

**CONSOLIDATED BAKERIES
(JAMAICA)LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2022**

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DECEMBER 31, 2022

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Bogle and Company

Chartered Accountants

Worrick Bogle FCCA, FCA, CPA

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Consolidated Bakeries (Jamaica) Ltd.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Consolidated Bakeries (Jamaica) Ltd. ("the Company") set out on pages 5 to 36, which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31 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 December 31 2022 and of financial performance and 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 the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

During the current year audit there was one area which we consider to be a key audit matter.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Consolidated Bakeries (Jamaica) Ltd.

Going Concern

During the prior fiscal period (2021), it was noted that management had put in place several measures to improve the overall performance of the Company.

Measures such as increasing the number of fleet vehicles and improvements cash management policy have resulted in the company reporting a profit before income tax of \$17,730,173 as compared to a loss of (\$21,671,148) for 2021.

The Company has also been able to liquidate the overdraft of \$46,844,978. This is primarily due to the changes made to their cash management policy.

We have reviewed and performed additional tests to support managements assertions, particularly as it relates to revenues and cash and do believe that if these measures continue, the company will be able to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

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 auditor's report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance or 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 with 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 the Board of Directors

Responsibilities of Management and the Board of Directors 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Consolidated Bakeries (Jamaica) Ltd.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in 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 of this auditor's report. This description, which is located on page 5, 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 auditor's report is Worrick Bogle,



BOGLES COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
Kingston, Jamaica
March 31, 2023

Appendix to the Independent Auditor's report

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that presents a true and fair view.

We communicate with the Board of Directors 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.

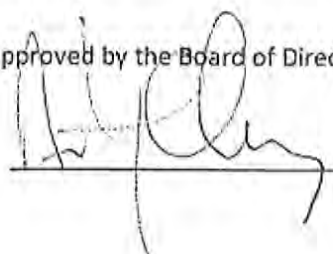
We also provide the Board of Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

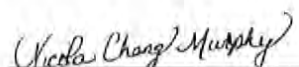
From the matters communicated with the Board of Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes 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.

Consolidated Bakeries (Jamaica) Ltd.
Statement of Financial Position
As at December 31 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant & equipment	6	786,283,060	758,807,801
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		<u>786,283,060</u>	<u>758,807,801</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	7	78,509,701	67,432,031
Trade and other receivables	8	115,123,260	110,240,701
Financial Investments	9	27,443,770	28,521,622
Cash & cash equivalents	10	71,829,646	61,972,979
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>292,906,377</u>	<u>268,167,333</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>1,079,189,437</u>	<u>1,026,975,134</u>
EQUITY			
Share Capital	11	90,726,664	90,726,664
Capital Reserve		20,825,532	20,825,532
Revaluation Reserve		537,342,437	537,342,437
Other Comprehensive Income		11,636,975	10,853,696
Retained Earnings		36,349,497	22,464,526
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>696,881,105</u>	<u>682,212,855</u>
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	12	135,591,144	159,683,999
Deferred tax liabilities	13	9,711,719	9,750,435
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>145,302,863</u>	<u>169,434,434</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	12	51,289,307	74,397,510
Trade Payables		176,197,762	97,730,051
Accruals		5,634,442	3,200,284
Current Tax Liability		3,883,958	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>237,005,469</u>	<u>175,327,845</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>382,308,332</u>	<u>344,762,279</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		<u>1,079,189,437</u>	<u>1,026,975,134</u>

Approved by the Board of Directors on March 31 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

