%-6%	-	-	30,645,194	142,779,739	199,501,855	-	372,926,788
Lease payable	1%-6%	-	-	7,406,017	22,205,596	15,128,006	-	44,739,619
Other payables and accruals		-	-	-	-	-	375,128,970	375,128,970
Bank overdraft (secured)	6%	616,714,427	-	-	-	-	-	616,714,427
		616,714,427	-	38,051,211	164,985,335	214,629,861	375,128,970	1,409,509,804
Interest Sensitivity Gap		(161,402,896)	266,149,762	1,175,482,149	2,432,692,930	268,500,203	(320,057,815)	3,661,364,333

Notes to the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT CONT'D

(a) Market risk cont'd

(ii) Interest rate risk cont'd

		Maturing 31.12.2023						
		Within 1 year						
	Interest rate range %	On Demand G$	Due in 3 mths G$	Due 3 - 12 mths G$	2 to 5 years G$	Over 5 years G$	Non-interest bearing G$	Total G$
Assets								
Investments	0%-10%	73,136,710	-	-	-	425,997,999	-	499,134,709
Loans receivable	0%-52%	157,465,405	250,390,498	1,101,610,796	2,131,374,337	356,112,260	-	3,996,953,296
Other receivables and prepayments		-	-	-	-	-	25,300,853	25,300,853
Cash resources	0%-2%	97,663,872	-	-	-	-	1,903,042	99,566,914
		328,265,987	250,390,498	1,101,610,796	2,131,374,337	782,110,259	27,203,895	4,620,955,772
Liabilities								
Loans payable	1%-6%	-	-	28,825,369	135,447,633	238,280,430	-	402,553,432
Lease payable	1%-6%	-	-	4,824,484	15,439,155	17,328,297	-	37,591,936
Other payables and accruals		-	-	-	-	-	210,428,123	210,428,123
Bank overdraft (secured)	6%	562,116,358	-	-	-	-	-	562,116,358
		562,116,358	-	33,649,853	150,886,788	255,608,727	210,428,123	1,212,689,849
Interest Sensitivity Gap		(233,850,371)	250,390,498	1,067,960,943	1,980,487,549	526,501,532	(183,224,228)	3,408,265,923

(iii) Foreign Currency Risk

The Institute is exposed to foreign currency risk due to fluctuations in exchange rates on balances that are denominated in foreign currencies.

The financial statements at 31 December include the following assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies stated in the Guyana Dollar equivalent.

	United States dollars G$	Canadian dollars G$
2024		
Assets	495,021,647	537,227
Net assets	495,021,647	537,227
2023		
Assets	614,944,703	561,354
Net assets	614,944,703	561,354

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

Notes to the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT CONT'D

(a) Market risk cont'd

(iii) Foreign currency risk cont'd

The following table details the company's sensitivity to a 2.5% increase and decrease in the Guyana dollar against balances denominated in foreign currencies.

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

	2024 G$	2023 G$
Surplus:		
Canadian Dollars	13,431	14,034
United States Dollars	12,245,576	15,373,618

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Institute will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet its commitments associated with financial instruments.The Institute manages its liquidity risk by maintaining an appropriate level of resources in liquid or near liquid form.

The following table shows the distribution of liabilities by maturity:

	Maturing 31.12.2024					
	Within 1 year					
	On Demand G$	Due in 3 mths G$	Due 3 - 12 mths G$	2 to 5 years G$	Over 5 years G$	Total G$
Liabilities						
Loans payable	-	-	30,645,194	142,779,739	199,501,855	372,926,788
Lease payable	-	-	7,406,017	22,205,596	15,128,006	44,739,619
Other payables and accruals	375,128,970	-	-	-	-	375,128,970
Bank overdraft (secured)	616,714,427	-	-	-	-	616,714,427
	991,843,397	-	38,051,211	164,985,335	214,629,861	1,409,509,804

	Maturing 31.12.2023					
	Within 1 year					
	On Demand G$	Due in 3 mths G$	Due 3 - 12 mths G$	2 to 5 years G$	Over 5 years G$	Total G$
Liabilities						
Loans payable	-	-	28,825,369	135,447,633	238,280,430	402,553,432
Lease payable	-	-	4,824,484	15,439,155	17,328,297	37,591,936
Other payables and accruals	210,428,123	-	-	-	-	210,428,123
Bank overdraft (secured)	562,116,358	-	-	-	-	562,116,358
	772,544,481	-	33,649,853	150,886,788	255,608,727	1,212,689,849

Notes to the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT CONT'D

(c) Credit risk

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

	2024 G$	2023 G$
Gross maximum exposure:		
Investments	495,027,885	499,134,709
Loans receivable	4,447,055,112	3,996,953,296
Other receivables	35,401,886	6,327,377
Cash resources	73,719,985	97,663,872
Total credit risk exposure	**5,051,204,868**	**4,600,079,254**

Where financial instruments are recorded at fair value the amounts shown above represents the current credit risk exposure but not the maximum risk exposure that could arise in the future as a result of changes in values.

