

ANNUAL
REPORT
2022



QWi
INVESTMENTS

Building Wealth for our Investors

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Annual General Meeting

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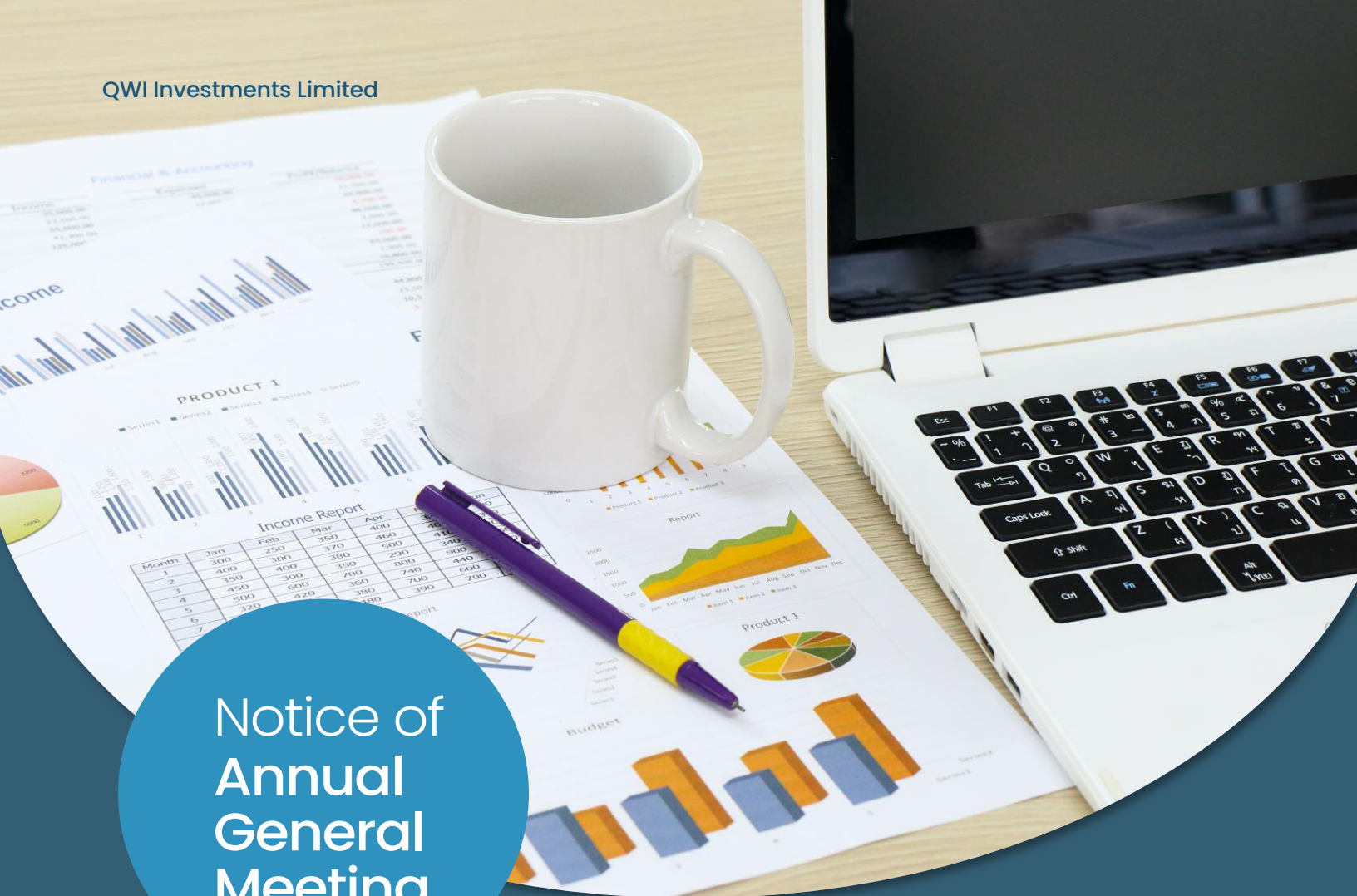
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Notice of Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that an Annual General Meeting of the members of QWI Investments Limited (the "Company") will be held at 9:00 a.m. on the 2nd day of May 2023 at the Jamaica Pegasus, 81 Knutsford Boulevard, Kingston 5, for the purpose of transacting the following business:

1. To receive and approve the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2022 and the reports of the Directors and the Auditors circulated herewith.

To consider and, if thought fit, pass the following resolution: -

Resolution No. 1

"THAT the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2022 and the reports of the Directors and the Auditors circulated with the Notice convening the meeting, be and are hereby received."

2. To appoint Auditors and authorize the Directors to fix remuneration of the Auditors.

To consider and, if thought fit, pass the following resolution: -

Resolution No. 2

"THAT KPMG, Chartered Accountants, having signified their willingness to continue in office as Auditors, be and are hereby appointed Auditors of the Company to hold office until the next Annual General Meeting at a remuneration to be fixed by the Directors of the Company."

3. To declare a dividend for the year ended 30 September 2022.

To consider and, if thought fit, pass the following resolution: -

Resolution No. 3

"THAT the dividend of 3.5 cents, paid on 7 April 2022 from franked income, be paid out of accumulated profits up to September 2021."

4. To approve the remuneration of the Directors.

To consider, and if thought fit, pass the following resolution: -

Resolution No. 4

"THAT the amount of \$7,500,000 for the year ended 30 September 2022 as fees to the Directors for services as Directors, be and is hereby approved."

5. To re-elect Directors.

a) i) John Mahfood retires by rotation as a Director in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, and being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

ii) Cameron Burnet retires by rotation as a Director in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, and being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

b) To consider and, if thought fit, pass the following resolutions: -

Resolution No. 5

i) "That John Mahfood, who is retiring by rotation in accordance with a) i) above, be and is hereby re-elected a Director of the Company."

ii) "That Cameron Burnet, who is retiring by rotation in accordance with a) ii) above, be and is hereby re-elected a Director of the Company."

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Dated the 1st day of February 2023



Cameron Burnet
Company Secretary

Corporate Data

BANKERS:

Bank of Nova Scotia Ja. Ltd.

Scotiabank Centre
Cnr. Duke & Port Royal Streets
P.O. Box 709, Kingston

National Commercial Bank Ja. Ltd.

The Atrium
32 Trafalgar Road
Kingston 10

Sagicor Bank Ja. Ltd.

Head Office
17 Dominica Drive
Kingston 5

REGISTRAR & PAYING AGENT:

Jamaica Central Securities Depository

40 Harbour Street
Kingston

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW:

Hart Muirhead Fatta

2nd Floor
The Victoria Mutual Building
53 Knutsford Boulevard
Kingston 5

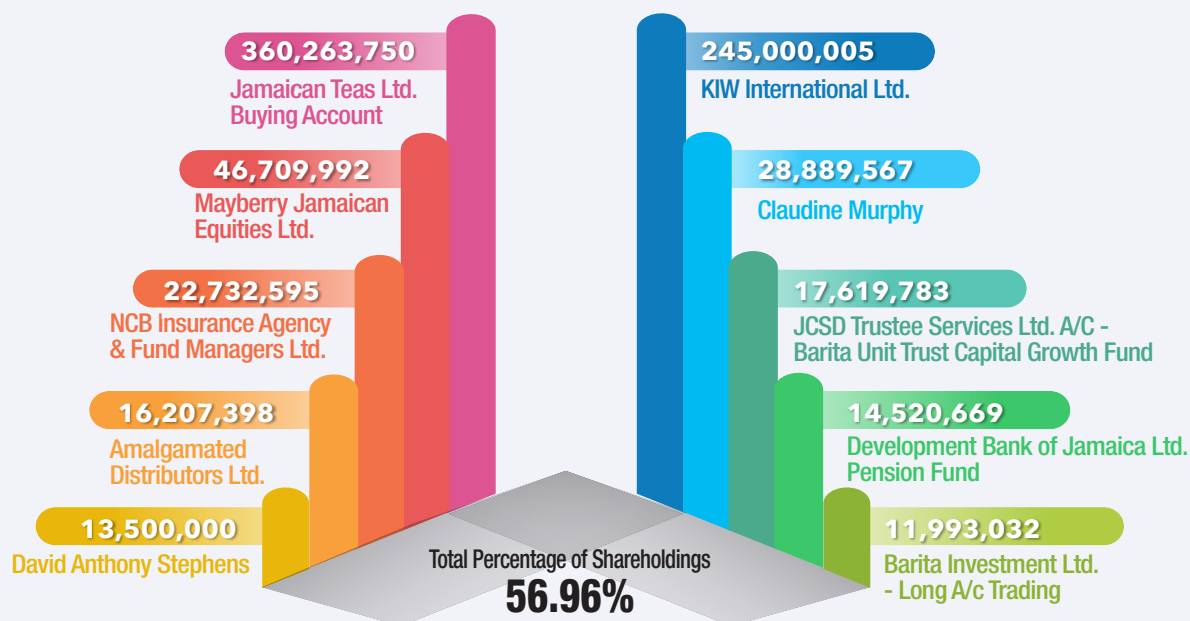
AUDITORS:

KPMG Chartered Accountants

6 Duke Street
Kingston

Shareholdings of Note

10 Largest Primary Account Holders



Directors and Connected Parties

John Mahfood	Chief Executive Officer	7,151,472
John Jackson	Director	6,532,692
	Connected Party Holdings	4,321,994
	Combined Holdings	10,854,686
Cameron Burnet	Director	2,025,000
David A. Stephens	Director	13,500,000
Carl Carby	Director	NIL
	Connected Party Holdings	6,000,000
	Combined Holdings	6,000,000
Evan Thwaites	Director	NIL

Corporate Governance

QWI Investments Limited (QWI), was incorporated as an investment Company in 2018 and is a member of the Jamaican Teas Group.

Jamaican Teas Limited (JTL) manages the administrative functions of QWI including the provision of accounting, company secretarial, administration and compliance services.

The successful listing of QWI on the main market of the Jamaica Stock Exchange (JSE) is now fully directed to Building Wealth for our Investors, guided by our Mission to deliver above average returns over the short to medium term as we pool management resources and investors' savings to maximize shareholder returns.

The governance of the Company is structured around an organizational framework that manages and monitors our objectives, supported by a professional group of skilled personnel comprised of the Board of Directors, its Committees and advisors, employees and the Board of JTL.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors reinforces the structural pillars of the Company, actively and proactively engaging in investment decisions, in the best interest of its shareholders and stakeholders. Their expertise encompasses General Management, Accounting, Legal, Finance and Investments.