 Director

 Director

Consolidated Bakeries (Jamaica) Ltd.
Statement of Profit or Loss and Comprehensive Income
For year ended December 31 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Revenue		1,366,346,871	1,079,796,822
Cost of Goods Sold	16	<u>(829,469,053)</u>	<u>(655,106,447)</u>
Gross Profit		<u>536,877,818</u>	<u>424,690,375</u>
Administration Expenses	17	(266,258,251)	(250,484,162)
Selling and distribution	18	(203,448,935)	(152,490,043)
Depreciation & Amortisation	6	<u>(35,571,233)</u>	<u>(32,938,714)</u>
		<u>(505,278,419)</u>	<u>(435,912,919)</u>
(Loss)/Profit from operations		<u>31,599,399</u>	<u>(11,222,544)</u>
Finance Cost	20	(16,269,561)	(11,744,412)
Other Revenue	21	2,400,335	1,295,808
		<u>(13,869,226)</u>	<u>(10,448,604)</u>
Profit/(Loss) before income tax		17,730,173	(21,671,148)
Income tax benefit/(expense)	22(a)	<u>(3,845,202)</u>	<u>4,033,582</u>
Profit/(Loss) after income tax		<u>13,884,971</u>	<u>(17,637,566)</u>
Other comprehensive income			
Those that might be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Unrealised Gain on Investment		783,279	6,332,981
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year		<u>14,668,250</u>	<u>(11,304,585)</u>
Earnings per Share	25	0.06	(0.08)

The average number of shares in issue for the year is 222,709,171 (2021: 222,709,171)

Consolidated Bakeries (Jamaica) Ltd.
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended December 31 2022

	Share Capital	Revaluation Reserve	Capital Reserve	Other Comprehensive Income	Retained Earnings	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 January 2021	90,726,664	537,342,437	20,825,532	4,520,715	40,102,092	693,517,440
Comprehensive Income						
Loss for the year					(17,637,566)	(17,637,566)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	6,332,981	6,332,981
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(11,304,585)	(11,304,585)
Unrealised gain on investment	-	-	-	6,332,981	(6,332,981)	-
Total other	-	-	-	6,332,981	(6,332,981)	-
Balance as at December 31 2021	<u>90,726,664</u>	<u>537,342,437</u>	<u>20,825,532</u>	<u>10,853,696</u>	<u>22,464,526</u>	<u>682,212,855</u>
Balance as at 1 January 2022	90,726,664	537,342,437	20,825,532	10,853,696	22,464,526	682,212,855
Comprehensive income						
Profit for the year					13,884,971	13,884,971
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	783,279	783,279
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	14,668,250	14,668,250
Unrealised gain on investment	-	-	-	783,279	(783,279)	-
Total other	-	-	-	783,279	(783,279)	-
Balance as at December 31 2022	<u>90,726,664</u>	<u>537,342,437</u>	<u>20,825,532</u>	<u>11,636,975</u>	<u>36,349,497</u>	<u>696,881,105</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Bakeries (Jamaica) Ltd.
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended December 31 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Cash flow from operating activities			
(Loss)/Profit before income tax		17,730,173	(21,671,148)
Items not affecting cash resources:			
Depreciation		<u>35,571,233</u>	<u>32,938,714</u>
		<u>53,301,406</u>	<u>11,267,566</u>
- (increase)/decrease in inventories		(11,077,670)	(17,531,711)
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		(4,882,559)	(13,521,464)
Deferred Revenue		-	-
- increase/(decrease) in trade payables and accruals		80,901,909	(9,428,103)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		<u>118,243,086</u>	<u>(29,213,712)</u>
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(63,046,492)	(32,389,070)
Financial Investments		<u>1,077,852</u>	<u>4,333,907</u>
Net cash (outflow) from investing activities		<u>(61,968,640)</u>	<u>(28,055,163)</u>
Cash flow from financing activities			
New Loan		50,000,000	88,640,000
Loan Repayment		<u>(49,572,801)</u>	<u>(41,316,265)</u>
Net cash inflow from financing activities		<u>427,199</u>	<u>47,323,735</u>
Net increase in cash held		<u>56,701,645</u>	<u>(9,945,140)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		<u>15,128,001</u>	<u>25,073,141</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	10	<u>71,829,646</u>	<u>15,128,001</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

1 Reporting Entity

Consolidated Bakeries (Jamaica) Ltd. (“the company”)

- a) The Company is incorporated under the Jamaican Companies Act and is a subsidiary of Chang Brothers Limited which is a Jamaican Company incorporated under the Jamaican Companies Act.
- b) Stock exchange listing
The Company had its application to the Junior Stock Exchange approved after its successful public share offer of ordinary shares in December 2012.
- c) Activities
The main activities of the Company are the manufacture and wholesale and retail sale of edible baked products.

