CIBONEY GROUP LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MAY 31, 2014



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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of CIBONEY GROUP LIMITED

## Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of Ciboney Group Limited ("the company") and the consolidated financial statements of the company and its subsidiaries ("the group"), set out on pages 3 to 21, which comprise the company's and group's statement of financial position as at May 31, 2014, the company's and the group's statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

## Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that gives a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the Jamaican Companies Act, 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.

#### Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether or not the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence relating to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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



# To the Members of CIBONEY GROUP LIMITED

# Report on the Financial Statements, continued

#### Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company and the group as at May 31, 2014, and of the company's and the group's financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the Jamaican Companies Act.

# Emphasis of matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to note 2(d) which discloses that the future of the company and its subsidiaries as a group is uncertain as there is a significant accumulated deficit, continuing negative operating cash flows, net current liabilities, a stockholders' deficit, and, in a previous period, the only operating asset, the *Beaches Grande Sport* at Ciboney Resort was disposed of. In addition, the Directors of the company consider that the operations of the company and its subsidiaries could be discontinued in the foreseeable future. The specified timing and other terms and the circumstances of the contemplated discontinuation have not yet been determined.

#### Report on additional matters as required by the Jamaican Companies Act

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit. In our opinion, proper accounting records have been maintained, so far as appears from our examination of those records, and the financial statements, which are in agreement therewith, give the information required by the Jamaican Companies Act, in the manner required.

KPMS
Chartered Accountants
Kingston, Jamaica

August 26, 2014

Company Statement of Financial Position May 31, 2014

	Notes	<u>2014</u>		<u>2013</u>
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents		477,700		314,698
Resale agreements Income tax recoverable	4 5	21,295,863		603,055
income tax recoverable	3	5,193,002		047,056
		<u>26,966,565</u>	<u>35</u> ,	<u>964,809</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and accrued charges	7	955,586		246,559
Interest payable	8	99,447,890		447,890
Due to subsidiary		46,093,390	<u>46,</u>	093,390
		146,496,866	<u>146,</u>	<u>787,839</u>
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		(119,530,301)	( <u>110,</u>	<u>823,030</u> )
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Investment in subsidiaries	9	49,026,764	49,	026,764
Property, plant and equipment	10	1	-	1
		49,026,765	49,0	026,765
		\$( <u>70,503,536</u> )	( <u>61,</u>	<u>796,265</u> )
STOCKHOLDERS' NET DEFICIT				
Share capital	11	329,436,230	329,4	436,230
Accumulated deficit		(399,939,766)	(391, 2)	<u>232,495</u> )
Total stockholders' net deficit		\$( <u>70,503,536</u> )	( <u>61,</u>	<u>796,265</u> )

The financial statements on pages 3 to 21 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on August 26, 2014, and signed on its behalf by:

Errol Campbell

→ Director

Geoffrey Messado

Director

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position May 31, 2014

		Notes	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
CU	RRENT ASSETS			
	Cash and cash equivalents Resale agreements Income tax recoverable Land held for sale	4 5 6	477,700 21,295,863 5,193,002 44,000,000	314,698 30,603,055 5,047,056 44,000,000
			70,966,565	79,964,809
CUI	RRENT LIABILITIES			
	Accounts payable and accrued charges Interest payable	7 8	1,431,795 _99,447,890	1,722,768 _99,447,890
			100,879,685	101,170,658
NET	CURRENT LIABILITIES		( 29,913,120)	( 21,205,849)
NON	J-CURRENT ASSET			
	Property, plant and equipment	10	1	1
			\$( <u>29,913,119</u> )	( <u>21,205,848</u> )
STO	CKHOLDERS' NET DEFICIT			
S F	Share capital Reserves Accumulated deficit	11 12	329,436,230 46,213,068 ( <u>405,562,417</u> )	329,436,230 46,213,068 ( <u>396,855,146</u> )
Total	stockholders' net deficit		\$( <u>29,913,119</u> )	( <u>21,205,848</u> )

The financial statements on pages 3 to 21 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on August 26, 2014, and signed on its behalf by:

Errol Campbell

Director

Geoffrey Messado

Director

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Company Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income Year ended May 31, 2014

	<u>Note</u>	2014	<u>2013</u>
Interest income		583,783	1,157,165
Administrative expenses		(12,221,059)	(7,771,280)
Foreign exchange gains	e	2,930,005	3,409,687
Loss, being total comprehensive loss for the year	13	\$(_8,707,271)	( <u>3,204,428</u> )