Collateral and other enhancements

The Institute maintains credit risk exposure within acceptable parameters through the use of collateral as a risk-mitigation tool for certain types of loans. The amounts and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Our small loan facility uses mortgages on real estate and Bill of sales on motor vehicles and field equipments while Micro loan facility uses Bill of sales on household assets.

The main types of collateral obtained are cash or securities, charges over real estate properties, inventory and trade receivables and mortgages over residential properties.

Management monitors the market value of collateral, request additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement, and monitors the market value of collateral obtained during its review of the adequacy of the allowance for impairment losses.

It is the Institute's policy to dispose of repossessed properties in an orderly fashion. The proceeds are used to repay the outstanding claim. In general, the Institute does not occupy repossessed properties for business use.

Concentration of risk is managed by client/counterparty, by geographical region and by industry sector as detailed in the following:

(i) Geographical sectors

The Institute's maximum credit exposure, after taking account of credit loss provisions established but before taking into account any collateral held and other credit enhancements, can be analysed by the following geographical sectors based on the country of domicile of our counterparties:

	2024 G$	2023 G$
Guyana	4,733,222,941	4,101,069,170
Regional	19,100,740	37,580,734
International	298,881,187	461,429,350
	5,051,204,868	4,600,079,254

Notes to the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT CONT'D

(c) Credit risk cont'd

(ii) Industry sectors

The following table breaks down the Institute's maximum credit exposure as categorised by the industry sectors of our counterparties:

	2024 G$	2023 G$
Government and government bodies	19,100,740	37,580,734
Financial sector	585,049,016	565,545,224
	604,149,756	603,125,958
Loans Receivable		
Fishing	73,167,153	73,522,180
Hospitality - Food & Beverage	135,759,368	121,939,588
Livestocks	210,621,884	152,956,088
Logging & Lumber	114,039,759	108,309,773
Manufacturing	143,982,599	142,443,855
Other Crops	255,903,950	219,886,517
Others	95,400,122	173,549,474
Poultry	143,377,878	138,456,864
Retail Trade	1,200,391,645	995,929,884
Rice	1,112,254,967	1,091,746,478
Services	329,229,926	420,376,424
Transportation	725,774,987	517,156,654
Gross Loans Receivable	4,539,904,238	4,156,273,779
Less: Allowance for impairment	(92,849,126)	(159,320,483)
Net Loans Receivable	4,447,055,112	3,996,953,296
	5,051,204,868	4,600,079,254

Analysis of IFRS 9 expected credit losses by sector:

Facility	2024 G$	2023 G$
Fishing	1,369,812	1,859,006
Hospitality - Food & Beverage	4,569,618	8,755,817
Livestocks	4,508,966	5,734,085
Logging & Lumber	1,130,133	549,254
Manufacturing	2,485,351	3,714,631
Other Crops	7,845,630	11,111,365
Others	290,670	4,981,351
Poultry	8,990,717	12,834,202
Retail Trade	43,173,286	59,209,133
Rice	4,622,991	19,831,920
Services	8,555,347	22,637,853
Transportation	5,306,605	8,101,866
	92,849,126	159,320,483

Notes to the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT CONT'D

(c) Credit risk cont'd

Investments-bonds

The debt securities within the Institute's investments security portfolio are exposed to credit risk. The credit quality of each individual security is internally assessed based on the financial strength, reputation and market position of the issuing company and the ability of that company to service the debt. The level of credit risk thus assessed and associated with the security is assigned to a risk premium. These premiums are defined as follows:

Superior: Government and Government Guaranteed securities and securities secured by a letter of comfort from the Government. These securities are considered risk free.

Desirable: Corporate securities that are current and being serviced in accordance with the terms and conditions of the underlying agreements. Issuing company has good financial strength and reputation.

Acceptable: Corporate securities that are current and being serviced in accordance with the terms and conditions of the underlying agreements. Issuing company has fair financial strength and reputation.

Sub-standard: These securities are either more than 90 days in arrears but are not considered impaired, or have been restructured in the past financial year.