2 Basis of Preparation

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

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into levels 1,2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the company can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Jamaican dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company.

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

The Company has not applied the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective and the company has not opted for early adoption.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2023	Various standards ¹
Amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	Insurance Contracts ¹
Amendments to IAS 1	Disclosure of Accounting Policies ¹
Amendments to IAS 8	Definition of Accounting Estimates ¹

¹Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023

²Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

(b) New and Amended Accounting Policies Adopted

The company did not adopt any new or amended accounting policies during the current reporting period

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment

This Standard shall be applied in accounting for property, plant and equipment except when another Standard requires or permits a different accounting treatment.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if:

- (a) It is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and
- (b) The cost of the item can be measured reliably

Items of property, plant and equipment may be acquired for safety or environmental reasons. The acquisition of such property, plant and equipment, although not directly increasing the future economic benefits of any particular existing item of property, plant and equipment, may be necessary for an entity to obtain the future economic benefits from its other assets. Such items of property, plant and equipment qualify for recognition as assets because they enable an entity to derive future economic benefits from related assets in excess of what could be derived had those items not been acquired.

An item of property, plant and equipment that qualifies for recognition as an asset shall be measured at its cost.

An entity shall choose either the cost model or the revaluation model as its accounting policy and shall apply that policy to an entire class of property, plant and equipment.

The company uses the cost model as its measurement of recognition for its categories apart from Land and Building, which it uses the revaluation model.

After recognition as an asset, an item of property, plant and equipment shall be carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The depreciation charge for each period shall be recognised in profit or loss unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

This business recognises depreciation under the expense heading of "depreciation."

The depreciable amount of an asset shall be allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life.

The depreciation method used by the company is the straight-line basis and is designed to write off the assets over their useful lives.

Computer Equipment	20.0%
Motor Vehicle	12.5%
Fixture & Equipment	10.0%
Plant machinery and equipment	10.0%
Building	2.5%

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment (cont'd)

Land is not depreciated.

Repairs and maintenance expenditures are charged to the profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

(d) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs of inventories are determined on a moving average basis for its motor vehicles and the weighted average basis for its parts. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

(e) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less any appropriate provision for estimated irrecoverable amounts. A provision is established for irrecoverable amounts when there is objective evidence that amounts due under the original payment terms will not be collected.

(i) Impairment

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

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 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 financial assets has increased significantly if it is more than 90 days past due.

The Company recognize loss allowances for ECLs and 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 action such as realizing security if any is held; or
- The financial assets are more than 90 days past due.

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

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(e) Trade and Other Receivables (cont'd)

(i) Impairment (cont'd)

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

(ii) *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 Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expect to receive).

(iii) *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 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 past due event.
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial Reorganization; or
- The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

(f) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are held for the purposes of meeting short-term commitments rather than for investments or other purposes. For an investment to qualify it must be convertible to a known amount of cash and be subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. An investment normally qualifies as a cash equivalent when it has a short maturity of 3 months or less from the date of acquisition.

a. **Financial Investments**

These assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss and are measured at fair value, and any changes therein, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(h) Borrowing Costs

Loans are initially recognised at the fair value of the proceeds, net of related transaction costs. These transaction costs and any discount or premium on issue are subsequently reduced by the principal payment. The company does not recognise the interest expense as the loans presented on the Statement of Financial Position are repaid to the company by the related party.

