



Productive Business Solutions Limited

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Quarter Ended

June 30th, 2019

UNAUDITED



**Productive Business Solutions Limited
Directors' Statement**

INTERIM REPORT TO OUR STOCKHOLDERS

Management is broadly pleased with the results, and continues to focus on improving revenues and profitability. The Board of Directors presents the unaudited results of the Group.

For the quarter ended June 30th, 2019

Total Comprehensive Income for Q2 2019 was US\$ 1.0 million versus loss of US\$ 0.1 million in the corresponding period of 2018.

Net Profit for the period was US\$ 0.7 million versus prior year comparable quarter gain of US\$ 0.4 million.

The change was primarily attributable to:

- The Group achieved revenue for the period of US\$ 41.5 million, an increase of US\$ 1.0 million in the corresponding period of 2018.
- Gross profit was US\$ 18.9 million, an increase of US\$ 2.0 million year over year. The increase in gross profit was attributed to incremental revenue and lower direct expenses due to revenue mix.
- Operating profit increased by US\$ 0.1 million relative to the second quarter of 2018.
- EBITDA, a non IFRS performance measure which excludes depreciation, amortization, other tax, finance costs and other non-operating income, as of first quarter 2019 was US\$ 4.7 million, higher by US\$ 0.3 million from same period of prior year.
- Finance costs were lower by US\$ 0.2 million versus comparable prior year period primarily due to Foreign Exchange losses associated with the depreciation of the Jamaican dollar versus the United States dollar in second quarter of 2018.



Productive Business Solutions Limited
Directors' Statement

For the six months ended June 30th, 2019

Total Comprehensive Income was US\$ 0.6 million versus prior year loss of US\$ 0.5 million

Net Profit for the period was US\$ 0.2 million versus prior year gain of US\$ 0.1 million.

The change was primarily attributable to:

- The Group achieved revenue for the period of US\$ 85.1 million, an increase of US\$ 3.0 million in the corresponding period of 2018.
- Gross profit was US\$ 37.6 million, an increase of US\$ 1.9 million year over year. The increase in gross profit was attributed to incremental revenue and lower direct expenses due to revenue mix.
- Operating profit increased by US\$ 0.7 million relative to the first half of 2018.
- EBITDA, a non IFRS performance measure which excludes depreciation, amortization, other tax, finance costs and other non-operating income, as of first half 2019 was US\$ 9.7 million, higher by US\$ 1.0 million from same period of prior year.
- Finance costs were higher by US\$ 0.4 million versus comparable prior year period primarily due to higher interest expense and amortization of prior deferred financing costs.

Approved on behalf of the Board:


P.B. Scott
Chairman


Pedro Paris
Director, CEO



Productive Business Solutions Limited
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the quarter ending June 30th, 2019
 (Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Second Quarter		Six Months Ending June 30 th	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited
	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
Continuing Operations				
Revenue	41,525	40,494	85,083	82,006
Direct expenses	(22,637)	(23,560)	(47,472)	(46,327)
Gross Profit	18,888	16,933	37,611	35,678
Other income	341	645	488	814
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(16,911)	(15,386)	(33,060)	(32,195)
Operating Profit	2,318	2,192	5,039	4,297
Finance costs	(1,273)	(1,503)	(3,821)	(3,378)
Profit before Taxation	1,045	690	1,218	919
Taxation	(321)	(318)	(1,033)	(781)
Profit for the period	724	372	184	138
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:				
Currency translation differences on net assets of subsidiaries	231	(479)	387	(686)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)	955	(107)	572	(548)
Comprehensive (Loss)/Income for the Year Attributable to:				
Shareholder of the Company:	955	(107)	572	(548)
	955	(107)	572	(548)
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Basic and diluted earnings per share for (loss)/profit from continuing operation attributable to ordinary share holder	0.59	0.30	0.15	0.11

Note: shares outstanding in June 2019 and in June 2018: 123,272,727



Productive Business Solutions Limited
Non-IFRS Performance Measures - Unaudited
For the quarter ending June 30th, 2019
(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Second Quarter		Six Months Ending June 30th	
	2019 USD'000	2018 USD'000	2019 USD'000	2018 USD'000
Operating profit	2,318	2,192	5,039	4,297
(+) Depreciation/amortization and gain/loss on disposition of property (included in Operating profit)				
Depreciation	2,131	1,842	4,189	3,653
Amortization	248	364	496	728
EBITDA	4,697	4,398	9,724	8,678



Productive Business Solutions Limited
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
June 30th, 2019

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)