The Corporate Governance framework seeks to:

- Ensure achievement of QWI's long-term strategic goals, including that of its shareholders, stakeholders and employees
- Ensure that sound and fair business ethics are applied in all the Company's dealings
- Achieve compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements in the operations of the Company's business, according to the Code of Corporate Governance
- Provide active engagement socially in the local community
- Provide access to information on the Company's performance, internal changes and other matters via strategic media placements and its corporate website

The Board comprises John Jackson, (Chairman), John Mahfood, Cameron Burnet, David Stephens, Malcolm McDonald and Evan Thwaites. Carl Carby retired from the Board in July 2022.

The Company's Directors were selected because of their expertise in particular areas required by the Company. The criteria used were as follows:

Areas of Expertise	John Jackson	John Mahfood	Cameron Burnet	Evan Thwaites	David Stephens	Malcolm McDonald
Finance & Accounting	●	●	●	●		
General Management		●	●	●		
Investment Experience	●	●	●	●	●	●
Public Company Experience	●	●	●	●	●	●
Independent				●	●	●



Board members meet at least 5 to 6 times per year to discuss the operations of the Company and when necessary, attend unscheduled meetings outside of the set timetable.

Corporate Governance Policy

The Company adheres to Corporate Governance principles and standards of compliance adopted by Jamaican Teas Limited consistent with the Private Sector Organization of Jamaica (PSOJ) Code of Conduct, in maintaining and evaluating the conduct of Board of Directors and members of the Committees.

The Company's Code of Conduct holds Directors and Committee members accountable to high standards of professionalism, integrity and due diligence in their performance. Areas of conflict of interest, in accordance with the rules and regulatory requirements of the Jamaica Stock Exchange (JSE) and Financial Services Commission (FSC), are clearly outlined and are monitored continuously.

Our responsibility to our regulators and shareholders lies in ensuring access to the Company's website, timely dissemination of Quarterly and Annual Reports and any other important information.

Committees

The Board of Directors is supported by two committees- the Audit Committee and the Investment Committee.

The Audit Committee is comprised of three Directors, all of whom are independent. This Committee is chaired by Evan Thwaites who took over from Carl Carby in July 2022. The other members include Malcolm McDonald

and David Stephens. Evan Thwaites, David Stephens and Malcolm McDonald are considered by the Company to be independent

Their terms of reference entail the oversight of good fiscal discipline, financial reporting, timely disclosure and reporting on compliance.

The Investment Committee manages the Company's portfolio of investments with a complement of three Directors, one of whom is independent. The Committee is chaired by John Jackson with members David Stephens and Cameron Burnet.

They are charged with the responsibility of formulating and recommending investment decisions that will generate dividends and capital returns on investments from a diverse portfolio of securities and other instruments listed on the JSE and international exchanges.

Cameron Burnet is a licensed investment adviser and sits on the Investment Committee. John Mahfood is also a licensed investment adviser and as a member of the Board monitors the performance of the Investment Committee.

The Audit Committee meets on a quarterly basis unless more frequent meetings are required.

The Investment Committee meets on a weekly basis unless less frequent meetings are needed.

Independent Directors

Independent Directors are assessed on the independence



of their character and judgement and whether their relationships or circumstances are likely to or could seemingly pose a conflict or affect their judgement.

The Board may determine if a Director is independent, notwithstanding the existence of a relationship or circumstance, which may appear relevant to its determination, including if the Director had been: -

- an employee of the Company within the last five (5) years or
- has had within the last three (3) years material business relations with the Company either
- directly as a partner, shareholder, director or senior employee of a body that had such a relationship with the Company.

Board & Committee Meetings/Attendance

During the period to September 2022, there were five (5) Audit Committee meetings and seven (7) Board meetings.

Attendance at the Board meetings is shown below:

Directors/Members	Board Meetings	Audit Committee
John Jackson	7	
Carl Carby	6	5
John Mahfood	7	
Cameron Burnet	6	
Evan Thwaites	7	5
David Stephens	7	5
Malcom McDonald	6	4

Compliance

Since October 2021, the Company has been compliant with:

- The Securities Act and its insider trading regulations
- Regulations relating to the disclosure of transactions with any related party
- The Listing Rules of the Jamaica Stock Exchange
- Filing Annual Financial Statements for 2021/22 within the periods required by the Listing Rules of the JSE.

On 30 December 2021, KPMG, independent auditors of the Company, issued an unqualified audit opinion on the Company's 2021 Annual Financial Statements.

Compensation of Directors

The total fees payable to QWI's Directors for 2021/22 was \$7.5 million. These fees are subject to the approval of the shareholders and the fees proposed for 2021/22 will be put to shareholders for approval at the Company's next Annual General Meeting.

In addition to an annual fee, each Director of QWI is entitled to participate in the Company's share option schemes, which are described in detail in Note 12 (b) of the Company's 2022 Audited Financial Statements.

Under the stock option plan, each of the Directors may exercise options to buy 1 million QWI shares per annum (1.2 million shares by the Chairman) in whole, or in part, within five years of 31 July 2019. The price to be paid will be \$2.70 per share, twice the initial price that the shares were offered to the public during the IPO.



The subscription price for the shares is payable in full at the time that the option is exercised. Each option will be deemed forfeited if not exercised within five years of the date that it became available. A further amount of 10 million shares for future stock options has been reserved in addition to the initial 31 million set out above.

Compensation of Investment Committee Members

Pursuant to new arrangements approved by QWI's shareholders at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 19 July 2022, the members of the Investment Committee are, effective from 1 October 2021, paid for their work according as follows:

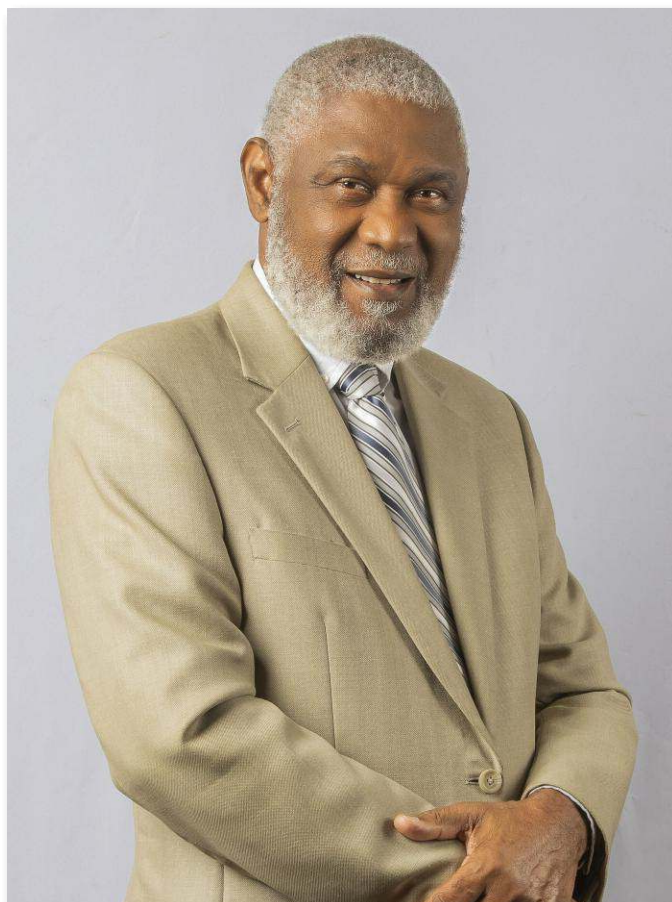
- (i) an annual retainer fee of \$2,500,000 per person
- (ii) a fixed annual fee equal to 0.2% of the net value of QWI's investment portfolio divided amongst the Committee members as decided by the Board of Directors

- (iii) an annual incentive fee equal to 7% of the Net Investment Returns above the Hurdle for the financial year to be divided amongst the Committee members as decided by the Board of Directors

Net Investment Returns mean the total realised and unrealised gains, dividend income and exchange gains or losses of the Company less any finance costs incurred by the Company to fund the investments that produced the realised and unrealised gains.

Hurdle means the percentage change of the JSE Combined Index for the corresponding incentive period applied to the Company's investments for such period adjusted for any changes in those investments, during the period arising from dividend payments, capital distributions, share buy backs or shares issuances.

Chairman's Report



John Jackson, Chairman

Shareholders in QWI Investments would have noted that our results for the 2022 fiscal year reflected a small loss, as expenses grew, primarily as a result of incentive fees that were paid based on the performance of the fund vis-à-vis the performance of the stock exchange compared to the non-payment of fees in the previous year.

Contrasting Elements

The fiscal year had contrasting elements, both in the economy and in stock markets, locally and overseas. In anticipation of expected turbulence in the US market, the Company cleared all outstanding margin loans used to finance loans in that market and sold down the portfolio to reduce any associated risks, while still maintaining an equity position to take advantage of any upturn that might not have been visible initially.

We remained fully invested in local markets as we were of the view that economic conditions were stable, and our investments in companies that started the year very well provided opportunities for significant growth going forward.

The data revealed that the local market delivered gains for the year of \$101 plus million compared to a loss in the US market of 139 million, valued in Jamaican dollars.

Throughout the year, we made adjustments to the portfolio to position ourselves in stocks we considered as having the potential to deliver above average return in the market.

Junior Market continues to perform

Local market data indicated that the value of stocks trading on the Junior Market was 130 percent higher than the 2021 calendar year with only December showing a decline compared to the previous year, with the first half of 2022 being very robust. The market's performance, in the first few days of the current year, was ahead of the comparative period in January 2022..

The Main Market of the Stock Exchange showed robust trading activity for the first 6 months of the year with the latter half falling below that of 2021 for all of the months. This clearly reflected the impact of higher interest rates locally. It is worth noting that while Bank of Jamaica raised their overnight rates gradually to peak at 7 percent last year, Treasury Bill rates peaked from April 2022, above 8 percent, and remained at that level for the remainder of the year.

The year closed with the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) indicating economic growth of 5.9 percent for the year up to September 2022 and there is every indication that growth for the year will be 6 percent as the economy continues to benefit from the rebound in tourism and the multiplier effect it has on the wider economy.

DIVIDEND

During the course of the year, the Board adopted a dividend policy of up to 20/25 percent per annum of profits to be paid out each year. The Board also approved an interim dividend payment of 3.5 cents per share in

April 2022, and it is recommended that this be paid out of accumulated profits for the financial year 2021.

OUTLOOK

Indicators, and the information released by government officials, suggest that the country is likely to see a boom in visitor arrivals for 2023. Additionally, the JAMALCO Alumina plant, which was idle up until August 2022, is back in production and should add to economic growth for the 2023 calendar year. Data from STATIN also showed that agriculture was one of the leading performers.

Of note, are the economic linkages that the tourism industry has with many other sectors of the economy, from which it sources local goods and services, thereby providing increased employment directly and indirectly.