(i) Related party disclosures

The objective of this Standard is to ensure that an entity's financial statements contain the disclosures necessary to draw attention to the possibility that its financial position and profit or loss may have been affected by the existence of related parties and by transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, with such parties.

A **related party** is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements (in this Standard referred to as the 'reporting entity').

(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:

- (i) has control or joint control of the reporting entity;
- (ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity; or

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

- (i) The entity and the reporting entity 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 for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity.
- (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
- (vii) A person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
- (viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

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

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(j) Trade and Other Payables

Trade payables are initially measured at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(k) Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

The company is subject to changes in foreign currency rates as it relates to the United States dollar. It is recorded initially in the functional currency using the spot exchange rate of the Jamaican dollar to the United States dollar at the date of the transaction. At the end of the period, the foreign currency is converted to the functional currency using the closing rate for the period. Exchange differences arising from the conversion of the rates used for initial recording and at the end of the period are recognised in the profit and loss statement.

(l) Revenue and Other Income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for allowances.

i. Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the goods are delivered and titles have passed, at which time all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(l) Revenue and Other Income (cont'd)

ii. Interest Income

The Company recognises interest earned on its cash and cash equivalents held at financial institutions in qualifying accounts.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

iii. Rental Income

The Company recognises rental income on a straight-line basis over the period covered under the lease terms. The lease is categorised as a short-term lease.

(m) Employee Benefits

i. Pension plan

The company contributes towards defined contribution retirement savings plans which were purchased from Sagicor Life Limited. Employees who opt to join the plan, contribute up to 15% of gross basic salaries to their plans and the Company contributes 5%. In 2022, a total of \$4,113,177 (2021: \$3,414,940) company contributions were recognised as an expense in the statement of Profit or Loss

ii. (ii) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(n) Leases

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases, including its equipment and storage warehouses. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(o) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received for the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurement is categorised into levels 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the company can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly: and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

(p) Taxation

(i) Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(p) Taxation (cont'd)

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences in the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on business plans Company and the reversal of temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. For this purpose, the carrying amount of investment property measured at fair value is presumed to be recovered through sale, and the Company has not rebutted this presumption.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

(q) Share Capital

Share capital consists of funds raised by issuing shares in return for cash or other considerations. The amount of share capital a company has can change over time because each time a business sells new shares to the public in exchange for cash, the amount of share capital will increase.

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(r) Comparative Figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

Where the Company retrospectively applies an accounting policy, makes a retrospective restatement of items in the financial statements or reclassifies items in its financial statements, a third statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements is presented.

5 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

This standard requires disclosure of information about the significance of financial instruments to an entity, and the nature and extent of risks arising from those financial instruments, both in qualitative and quantitative terms. Specific disclosures are required in relation to transferred financial assets and a number of other matters.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises primarily from the company's investment securities, loans receivable, receivables from customers, and from resale agreements. There is also credit risk exposure in respect of instruments such as loan commitments and guarantees which may not be stated on the Statement of Financial Position. They expose the Company to similar risks as loans and are managed in a similar manner

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Financial Assets		
Cash & cash equivalents	71,829,646	61,972,979
Trade and other receivables	115,123,260	110,240,701
Financial Liabilities		
Trade Payables	(167,356,061)	(100,906,997)
Borrowings	(51,289,307)	(74,397,510)

At the end of the reporting period, there are no concentrations of credit risk for loans and receivables designated at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL). The carrying amount reflected above represents the company's maximum exposure to credit risk for such loans and receivables.

Trade receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry and country in which the customers operate.

The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables.

5 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (cont'd)

(a) Credit risk (cont'd)

On 31 December 2022, the maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables by geographic region was as follows

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Jamaica	50,700,971	39,953,110
	<u>50,700,971</u>	<u>39,953,110</u>

On 31 December 2022, the exposure to credit risk for trade receivables and contract assets by type of counterparty was as follows.