	June 2019	June 2018	December 2018
	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	23,868	22,252	22,657
Intangible assets	17,893	18,908	18,393
Right of use	591	-	-
Lease receivables	2,860	2,633	2,393
Long term receivables	1,420	1,220	1,566
Deferred tax assets	1,339	1,168	1,439
	<u>47,970</u>	<u>46,181</u>	<u>46,448</u>
Current Assets			
Due from related parties	7,295	6,634	7,611
Inventories	37,641	39,105	42,956
Trade and other receivables	47,890	42,715	51,415
Current portion of lease receivables	2,105	1,272	2,048
Taxation recoverable	10,783	10,056	9,992
Cash and cash equivalents	2,944	3,188	6,570
	<u>108,658</u>	<u>102,970</u>	<u>120,592</u>
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	31,929	32,561	44,158
Due to related parties	8,530	7,542	8,043
Taxation payable	1,770	1,787	2,602
Short term loans	6,869	250	5,031
Current portion of long term loans	1,020	(0)	99
	<u>50,119</u>	<u>42,141</u>	<u>59,933</u>
Net Current Assets	<u>58,539</u>	<u>60,830</u>	<u>60,659</u>
	<u>106,509</u>	<u>107,011</u>	<u>107,107</u>



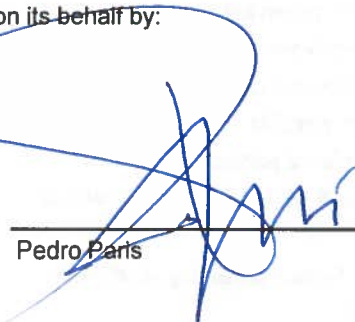
Productive Business Solutions Limited
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (continued)
June 30th, 2019
(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	June 2019	June 2018	December 2018
	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited
Equity			
Attributable to Shareholder of the Company			
Share capital	57,317	57,317	57,317
Other reserves	(15,828)	(14,717)	(16,207)
Accumulated deficit	(7,057)	(5,115)	(6,030)
	<u>34,433</u>	<u>37,485</u>	<u>35,080</u>
Non-controlling Interests	<u>768</u>	<u>486</u>	<u>549</u>
	<u>35,200</u>	<u>37,971</u>	<u>35,629</u>
Non-Current Liabilities			
Retirement benefit obligation	567	579	565
Deferred income tax liabilities	604	305	423
Borrowings	70,138	68,155	70,490
	<u>71,309</u>	<u>69,040</u>	<u>71,478</u>
	<u>106,509</u>	<u>107,011</u>	<u>107,107</u>

Approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 13 August 2019 and signed on its behalf by:



Paul Scott Director



Pedro Paris Director

Productive Business Solutions Limited
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
June 30th, 2019

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Six months ending June	
	2019	2018
	Unaudited USD'000	Unaudited USD'000
Net profit	184	138
Items not affecting cash:		
Depreciation	4,188	3,653
Amortization	499	728
Taxation expense	1,033	781
Foreign exchange losses	(120)	(1,107)
Interest expense	3,717	3,909
Deferred tax	357	(135)
	9,858	7,967
Changes in non-cash working capital balances:		
Inventories	4,775	(177)
Accounts receivable	2,988	1,382
Due from related parties	225	(612)
Long-term receivable	77	33
Lease receivables	(524)	63
Taxation recoverable	(1,699)	(616)
Accounts payable	(14,500)	(9,508)
Due to related parties	62	(419)
Cash provided by (used in) operations	1,262	(1,887)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Interest paid	(2,988)	(3,242)
Dividends paid	(1,000)	-
Proceeds from borrowing	5,277	(1,340)
Repayments of borrowings	(1,124)	663
Net cash (used in)/provided by financing activities	165	(3,919)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(5,115)	(3,099)
Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities	(5,115)	815
Net (Decrease)/Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(3,688)	(8,907)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	6,632	12,097
Exchange losses on cash and cash equivalents	-	(2)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of Period	2,944	3,188



Productive Business Solutions Limited
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity - Unaudited
June 30th, 2019
(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Number of Shares	Share Capital USD'000	Other Reserves USD'000	Accumulated (Deficit)/Profit USD'000	Non-controlling Interest USD'000	Total USD'000
Balance at 1 January 2019	123,272	57,317	(16,207)	(6,030)	549	35,629
Currency translation differences			387			387
Net profit				(35)	219	184
Total comprehensive income	-	-	387	(35)	219	571
Transfer from reserve			(8)	8	-	-
Dividends paid				(1,000)		(1,000)
Balance at 30 June 2019	123,272	57,317	(15,828)	(7,057)	768	35,200