Indications are that inflation is subsiding locally as well as in the US, and is likely to continue trending down, barring unforeseen developments. This augurs well for a reduction in interest rates, which will be positive for investments in general.

Against that background, our expectations and projections are for positive growth and profitability for the Company in the current fiscal year.

QWI's price has lagged in the local market, due to the overall malaise but expectations are that this will improve.

The Company's forecast is for a positive outcome for the year, barring unforeseen changes in economic conditions.



Directors' Report

To Shareholders of the Company for the year ended 30 September 2022.

The following highlights the operating performance for the year with comparisons for 2021.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

	2022	2021
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(74,477,717)	461,768,133
Taxation	25,072,065	(112,002,504)
(Loss)/profit for the year	<u>(49,405,652)</u>	<u>\$349,765,629</u>
Loss/Earnings per share	\$(0.036)	0.26
Net Asset Value (NAV) per share	\$1.27	1.34
Shareholders' equity at year end	<u>\$1,729,975,590</u>	<u>1,827,156,247</u>
Total amount invested in equities	<u>\$1,980,637,299</u>	<u>2,278,660,838</u>

The Board of Directors

The Directors as at 30 September 2022 were:

John Jackson - Chairman

John Mahfood

Cameron Burnet

David Stephens

Malcolm McDonald

Evan Thwaites

Carl Carby retired in July 2022.

The AGM will consider that the dividend of 3.5 cents, paid on 7 April 2022 from franked income, be paid out

of accumulated profits for the financial year 2021 and declared the final dividend in respect of the financial year ended September 2021.

The Company's auditors, KPMG, Chartered Accountants, have expressed their readiness to continue and will offer themselves for reappointment. A resolution authorizing the Directors to fix their remuneration will be presented at the AGM.

The Directors extend appreciation to the staff, shareholders and other stakeholders for their ongoing support.

Board of Directors



John Jackson Chairman

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

Accounting & Auditing
Investing & Finance
Management
Economic & Investment Analysis
Public Speaking & Commentary

EDUCATION

Fellow Institute of Chartered Accountants of Jamaica
Southwest London College, UK
Investment University, Oxford Club

John, a Chartered Accountant, is the Chairman of the Board of QWI. He is highly regarded locally and internationally for his investment acumen and the financial website ICInsider.com.

Known as the Investment Guru, he is widely acclaimed for nurturing investor education and building interest in the stock market and other investment options, through his brainchild, The INVESTMENT SERIES, a highly anticipated calendar event during the latter 1990s and early 2000s. Today, thousands of Jamaicans acknowledge the increased wealth they have enjoyed by following his prudent and scholarly advice.

John is also Chairman of Jamaican Teas and Jetcon Corporation, both of which are listed on the Junior Market

of the Jamaica Stock Exchange. He has served as Chairman of KIW International since 2008. He is a former Chairman of Jamaica Deposit Insurance Corporation (JDIC), and a former Director of the Development Bank of Jamaica (DBJ). He is involved in other private entities and also has served on the boards of a number of other companies in the past, including Eagle Unit Trust, as Chairman of the Investment Committee, an entity now owned by Scotia Investments Limited.

He is a public speaker and commentator on a variety of subject matters. John Jackson brings his wide expertise and knowledge to the Board of QWI, including years of research, investment and economic experience.



John Mahfood

Director

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

Accounting & Auditing
Mergers & Acquisition
Restructuring & Turnaround
Growth Strategy
Public Commentary

EDUCATION

Certified Public Accountant, California
Fellow Institute of Chartered Accountants of Jamaica

John is Group Chief Executive of Jamaican Teas and has been integral to the decision-making and equity investment undertaken by the Jamaican Teas Group. He brings his penchant for diligence and probity to the Board.

He lives by the inspiration of his late father and co-founder, Adeb J. Mahfood, a man of “honesty, integrity and hard work”. This is the driving philosophy behind the growth and transition of Jamaican Teas from the acquisition of its predecessor, the Tetley Tea Company in 1996, to the Jamaican Teas Group, which has made a major impact in the market-place since listing on the Junior Market of the Jamaica Stock Exchange in 2010.

John is responsible for developing and implementing guidelines, internal controls and human resource procedures at Jamaican Teas and is experienced in local and international retail and trading.

He is President of the Jamaica Manufacturers and Exporters Association.

He has received several awards including recognition as a Jamaica Observer Business Leader nominee. Under his leadership, Jamaican Teas has received local and international commendation including:

- Champion Exporter and Champion Manufacturer by the Jamaica Manufacturers and Exporters Associations.
- The HACCP (Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point) certification, the internationally recognized risk-based system for managing food safety
- OK Kosher Certification for the Company's Caribbean Dreams line of Herbal Teas.
- The globally recognized Safe Quality Food (SQF) certification.



Cameron Burnet

Director

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

Accounting & Auditing
Business Development
Investment Management
Business Valuation

EDUCATION

BSc. Geography, 1st class Honours,
University of Newcastle upon Tyne,
England

Associate of Institute of Chartered
Accountants of England and Wales

Affiliate of Institute of Chartered
Accountants of Jamaica

Cameron is Chief Financial Officer at the Jamaican Teas Group, having joined the Company in July 2017. He oversees the accounting and financial operations of the Group and its member companies.

He is a Chartered Accountant and has over 30 years' financial experience with other food processing and hotel groups in Jamaica and overseas, as well as with two well-known public accounting firms.

Cameron incorporated his first private investment company in Jamaica in 1987 and has since incorporated and managed several other private investment companies locally and in the Eastern Caribbean. These investment companies have all been focused on equities listed on the JSE, and in the USA and Canada.

As a private investor, he has actively invested in companies listed on exchanges in Singapore, Australia and most of the leading exchanges in Europe, and brings this experience to the Board of QWI.



David Stephens

Director

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

Entrepreneurship
Executive Management
Business Development
Information Technology
Investing & Investment Analysis

EDUCATION

BSc. Computer Science & Management,
University of Technology

David is an entrepreneur and private investor with almost two decades experience in Executive Management, Business Development, and Information Technology.

He is currently based in the Cayman Islands where he operates his own business, Apex Perimeter Protection Ltd, a premier supplier of residential and commercial security and construction products throughout the Caribbean.

David recently founded Infinity Capital Partners Ltd., a private equity company that targets mid-size growth companies and real estate opportunities in the Caribbean. He is also a founding shareholder and Director of Appfinity Technologies Limited, a boutique software development company in Jamaica that has developed several in-house software products.

He is an avid investor with strong analytical skills. He has extensive knowledge of traditional investments such as

local and international stocks, and non-traditional asset classes such as private equity and real estate. He frequently performs investment analysis using both fundamental and technical indicators to inform investment decisions.

David was previously a director of KIW International Limited and chaired the Investment Committee. He is also a past board member of INSports and the Agricultural Credit Board.

He completed a Bachelor of Science in Computer Science & Management from the University of Technology, and holds memberships in Rotary International, Jamaica Diaspora Cayman Association, and the International Society of Business Leaders (ISOBL). He is also an Alumnus of Leadership Cayman.



Malcolm McDonald

Director

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

Commercial Law
Banking
Taxation
Estate Planning
Conveyancing

EDUCATION

College of Law, Guildford, England
University of Houston, Bates School of Law, Texas
1966 admitted to the Bar in Jamaica
1972 admitted as a Solicitor of the Supreme Court, England
Member, Jamaican Bar Association and the Law Society of England

Malcolm is experienced in commercial law with over 53 years of practice in Jamaica, Houston, Texas and England. In 1996, he and Peter Millingen became founding partners of the acclaimed law firm of McDonald Millingen, pursuing a law practice mainly in banking, taxation, conveyancing and estate planning.

In the outstanding journey of his legal career, he was a partner in the former law firm of Ashenheim, Myers & McDonald; Judah, Desnoes & Co., and a litigation attorney in Manton & Hart.

His expertise led him to serve on a number of Boards in varied sectors, including Jamaica Broilers Group from 1992 to 2014. He is highly regarded locally and internationally among his peers and brings to the Board of QWI astute legal skills garnered over years of commercial practice. He formerly served as an adjunct professor at the Norman Manley Law School in revenue law.



Evan Thwaites

Director

Areas of Expertise

Insurance
Investing
Management Operations
Strategic Planning

Education

Associate of the Chartered Insurance Institute (ACII)
Management Training, USA, UK and Germany
Wolmer's Boys' School

Evan joined the Board post year end, on January 1, 2021. He is the Managing Director of IronRock Insurance with oversight of the company's operations and the execution of its strategic business plan.

He served as Managing Director at Globe Insurance Company of Jamaica Limited prior to its acquisition by Guardian Group. He was a consultant at GraceKennedy Financial Services Limited and a Director of Jamaica International Insurance Company Limited, prior to forming IronRock.

Evan is a Chartered Insurer and Associate of the Chartered Insurance Institute (ACII), and attained training in management in the USA, the United Kingdom and Germany. He is a graduate of Wolmer's Boys' School.

Management Discussion and Analysis



The Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is to provide shareholders and the public with an understanding of the operational results of QWI Investments Limited (QWI), for the year ended 30 September 2022

The MD&A also serves to clarify some of the information reported in the Company's Financial Statements, and to share our projections and plans.

COMPANY OPERATIONS

Our third full year of operations ended September 2022 and also marked the completion of our third year as a listing on the Main Market of the Jamaica Stock Exchange (JSE).

A year of two halves

QWI Investments (QWI) began the fiscal year to September 2022 strongly, achieving pre-tax profit of \$154 million in the first half of the year. But this position was reversed in the second half of the year as a result of the softening of the stock markets in the US and Jamaica. The decline occurred in spite of our efforts to reduce our risk exposure by trimming the US portfolio and using the proceeds to eliminate our overseas margin debt. For the year to September 2022, QWI recorded a loss before tax of \$74 million compared with a profit of almost \$462 million in the year ago period.

The reversal in fortunes was also attributable to the decline in US share prices following increases in the country's interest rates to combat inflation. To a lesser extent, the Main Market in Jamaica declined steadily while the Junior Market showed a sharp uptrend throughout the year until the last quarter of the year.

MARKET BACKDROP

The Net Asset Value (NAV) of the Company's shares fell 5.2 percent from \$1.34 at the end of September 2021 to \$1.27 at the end of September 2022. The NAV was reduced in the period by the dividend of 3.5 cents per share declared in March and paid in April 2022. After adjusting for this payout, the NAV declined 2.7 percent for the year. This performance compares favourably with the 13 percent decline in the main JSE index and the 17 percent downturn in the S&P 500.