Statement of Consolidated Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income Year ended May 31, 2014

		Notes	2014	2013
		210000	2011	2013
Interest	income		583,783	1,157,165
Admini	strative expenses		(12,221,059)	(7,771,280)
Foreign	exchange gains		2,930,005	3,409,687
Loss att	ributable to members, being total			
compi	rehensive loss for the year	13	\$( <u>8,707,271</u> )	( <u>3,204,428</u> )
Loss per	r stock unit	15	\$( <u>0.016</u> )	( <u>0.006</u> )

Statement of Changes in Equity Year ended May 31, 2014

# Company:

	ca	hare <u>pital</u> te 11)	Accumulated deficit	<u>Total</u>
Balances at May 31, 2012	329,	,436,230	(388,028,067)	(58,591,837)
Total comprehensive loss			(_3,204,428)	(3,204,428)
Balances at May 31, 2013	329	,436,230	(391,232,495)	(61,796,265)
Total comprehensive loss		-	(_8,707,271)	(8,707,271)
Balances at May 31, 2014	<u>329</u>	,436,230	( <u>399,939,766</u> )	( <u>70,503,536</u> )
Group:	Share <u>capital</u> (note 11)	Reserves (note 12)	Accumulateddeficit	<u>Total</u>
Balances at May 31, 2012	329,436,230	46,213,068	(393,650,718)	(18,001,420)
Total comprehensive loss			(_3,204,428)	(_3,204,428)
Balances at May 31, 2013	329,436,230	46,213,068	(396,855,146)	(21,205,848)
Total comprehensive loss			(_8,707,271)	(8,707,271)
Balances at May 31, 2014	<u>329,436,230</u>	46,213,068	( <u>405,562,417</u> )	( <u>29,913,119</u> )

Statement of Cash Flows Year ended May 31, 2014

		Company a	and Group
		2014	2013
Cash	flows from operating activities:		
	oss for the year:	( 8,707,271)	( 3,204,428)
А	djustments for:	( 0,707,271)	( 3,201,120)
	Interest income	( 583,783)	( 1 157 1(5)
	Unrealised foreign exchange gains	( <u>2,930,005</u> )	(1,157,165)
	San		(3,409,687)
Ĩn	crease in current liability:	(12,221,059)	( 7,771,280)
11	Income tax recoverable	( 145.046)	
	Accounts payable and accrued charges	( 145,946) ( 290,973)	616.250
	pay solve and accided entinges	,	616,359
	Traceres tour	(12,657,978)	(7,154,921)
	Income tax paid	·	(298,291)
	Net cash used by operating activities	(12,657,978)	(7,453,212)
			,
Cash:	flows from investing activities:		
	terest received	583,783	1,157,165
R	esale agreements	9,307,192	(4,108,117)
	Net cash provided/(used) by investing activities	9,890,975	(_2,950,952)
Net de	ecrease in cash and cash equivalents	( 2,767,003)	(10,404,164)
Effect	of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents	2,930,005	3,409,687
Cash a	and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	314,698	7,309,175
Cash a	and cash equivalents at end of the year	\$ <u>477,700</u>	<u>314,698</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements May 31, 2014

## 1. <u>Identification</u>

(a) Ciboney Group Limited ("the company") is a subsidiary of Crown Eagle Life Insurance Company Limited ("the parent company") and its ultimate parent company is Finsac Limited. All these companies are incorporated and domiciled in Jamaica. The registered office of the company is located at 41 Caracas Avenue, Kingston Freezone, Jamaica.

The primary activities of the company are the operation of a holding company and the orderly disposal of assets owned by its subsidiaries.

- (b) "Group" refers to the company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, namely:
  - (i) Luxury Resorts Enterprises Limited:

Luxury Resorts Enterprises Limited and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Number Sixty Limited. These entities were established to engage in the business of acquiring, developing and letting resort properties. The proposal for such development has since been abandoned and the land is being held for sale (note 6).

(ii) Ciboney Hotels Limited:

Effective May 12, 2010, Ciboney Hotels Limited entered voluntary liquidation proceedings. As at the reporting date, these proceedings have not yet been finalised.

## 2. Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance:

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the provisions of the Jamaican Companies Act ("the Act").