	Number of Shares	Share Capital USD'000	Other Reserves USD'000	Accumulated (Deficit)/Profit USD'000	Non-controlling Interest USD'000	Total USD'000
Balance at 1 January 2018	123,272	57,317	(13,751)	(5,533)	484	38,517
Currency translation differences			(686)			(686)
Net profit	-	-	-	138	2	140
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	(686)	138	2	(546)
Transfer from reserve			(280)	280		-
Balance at 30 June 2018	123,272	57,317	(14,717)	(5,115)	486	37,971



Productive Business Solutions Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

June 30th, 2019

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

1. Identification and Principal Activities

Productive Business Solutions Limited (“the Company”) is a company incorporated and domiciled in Barbados under the International Business Corporation (IBC) Act Cap. 77 on 16 December 2010. The registered office of the Company is at Corporate Services Limited, Erin Court, Bishop Court’s Hill, and St. Michael, Barbados.

The principal activities of the Company and its subsidiaries, (referred to as “Group”) are the distribution of printing equipment, business machines, handsets and related accessories.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements, herein after referred to as the financial statements, are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and IFRS Interpretation Committee (IFRS IC) applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain items of property, plant and equipment.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group’s accounting policies. Although these estimates are based on managements’ 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 in Note 4.

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in current year

Certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published that became effective during the current financial year. The Group has assessed the relevance of all such new standards, interpretations and amendments and has affected the following, which are immediately relevant to its operations:

IFRS 9, ‘Financial Instruments’ (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018) specifies how an entity should classify and measure financial instruments, including some hybrid contracts. It requires all financial assets to be classified on the basis of the entity’s business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; initially measured at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, particular transaction costs; and subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value. These requirements improve and simplify the approach for classification and measurement of financial assets compared with the requirements of IAS 39. They apply a consistent approach to classifying financial assets and replace the four categories of financial assets in IAS 39, each of which had its own classification criteria. For financial liabilities, the standard retains most of the IAS 39 requirements. The main change is that, in cases where the fair value option is taken for financial liabilities, the part of a fair value change due to an entity’s own credit risk is recorded in other comprehensive income rather than the income statement, unless this creates an accounting mismatch. IFRS 9 introduces a new model for the recognition of impairment losses – the expected credit losses (ECL) model. There is a ‘three stage’ approach which is based on the change in credit quality of financial assets since initial recognition. In practice, the new rules mean that entities will have to record an immediate loss equal to the 12-month ECL on initial recognition of financial assets that are not credit impaired (or lifetime ECL for trade receivables). Where there has been a significant increase in credit risk, impairment is measured using lifetime ECL rather than 12-month ECL. Management has assessed the application of the credit loss model on trade receivables, lease receivables and inter-company balances under IFRS 9. The impact on these financial statements were not material. Management has utilised the modified retrospective transition approach. The Group applied IFRS 9 on 1 January 2018 and has elected not to restate comparative information in accordance with the transitional provisions. As a result, the comparative information provided continues to be accounted for in accordance with the Group’s previous accounting policy. Additional disclosures in accordance with the standard have been included in the financial statements in Note 35.



Productive Business Solutions Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

June 30th, 2019

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

- **IFRS 15, 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'**, (effective for the periods beginning on or after 1 January 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 generally 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. Management has utilised the modified retrospective transition approach. The Group applied IFRS 15 on 1 January 2018 and has elected not to restate comparative information in accordance with the transitional provisions. As a result, the comparative information provided continues to be accounted for in accordance with the Group's previous accounting policy. Furthermore management has identified contract assets and liabilities as reported in the statement of financial position. Additional disclosures in accordance with the standard have been included in the financial statements in Note 35.
- **Amendment to IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers'**, (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018). These amendments comprise clarifications of the guidance on identifying performance obligations, accounting for licences of intellectual property and the principal versus agent assessment (gross versus net revenue presentation). The IASB has also included additional practical expedients related to transition to the new revenue standard.
- **IFRIC 22, 'Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration'**, (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018). The amendment clarifies how to determine the exchange rate for initial recognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability in connection with an advance consideration. The entity has not been materially impacted by this interpretation as there has always been consensus on the definition of date of the transaction (consequently the date for determining the exchange rate) as the date of initial recognition, as required by the interpretation.