QWI's Jamaican portfolio produced \$111 million in unrealised gains in the year. Unrealised losses of \$139 million in the overseas portfolio offset the gains in Jamaica. For the year, net total investment gains, realised and unrealised, amounted to \$5.6 million versus \$507 million in the previous year.

Administrative costs were \$90 million versus \$54 million in 2021. This increase was due primarily to higher investment management expenses in the year.

A tax credit of \$25 million was booked, resulting mainly from the write back of provisions for deferred tax made in prior years versus a tax charge of \$112 million a year ago.

The movements in the market indices of the markets in which the Company is mostly invested were as follows:

Quarters Ending	JSE Index	Junior Market Index	JSE Combined Index	S&P 500	MSCI ACWI Index	QWI NAV
September 2021	414,890	3,296	417,203	4,303	714	1.34
December 2021	396,115	3,428	401,130	4,766	755	1.40
March 2022	391,232	4,223	403,781	4,530	712	1.39
June 2022	384,185	4,349	398,329	3,785	597	1.31
September 2022	361,692	4,229	376,222	3,586	559	1.27
Percentage Change Year to September 2022	(12.8)	28.3	(9.8)	(16.7)	(21.7)	(5.2)

INVESTMENTS

QWI's investment portfolio is managed by the Company's Investment Committee chaired by John Jackson with committee members Cameron Burnet and David Stephens. They jointly guide the Company's investments, meeting weekly to review the portfolios, as well as with the Company's various licensed stockbrokers.

QWI's Net Asset Value (NAV) per share at September 2022 was \$1.27 (2021 - \$1.34). Half of the decline in the NAV resulted from the 3.5 cents dividend payment made from franked income in April 2022 and the other half (3.5 cents) reflected, in part, the market conditions encountered by the Company during the period. Taking into account the dividend payment, a 2.6 percent portfolio decline can be considered a good performance when compared with much steeper declines in most of the market indices seen in the markets in which QWI invests.

The Company contracts the management of its operations to Jamaican Teas Limited. During the year, the principal operating expenses were management fees paid for the provision of accounting, administration and Company secretarial and compliance services to QWI, in

addition to fees payable to the Company's Investment Committee, and finance costs incurred on borrowings to fund the purchase of shares.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

QWI ended the period with equity capital of \$ 1.73 billion, down from \$1.83 billion at the end of September 2021. This resulted from the \$47 million dividend payout in the year and the net loss incurred.

At the end of the year, the Company had reduced its holdings of equities listed in the US and Trinidad and Tobago to US\$2.3 million. The portfolio still includes positions in several leading information technology companies, retailers, aerospace and services companies.

Investments in local and overseas stocks amounted to almost \$2 billion with 82 percent represented by Jamaican listed stocks.

The Company is holding approximately \$150 million in balances at its banks and brokers.



Borrowings at the end of September 2022 amounted to \$346 million, all denominated in Jamaican dollars, compared with \$416 million at September 2021.

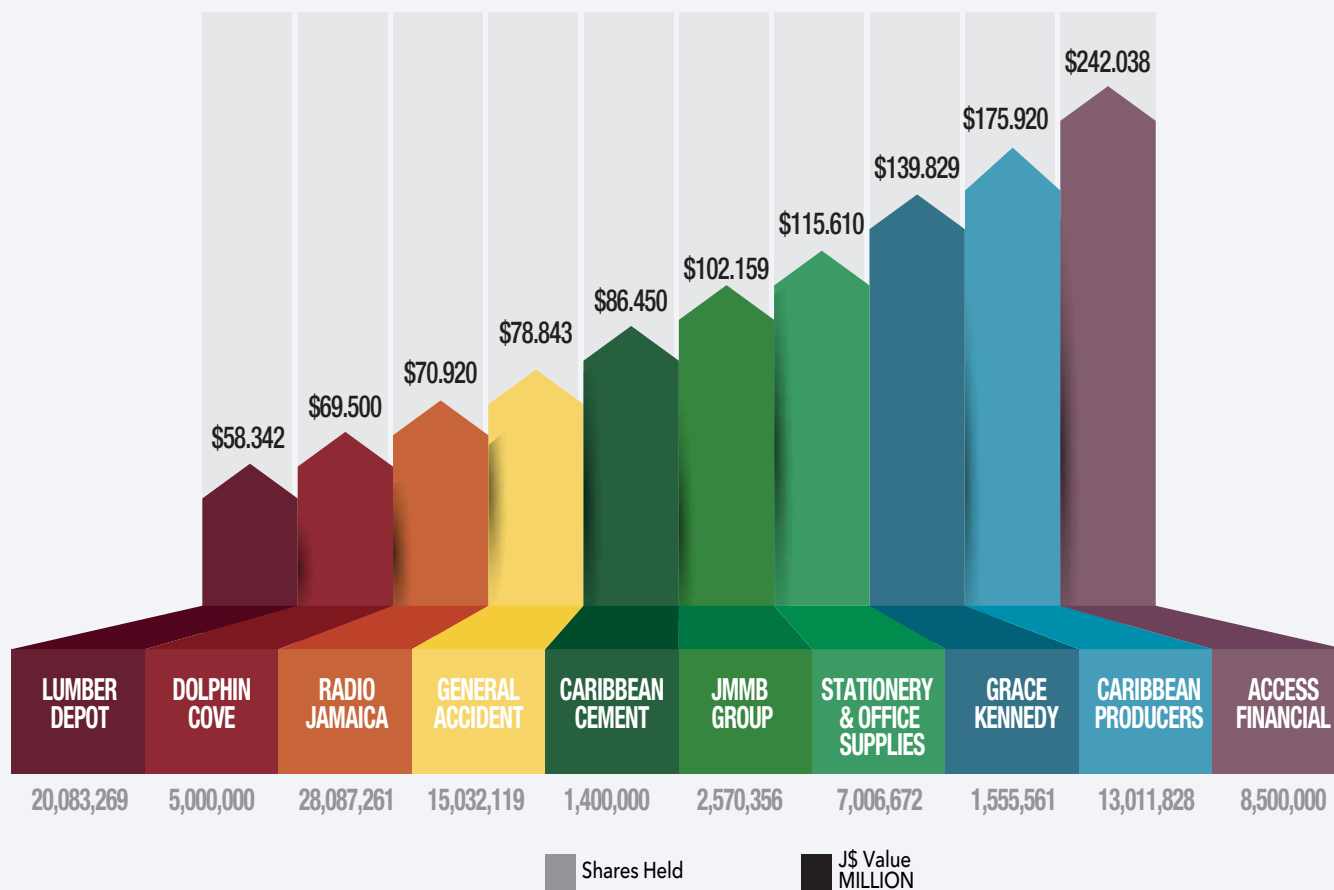
OUTLOOK

QWI's JSE listed stocks delivered positive returns in 2022, despite the increase in the Bank of Jamaica's policy interest rate from 1.5 percent to 6.5 percent over the fiscal year. This performance was, however, offset by negative returns in the US portfolio.

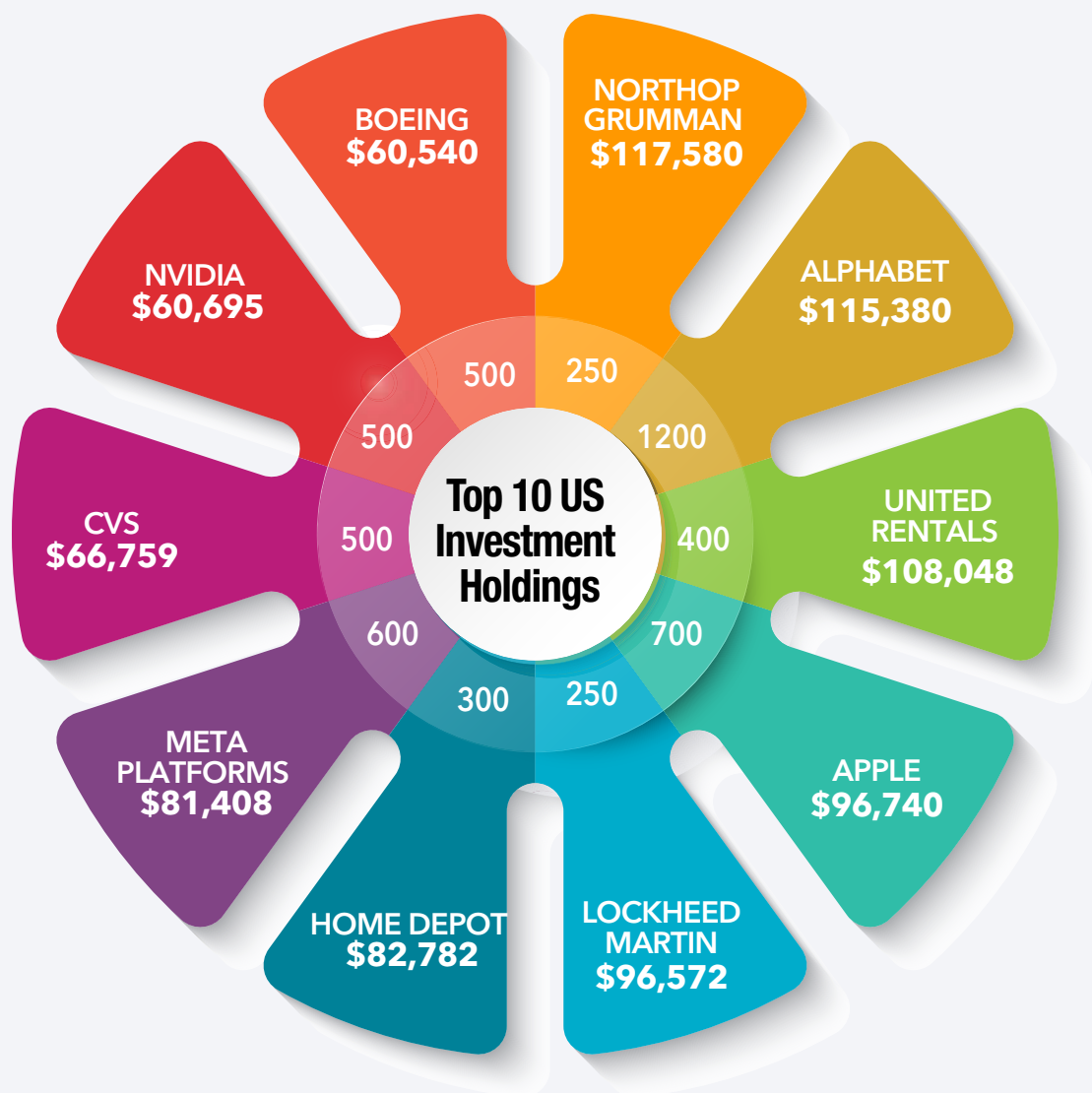
We are of the view that our local portfolio is well positioned in stocks that have mostly reported positive profit performances but which remain below or at average market multiples of earnings. In addition, local interest rates could be near their peak as inflation returns to the 6 percent rate at the top end of the Bank of Jamaica's target range. We are encouraged by the continued rebound in visitor arrivals and the improved profit results being posted by several companies compared to 2021, and are optimistic about the prospects for almost all of our largest Jamaican holdings.

