

JETCON CORPORATION LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018



JETCON CORPORATION LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

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Crooks Jackson Burnett
Chartered Accountants

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Independent auditor's report

**To the Members of
Jetcon Corporation Limited**

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Jetcon Corporation Limited (the Company) set out on pages 2 to 21, which comprise statement of financial position as at December 31, 2018, statement profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of company as at December 31, 2018, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the requirements of the Jamaican Companies Act.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the **Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements** section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our Audit Approach

Audit Scope

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

Independent auditor's report
Jetcon Corporation Limited

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. Those matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined that there are no key matters to communicate in our report.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises annual Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and with the requirements of 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.

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

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.

Independent auditor's report
Jetcon Corporation Limited

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company'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 company 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 company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the company's financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the company 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.

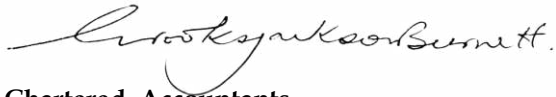
Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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.

Independent auditor's report
Jetcon Corporation Limited

In our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept, so far as appears from our examination of those records, and the accompanying financial statements are in agreement therewith and give the information required by the Jamaican Companies Act, in the manner so required.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Effie Crooks.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Effie Crooks".

Chartered Accountants

February 28, 2019

2 Seymour Avenue, Kingston 6, Jamaica W.I.


JETCON CORPORATION LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

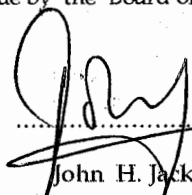
	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
Revenue		1,161,472,587	1,176,584,124
Cost of Sales	3	<u>(999,173,012)</u>	<u>(954,887,165)</u>
Gross Profit		162,299,575	221,696,959
Other operating income	4	<u>935,257</u>	<u>1,597,968</u>
		<u>163,234,832</u>	<u>223,294,927</u>
Expenses:			
Selling and marketing expenses	5	(23,571,544)	(22,708,161)
Administrative expenses	5	(44,945,546)	(44,473,151)
Financial expenses	6	<u>(2,776,272)</u>	<u>(2,267,130)</u>
Total expenses		<u>(71,293,362)</u>	<u>(69,448,442)</u>
Net profit before tax		91,941,470	153,846,485
Taxation	7	<u>(60,000)</u>	<u>(60,000)</u>
Net profit after tax		<u>91,881,470</u>	<u>153,786,485</u>
Other comprehensive income:			
Increase in fair value in available for sale investment security	10	<u>58,612</u>	<u>35,433</u>
Total comprehensive income		<u>91,940,082</u>	<u>153,821,918</u>
Earnings per stock unit for profit attributable to stockholders of the company during the year	16	<u>\$0.16</u>	<u>\$0.26</u>

JETCON CORPORATION LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AT DECEMBER 31, 2018

	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	9	81,903,972	68,724,121
Investments	10	104,390	45,778
Total non-current assets		82,008,362	68,769,899
Inventories	11	434,648,425	393,821,450
Receivables	12	32,813,588	58,005,755 *
Cash and bank balances	13	11,046,798	14,843,025
Parent company	14	2,345,638	2,345,638
Total current assets		480,854,449	469,015,868
TOTAL ASSETS		562,862,811	537,785,767
EQUITY			
Share capital	15 [a]	88,817,218	88,817,218
Retained earnings		398,919,720	327,460,750 *
Capital reserves	15 [b]	16,814,900	16,756,288
Total equity attributable to shareholders		504,551,838	433,034,256
LIABILITIES			
Long-term liabilities	18	-	12,465,743
Total non-current liabilities			
Payables	17	53,564,128	85,697,276
Bank overdraft		4,746,845	-
Current portion of long-term liabilities	18	-	6,588,492
Total current liabilities		58,310,973	92,285,768
Total liabilities		58,310,973	104,751,511
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		562,862,811	537,785,767