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Wholesale customers	50,613,702	39,884,459
End-user customers	87,269	68,651
	<u>50,700,971</u>	<u>39,953,110</u>

The ageing of trade receivables that were past due but not impaired as at 31 December 2022 is as follows

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Past due 1- 30 days	36,731,976	21,774,862
Past due 31- 90 days	9,680,136	13,986,159
Over 90 days	4,288,859	4,192,089
	<u>50,700,971</u>	<u>39,953,110</u>

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and ECLs for trade receivables as at 31 December 2022.

	Gross carrying amount	weighted average loss rate	Impairment loss allowance
	\$		\$
Low risk	36,731,976	2.3%	844,835
Medium risk	9,680,136	4.9%	471,962
High risk	4,288,859	100%	4,288,859
	<u>50,700,971</u>		<u>5,605,656</u>

5 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (cont'd)

(a) Credit risk (cont'd)

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and ECLs for trade receivables as at 31 December 2021.

	Gross carrying amount	weighted average loss rate	Impairment loss allowance
	\$		\$
Low risk	32,788,435	4%	1,311,537
Medium risk	3,753,343	15%	564,695
High risk	3,411,333	45%	1,535,100
	<u>39,953,110</u>		<u>3,411,333</u>

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations for its financial liabilities. The company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due under both normal and stressed conditions. Prudent liquidity risk management which the company uses includes maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities.

For this purpose, liquid assets include cash and bank balances, which are readily converted into cash within three months.

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Current Assets	292,906,377	268,167,333
Current Liabilities	237,005,469	175,327,845
	1.24	1.53

The liquid asset ratio at the end of the year as 31 December 2022 was 1.24:1 (2021: 1.53:1). There has been no change to the company's exposure to liquidity risk or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk

5 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (cont'd)

(b) Liquidity risk (cont'd)

The following table presents the undiscounted contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including interest, on the basis of their earliest possible contractual maturity.

Balance as at December 31 2022

	Within 1 Month \$	1 to 3 Months \$	3 to 12 Months \$	1 to 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$	Total \$
Borrowings	3,080,110	6,160,220	27,720,992	171,975,438	16,423,887	225,360,647
Trade and other payables	168,961,983	3,883,958	-	-	-	172,845,941
	<u>172,042,093</u>	<u>10,044,178</u>	<u>27,720,992</u>	<u>171,975,438</u>	<u>16,423,887</u>	<u>398,206,588</u>

(c) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the market value of, or the cash flows from, financial instruments will vary because of exchange rate fluctuations.

The company incurs risk in a currency other than the Jamaican dollar. The currency giving rise to this risk is the United States dollar.

This risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities.

Currency exposure arising from the Company's financial assets and liabilities denominated in the relevant foreign currencies.

5 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (cont'd)

(c) Currency risk (cont'd)

Balance as at December 31 2022

	JMD \$	US \$	CAN \$	Total \$
Financial Assets				
Trade and other receivables	115,123,260	-	-	115,123,260
Financial Investments	-	27,443,770		27,443,770
Cash	28,460,203	43,324,494	44,949	71,829,646
Total financial assets	<u>143,583,463</u>	<u>70,768,264</u>	<u>44,949</u>	<u>214,396,676</u>
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	186,880,451	-	-	186,880,451
Trade and other payables	181,832,204	-	-	181,832,204
Total financial liabilities	<u>368,712,655</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>368,712,655</u>
Net financial position	<u>(225,129,192)</u>	<u>70,768,264</u>	<u>44,949</u>	<u>(154,315,979)</u>

The following table indicates the currencies to which the company had significant exposure on its monetary assets and liabilities and its forecast cash flows. The change in currency rate below represents management's assessment of the possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis represents outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year-end for the 5% devaluation and 3% appreciation of the Jamaican dollar. The percentage change in the currency rate will impact each financial asset/liability included in the sensitivity analysis differently. Consequently, individual sensitivity analyses were performed. The effect on net profit shown below is the total of the individual sensitivities done for each of the assets/liabilities.