Globally, the markets continue to be driven by headlines relating to trends in inflation, employment and interest rates. The situation in the US is uncertain but there are signs that the pace of future interest rate hikes may moderate from the sharp increases experienced in 2022. If so, this could be positive for US stock prices in general.

Top 10 Jamaican Investment Holdings



Top 10 US\$ Investment Holdings



QWI Investments Limited

Audited Financial Statements

Year ended 30 September 2022





KPMG
Chartered Accountants
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of
QWI INVESTMENTS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of QWI Investments Limited ("the company"), set out on pages 31 to 60, which comprise the statement of financial position as at September 30, 2022, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, 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 the company as at September 30, 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the Jamaican Companies Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities 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 International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants including International Independence Standards (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.

KPMG, a Jamaican partnership and a member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee.

R. Tarun Handa
Cynthia L. Lawrence
Rajan Trehan
Norman O. Rainford

Nigel R. Chambers
Nyssa A. Johnson
W. Gihan C. de Mel
Wilbert A. Spence

Sandra A. Edwards
Karen Ragoobirsingh



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Members of
QWI INVESTMENTS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These 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.

Valuation of investments

<i>The Key Audit Matter</i>	<i>How the matter was addressed in our audit</i>
<p>The company holds significant investments in equity securities listed on multiple stock exchanges. The company uses quoted mid or closing prices to value these investments.</p> <p>The valuation of these investments, although based on observable market prices; continues to suffer from increased volatility and decline in trading activities for certain shares, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>Reduction in trading has also resulted in some listed shares having a wider gap between the bid and ask prices which may indicate that the shares are not actively trading.</p> <p>Judgement is therefore required to determine whether the quoted prices used by management represents prices from an active market and, where mid prices are used; whether a wide gap between the bid and ask prices is an indication of an active market.</p> <p><i>See note 4 and note 22 (e).</i></p>	<p>Our procedures in this area included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessing and testing the design and implementation of the company's control over the determination and computation of fair values. Challenging the reasonableness of prices used by the company by comparing to independent third-party information, including assessing whether prices used falls within the bid ask spread as required by IFRS 13 <i>Fair Value Measurement</i>. Reperforming fair value calculations and assessing whether fair value was appropriately determined by considering the provisions of IFRS 13 <i>Fair Value Measurement</i> and reviewing the volume of trade for the securities held by the company at year end. Assessing the adequacy of the disclosure, including the degree of estimation involved in determining fair values. Assess whether there is a wide gap between the bid and the ask prices. For securities with identified wide gap, we reviewed trading volumes and price gaps over an extended period before and after the year end to assess whether these securities have an active market.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Members of
QWI INVESTMENTS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we 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 when it becomes available 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.

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS 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.

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.

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



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Members of
QWI INVESTMENTS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the Appendix to this auditors' report. This description, which is located at pages 29 - 30, forms part of our auditor's report.

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.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Rajan Trehan.

A handwritten signature of the KPMG firm in blue ink, with the letters 'KPMG' in a stylized, cursive-like font.

Chartered Accountants
Kingston, Jamaica

December 30, 2022



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Members of
QWI INVESTMENTS LIMITED

Appendix to the Independent Auditors' Report

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Members of
QWI INVESTMENTS LIMITED

Appendix to the Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matters or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Statement of Financial Position

September 30, 2022

	Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$
ASSETS			
Investments	4	1,980,637,299	2,278,660,838
Cash and cash equivalents	5	43,537,845	6,861,530
Accounts receivables	6	<u>107,542,622</u>	<u>27,530,640</u>
Total assets		<u>2,131,717,766</u>	<u>2,313,053,008</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Other liabilities	7	31,470,437	14,731,881
Taxation payable		20,728	20,728
Due to related company	8(a)	898,049	1,815,464
Short-term borrowing	9	-	75,000,000
Margin loan payable	10	346,443,380	341,444,565
Deferred taxation	11	<u>22,909,582</u>	<u>52,884,123</u>
Total liabilities		<u>401,742,176</u>	<u>485,896,761</u>
EQUITY			
Share capital	12	1,623,112,948	1,623,112,948
Capital reserves	19	363,592	363,592
Franked income reserves	20	6,879,046	-
Accumulated surplus		<u>99,620,004</u>	<u>203,679,707</u>
Total equity		<u>1,729,975,590</u>	<u>1,827,156,247</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>2,131,717,766</u>	<u>2,313,053,008</u>

The financial statements on pages 31 to 60 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on December 29, 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

 Director
  Director
 John Mahfood Cameron Burnet

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

Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Year ended September 30, 2022

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Gains from investment activities	13	45,041,642	542,740,213
Administrative expenses	14	(90,402,668)	(54,247,198)
		(45,361,026)	488,493,015
Finance income	15(a)	321,439	2,985,557
Finance costs	15(b)	(29,438,130)	(29,710,439)
(Loss)/ profit before taxation		(74,477,717)	461,768,133
Taxation	16	<u>25,072,065</u>	<u>(112,002,504)</u>
(Loss) / profit for the year, being total comprehensive (loss)/income		<u>(49,405,652)</u>	<u>349,765,629</u>
Earnings per share:			
Basic earnings per ordinary stock unit	17(a)	(<u>0.036</u>)	<u>0.26</u>
Diluted earnings per ordinary stock unit	17(b)	(<u>0.035</u>)	<u>0.25</u>

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

Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended September 30, 2022

	Share capital (Note 12)	Retained earnings	Capital reserves (Note 19)	Franked income reserves (Note 20)	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balances at September 30, 2020	1,623,112,948	(145,722,330)	-	-	1,477,390,618
Comprehensive income:					
Profit for the year, being total comprehensive income for the year	-	349,765,629	-	-	349,765,629
Capital distribution received	-	(363,592)	363,592	-	-
Balances at September 30, 2021	1,623,112,948	203,679,707	363,592	-	1,827,156,247
Comprehensive loss:					
Loss for the year, being total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(49,405,652)	-	-	(49,405,652)
Transfer from retained earnings to franked income reserves	-	(54,654,051)	-	54,654,051	-
Dividend paid (note 21)	-	-	-	(47,775,005)	(47,775,005)
Balances at September 30, 2022	<u>1,623,112,948</u>	<u>99,620,004</u>	<u>363,592</u>	<u>6,879,046</u>	<u>1,729,975,590</u>

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

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended September 30, 2022

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
(Loss)/ profit for the year		(49,405,652)	349,765,629
Adjustments for:			
Dividend income	13	(39,417,669)	(35,513,670)
Realised losses/(gains) on disposal of investments	13	7,305,007	(96,259,411)
Interest income	15(a)	(321,439)	(1,031)
Interest expense	15(b)	28,453,695	29,710,439
Taxation	16	(25,072,065)	112,002,504
Unrealised fair value gains on securities at fair value through profit or loss	13	(12,928,980)	(410,967,132)
		(91,387,103)	(51,262,672)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Purchase of investments		(326,802,113)	(888,136,470)
Proceeds from sale of investments		630,449,625	745,722,752
Other liabilities		20,148,945	555,870
Due to related company		(917,415)	(1,107,928)
Accounts receivables		(80,011,982)	(26,439,362)
		151,479,957	(220,667,810)
Tax paid		(4,902,476)	(4,277,943)
Dividend received		39,417,669	35,513,670
Interest received		321,439	1,031
Interest paid		(33,937,557)	(25,819,901)
Cash provided/(used) by operating activities		<u>152,379,032</u>	<u>(215,250,953)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from short-term borrowing		-	75,000,000
Dividend paid		(45,701,532)	-
Margin loan repaid		(96,756,639)	(195,376,836)
Proceeds from Margin loan		101,755,454	341,444,565
Short-term borrowing repaid		(75,000,000)	-
Net cash (used)/provided by financing activities		<u>(115,702,717)</u>	<u>221,067,729</u>
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		36,676,315	5,816,776
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of the year		<u>6,861,530</u>	<u>1,044,754</u>
Cash and cash equivalent at end of the year		<u>43,537,845</u>	<u>6,861,530</u>

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

Notes to The Financial Statements

Year ended September 30, 2022

1. Identification and principal activities

QWI Investments Limited (“the company”) is incorporated and is domiciled in Jamaica. The company was incorporated on December 18, 2018 and commenced operations on January 1, 2019. The company’s registered office is at 2 Bell Road, Kingston, Jamaica W.I.

The company issued 66% of its ordinary shares to the public on September 9, 2019 and was listed on the Jamaica Stock Exchange on September 30, 2019. The company’s remaining shares were held by Jamaican Teas Limited a company listed on the Jamaica Stock Exchange and one of its subsidiaries, KIW International Limited.

As at September 30, 2022 Jamaican Teas owned 360,263,750 shares or 26.39% (2021: 309,264,832 shares or 22.66%) in the company and KIW owned 245,000,005 (2021: 245,000,005) shares or 17.95%.

The company’s principal activity is the holding of quoted securities. The company’s affairs are administered by Jamaican Teas Limited, who has ultimate control over its operations. The company’s income/losses for the year represents mainly dividend income and realised and unrealised gains/losses from investment activities.

The Board of Directors appoints an Investment Committee (“IC”) and delegates the management of the company’s investments to the committee, who undertakes the investment decisions on an ongoing basis. Currently, members of the investment committee are also members of the Board; however, the Board may appoint non-board members to the committee as it sees fit. The investment committee members were paid fees pursuant to the company’s investment incentive plan, at the rate of 10% of the net investment return of the company in excess of the hurdle rate which is based on Morgan Stanley Capital International (MCSI) world index, however, this rate structure was revised during the year.

Effective October 1, 2021 the remuneration of the individuals comprising the IC of the Company, or of any corporate body authorized to manage the fund under the Company’s Investment Incentive Plan (“ICP”) shall be as follows: each IC member, or such corporate body, shall be paid (i) an annual retainer fee of J\$2,500,000, (ii) a fixed annual fee equal to 0.2% of the net value of the portfolio to be paid (as the case may be) to such corporate body or paid to and divided amongst the IC members as decided by the Board of Directors, and (iii) an annual incentive fee equal to 7% of the net investment returns above the Hurdle (being the JSE Combined Index) for the financial year to be paid (as the case may be) to such corporate body or paid to and divided amongst the IC members as decided by the Board of Directors; PROVIDED always that aggregate of the fees referred to at (i), (ii), and (iii) above shall not exceed the amount which is equal to 3% of the Company’s net asset value in any one financial year.

2. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance:

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and comply with the provisions of the Jamaican Companies Act.

New and amended standards that became effective during the year

Certain new and amended standards that were in issue came into effect during the current financial year. The adoption of those new standards and amendments did not have any impact on the amounts recognised or disclosures in the financial statements.

Notes to The Financial Statements

Year ended September 30, 2022

2. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation (continued)

(a) Statement of compliance (continued):

New and amended standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective:

At the date of authorisation of the financial statements, certain new and amended standards and interpretations have been issued which are not yet effective and which the company has not yet adopted. Those standards and interpretations which management considers may be relevant to its operations and their effective dates are indicated below:

- Amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, will apply retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. The amendments promote consistency in application and clarify the requirements on determining if a liability is current or non-current.

Under existing IAS 1 requirements, entities classify a liability as current when they do not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period. As part of its amendments, the requirement for a right to be unconditional has been removed and instead, now requires that a right to defer settlement must have substance and exist at the end of the reporting period. An entity classifies a liability as non-current if it has a right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period. It has now been clarified that a right to defer exists only if the entity complies with conditions specified in the loan agreement at the end of the reporting period, even if the lender does not test compliance until a later date.

With the amendments, convertible instruments may become current. In light of this, the amendments clarify how an entity classifies a liability that includes a counterparty conversion option, which could be recognised as either equity or a liability separately from the liability component under IAS 32. Generally, if a liability has any conversion options that involve a transfer of the entity's own equity instruments, these would affect its classification as current or non-current. It has now been clarified that a entity can ignore only those conversion options that are recognised as equity when classifying liabilities as current or non-current.

- Amendments to IAS 37 *Provision, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 and clarifies those costs that comprise the costs of fulfilling the contract.

The amendments clarify that the 'costs of fulfilling a contract' comprise both the incremental costs – e.g. direct labour and materials; and an allocation of other direct costs – e.g. an allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract. This clarification will require entities that apply the 'incremental cost' approach to recognise bigger and potentially more provisions. At the date of initial application, the cumulative effect of applying the amendments is recognised as an opening balance adjustment to retained earnings or other component of equity, as appropriate. The comparatives are not restated.

Notes to The Financial Statements

Year ended September 30, 2022

2. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation (continued)

(a) Statement of compliance (continued):

New and amended standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective (continued):

- Amendments to IAS 12 *Income Taxes* are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with early adoption permitted. The amendments clarify how companies should account for deferred tax on certain transactions – e.g. leases and decommissioning provisions.

The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exemption (IRE) so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. As a result, companies will need to recognise a deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability for temporary differences arising on initial recognition of a lease and a decommissioning provision.

For leases and decommissioning liabilities, the associated deferred tax asset and liabilities will need to be recognised from the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, with any cumulative effect recognised as an adjustment to retained earnings or other components of equity at that date. If a company previously accounted for deferred tax on leases and decommissioning liabilities under the net approach, then the impact on transition is likely to be limited to the separate presentation of the deferred tax asset and the deferred tax liability.

For all other transactions, the amendments apply to transactions that occur after the beginning of the earliest period presented.

- Amendments to IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* are effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with early adoption permitted. The amendments introduce a new definition for accounting estimates: clarifying that they are monetary amounts in the financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty.

The amendments also clarify the relationship between accounting policies and accounting estimates by specifying that a company develops an accounting estimate to achieve the objective set out by an accounting policy.

Developing an accounting estimate includes both:

- selecting a measurement technique (estimation or valuation technique) – e.g. an estimation technique used to measure a loss allowance for expected credit losses when applying IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*; and
- choosing the inputs to be used when applying the chosen measurement technique – e.g. the expected cash outflows for determining a provision for warranty obligations when applying IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*.

The effects of changes in such inputs or measurement techniques are changes in accounting estimates.

Notes to The Financial Statements

Year ended September 30, 2022

2. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation (continued)

(a) Statement of compliance (continued):

New and amended standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective (continued):

- Amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 and may be applied earlier. The amendments help companies provide useful accounting policy disclosures.

The key amendments to IAS 1 include:

- requiring companies to disclose their *material* accounting policies rather than their *significant* accounting policies;
- clarifying that accounting policies related to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions are themselves immaterial and as such need not be disclosed; and
- clarifying that not all accounting policies that relate to material transactions, other events or conditions are themselves material to a company's financial statements.

The amendments are consistent with the refined definition of material:

"Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements".

The company does not expect these amendments to have a significant impact on its financial statements.

(b) Basis of preparation and functional currency:

The financial statements are presented in Jamaica dollars (J\$), which is the functional currency of the company. The Jamaica dollar is the functional currency, as it is the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

(c) Use of estimates and judgements:

The preparation of the financial statements to conform to IFRS, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, contingent assets and liabilities at the reporting date and the income and expenses for the year then ended. Actual amounts could differ from these estimates.

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

Judgements that have a significant effect on the financial statements were made by management in the application of IFRS relates to the determination as to whether the price used to value quoted equities is from an active market. It requires management to make judgement as to what level of volume and frequency of trade indicate that the market for a particular stock is active.

There were no estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next financial period.

Notes to The Financial Statements

Year ended September 30, 2022

3. Significant accounting policies

(a) Revenue recognition:

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established on the record date of the dividend.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The “effective interest rate” is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instruments to its gross carrying amount.

(b) Foreign currency translation:

Foreign currency transactions are accounted for at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary items denominated in foreign currency are translated to Jamaica dollars using the closing rate as at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising from the settlement of transactions at rates different from those at the dates of the transactions and unrealised foreign exchange differences on unsettled foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in profit or loss. Exchange differences on non-monetary financial assets are a component of the change in their fair values.

(c) Taxation:

Taxation on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax charges. Taxation is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income, in which case it is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the income for the year, using tax rates enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is computed by 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 liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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.

Notes to The Financial Statements

Year ended September 30, 2022

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Financial instruments:

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset of one enterprise and a financial liability or equity instrument of another enterprise. For the purpose of the financial statements, financial assets have been determined to include cash and cash equivalents, investments and accounts receivables. Similarly, financial liabilities include other liabilities, short-term borrowing, amounts due to related companies, bank overdraft and margin loan payable.

Recognition and initial measurement

The company recognises a financial instrument when it becomes a party to the contractual terms of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised on the trade date.

At initial recognition, the company measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value, *plus or minus*; in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Immediately after initial recognition, an expected credit loss allowance (ECL) is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost which results in an accounting loss being recognised in profit or loss when an asset is newly originated.

When the fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e. a level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the difference is recognised as a gain or loss.

Financial assets

Classification and subsequent measurement

On initial recognition, the company classifies financial assets as measured at amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- a) It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- b) Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI').

All other financial assets of the company are measured at FVTPL.

Notes to The Financial Statements

Year ended September 30, 2022

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Financial instruments (continued):

Financial assets (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

The classification of financial assets comprises the following captions:

- Investments
- Cash and cash equivalents
- Accounts receivables

Business model assessment

The business model reflects how the company manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the company's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable (e.g. financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of 'other' business model and measured at FVTPL.

Factors considered by the company in determining the business model for a group of assets include:

1. How the asset's performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel;
2. How risks are assessed and managed; and
3. How managers are compensated.

The company has determined that it has two business models.

- *Held-to-collect business model:* This comprises, cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivables. These financial assets are held to collect contractual cash flows.
- *Other business model:* This comprises equity investments. These financial assets are managed and their performance is evaluated, on a fair value basis.

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purpose of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.

Notes to The Financial Statements

Year ended September 30, 2022

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Financial instruments (continued):

Financial assets (continued)

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (continued)

In making this assessment, the company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as described in the particular recognition methods disclosed in their individual policy statements associated with each item.

Derecognition

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or the company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment losses of financial assets not measured at FVTPL, are recognised using the expected credit loss model for the entire lifetime of such financial assets on initial recognition, and at each subsequent reporting period, even in the absence of a credit event or if a loss has not yet been incurred, considering their measurement past events and current conditions, as well as reasonable and supportable forecasts affecting collectability. Impairment of financial assets is further detailed in note 3(o).

Notes to The Financial Statements

Year ended September 30, 2022

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Financial instruments (continued):

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of borrowing, plus directly attributable transaction costs. The company's financial liabilities, which include other liabilities, short-term borrowing, due to related companies, bank overdraft and margin loan facility, are recognised initially at fair value.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as described in the particular recognition methods disclosed in their individual policy statements associated with each item.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRS, or for gains and losses arising from company of similar transactions such as in the company's trading activity.

(e) Investments:

Investments comprise quoted securities and are classified as FVTPL.

Gains and losses on equity securities at FVTPL are included in the 'Gains or losses from investment activities' caption in the statement of profit or loss. Gains or loss on securities trading are recognised when the company becomes a party to a contract to dispose of the securities, or, in the case of financial assets measured at fair value, upon re-measurement of those assets.

Notes to The Financial Statements

Year ended September 30, 2022

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Investments (continued):

The realised gains from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”) represents the difference between the carrying amount of the financial instrument at the beginning of the reporting period, or the transactions price if it was purchased in the current reporting period, and its settlement price.

The unrealised gain represents the difference between the carrying amount of a financial instrument at the beginning of the period, or the transaction price if it was purchased in the current period, and its carrying amount at the end of the reporting period.

(f) Derivatives:

Derivatives are financial instruments that derive their value from the price of the underlying items such as equities, interest rates, foreign exchange or other indices. Derivatives enable users to increase, reduce or alter exposure to credit or market risk. The company holds derivatives in the normal course of business for trading purposes. Derivatives are measured initially at fair value in the statement of financial position. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances and are measured at amortised cost.

(h) Accounts receivable:

Accounts receivable are measured at amortised costs, less impairment losses.

(i) Other liabilities:

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

(j) Share capital:

Ordinary shares are classified as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of shares are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds of the share issue.

(k) Related parties:

A related party is a person or company 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 company”).

(a) A person or a close member of that person’s family is related to the company if that person:

- (i) has control or joint control over the company;
- (ii) has significant influence over the company; or
- (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the company or of a parent of the company.

Notes to The Financial Statements

Year ended September 30, 2022

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Related parties (continued):

(b) An entity is related to the company if any of the following conditions applies:

- (i) The entity and the company 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 company or an entity related to the company.
- (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 reporting entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity (or of a parent of the entity).
- (viii) The entity or its parent is provided with key management personnel services by the management entity.

A related party transaction involves transfer of resources, services or obligations between a reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

The company's key related party relationships are with its shareholders and its directors.