The financial statements on pages 2 to 21 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on February 28, 2019 and signed its behalf by:


 Director
 Andrew Joel Jackson


 Chairman
 John H. Jackson

* Restated to conform with the provisions of IFRS 9

JETCON CORPORATION LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

	Share capital \$	Capital reserves \$	Retained earnings \$	Total \$
Balance as at January 1, 2017	88,817,218	16,720,855	188,476,400	294,014,473
Net profit			153,786,485	153,786,485
Transactions with owners:				
Dividend paid			(13,615,000)	(13,615,000)
Other comprehensive income for the year - fair value adjustment		35,433		35,433
Balance as at December 31, 2017 <i>(see note 15)</i>	88,817,218	16,756,288	328,647,885	434,221,391
Prior year adjustment:				
Impairment loss adjustment			(1,187,134)	(1,187,134)
Restated balance At December 31, 2017	88,817,218	16,756,288	327,460,750	433,034,256
Net profit			91,881,470	91,881,470
Transactions with owners:				
Dividend paid <i>(note 8)</i>			(20,422,500)	(20,422,500)
Other comprehensive income for the year - fair value adjustment		58,612	-	58,612
Balance as at December 31, 2018 <i>(see note 15)</i>	88,817,218	16,814,900	398,919,720	504,551,838

JETCON CORPORATION LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS WERE PROVIDED BY/ (USED IN):		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net profit after taxation	91,940,082	153,821,918
Item not affecting cash resources:		
Fair value adjustment to investment instrument	(58,612)	(35,433)
Taxation charge	60,000	60,000
Depreciation	2,100,763	1,685,799
	94,042,233	155,532,284
Changes in non-cash working capital components:-		
Inventories	(40,826,975)	(142,994,691)
Receivables	25,192,167	(23,494,615)
Payables	(32,133,148)	50,786,070
Taxation paid	(60,000)	(1,580,154)
Cash provided by operating activities	46,214,277	38,248,894
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
New Loans received	-	20,701,354
Repayment of Loans	(19,054,235)	(1,647,120)
Dividend paid	(20,422,500)	(13,615,000)
Parent company	-	5,231,643
Cash (used in)/provided by financing activities	(39,476,735)	10,670,877
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(15,280,614)	(34,582,497)
Cash used in investment activities	(15,280,614)	(34,582,497)
(DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT	(8,543,072)	14,337,274
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT - Beginning of year	14,843,025	505,751
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT - End of year	6,299,953	14,843,025
REPRESENTED BY:		
Cash and bank balances	11,046,798	14,843,025
Bank overdraft	(4,746,845)	-
	6,299,953	14,843,025

JETCON CORPORATION LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

1. Identification

The company is incorporated under the Jamaican Companies Act. It's a 60.31% subsidiary of St. Andrew Investments Limited. Jetcon Corporation Limited and its parent company are domiciled in Jamaica, having their registered offices at 2 Sandringham Avenue, Kingston 10, Jamaica.

The main activities carried out during the year were the importation and sale of motor vehicles, motor vehicle parts and the servicing of vehicles.

Effective March 24, 2016, the company's shares were listed on the Junior Market of the Jamaica Stock Exchange.

2. Statement of Compliance, Basis of Preparation and Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and their interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and comply with the provisions of the Jamaican Companies Act.

(b) Basis of preparation

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and action, actual results could differ from those estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed under their respective headings. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised and future years if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Standards, Interpretations and Amendments to published Accounting Standards effective in the current year

During the year, certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards became effective. Management has assessed the relevance of all such new standards, interpretations and amendments that became effective January 1, 2018 and have determined that the following will affect the amounts and disclosures in these financial statements:

- **IFRS 9, Financial Instruments** is effective for periods beginning on or after 1st January 2018

This standard replaces IAS 39 - Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and sets out the requirements for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items.