New and revised standards and interpretations that became effective during the year

Certain new and revised standards and interpretations which were in issue came into effect for the current financial year. The adoption of those standards did not result in any change in accounting policies and did not have any effect on the financial statements, except for IAS1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income. Aside from the change in the title from "Statement of Comprehensive Income" to "Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income" as shown on page 5, the standard did not have any other impact on the financial statements.

#### New and revised standards and interpretations that are not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of the financial statements, certain new and revised standards and interpretations have been issued but are not yet effective, and which the group has not early-adopted. The group has assessed that the following standard may be relevant to its activities but is not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements in future accounting periods:

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

May 31, 2014

# 2. Basis of preparation (cont'd)

(a) Statement of compliance (cont'd):

# New and revised standards and interpretations that are not yet effective (cont'd)

Amendments to IAS 32 Financial instruments: Presentation (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014). The standard clarifies that an entity currently has a legal enforceable right to offset if that right is not contingent on a future event and enforceable both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the entity and all the counterparts. In addition, it clarifies that gross settlement is equivalent to net settlement if, and only if, the gross settlement mechanism has features that eliminate or result in insignificant credit and liquidity risk and process receivables and payables in a single settlement process or cycle.

Management is assessing the impact that this standard may have on the group's financial statements when it is adopted.

(b) Basis of measurement and functional currency:

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis and are presented in Jamaica dollars, which is the functional currency of the group.

(c) Use of estimates and judgements:

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of, and other disclosures relating to, assets, liabilities, contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the reporting date and the income and expenses for the year then ended. Actual amounts could differ from those 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, and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

There are no significant assumptions and judgements applied in these financial statements that carry the risk of a material adjustment in the next financial year.

## (d) Going concern:

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS assumes that the company and the group will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. This means, *inter alia*, that the statements of financial position and profit or loss and other comprehensive income assume no intention or necessity to liquidate the company and the group or curtail the scale of operations. This is commonly referred to as the going concern basis, however, this basis may not be appropriate in the preparation of the financial statements. The future of the company and its subsidiaries as a group is uncertain as there is a significant accumulated deficit, continuing negative operating cash flows, net current liabilities, a stockholders' net deficit, and, in a previous period, the only operating asset, the *Beaches Grande Sport at Ciboney Resort* was disposed of. In addition, the Directors of the company consider that the operations of the company and its subsidiaries could be discontinued in the foreseeable future.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued) May 31, 2014

# 2. <u>Basis of preparation (cont'd)</u>

# (d) Going concern (cont'd):

The specified timing and other terms and the circumstances of the contemplated discontinuation have not yet been determined. Except where subsidiaries have entered liquidation proceedings, no adjustments have been made in the financial statements for any effects this uncertainty might have on the carrying values of the company's and group's assets and liabilities as at the reporting date, and on the profit or loss for the year then ended.

# 3. Significant accounting policies

## (a) Consolidation:

The consolidated financial statements combine the financial position and results of operations of the company and its subsidiaries [note 1(b)] made up to May 31, 2014, after eliminating intra-group amounts. The company and its subsidiaries are collectively referred to as the "group".

## (b) Property, plant and equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on the straight-line basis at annual rates estimated to write down the assets over their expected useful lives to their estimated residual value.

The depreciation rate for furniture, fixtures and equipment is 10% and computer equipment is 331/3%. The depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at each reporting date.

#### (c) Foreign currencies:

Foreign currency balances outstanding at the reporting date are translated at the rates of exchange ruling on that date. Transactions in foreign currencies are converted at the rates of exchange ruling on the dates of those transactions.

Gains and losses arising from fluctuations in exchange rates are included in profit or loss.

#### (d) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash comprises cash in hand and demand and call deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid instruments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost.

#### (e) Resale agreements:

Securities purchased under resale agreements ("resale agreements") are accounted for as short-term collateralised lending. They are classified as loans and receivables and carried at amortised cost. The difference between the purchase price and the resale amount is recognised as interest income over the life of each agreement using the effective interest method.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued) May 31, 2014

# 3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(f) Accounts receivable:

Accounts receivable are stated at amortised cost.

(g) Accounts payable and accrued charges:

Accounts payable and accrued charges are stated at amortised cost.