The table below illustrates the credit quality of debt and equity investments as at December 31:

	Superior G$	Desirable G$	Acceptable G$	Sub-standard G$	Total G$
Financial Investments: Amortized Cost and Fair Value					
2024	19,100,740	475,927,145	-	-	495,027,885
2023	19,199,500	461,553,975	-	18,381,234	499,134,709

Loans receivable

The credit quality of loans receivable and advances is internally determined from an assessment of the counterparty based on a combination of factors. These include the level and strength of experience of management, the track record and level of supervision required for the existing facilities of the company, the financial and leverage position of the borrower, the estimated continued profitability of the borrower and the ability of that borrower to service its debts, the stability of the industry within which the company operates and the competitive advantage held by the borrower in the market. The overall level of risk thus assessed is assigned a credit score which indicates the overall quality of the borrower. The quality of the borrower that are neither past due nor impaired are defined as follows:

Superior: These counterparties have strong financial position. Facilities are well secured, and business has proven track record.

Desirable: These counterparties have good financial position. Facilities are reasonably secured, and underlying business is performing well.

Acceptable: These counterparties are of average risk with a fair financial position. Business may be new or industry may be subject to more volatility, and facilities typically have lower levels of security.

Sub-standard: Past due or individually impaired.

Notes to the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT CONT'D

(c) Credit risk cont'd

The table below illustrates the credit quality of loans receivable as at December 31:

	Neither past due nor impaired				
	Superior G$	Desirable G$	Acceptable G$	Sub-standard G$	Total G$
2024	3,975,539,433	386,875,924	7,683,328	76,956,427	4,447,055,112
2023	3,272,508,512	586,721,540	35,596,719	102,126,525	3,996,953,296

Loans receivable

2024	Principal G$	Exposure G$	Provision G$
Current - stage 1	4,005,848,959	1,293,344,338	30,309,526
Past due but not impaired - stage 2	432,991,419	171,375,389	38,432,167
Impaired - stage 3	101,063,860	24,107,433	24,107,433
	4,539,904,238	1,488,827,160	92,849,126

2023	Principal G$	Exposure G$	Provision G$
Current - stage 1	3,305,684,140	1,175,097,410	33,175,629
Past due but not impaired - stage 2	689,598,106	269,052,159	67,279,847
Impaired - stage 3	160,991,533	58,865,007	58,865,007
	4,156,273,779	1,503,014,576	159,320,483

Ageing of receivables that are past due but not impaired

2024	Principal G$	Exposure G$	Provision G$
1-30 days	360,961,992	130,862,521	11,134,836
31-90 days	45,457,771	21,624,538	8,409,003
91-180 days	26,571,656	18,888,330	18,888,328
Total	432,991,419	171,375,389	38,432,167

2023	Principal G$	Exposure G$	Provision G$
1-30 days	478,524,756	169,804,109	13,555,959
31-90 days	141,567,894	64,498,467	19,815,151
91-180 days	69,505,456	34,749,583	33,908,737
Total	689,598,106	269,052,159	67,279,847

While the foregoing is past due they are still considered to be collectible in full.

Notes to the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT CONT'D

(c) Credit risk cont'd

Ageing of impaired receivables

2024	Principal G$	Exposure G$	Provision G$
181-365 days	28,142,673	10,687,209	10,687,209
over 365 days	72,921,187	13,420,224	13,420,224
	101,063,860	24,107,433	24,107,433
2023			
181-365 days	51,614,133	33,844,019	33,844,019
over 365 days	109,377,400	25,020,988	25,020,988
	160,991,533	58,865,007	58,865,007

Cash resources

The credit quality of balances due from other banks is assessed by the bank according to the level of creditworthiness of the institution. The credit quality of these balances has been analysed into the following categories:

Superior: These institutions have been accorded the highest rating, indicating that the institution's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.

Desirable: These institutions have been accorded the second-highest rating, indicating that the institution's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.

Acceptable: These institutions have been accorded the third-highest rating, indicating that the institution's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is adequate.

The table below illustrates the credit quality of cash resources due from banks as at December 31:

	Superior G$	Desirable G$	Acceptable G$	Total G$
2024	73,719,985	-	-	73,719,985
2023	97,663,872	-	-	97,663,872

(d) Operational risk

Operational risk is inherent to all business activities and is the potential for financial or reputational loss arising from inadequate or failed internal controls, operational processes or the systems that support them. It includes errors, omission, disasters and deliberate acts such as fraud.

The Institute recognises that such risk can never be entirely eliminated and manages the risk through a combination of systems and procedures to monitor and document transactions. The Institute's operational risk committee oversees this and where appropriate, risk is transferred by the placement of adequate insurance coverage.