Classification and measurement

IFRS 9 contains a new classification and measurement approach for financial assets and reflects the business model in which the asset is managed and the cash flow characteristics of the assets. Accordingly, the basis of measurement for the company's financial assets has been modified. The standard contains three principal classification categories for financial assets:

- (a) measured at amortised cost
- (b) fair value through other comprehensive income [FVOCI]
- (c) fair value through profit or loss [FVTPL]

The standard eliminates the existing IAS 39 categories as held to maturity, loans and receivables available for sale.

JETCON CORPORATION LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

2. BASIS of PREPARATION and SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(a) Standards, Interpretations and Amendments to published Accounting Standards effective in the current year (continued)

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments (continued)

Impairment

IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with a forward looking 'expected credit loss' [ECL] model. This requires considerable judgement on how changes in economic factors affect ECLs, which is determined on a probability-weighted basis. The probability weighted outcome considers multiple scenarios based on reasonable and supportable forecasts. This new standard is applicable to financial assets measured at amortised cost or FVOCI.

Under IFRS 9, loss allowance are measured on either of the following stages, based on the extent of credit deterioration since origination:

- i. Stage 1 - 12-month ECLs: these are ECLs that result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date. This stage differs from the current approach which estimates a collective allowance to recognise losses that have been incurred.
- ii. Stage 2 - Lifetime ECLs: these are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. Provisions are higher at this stage because of the increased risk and the impact of a longer time horizon being considered compared to 12 months as in Stage 1
- iii. Stage 3 - Financial assets that have an objective evidence of impairment will be included in this stage. Similar to Stage 2, the allowance for credit losses will continue to capture the lifetime expected credit losses.

Lifetime ECL measurement applies if the credit risk of a financial asset at the reporting date has increased significantly since initial recognition and 12-month ECL measurement applies if it has not. An entity may determine that a financial asset's credit risk has not increased significantly if the asset has low credit risk at reporting date. However, lifetime ECL measurement always applies for short-term receivables without a significant financing component.

- **IFRS 15, 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'** is effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The new standard introduces the core principle that revenue must be recognised when the goods or services are transferred to the customer, at the transaction price. Any bundled goods or services that are distinct must be separately recognised, and any discounts or rebates on the contract price must be allocated to the separate elements.

When the consideration varies for any reason, minimum amounts must be recognised if they are not at significant risk of reversal. Costs incurred to secure contracts with customers have to be capitalised and amortised over the period when the benefits of the contract are consumed. The implementation of this standard does not have a significant effect on how the company's revenue is reported.

JETCON CORPORATION LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

2. BASIS of PREPARATION and SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

New standards, and interpretations of, and amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective:

- **IFRS 16, 'Leases'** is effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The new standard will affect primarily the accounting by leases and will result in the recognition of almost leases on balance sheet. This standard removes the current distinction between operating and financing leases and requires recognition of an asset (the right to use the leased item) and the financial to pay rentals for virtually all lease contracts. An optional exemption exists for short-term and low-value leases

The new standard will also affect the income statement because the total expense is typically higher in the earlier years of a lease and lower in the later years. Additionally, operating expenses will be replaced with interest and depreciation, so key metrics such as EBITDA will change.

The standard also states that operating cash flow will be higher as cash payments for the principal portion of the lease liability are classified within financing activities. Only the part of the payments that reflect interest can continue to be presented as operating cash flows.

The accounting by lessors will not significantly change. Some differences may arise as a result of the new guidance on the definition of a lease. Under IFRS 16, a contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The company is currently assessing the impact of future adoption of the standard on its financial statements.

Management is evaluating the impact that the foregoing standards and amendments to standard may have on its financial statements when they are adopted.

Significant Accounting Policies

(b) Revenue

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Revenue from sale of goods is recognised in the profit or loss when the significant risks and reward of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, usually when the company has delivered the goods to the customer.

No revenue is recorded if there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due, the associated costs or possible return of goods.