	Change in Currency rate 2022 %	Effect on Equity 2022 \$	Effect on Net Profit 2022 \$
Currency:			
USD – Positive	3	(707,683)	(2,144,278)
USD – Negative	(5)	3,538,413	3,361,493

5 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (cont'd)

(d) Capital Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Company makes use of its working capital facilities, this has remained unchanged from 2021.

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings as detailed in note 12 offset by cash and bank balances) and equity of the Company (comprising issued capital, reserves, retained earnings as detailed in the Statement of Changes in Equity). Total capital is calculated as 'equity' plus net debt.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital based on the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total equity and debt.

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Interest-bearing borrowings	186,880,451	234,081,509
Less: cash and bank	<u>(71,829,646)</u>	<u>(61,972,979)</u>
Net Debt	<u>115,050,805</u>	<u>172,108,530</u>
Total Equity	<u>701,274,910</u>	<u>686,606,660</u>
Capital and net debt	<u>816,325,715</u>	<u>858,715,190</u>
Gearing ratio	14.09%	20.04%

(e) Fair value measurements

Fair value amounts represent estimates of the arm's length consideration that would be currently agreed upon between knowledgeable and willing parties who are under no compulsion to act. This is best evidenced by a quoted market price. For financial instruments where there is no active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Such techniques include using recent arm's length market transactions, reference to the current market value of another instrument which is substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.

The carrying values of short-term financial assets and liabilities are reasonable estimates of their fair values because of the short-term maturity of these instruments. Short-term financial assets comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and amounts due from related companies. Short-term financial liabilities comprise trade, due to related parties, payables and long-term financial liabilities comprise of loans.

5 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (cont'd)

(e) Fair value measurements (cont'd)

The carrying value of loans with variable interest rates approximates fair value as interest rates approximate market rates. The fair value of loans with fixed rates is estimated to approximate its carrying value. Additionally, the cost of all monetary assets and liabilities has been appropriately adjusted to reflect estimated losses on realisation or discounts on settlement. The fair value for the amount due to the parent company approximates its carrying value.

	2022 Fair Value	2022 Carrying Value	2021 Fair Value	2021 Carrying Value
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets				
Cash & cash equivalents	71,829,646	71,829,646	61,972,979	61,972,979
Trade receivables	45,095,315	45,095,315	36,541,777	36,541,777
Owed by Related Parties	<u>27,556,559</u>	<u>27,556,559</u>	<u>27,556,559</u>	<u>27,556,559</u>
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings excluding bank overdraft	186,880,451	186,880,451	187,236,531	187,236,531
Bank overdraft	-	-	46,844,978	46,844,978
Trade payables	<u>168,961,983</u>	<u>168,961,983</u>	<u>107,331,958</u>	<u>107,331,958</u>

6 Property, plant & equipment

	Land and Buildings	Plant, machinery & equipment	Furniture, Fixtures & Fittings	Motor Vehicles	Computer equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cost/Valuation						
Balance as at 1 January 2021	505,166,065	244,136,362	19,716,627	162,868,824	33,245,399	965,133,277
Additions	2,690,222	5,096,754	321,893	23,365,016	915,185	32,389,070
Balance as at December 31 2021	507,856,287	249,233,116	20,038,520	186,233,840	34,160,584	997,522,347
Additions	6,080,958	15,397,010	2,327,539	36,405,902	2,835,083	63,046,492
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31 2022	513,937,245	264,630,126	22,366,059	222,639,742	36,995,667	1,060,568,839
Accumulated Depreciation						
Balance as at 1 January 2021	9,991,616	89,589,645	8,286,310	67,191,360	30,716,901	205,775,832
Depreciation expense	3,044,757	15,207,171	760,128	12,360,000	1,566,658	32,938,714
Balance as at December 31 2021	13,036,373	104,796,816	9,046,438	79,551,360	32,283,559	238,714,546
Depreciation expense	3,225,351	14,453,112	1,227,133	15,605,963	1,059,674	35,571,233
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31 2022	16,261,724	119,249,928	10,273,571	95,157,323	33,343,233	274,285,779
December 31 2022	497,675,521	145,380,198	12,092,488	127,482,419	3,652,434	786,283,060
December 31 2021	494,819,914	144,436,300	10,992,082	106,682,480	1,877,025	758,807,801

Land

The total value of land as at December 31 2022 is \$361,021,000 (2021 : \$361,021,000). Land is not depreciated.