(h) Taxation:

Taxation on the results for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly to equity, in which case it is recognised in other comprehensive income. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted at the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

#### (i) Impairment:

The carrying amounts of the group's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

#### (i) Calculation of recoverable amount:

The recoverable amount of the group's financial assets measured at amortised cost is calculated as the present value of expected future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate inherent in the asset. Receivables with a short duration are not discounted.

The recoverable amount of other assets is the greater of their net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued) May 31, 2014

# 3. <u>Significant accounting policies (cont'd)</u>

- (i) Impairment (cont'd):
  - (ii) Reversals of impairment:

An impairment loss in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost is reversed if the subsequent increase in recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised.

In respect of other assets, an impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

# (j) Related parties:

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity which is preparing its financial statements (referred to in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures as the "reporting entity" that is the group).

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is considered related to the group entity if that person:
  - (i) has control or joint control over the group;
  - (ii) has significant influence over the group; or
  - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the group or of a parent of the group.
- (b) An entity is considered related to the group if any of the following conditions applies:
  - (i) The entity and the group are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
  - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
  - (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
  - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
  - (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan established for the benefit of employees of either the group or an entity related to the group.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
May 31, 2014

# 3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

- (j) Related parties (cont'd):
  - (b) An entity is considered related to the group if any of the following conditions applies (cont'd):
    - (vi) The entity is controlled, or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
    - (vii) A person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
  - (c) A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged.
- (k) Income and expenses:

Income and expenses are recognised on the accrual basis.

(l) Financial instrument:

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one enterprise and a financial liability or equity instrument of another enterprise. For the purpose of these financial statements, financial assets have been determined to include cash and cash equivalents and resale agreements. Similarly, financial liabilities include accounts payable and due to subsidiary for the company and accounts payable and accrued charges for the group.

(m) Land held for sale:

Land held for sale is shown at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Estimates of net realisable value are based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made, of the amount the land held for sale is expected to realise. These estimates take into consideration the current market value of properties at comparable locations at the end of the year, and the expected cash flows likely to be realised from the sale of developed lots.

#### 4. Resale agreements

The company and the group make funds available to third parties by entering into short-term agreements with them. On delivering the funds, securities are received (or other documents evidencing an interest in the securities) and an agreement entered into to resell them (or surrender the documents) on a specified date and at a specified price. The underlying securities are not transferred unless the counterparty fails to repurchase them in accordance with the agreement. These resale agreements are collateralised by Government of Jamaica Securities.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued) May 31, 2014

# 4. Resale agreements (cont'd)

At the reporting date, the fair value of securities used as collateral for resale approximated the carrying value of the agreements.

# 5. Income tax recoverable

This represents tax withheld at source from interest received.

#### 6. Land held for sale

The carrying value of land of \$44,000,000, was determined in an independent appraisal by The CD Alexander Company Realty Limited in February 2002 and treated as deemed cost at June 1, 2002, the group's date of transition to IFRS.

## 7. Accounts payable and accrued charges

	Co	Company		oup
	<u>2014</u>	2013	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Professional fees	656,267	606,617	656,267	606,617
Other	<u>299,319</u>	639,942	<u>775,528</u>	1,116,151
	\$955,586	1,246,559	1,431,795	1,722,768

# 8. <u>Interest payable</u>

Interest payable is in respect of net balances which remain after repayment of debt to the ultimate parent company, Finsac Limited.

# 9. Investment in subsidiaries

	Company	
	2014	2013
Ordinary shares, at cost - Ciboney Hotels Limited		
[see note 1(b)]	5,026,764	5,026,764
- Luxury Resorts Enterprises Limited	115,800,000	115,800,000
Less: Allowance for impairment	120,826,764 ( <u>71,800,000</u> )	120,826,764 ( <u>71,800,000</u> )
	\$ <u>49,026,764</u>	<u>49,026,764</u>

2013

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
May 31, 2014

# 10. Property, plant and equipment

Company and Group:

	Tang and croup.	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Computer equipment	<u>Total</u>
	Cost: May 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014	328,600	198,000	90,000	616,600
٠	Depreciation: May 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014	<u>328,600</u>	197,999	90,000	616,599
	Net book values: May 31, 2014 and 2013	\$	1		1

# 11. Share capital

Authorised:

546,000,000 (2013: 546,000,000) ordinary stock units

Stated capital:

Issued and fully paid:

546,000,000 (2013: 546,000,000) ordinary stock units \$329,436,230 329,436,230

2014

# 12. Reserves

This amount represents revaluation reserves standing at the date of transition to IFRS on June 1, 2002, since materially realised.