Revenue is shown net of Consumption Tax, returns, rebates and discounts. Interest income is recognised as it accrues, unless collectibility is in doubt.

Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) Foreign Currency Transactions

i. Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ["the functional currency"]. The financial statements are presented in Jamaican dollars, which is also the company's functional currency.

JETCON CORPORATION LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

2. BASIS of PREPARATION and SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) Foreign Currency Transactions (continued)

ii. Transaction and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Gains or losses arising from fluctuations in exchange rates are recognised in the profit and loss account. Foreign currency balances at the balance sheet date are converted at the rates applicable for that date.

(d) Financial Instruments

Financial Instruments carried on the balance sheet include cash, investments, bank balances, receivables and payables. The particular recognition methods are disclosed in the individual policy statements associated with each of them.

(e) Plant, Machinery and Equipment

Plant, machinery and equipment and other assets are carried at cost and valuation less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis, (except motor vehicles, which is computed on the reducing balance basis), at rates estimated to write-off the cost of the assets over their expected useful lives. Annual rates used are as follows:

Freehold buildings	2 1/2%
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	10%/20%
Computer systems and motor vehicles	20%

Gains and losses on disposal of plant, machinery and equipment are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount and are included in the profit and loss account.

Repairs and maintenance expenditure are charged to the profit and loss account during the financial period in which they are incurred. The cost of major renovations is included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the company.

(f) Impairment of Non-Current Assets

Plant, machinery and equipment and other assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the greater of the asset's net selling price and the value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identified cash flows.

(g) Inventories

Inventories are stated at lower of cost and net realisable value, cost being determined on the weighted average cost method. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less selling expenses.

(h) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at cost. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with original maturity of 90 days or less.

JETCON CORPORATION LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

2. BASIS of PREPARATION and SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are carried at original invoiced amounts less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Provision is the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the loss is recognised in the profit or loss. When trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoverables of amount previously written off are credited to the profit or loss.

(j) Accounts payable

Accounts payable is measured at amortised cost. A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be estimated reliably. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that affects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

(k) Investments

These are classified as *available-for-sale* investments and are stated at fair value. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of these securities are recognised in equity revaluation reserve. When securities classified as *available-for-sale* are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments are included in the profit or loss account as gains and losses from investment securities. (*see note 9*)

The fair value of *available-for sale* investments is based on their quoted market bid price at the balance sheet date. Where the quoted market price is not available, fair value is estimated using discounted cash flow techniques.

(l) Employee Benefits

Annual leave entitlements

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. At year-end the company had no liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees.

JETCON CORPORATION LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

2. BASIS of PREPARATION and SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(m) Taxation

(i) Current taxation

Current tax charges are based on taxable profit for the year, which differs from the profit before tax reported because it excludes items that are taxable or deductible in other years, and items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated at tax rates that have been enacted at balance sheet date. Current and deferred taxes are recognised as income tax expense or benefit in the profit or loss account except, to the extent that the tax arises from a transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or a different period, directly in equity.

(ii) Deferred taxation

A deferred tax charge is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for the financial reporting purposes. The tax rates used in these financial statements are those enacted at balance sheet date.

Deferred tax charges are recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the amounts as measured for tax purposes, which will result in taxable amounts in future periods. The carrying amounts of deferred tax is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax to be utilised.

(n) Related party transactions and balances

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 and operating decisions. (referred to in IAS 24 as the "reporting entity"). Related Party transactions and balances are recognised and disclosed for the following:

- a. A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:
 - i. has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
 - ii. has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
 - iii. is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or parent of the reporting entity.
- b. A reporting entity, if any of the following conditions applies:
 - i. the entity and the reporting entity are members of a group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to each other).
 - 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. the 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 for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity.
 - vi. the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a) above.
 - vii. a person identified in (a){i} above has significant influence over the entity (or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity).