(l) Borrowings:

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are measured at amortised cost, with any difference between proceeds (net of transaction costs) and redemption value being recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

(m) Determination of fair value:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the company has access at the date.

The company measures the fair value of an instrument using quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions from the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The company measures instruments quoted in an active market at the mid-price, because this price provides a reasonable approximation of the exit price.

Notes to The Financial Statements

Year ended September 30, 2022

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(n) Finance costs:

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings calculated using the effective interest rate method.

(o) Impairment of financial assets:

The company recognises loss allowances for ECLs on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- financial assets that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial assets for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the asset) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the company in full, without recourse by the company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

The company considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when the credit rating of the counterparty is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the company is exposed to credit risk.

Notes to The Financial Statements

Year ended September 30, 2022

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(o) Impairment of financial assets (continued):

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the company expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due; or
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

Presentation of allowance for ECLs in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

(p) Dividends

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are approved.

Notes to The Financial Statements

Year ended September 30, 2022

4. Investments

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Investment securities at FVTPL:		
Jamaican quoted equities	1,637,917,353	1,707,256,370
United States quoted equities (US\$1,803,741) (2021: \$3,446,450)	272,759,396	508,331,717
United States quoted share options (US\$Nil) (2021: \$1,550)	-	228,712
Trinidad and Tobago quoted equities (TT\$3,180,025) (2021: \$2,972,755)	<u>69,960,550</u>	<u>62,844,039</u>
	<u>1,980,637,299</u>	<u>2,278,660,838</u>

Included in Jamaican quoted equities is United States dollar stock of \$122,480 (2021: \$153,114).

5. Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Bank accounts	<u>43,537,845</u>	<u>6,861,530</u>

The company has a bank overdraft facility with the Bank of Nova Scotia Jamaica Limited. The company's assets were charged in the sum of \$101,559,232 (2021: \$124,448,975) in favour of the bank. The assets charged, comprised listed shares owned by the company and were pledged to secure an overdraft facility of \$50,000,000 at an interest rate of 8.5% (2021: 8.5%) per annum. The company also has another bank overdraft facility with Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited. \$200 million of the company's investments were charged in favor of the bank to secure an overdraft facility of \$100 million at an interest rate of 8%. The company also issued a first demand debenture of \$100 million over its investments. No amounts were outstanding under these overdraft facilities as at September 30, 2021 and 2022.

6. Accounts receivables

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Prepaid expenses	5,615,788	3,851,270
Due from brokers	101,911,834	23,664,370
Other receivables	<u>15,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>
	<u>107,542,622</u>	<u>27,530,640</u>

Due from broker includes \$73,452,493 (2021: \$Nil) due from Morgan Stanley and \$27,203,786 (2021: \$10,598,308) due from Aegis Capital Corporation which represent the receivables from trading.

7. Other liabilities

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Interest payable	-	5,483,862
Accruals	28,594,107	8,822,434
Due to brokers	802,858	425,585
Other payables	<u>2,073,472</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>31,470,437</u>	<u>14,731,881</u>

Notes to The Financial Statements

Year ended September 30, 2022

7. Other liabilities (continued)

Due to brokers represent investments purchase transactions through a brokerage firm awaiting settlement. Accruals include \$25,355,779 for fees due to members of the Investment Committee. In the prior year, interest payable included interest due to related party of \$3,379,110 on demand loan (see note 9).

8. Related party balances and transactions

The following balances were held with related parties:

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
(a) Due to related company:		
Jamaican Teas Limited – Parent company (management fees)	<u>898,049</u>	<u>1,815,464</u>
(b) Short-term borrowing – Jamaican Teas Limited (note 9)	<u>-</u>	<u>75,000,000</u>

(c) The following transactions were carried out with related parties during the period:

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Management fees - Jamaican Teas Limited	27,034,530	24,281,000
Directors' fees	6,000,000	7,760,000
Investment Committee fees	25,355,779	-
Interest expense - Jamaican Teas Limited	<u>2,016,781</u>	<u>3,379,110</u>

9. Short-term borrowings

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Demand loan	<u>-</u>	<u>75,000,000</u>

This loan was obtained from Jamaican Teas Limited in the prior year and represented a short-term loan that bore interest of 6.5% and was payable on demand. The company's assets were charged to the sum of \$75,000,000 in favour of Jamaican Teas Limited. The asset charged, comprised listed shares owned by the company and were pledged to secure the loan. The loan was repaid during the year.

10. Margin loan payable

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Victoria Mutual Investments Limited	346,459,021	335,694,565
Aegis Capital Corporation	-	5,750,000
Mayberry Investments Limited	<u>(15,641)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>346,443,380</u>	<u>341,444,565</u>

Notes to The Financial Statements

Year ended September 30, 2022

10. Margin loan payable (continued)

Margin loan payable represents short-term debt facility provided by Victoria Mutual Investments Limited to the company to acquire securities held on its own account. The facility is collateralised by the securities held with the brokerage firm and bears interest ranging from at 9.5% to 10.5% (2021: 7.5% to 8.5%).

11. Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is attributable to the following:

	2022		
	Balance at <u>beginning of year</u> \$'000	Recognised in <u>profit or loss</u> \$'000 (note 16)	Balance at <u>end of year</u> \$'000
Unrealised loss on investment	108,679,316	(1,361,061)	107,318,255
Interest payable	(1,370,966)	1,370,966	-
Unused tax losses	(54,424,227)	(29,984,446)	(84,408,673)
	<u>52,884,123</u>	<u>(29,974,541)</u>	<u>22,909,582</u>

	2021		
	Balance at <u>beginning of year</u> \$'000	Recognised in <u>profit or loss</u> \$'000 (note 16)	Balance at <u>end of year</u> \$'000
Unrealised loss on investment	2,036,488	106,642,828	108,679,316
Interest payable	(398,331)	(972,635)	(1,370,966)
Unused tax losses	(56,457,867)	2,033,640	(54,424,227)
	<u>(54,819,710)</u>	<u>107,703,833</u>	<u>52,884,123</u>

12. Share capital

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Authorised - Unlimited ordinary shares at no par value		
Issued and fully paid - 1,365,000,015 ordinary shares	1,659,000,000	1,659,000,000
Less: share issuance cost	(35,887,052)	(35,887,052)
	<u>1,623,112,948</u>	<u>1,623,112,948</u>

Notes to The Financial Statements

Year ended September 30, 2022

12. Share capital (continued)

- (a) On September 9, 2019, the company issued 900,000,000 of its ordinary shares at a total value of \$1,192,000,000 to the public through an initial public offering. The remaining issued ordinary shares of 220,000,000 were held by Jamaican Teas Limited and 245,000,000 are held by KIW International Limited at no par value.

At September 30, 2022, 360,263,750 (2021: 309,264,832) shares were held by Jamaican Teas Limited and 245,000,005 (2021: 245,000,005) shares were held by KIW International Limited, a subsidiary of Jamaican Teas Limited.

- (b) On March 19, 2019, the directors approved the reservation of 31,000,000 of the company's shares as a stock option plan for members of its Board of Directors. Under the stock option plan, each director may exercise options to buy 1,000,000 of the company's shares per annum (1,200,000 million shares by the Chairman), in whole or in part within five years of July 31, 2019. The price to be paid will be \$2.70.

The subscription price for the shares is payable in full at the time that the option is exercised. Each option will be deemed forfeited if not exercised within five years of the date that it became available.

A further amount of 10,000,000 shares for future stock options is to be reserved in addition to the initial 31,000,000 set out above.

As at September 30, 2022 and 2021, no member of the Board of Directors exercised their option.

13. Gains from investment activities

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Unrealised fair value gains on investments, net	12,928,980	410,967,132
Realised (losses)/gains on sale of investments, net	(7,305,007)	96,259,411
Dividend income	<u>39,417,669</u>	<u>35,513,670</u>
	<u>45,041,642</u>	<u>542,740,213</u>

Notes to The Financial Statements

Year ended September 30, 2022

14. Administrative expenses

(Loss)/profit before taxation is stated after charging:

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
Postage and delivery	1,599,040	1,429,472
Insurance expense	3,885,519	2,617,348
Advertising expense	2,079,234	991,945
Commissions and fees	-	661,529
Jamaica Central Securities Depository Limited expenses	2,928,167	2,834,063
Management fees	27,034,530	24,281,000
Directors' fees	6,000,000	7,760,000
Audit fees		
Current year	4,500,000	2,257,835
Prior year	3,150,000	-
Investment Committee fees	25,355,779	-
Irrecoverable General Consumption Tax	6,340,414	5,305,465
Legal expense	-	945,125
Printing expense	-	1,679,100
Bank and brokerage fees	3,325,867	1,770,480
Loan commitment fees	1,665,250	-
Other expenses	<u>2,538,868</u>	<u>1,713,836</u>
	<u>90,402,668</u>	<u>54,247,198</u>

15. Finance income/costs

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
(a) Finance income:		
Foreign exchange gains, net	-	2,984,526
Interest income:		
Bank of Nova Scotia deposits	<u>321,439</u>	<u>1,031</u>
	<u>321,439</u>	<u>2,985,557</u>
(b) Finance cost:		
Third party interest:		
Margin loan	26,365,400	25,902,755
Bank overdrafts	<u>129,350</u>	<u>428,574</u>
	26,494,750	26,331,329
Related party interest:		
Demand loan	<u>1,958,945</u>	<u>3,379,110</u>
	<u>28,453,695</u>	<u>29,710,439</u>
Foreign exchange losses, net	<u>984,435</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>29,438,130</u>	<u>29,710,439</u>

Notes to The Financial Statements

Year ended September 30, 2022

16. Taxation

Taxation is based on profit for the year adjusted for tax purposes and is computed as follows:

	<u>2022</u> \$	<u>2021</u> \$
(a) Current year tax expense:		
Income tax	<u>4,902,476</u>	<u>4,298,671</u>
Deferred taxation (note 11):		
Tax losses	(29,984,446)	2,033,640
Origination and reversal of temporary differences, net	<u>9,905</u>	<u>105,670,193</u>
	<u>(29,974,541)</u>	<u>107,703,833</u>
Total tax (credit)/expense recognised	<u>(25,072,065)</u>	<u>112,002,504</u>
(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate:		
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(74,477,717)	461,768,133
Computed “expected” tax expense - @ 25%	(18,619,429)	115,442,033
Difference between profit for financial statements and tax reporting purposes on		
Effect of tax losses	-	(141,719)
Other disallowed expenses	(3,121,918)	(460,787)
Dividend income	(3,330,718)	(2,837,023)
Actual tax (credit)/charge	<u>(25,072,065)</u>	<u>112,002,504</u>
(c) As at the reporting date, subject to the agreement of The Commissioner, Tax Administration Jamaica, tax losses available for offset against future taxable profits was \$337,638,691 (2021: \$217,696,907). Tax losses brought forward are not restricted as the business is in its first (six) 6 years of operations, as per provisions of the Fiscal Incentives (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 2013.		