# 13. Loss attributable to members

The following are among the items which have been charged in arriving at loss for the year:

	<u>Company</u> 2014  \$	and Group  2013  \$
Auditors' remuneration Directors' emoluments	500,000	500,000
Management remuneration [note 19(b)] Fees	1,980,000 18,000	1,980,000 45,000

#### 14. Taxation

#### Company and Group:

At the reporting date, taxation losses, subject to agreement by the Commissioner General of Tax Administration Jamaica, available for set-off against future taxable profits, amounted to approximately \$199 million (2013: \$192 million) for the company and the group. As at the reporting date, tax losses may be carried forward indefinitely; however, the amount that can be utilised in anyone year is restricted to 50% of the taxable profit for the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued) May 31, 2014

# 14. Taxation (cont'd)

A deferred tax asset of \$50 million (2013: \$48 million), in respect of net unutilised tax losses, has not been recognised because it is not probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available in the foreseeable future against which the tax losses can be utilised.

# 15. Loss per stock unit

Loss per stock unit is calculated by dividing group loss for the year attributable to members of \$8,707,271 (2013: \$3,204,428), by the number of stock units in issue, 546,000,000 (2013: 546,000,000).

## 16. Financial instruments

The company and the group have exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

The company and its subsidiaries had few transactions during the year and, therefore, have little exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, including interest rate risk and currency risk, from the use of financial instruments. Information about the group's exposure to each of the above risks, the group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk is detailed below.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the group's risk management framework.

The risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the group's activities.

No derivative instruments are presently used to manage, mitigate or eliminate exposure to financial instrument risks.

#### (i) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the group if a counter-party to a financial instrument fails to discharge its obligations. The group has no formal policy for managing credit risk but it does seek to follow up debtors in order to reduce the risk of credit losses.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued) May 31, 2014

# 16. Financial instruments (cont'd)

# (i) Credit risk (cont'd):

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure and there were no past-due and no impaired financial assets.

Cash and cash equivalents and resale agreements are placed with substantial financial institutions, who are approximately licensed and regulated, for short-term periods and management believes these institutions have a minimal risk of default.

There was no change in the way the group manages and measures of credit risk during the year.

# (ii) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk, also referred to as funding risk, is the risk that the group will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at, or close to, its fair value. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, and ensuring the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed facilities. The company and the group had net current liabilities at the reporting date, but are, to some extent, supported by the ultimate parent in a limited way.

The following table shows the maturities of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the group can be required to pay:

#### Company:

	Within 3 months	No <u>maturity</u>	Carrying <u>amounts</u>	Contractual cash flows
Accounts payable Due to subsidiary	955,586	46,093,390	955,586 46,093,390	955,586 46,093,390
May 31, 2014	\$ <u>955,586</u>	46,093,390	<u>47,048,976</u>	<u>47,048,976</u>
Accounts payable Due to subsidiary	1,246,559	46,093,390	1,246,559 46,093,390	1,246,559 46,093,390
May 31, 2013	\$ <u>1,246,559</u>	46,093,390	<u>47,339,949</u>	47,339,949
Group:	Within 3 months	No <u>maturity</u>	Carrying amounts	Contractual cash flows
Accounts payable May 31, 2014	\$ <u>1,431,795</u>		<u>1,431,795</u>	<u>1,431,795</u>
Accounts payable May 31, 2013	\$ <u>1,722,768</u>		<u>1,722,768</u>	1,722,768

There was no change in the group's management of liquidity risk during the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued) May 31, 2014

# 16. Financial instruments (cont'd)

# (iii) Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual security or its issuer or factors affecting all securities traded in the market. Market risk comprises interest-rate risk, currency risk and other price risk.

## (a) Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of or cash flows from a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. It arises when there is a mismatch in the maturity profiles of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities which are subject to interest rate adjustment within a specified period.

The group is exposed to interest rate risk only on its financial assets. Some rates are subject to change as market rates move.

The group has no formal interest rate risk management policy. However, it monitors interest rates and adjusts its holding of financial assets to the limited extent practicable.