JETCON CORPORATION LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

3. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Interest income	757,627	375,108
Miscellaneous	177,630	1,222,860
	<u>935,257</u>	<u>1,597,968</u>

4. COST OF SALES

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Cost of Sales - Motor Vehicles	956,592,218	918,019,588
Motor vehicle parts and servicing	37,699,624	33,066,802
Other direct costs	4,881,170	3,800,775
	<u>999,173,012</u>	<u>954,887,165</u>

5. EXPENSES

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Administrative:		
Staff costs	22,510,930	19,364,538
Directors' fees	2,750,000	2,950,000
Security and insurance	2,956,512	5,423,489
Audit fee	1,343,750	1,250,000
Repairs and maintenance	859,889	1,531,587
Depreciation	2,288,892	1,685,799
Rent, utility and general office expenses	8,657,808	10,092,388
Travelling, transportation and entertainment	681,711	822,440
Other	2,896,054	1,352,910
	<u>44,945,546</u>	<u>44,473,151</u>
Sales and marketing:		
Salaries and statutory contributions	11,762,528	11,639,255
Advertising, sponsorship and promotion	10,287,906	8,380,249
Annual report	1,521,110	1,866,316
	<u>23,571,544</u>	<u>21,885,820</u>
	<u>1,067,690,102</u>	<u>1,021,246,136</u>

JETCON CORPORATION LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

5. EXPENSES**Staff costs**

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Wages and associated costs [included in cost of sales]	10,592,586	7,538,442
Salaries and statutory contributions - Sales and marketing	11,762,528	11,639,255
Salaries and statutory contributions - Administrative	16,864,879	15,005,577
Staff benefits	5,646,051	4,358,961
	<u>22,510,930</u>	<u>19,364,538</u>
	<u>44,866,044</u>	<u>38,542,235</u>

6. FINANCIAL EXPENSES

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Bad debt provision	657,837	0
Finance charge	83,273	82,595
Loan interest	565,789	701,357
Bank charges and credit card commission	1,210,773	1,397,829
Overdraft interest	258,600	85,349
	<u>2,776,272</u>	<u>2,267,130</u>

7. TAXATION

- (a) The current taxation charge represents Minimum Business Tax (MBT). There is no charge in respect of company profits tax as a result of 'remission of taxes' granted by Tax Administration Jamaica [see note 7(c)].

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Taxation charge	<u>60,000</u>	<u>60,000</u>

- (b) The taxation charge differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the income tax rate as follows:

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Surplus for the year before taxation	<u>91,941,470</u>	<u>153,846,485</u>
Computed "expected" tax at 25%	22,985,368	38,461,621
Adjusted as a consequence of the following:		
Minimum Business tax	60,000	60,000
Adjustment for the effect of remission of tax	<u>(22,985,368)</u>	<u>(38,461,621)</u>
	<u>60,000</u>	<u>60,000</u>

- (c). Remission of income tax:

The company's shares were listed on the Junior Market of the Jamaica stock Exchange [JSE], effective March 24, 2016. Consequently, the company is entitled to a remission of taxes for ten (10) years in the proportions set out below, provided it complies with the criteria of the Income Tax (Jamaica Stock Exchange Junior Market) regulation and its shares remain listed for at least fifteen (15) years: To obtain the remission of income taxes, the following conditions should be adhered to over the period:

- (i) The company remains listed for at least 15 years and is not suspended from the JSE for any breaches of the rules of the JSE.
- (ii) The subscribed participating voting shareholders does not exceed \$500 million.
- (iii) The company has at least 50 participating voting shareholders.

JETCON CORPORATION LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

7. TAXATION (continued)

The financial statement have been prepared on the basis that the company will have the full benefit of the tax remissions. The period is as follows:

Years 1 to 5	100%
Years 6 to 10	50%

As a consequence of the company obtaining a remission of tax status, effective March 24, 2016, the deferred tax asset position at the prior year-end was reversed; therefore reporting a nil deferred tax position at year-end.