Notes to the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

21. Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

IFRS 13 requires fair value of assets and liabilities to be determined based on the following hierarchy:

Level 1- quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and 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 (that is, unobservable inputs).

Fair values have been determined as follows:

		2024		2023	
	IFRS 13 Level	Carrying value	Market Value	Carrying value	Market Value
Assets		G$	G$	G$	G$
Cash resources	1	75,192,677	75,192,677	99,566,914	99,566,914
Investments	2	495,027,885	495,590,343	499,134,709	613,354,423
Loans receivable	3	4,447,055,112	4,447,055,112	3,996,953,296	3,996,953,296
Intangible asset	3	654,776	654,776	1,153,760	1,153,760
Other assets	3	53,598,463	53,598,463	25,300,853	25,300,853
		5,071,528,913	5,072,091,371	4,622,109,532	4,736,329,246
Liabilities					
Loans payable	2	372,926,788	372,926,788	402,553,432	402,553,432
Other payables and accruals	2	375,128,970	375,128,970	210,428,123	210,428,123
Bank overdraft (secured)	1	616,714,427	616,714,427	562,116,358	562,116,358
		1,364,770,185	1,364,770,185	1,175,097,913	1,175,097,913

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

The fair value of assets and liabilities were determined as follows:

(a) The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets were determined with reference to quoted market prices. Quoted market prices were obtained from independent market.

(b) The fair value of loans receivables were determined in accordance with the Institute's past experience with delinquent loans and have taken into account probability of defaults.

(c) Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Management determines depreciation rates sufficient to write off the costs of assets over their estimated useful lives

(d) Assets and liabilities where the carrying amounts are equal to fair value due to their short-term maturity, the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities approximates their fair value. These include cash resources, other assets, other payables and accruals and bank overdraft.

(e) Loans and lease payable are fixed by contract and directors estimate there is no difference between the carrying amount and fair value.

Notes to the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

22. Pending Litigation

The Institute is a party to several legal actions in relation to loans which are currently before the Court, the outcome of which cannot be determined at this stage.

23. Capital Commitments

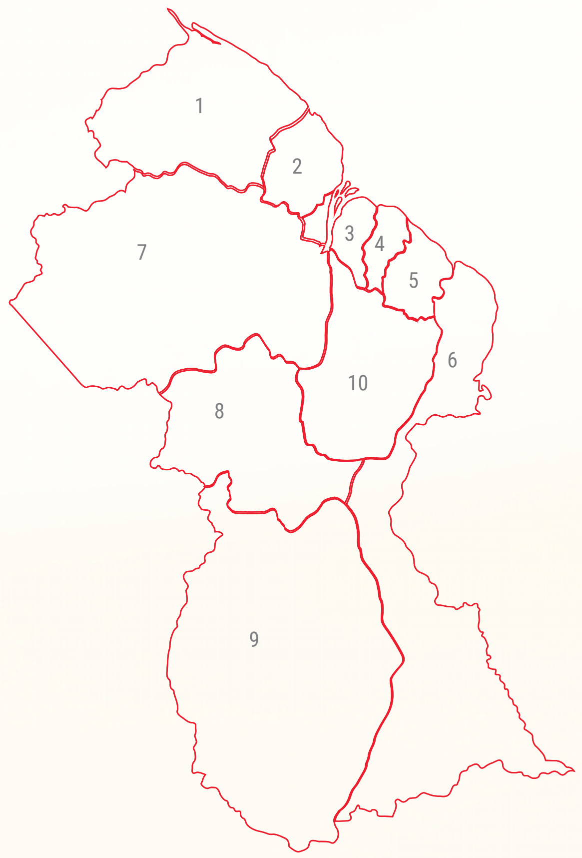
	2024 G$	2023 G$
Contracted for but not received	38,479,489	90,660,497

24. Approval of Financial Statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on January 21, 2025.

IPED is a not for profit, tax exempt, non-governmental organization recognized as an Institution of national character providing finance and advisory services to micro and small business entrepreneurs in Guyana.

Map of Guyana: Number of Enterprises per Regions



292	1	BARIMA - WAINI
1,297	2	POMEROON - SUPENAAM
570	3	ESSEQUIBO ISLANDS - WEST DEMERARA
900	4	DEMERARA - MAHAICA
1,269	5	MAHAICA - BERBICE
389	6	EAST BERBICE - CORENTYNE
27	7	CUYUNI - MAZARUNI
38	8	POTARO - SIPARUNI
127	9	UPPER TAKUTU - ESSEQUIBO
193	10	UPPER DEMERARA - UPPER BERBICE

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