7 Inventory

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Current		
At net realisable value:		
Raw materials	13,251,636	21,797,670
Packaging materials & spares	35,277,160	27,207,655
Finished goods	23,330,590	10,358,078
Other inventory	6,650,315	8,068,628
Total Inventories	<u>78,509,701</u>	<u>67,432,031</u>

8 Trade and other receivables

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Current		
Trade receivables	50,700,971	39,953,110
Less: Provision for Doubtful Accounts	<u>(5,605,656)</u>	<u>(3,411,333)</u>
	45,095,315	36,541,777
Owed by Related Parties	27,556,559	27,556,559
Prepayments	29,672,163	24,507,895
Staff Loans and Advances	9,110,166	8,355,023
Other receivables	<u>3,689,057</u>	<u>13,279,447</u>
Total current trade and other receivables	<u>115,123,260</u>	<u>110,240,701</u>
Total trade and other receivables	<u>115,123,260</u>	<u>110,240,701</u>

a. **Credit Risk and market risk, and impairment losses**

Information about the company's exposure to credit and market risks and impairment losses for trade and other receivables is included in note 5(a)

9 Other Financial Assets

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Current		
Financial assets at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	9(a) 27,443,770	28,521,622
Total current assets	<u>27,443,770</u>	<u>28,521,622</u>

(a) **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income**

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
NCB Cap xB Fund	23,696,906	24,687,616
NCB Cap xM Fund	<u>3,746,864</u>	<u>3,834,006</u>
Financial assets at FVOCI	<u>27,443,770</u>	<u>28,521,622</u>

10 Cash & cash equivalents

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	9,162,193	9,092,829
Bank accounts (Jamaican Dollars)	19,298,010	9,720,937
Bank accounts (United States Dollars)	1,703,357	6,301,169
Bank accounts (Canadian Dollars)	44,949	42,663
	<u>30,208,509</u>	<u>25,157,598</u>
Short Term Investments	41,621,137	36,815,381
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u><u>71,829,646</u></u>	<u><u>61,972,979</u></u>

Reconciliation of cash

Cash and cash equivalents reported in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as follows:

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Cash and cash equivalents	71,829,646	61,972,979
Secured - Bank overdrafts	-	(46,844,978)
Balance as per statement of cash flows	<u><u>71,829,646</u></u>	<u><u>15,128,001</u></u>

11 Share capital

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Authorised	<u>427,260,000</u>	<u>427,260,000</u>
Issued and fully paid		
This consist of 222,709,171 (2021: 222,709,171) ordinary shares valued at no par value	<u>90,726,664</u>	<u>90,726,664</u>

12 Borrowings

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Current		
Secured liabilities:		
Bank overdrafts	-	46,844,978
National Commercial Bank Jamaica Limited	51,289,307	26,661,589
Accrued Interest	-	890,943
	<u>51,289,307</u>	<u>74,397,510</u>
Total current borrowings	<u>51,289,307</u>	<u>74,397,510</u>
Non-current		
Secured liabilities:		
National Commercial Bank Jamaica Limited	<u>135,591,144</u>	<u>159,683,999</u>
	<u>135,591,144</u>	<u>159,683,999</u>
Total non-current borrowings	<u>135,591,144</u>	<u>159,683,999</u>
Total Borrowings	<u>186,880,451</u>	<u>234,081,509</u>