8. DIVIDENDS

By resolution dated May 12, 2018 the directors declared the payment of dividend of \$.035 per share totalling \$20,422,500 to be paid to shareholders on the company's register of members as at June 29, 2018.

9. FIXED ASSETS

	Freehold Property	Leasehold Property	Computer systems	Motor Vehicles	Plant, Machines, Furniture & Fixtures	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
AT COST/VALUATION						
January 1, 2017	30,881,196	3,950,000	2,285,410	4,471,607	3,908,020	45,496,233
Additions	30,125,946	-	1,046,073	559,847	2,850,631	34,582,497
December 31, 2017	61,007,142	3,950,000	3,331,483	5,031,454	6,758,651	80,078,730
Additions	6,228,302		259,675	5,305,167	3,487,470	15,280,614
December 31, 2018	67,235,444	3,950,000	3,591,158	10,336,621	10,246,121	95,359,344
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION						
January 1, 2017	2,335,917	-	1,786,421	3,102,843	2,443,629	9,668,810
Charge for the year	352,030	-	172,375	894,321	267,073	1,685,799
December 31, 2018	2,687,947	-	1,958,796	3,997,164	2,710,702	11,354,609
Charge for the year	352,030	-	205,062	1,090,297	453,374	2,100,763
December 31, 2018	3,039,977	-	2,163,858	5,087,461	3,164,076	13,455,372
NET BOOK VALUE						
December 31, 2018	64,195,467	3,950,000	1,427,300	5,249,160	7,082,045	81,903,972
December 31, 2017	58,319,195	3,950,000	1,372,687	1,034,290	4,047,949	68,724,121

The company's freehold land and building were revalued during 2009 by independent valuers, Allison Pitter & Company. The valuation was done on the basis of open market value. The valuation surplus was credited to capital reserves [see note 15(b)]. The directors have assessed the values of land and buildings, based on recent sale of similar properties and have determined that the fair value of freehold properties is \$100,625,000.

JETCON CORPORATION LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

10. INVESTMENTS - SECURITIES

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
These comprise quoted securities:-		
Investment securities at the beginning of the year	45,778	10,345
Fair value adjustment to investment instrument	58,612	35,433
Market value	<u>104,390</u>	<u>45,778</u>

11. INVENTORIES

Inventories comprise:

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Motor vehicles	160,435,935	222,287,707
Motor vehicles - bonded warehouse	253,687,127	92,862,189
Parts	5,590,014	4,145,720
Inventories on hand	<u>419,713,076</u>	<u>319,295,616</u>
Goods-in-transit	14,935,349	74,525,834
	<u>434,648,425</u>	<u>393,821,450</u>

12. TRADE, OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS

These comprise:-

	2018	2017	
	\$	\$	
Trade receivables	20,419,903	20,415,203	*
Prepayments	1,033,111	899,042	
Deposits	510,453	-	
Related party balances	3,006,678	-	**
Other receivables	7,843,443	36,691,510	**
	<u>32,813,588</u>	<u>58,005,755</u>	

Trade receivables are stated net of provision for impairment. The provision have been computed in compliance with the provisions under IFRS 9 [see note 20 {b)].

* Restated to conform with the provisions of IFRS 9

** Restated

JETCON CORPORATION LIMITED
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YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

13. CASH and BANK BALANCES

Cash and bank balances represent amounts held in saving and current accounts denominated in Jamaican Dollars and United States Dollars.

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise bank balances and bank overdraft.

14. PARENT COMPANY

This represents amounts due from the parent company at balance sheet date. There were no trading activities between the companies during the year.