17. Earnings per share

(a) Basic earnings per ordinary stock unit

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders by a weighted average number of ordinary stock units outstanding.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
(Loss)/profit attributable to shareholders (\$)	(49,405,652)	349,765,629
Weighted average number of stock units in issue	<u>1,365,000,015</u>	<u>1,365,000,015</u>
Basic earnings per stock unit (\$)	<u>(0.036)</u>	<u>0.26</u>

Notes to The Financial Statements

Year ended September 30, 2022

17. Earnings per share (continued)

(b) Diluted earnings per ordinary stock unit

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders by a weighted average number of ordinary stock units outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
(Loss)/profit attributable to shareholders (\$)	(<u>49,405,652</u>)	<u>349,765,629</u>
Weighted average number of stock units in issue	<u>1,406,000,015</u>	<u>1,406,000,015</u>
Diluted earnings per stock unit (\$)	(<u>0.035</u>)	<u>0.25</u>

18. Net asset value per share

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Net asset value (\$)	<u>1,729,975,590</u>	<u>1,827,156,247</u>
Number of stock units in issue	<u>1,365,000,015</u>	<u>1,365,000,015</u>
Net asset value per stock unit (\$)	<u>1.27</u>	<u>1.34</u>

19. Capital reserves

This represents a capital distribution from Jamaican Teas Limited net of 2% transfer tax. Dividends paid to shareholders from this reserve is not subject to income tax.

20. Franked income reserves

This represents Jamaica dividend income earned from equity investments which were taxed at source.

21. Dividends and distributions

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	\$	\$
Declared and paid as franked income:		
\$0.035 per stock unit (2020: nil)	<u>47,775,005</u>	<u>-</u>

22. Financial risk management

The company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

Notes to The Financial Statements

Year ended September 30, 2022

22. Financial risk management (continued)

The Board of Directors, has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the company's risk management framework. The directors through committees have responsibility for monitoring the company's risk policies and reports to the Audit Committee on its activities.

The risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

(a) Credit risk:

The company has exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that its counterparties will fail to discharge their contractual obligations causing the company to suffer a financial loss. Management carefully manages its exposure to credit risk.

Cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivables

Cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivables are held by financial institutions that are appropriately licensed and regulated, therefore, management does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligations.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The company's maximum exposure to credit risk at period end is represented by its respective carrying amount.

Impairment on cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivables have been measured at 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The company considered that cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivables have low credit risk.

No impairment allowances was recognised under IFRS 9.

(b) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk, also referred to as funding risk, is the risk that the company 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.

The company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that they will always have sufficient cash resources to meet financial obligations when they fall due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage of the company's reputation. The company's liabilities are secured by listed equities. The listed equities can be readily converted to cash resources to service the obligations when they fall due.

The contractual cash outflow for the company's liabilities is represented by their carrying amounts and require settlement within 12 months from the reporting date.

Notes to The Financial Statements

Year ended September 30, 2022

22. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rate and foreign exchange rates, will affect the company's income or the value of its financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable limits, while optimising the return on risk.

- 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.

At the reporting date, the company had no material financial asset that was subject to interest rate risk.

At the reporting date, the carrying value of the company's fixed interest rate financial liabilities was \$346,459,021 (2021: \$410,694,565).

- Foreign currency risk:

Foreign 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 foreign currency risk on transactions that are denominated in a currency other than its functional currency, the Jamaica dollar (J\$). The main currency giving rise to this risk is the United States dollar (US\$) and Trinidad and Tobago dollar. Presently, the company does not have any procedures in place to hedge against foreign currency risk.

In respect of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency, the company ensures that its net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by monitoring its daily positions against approved limits.

Net exposure to currency risk

At the reporting date, the company's net exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows:

	<u>2022</u> US\$	<u>2022</u> TT\$
Due from broker	665,390	-
Cash and cash equivalents	150,372	210,625
Investments	<u>1,926,220</u>	<u>3,180,025</u>
	<u>2,741,982</u>	<u>3,390,650</u>

Notes to The Financial Statements

Year ended September 30, 2022

22. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued):

- Foreign currency risk (continued):

Net exposure to currency risk (continued)

Exchange rates as at September 30, 2022 was US\$1: J\$151.22 and TT\$1: J\$22.03.

	<u>2021</u> US\$	<u>2021</u> TT\$
Due from broker	77,183	-
Margin loan	(38,967)	-
Cash and cash equivalents	3,766	50,830
Investments	<u>3,601,035</u>	<u>2,972,755</u>
	<u>3,643,017</u>	<u>3,023,585</u>

Exchange rates as at September 30, 2021 was US\$1: J\$147.56 and TT\$1: J\$21.14.

Sensitivity analysis

A strengthening/weakening of the Jamaica dollar by the percentages shown against the following currencies at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) profit for the year by the amounts shown below.

	<u>2022</u>	
	<u>Effect on profit</u>	
	1%	4%
	<u>Strengthening</u>	<u>Weakening</u>
	\$	\$
J\$	<u>4,893,369</u>	<u>19,573,476</u>
	<u>2021</u>	
	<u>Effect on profit</u>	
	2%	8%
	<u>Strengthening</u>	<u>Weakening</u>
	\$	\$
J\$	<u>12,029,644</u>	<u>(48,118,574)</u>

The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, are held constant.

Notes to The Financial Statements

Year ended September 30, 2022

22. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued):

- Equity price risk:

Equity price risk arises from equity securities held by the company as part of its investment portfolio. Management monitors equity securities in its investment portfolio based on market expectations. The primary goal of the company's investment strategy is to maximise investment returns.

A 6% (2021: 5%) increase in the market price at the reporting date would cause a increase in the company's profits of \$118,838,238 (2021: \$113,933,042). A 6% (2021: 5%) decrease would cause a decrease in the company's profits of \$118,838,238 (2021: \$113,933,042).

(d) Capital management:

The company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for stockholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital, which the company defines as net operating income, excluding non-recurring items, divided by total equity. The net asset value is also used as a measurement tool which the company defines as net asset value divided by total number of stock units in issue.

There are no particular strategies to determine the optimal capital structure. There are also no external capital maintenance requirements to which the company is subjected.

(e) 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 instrument. The company's equities are the only financial instrument that is carried at fair value.

Fair values of quoted equities and equity options are based on the mid or closing prices published by the respective Stock Exchanges.

The carrying values reflected in the financial statements for cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivables, other liabilities, due to related companies, bank overdraft and margin loan payable and short-term borrowing are assumed to approximate fair value due to their relatively short-term nature and are classified as level 2 instruments in the fair value hierarchy.

Notes to The Financial Statements

Year ended September 30, 2022

22. Financial risk management (continued)

(e) Fair values (continued):

Determination of fair value and fair values hierarchy

IFRS 7 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. These two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This level includes listed equity securities and debt instruments on exchanges.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. This includes financial assets with fair values based on broker quotes.

Level 3 - Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This level includes equity investments and debt instruments with significant unobservable components. This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available.

The company considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations where possible.

Equity investments including equity share options are classified as Level 1 instruments in the fair value hierarchy.

23. Impact of COVID-19 and Russia/Ukraine War

(a) Impact of COVID-19

The World Health Organization declared the novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak a pandemic on March 11, 2020. The pandemic and the measures to control its human impact have resulted in disruptions to economic activity, business operations and asset prices across the world. The company has investments in shares listed on the Jamaica Stock Exchange, the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange. Investments are also held in companies across a variety of industries. Management has assessed that the company was adversely impacted by the pandemic through the decline in share prices on the stock markets and the cessation of dividend payments by some investee companies. However, Since November 2020, and particularly in 2021, the COVID related operating restrictions on many of the investee companies have been progressively lifted or eliminated. In addition, as the use of vaccines against COVID have become increasingly widespread, companies dependent on travel and tourism have been able to increase the scope and scale of their operations. This has created opportunities for QWI to shift some of its investments into travel dependent investee companies with strong immediate growth prospects. As the impact of the pandemic continues to be felt in some areas, Management continues to adopt several measures specifically around risk management. These measures include:

Notes to The Financial Statements

Year ended September 30, 2022

23. Impact of COVID-19 and Russia/Ukraine War (continued)

(a) Impact of COVID-19 (continued)

- i. Gathering information about the industries within which the company holds investments and the impact the pandemic is having on each industry.
- ii. Reorganized the investment portfolio to reduce investment in industries assessed as being volatile to the pandemic.
- iii. Diversifying the company's investment portfolio to invest in listed equities outside of Jamaica across thriving industries.
- iv. Continuous monitoring of the performance of investee companies.

(b) Impact of Russia/Ukraine War

Geopolitical tensions in Eastern Europe escalated on February 24, 2022 with Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The war and accompanying economic sanctions imposed have triggered turmoil in global financial markets, exacerbated existing inflationary pressures and drastically increased uncertainty about the recovery of the global economy. As a result of heightened inflationary pressures, monetary authorities have started to increase interest rates. This increasing interest rate environment, coupled with growing financial market uncertainty, has negatively impacted prices of financial assets and heightened overall market risk.

In response to the aforementioned, the company has adopted several measures, specifically, around financial risk management. These measures include:

- i. Pursuing actions to reduce the investment portfolio's exposure to interest rate risk; and
- ii. Enhanced monitoring of financial market movements and the investment portfolio by the company.

The company continues to closely monitor the Russia/Ukraine conflict.

Form of Proxy

Place
\$100.00
stamp
here

I/We.....

.....

.....

being a member or members of QWI Investments Limited hereby appoint.....

.....

of

.....or

failing him/her

of

as my/our proxy to vote for me/us on my/our behalf, at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held at the Jamaica Pegasus, 81 Knutsford Boulevard, Kingston 5, on the 2nd day of May 2023 at 9:00 a.m. and at any adjournment thereof.

Signed thisday of..... 20.....

..... Signature

..... Signature

NOTE: To be valid:

- 1) A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his/her stead. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.
- 2) If executed by a corporation, this proxy must be sealed. A corporate shareholder may appoint a representative in accordance with Article 100 of the Company's Articles of Association, instead of appointing a proxy.
- 3) This Form of Proxy must be received by the Registrar of the Company, 2 Bell Road, Kingston 11, not less than 48 hours before the time of the meeting.
- 4) This Form of Proxy should bear stamp duty of \$100.00. Adhesive stamps are to be cancelled by the person signing the proxy.



Building Wealth for our Investors

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