Financial assets all earn fixed rates of interest and are as follows:

		Average effe	ctive yields
Company	and Group	Company a	nd Group
<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
		Within	Within
		3 months	3 months
, <b>=</b>	200,207	0.02	0.02
21,295,863	30,603,055	<u>2.50</u>	<u>4.05</u>
21,295,863	30,803,262		
	2014 \$ 21,295,863	\$ \$ - 200,207 21,295,863 30,603,055	2014       2013       2014         \$       \$       %         Within       3 months         -       200,207       0.02         21,295,863       30,603,055       2.50

There are no interest-bearing financial liabilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued) May 31, 2014

# 16. Financial instruments (cont'd)

- (iii) Market risk (cont'd):
  - (a) Interest rate risk (cont'd):

Sensitivity Analysis:

A change of 250 (2013: 250) basis points in interest rates would have affected results for the year by \$532,396 (2013: \$770,081) for the company and the group. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2013.

The group does not hold any financial instruments that are carried at fair value. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect the carrying value of the group's financial instruments.

(b) Foreign currency risk:

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of, or the cash flows from, a financial instruments will vary because of exchange rate fluctuations. The principal currency giving rise to this risk is the United States dollar (US\$). The group manages the risk by reviewing foreign exchange rate movements and monitoring the extent to which balances are held in foreign currency. There were net foreign currency assets at the reporting date as follows:

Company and Group
2014 2013

US\$ denominated assets

US\$191,793

310,781

The exchange rate of the Jamaica dollar to the US\$ was J\$110.9514: US\$1 (2013: J\$99.4495: US\$1).

Sensitivity analysis:

A 1% strengthening (2013: 1%) of the Jamaica dollar (\$) against the US dollar at the reporting date would have increased loss for the year by \$212,797 (2013: \$309,070) for the company and the group.

A 15 % weakening (2013: 10%) of the Jamaica dollar against the United States dollar at the reporting date would have reduced loss for the year by \$3,191,955 (2013: \$3,090,701) for the company and the group. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

#### (iv) Capital management:

The company's capital consists of share capital and reserves net of accumulated deficit. A capital management policy is not considered necessary, as the Directors expect the company to be wound up in due course, and it is not subject to any externally-imposed capital requirements.

There were no changes to capital management during the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued) May 31, 2014

#### 17. Fair values

Fair value is 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. Market price is used to determine fair value where an active market exists as it is the best evidence of the fair value of a financial instruments. The group does not carry any financial instrument at fair value.

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, resale agreements and accounts payable and accrued charges are assumed to approximate their carrying values, due to their short-term nature. The fair value of due to subsidiary cannot practicably be determined due to the unavailability of relevant market information and there are no market conditions attached to the balance.

## 18. Staff costs

	Company and Group		
	2014	<u>2013</u>	
	\$	\$	
Salaries	795,000	797,782	
Statutory payroll contributions	222,095	183,195	
	\$ 1,017,095	<u>980,977</u>	

## 19. Related parties

- (a) The company has a related party relationship with its parent and ultimate parent company and its subsidiaries, as well as with its Directors and those of the parents and subsidiaries. The Directors of the company are collectively referred to as "key management personnel".
- (b) During the year, there were related party transactions in the ordinary course of business as follows:

	Company and Group	
	<u>2014</u>	2013
	\$	\$
Transactions with Director: Key management personnel compensation (note 13):		
Consultancy fees paid to Sonado Limited	<u>1,980,000</u>	<u>1,980,000</u>

# 20. Contingent liability

The group is contingently liable for penalties and interest on General Consumption Tax (GCT) of \$5,752,000 for one of its subsidiaries. No provision has been made in the financial statements as management is disputing the charges, which is now before the Taxpayer Appeals Department.

# SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 2014

Administrative Expenses Year ended May 31, 2014

		<u>2014</u>	2013
Bank c Consul Director Irrecov Legal a Office Printin Registr Repairs Propert	Itancy fees ors remuneration verable GCT and professional fees expenses and utilities g and stationery rar expenses s and maintenance ty tax	2014 841,840 26,750 1,980,000 18,000 1,065,919 195,353 1,708,040 1,386,675 603,700 39,600 170,500	2013 915,043 23,216 1,980,000 45,000 747,673 1,197,679 539,169 72,238 1,083,625 16,160 170,500
	s and statutory contributions duty and transfer tax	1,017,095 _3,167,587	980,977
		\$ <u>12,221,059</u>	7,771,280