15. SHARE CAPITAL and CAPITAL RESERVES

(a) Share capital

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Authorised -		
900,000,000 [2017 = 900,000,000] Ordinary shares of no par value		
Issued and fully paid -		
583,500,000 [2017 = 583,500,000] Ordinary shares of no par value	97,040,590	97,040,590
Less: Transaction costs	<u>(8,223,372)</u>	<u>(8,223,372)</u>
	<u>88,817,218</u>	<u>88,817,218</u>

(b) Capital reserve:

Capital reserve comprise:

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Unrealised surplus arising from revaluation of freehold property and investment security (<i>see notes 9 & 10</i>).	<u>16,814,900</u>	<u>16,720,855</u>

On June 14, 2017, at the annual general meeting of the company, the shareholders approved the subdivision of each ordinary share into three (3) ordinary shares with effect from June 26, 2017. To facilitate this subdivision of shares, the maximum number of shares that the company is authorised to issue was increased from 194,500,000 to 583,500,000. As a result of the stock split, all prior period stock data presented in the financial statements have been adjusted to reflect the subdivision.

JETCON CORPORATION LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

16. EARNINGS PER STOCK UNIT

Basic earnings per ordinary stock unit is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of stock units in issue during the year.

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Net profit attributable to equity holders of the company	<u>91,940,082</u>	<u>153,821,918</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary stock units in issue	<u>583,500,000</u>	<u>583,500,000</u>
Basic earnings per stock unit	<u>\$0.16</u>	<u>\$0.26</u>

17. TRADE, OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

These comprise:-

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Trade payables	8,879,945	70,663,007
Deposits - other	8,926,363	8,456,503
Statutory payables	1,195,449	1,426,133
Accruals	<u>34,562,371</u>	<u>5,151,633</u>
	<u>53,564,128</u>	<u>85,697,276</u>

18. LONG-TERM LIABILITY

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
National Commercial Bank Jamaica Limited	-	19,054,235
Less - Current maturities	-	<u>(6,588,492)</u>
Long-term portion	<u>-</u>	<u>12,465,743</u>

The company repaid its long-term liability during the year.

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company had no trading transactions with related parties during the year.

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company's activities exposes it to a variety of financial risk: (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk. The company seeks to manage these by close monitoring of each class of its financial instruments as follows:

(a) Market risk**(i) Currency risk**

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The company is exposed to currency risk due to fluctuations in exchange rates on transactions and balances that are denominated in currencies other than Jamaican Dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises from commercial transactions, primarily with respect to purchases, which are denominated in United States dollars. The company does not earn foreign currency to counter the effects of the fluctuation in exchange rates.

The company manages this risk by purchasing foreign currency in advance and maintaining foreign currency accounts to satisfy its foreign creditors.

JETCON CORPORATION LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

Foreign currency sensitivity

Due to the nature of the company's operations and the very short term nature of balances denominated in currencies other than the Jamaican dollar, there is no material impact on its operations as a result of changes in foreign currency rates. The company makes advance payments on foreign purchases, this serves to counter the long-term effect of changes in the exchange rates.

The exchange rates applicable at balance sheet date are US\$ 1 = J\$126.8307 (2017= J\$124.0571) in respect of foreign currency assets and US\$ 1 = J\$127.9683 (2017 = J\$125.0936) in respect of foreign currency liabilities.

(ii) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all instruments traded on the market. The company's exposure in relation to financial instrument is minimal as these are recorded at face value and no diminution in value is expected.

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The company's cash and cash equivalents are subject to interest rate risk. The level of interest bearing deposits is low and the company has not been able to negotiate the most advantageous interest rates in relation to its overdraft; however, the terms of its long-term borrowings are considered comparable to market, based on current trends.

Interest rate sensitivity

The company has interest-bearing liabilities in the form of overdraft and is exposed to interest rate risk and this is affected by movements in market interest rates.

Significant movements in interest rates could affect the company's operations: however, at balance sheet date its level of borrowings was minimal; therefore, the associated risk level is considered low.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk arising from a counterparty to a financial contract failing to discharge its obligations, and arises principally from the company's receivables from customers, cash and investment securities.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at reporting date is represented by the carrying value of its financial assets. The company's exposure to this risk is influenced by the individual characteristics of each customer.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, among others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the company and a failure to make contractual payments for a period greater than 120 days past due.