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Group

The Group has concluded that the following standards which are published but not yet effective, are relevant to its operations and will impact the Group's accounting policies and financial disclosures as discussed below. These standards and amendments to existing standards are mandatory for the Group's accounting periods beginning after 1 January 2018, but the Group has not early adopted them:

- **IFRS 16, 'Leases'** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with earlier application permitted if IFRS 15, 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers', is also applied). The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) published IFRS 16, 'Leases', which replaces the current guidance in IAS 17. This will require changes in accounting by lessees in particular. IFRS 16 requires lessees to recognise a lease liability reflecting future lease payments and a 'right-of-use asset' for virtually all lease contracts. The IASB has included an optional exemption for certain short-term leases and leases of low-value assets; however, this exemption can only be applied by lessees. For lessors, the accounting stays almost the same. However, as the IASB has updated the guidance on the definition of a lease (as well as the guidance on the combination and separation of contracts), lessors will also be affected by the new standard. 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 Group has commenced assessment and has identified that a right of use asset and lease obligation would have to be recorded on the consolidated financial statements and the associated depreciation and interest expense within the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.
- **IFRIC 23, 'Uncertainty over income tax treatments'** (effective for annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2019). This IFRIC clarifies how the recognition and measurement requirements of IAS 12 'Income taxes', are applied where there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The IFRS IC had clarified previously that IAS 12, not IAS 37 'Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets', applies to accounting for uncertain income tax treatments. IFRIC 23 explains how to recognise and measure deferred and current income tax assets and liabilities where there is uncertainty over a tax treatment. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a significant impact on the group.



Productive Business Solutions Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30th, 2019
(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

- **Amendment to IFRS 9, Financial instruments', on prepayment features with negative compensation** (effective for annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2019). This amendment confirm that when a financial liability measured at amortised cost is modified without this resulting in de-recognition, a gain or loss should be recognised immediately in profit or loss. The gain or loss is calculated as the difference between the original contractual cash flows and the modified cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. This means that the difference cannot be spread over the remaining life of the instrument which may be a change in practice from IAS 39. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a significant impact on the group.

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Group (continued)

- **Annual improvements 2015–2017** (effective for annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2019). These amendments include minor changes to:
 - IFRS 3, 'Business combinations', – a company remeasures its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains control of the business.
 - IFRS 11, 'Joint arrangements', – a company does not remeasure its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains joint control of the business.
 - IAS 12, 'Income taxes' – a company accounts for all income tax consequences of dividend payments in the same way.
 - IAS 23, 'Borrowing costs' – a company treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop an asset when the asset is ready for its intended use or sale.

The adoption of these standards is not expected to have a significant impact on the Group.

There are no other new or amended standards and interpretations that are published but not yet effective that would be expected to have an impact on the accounting policies or financial disclosures of the Group.

(b) Consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations involving third parties by the Group. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired and liabilities assumed is recorded as goodwill. If this is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.



Productive Business Solutions Limited Shareholders

Ten Largest Shareholders

Facey Group Limited	84,181,818
Portland Caribbean Fund II L.P.	21,948,716
Portland Caribbean Fund II Barbados L.P.	4,372,151
Pedro Paris Coronado	3,636,300
NCB Capital Markets (Cayman) Ltd	2,911,894
Portland Fund II Co-Invest Partnership	951,860
Jose Misrahi	727,200
Courtney Sylvester	663,473
Jose Guillermo Rodriguez Perdomo,	363,600
Jason Martin Corrigan	363,600
Marco Antonio Almendarez Cisneros,	363,600

Shareholding of Directors

	Personal	Connected
Paul B Scott	-	84,181,818
Blondel Walker	-	-
Douglas Hewson	-	27,272,727
Edward ince	-	-
Jose Misrahi	727,200	-
Lois Denny	-	-
Melanie M. Subratie	-	84,181,818
Patrick A.W. Scott	-	-
Pedro Paris Coronado	3,636,300	-
Ricardo Hutchinson	-	27,272,727
Thomas Agnew	-	-

Shareholding of Executives

Pedro Paris Coronado	3,636,300
Jose Guillermo Rodriguez Perdomo	363,600
Jason Martin Corrigan	363,600
Marco Antonio Almendarez Cisneros	363,600
Christian Asdrubal Sanchez Mena	254,500
Leonardo Jesus Velasquez Foucault	163,600
Michael Raphael Lewis	163,600
Elvin Howard Nash	142,700
Molina Barrios Sergio Roberto	127,200
Lucia Vielman Ruiz De Bernard	90,900
Mario Estuardo Pons Espana	90,900
Lupiac Rodriguez Francisco Jose	90,900
Alvin A. Greene	9,000
Christopher John Derrell	1,800