Impairment losses on trade and other receivables are presented as net impairment losses within based operating profit. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

JETCON CORPORATION LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**(b) Credit risk (continued)**

The maximum exposure to credit risk at reporting date is represented by the carrying value of its financial assets. The company's exposure to this risk is influenced by the individual characteristics of each customer.

Computation of net impairment on financial assets in respect of the current and the prior year was recognised in the profit or loss and adjusted to retained earnings respectively:

December 31, 2018	Current	31 - 60 Days Past Due	61 - 90 Days Past Due	91 - 120 Days Past Due	121 - 150 Days Past Due	151 - 180 Days Past Due	Over 180 Days Past Due	Total
Gross carrying amount - trade receivables	11,334,202	2,063,633	5,986,537	-	-	-	2,553,205	21,937,577
Expected loss rate	5%	8%	11%	17%	25%	38%	57%	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loss allowance	566,710	154,772	673,485	-	-	-	1,454,130	2,849,098
Actual provision								2,191,261
Under provision, adjusted in profit or loss								657,837

December 31, 2017	Current	31 - 60 Days Past Due	61 - 90 Days Past Due	91 - 120 Days Past Due	121 - 150 Days Past Due	151 - 180 Days Past Due	Over 180 Days Past Due	Total
Gross carrying amount - trade receivables	7,169,545	9,349,541	3,095,601	768,000	-	215,523	1,004,127	21,602,337
Expected loss rate	5%	8%	11%	17%	25%	38%	57%	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loss allowance	358,477	701,216	348,255	129,600	-	81,831	571,882	2,191,261
Actual provision								1,004,127
Under provision, adjusted in retained earnings								1,187,134

JETCON CORPORATION LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

Reconciliation

	2018	2017
	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>
Calculated under IAS 39 - opening balance	1,004,127	1,446,893
Amount restated through opening retained earnings	<u>1,187,134</u>	<u>-</u>
Opening loss allowance as at 1 January - calculated under IFRS 9	2,191,261	1,446,893
Increase/(decrease) in provision recognised in profit or loss during the year	657,837	(442,766)
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectable	-	-
Unused amount reversed	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 December	<u><u>2,849,098</u></u>	<u><u>1,004,127</u></u>

(c) Liquidity risk

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the company's financial liabilities at December 31, 2018 and 2017:

	Current	Current	Non-current	Non-current
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	<u>I\$</u>	<u>I\$</u>	<u>I\$</u>	<u>I\$</u>
Long-term liabilities	-	6,588,492	-	12,465,743
Payables and accruals	44,637,765	77,982,975	-	-
Customer deposits	8,926,363	7,714,301	-	-
Bank overdraft	4,746,845	-	-	-
	<u><u>58,310,973</u></u>	<u><u>92,285,768</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>12,465,743</u></u>

Assets available to meet all of the above liabilities include receivables and the expected generation of cash from the normal course of trading. Motor vehicles included in inventories and/or goods-in-transit will fulfil the company's obligations in respect of its current liabilities.

(d) Capital management

The company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital as well as to meet its liabilities when they fall due and to provide returns for its shareholders. The Board of directors monitors the return on capital on a regular basis.

The company is not subjected to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Other than the financial liabilities quantified in these financial statements there are no *off balance sheet* items, contingent liabilities or capital commitments.

There were no changes in the company's approach to capital management during the year.

JETCON CORPORATION LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

21. CONTINGENT LIABILITY & CAPITAL COMMITMENT

In the normal course of business, the company is subject to various claims, disputes and legal proceedings. Provision is made for such matters when, in the opinion of management and its professional advisors, it is probable that a payment will be made by the company, and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

At reporting date, the company had no outstanding legal matters being pursued in the Courts and the Board has indicated that it is not aware of any potential liability that may negatively affect the company.