a) Terms and repayment schedule

	Interest rate	Year of Maturity	Carrying Value 2022	Carrying Value 2021
	%		\$	\$
Secured - Bank overdrafts	23.75	2021		- 46,844,978
National Commercial Bank Jamaica Limited				
-Secured Loan	7.00	2026	25,800,000	33,793,448
-Secured Loan	7.50	2027	1,807,118	2,157,267
-Secured Loan	7.00	2027	106,804,298	123,617,546
-Secured Loan	7.50	2028	3,088,033	3,557,517
-Secured Loan	7.50	2028	11,227,410	12,908,476
-Secured Loan	7.50	2028	8,886,531	10,311,334
-Secured Loan	10.00	2023	20,511,740	-
-Secured Loan	9.00	2026	8,755,321	-
			<u>186,880,451</u>	<u>233,190,566</u>

12 Borrowings (cont'd)

Security

a) National Commercial Bank

- a. First mortgage over commercial property at 2F Valentine Drive/ 111 Red Hills Road, Kingston 19. Valued on September 24, 2012. Current market value US\$3.6Million, forced sale value US\$2.88 Million registered and stamped to cover J\$174.1 Million.

Assignment of adequate FEH Insurance.

- b. Legal Mortgage over commercial property at 2F Valentine Drive/111 Red Hills Road, Kingston 19. Valued on September 24, 2012. Current market value US\$3.6 Million, forced sale value US\$2.88 Million registered and stamped to cover J\$40 Million.

Assignment of adequate FEH Insurance.

- c. Directors' Guarantee Stamped for J\$75.5 Million and US\$30,000

13 Deferred tax

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Current		
Current Tax Liability	(3,883,958)	-
	<u>(3,883,958)</u>	<u>-</u>
Non-current		
Deferred tax liability		
Property, plant and equipment - tax allowance	14,890,276	19,836,690
Future income tax benefits attributable to tax losses	(5,178,557)	(10,086,255)
	<u>9,711,719</u>	<u>9,750,435</u>

14 Related Party Transactions

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Poly Cello Packaging	19,461,559	19,461,559
Other Related Parties	8,095,000	8,095,000
	<u>27,556,559</u>	<u>27,556,559</u>

All transactions between Consolidated Bakeries (Jamaica) Ltd. And the related companies have been transacted at arm's length.

Related Party Net movement

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Advances made to Poly Cello	-	975,142
	<u>-</u>	<u>975,142</u>

15 Key Management Personnel Compensation

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Director's fees	1,565,000	580,000
Director management remuneration	21,035,829	19,231,640
	<u>22,600,829</u>	<u>19,811,640</u>

16 Cost of Goods Sold

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Salaries and related expenses	103,907,048	72,679,935
Purchases	686,121,289	548,992,483
Repairs and maintenance	13,433,891	6,109,445
Equipment rental	3,759,360	3,549,648
Transportation	3,743,148	5,197,433
Fuel	14,714,621	16,376,379
Other	3,789,696	2,201,124
	<u>829,469,053</u>	<u>655,106,447</u>

17 Administrative Expense

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Salaries and related expenses	102,926,092	103,492,183
Bank Charges	5,736,639	10,207,542
Security	12,386,190	11,007,960
Insurance	16,067,579	10,627,990
Utilities	36,707,690	29,269,079
Traveling and motor vehicle expenses	20,335,705	16,236,612
Director's fees	1,565,000	580,000
Director management remuneration	21,035,829	19,231,640
Repairs and Maintenance	7,622,408	1,823,199
Office supplies	4,835,811	6,525,212
Office and Space Rental	3,791,342	4,268,751
Auditor's Remuneration	2,200,000	1,725,000
Professional Fees	13,556,505	20,560,251
Other Expenses	17,491,461	14,928,743
	<u>266,258,251</u>	<u>250,484,162</u>

18 Selling and distribution

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Salaries and related expense	107,208,820	83,975,699
Sales Contractors	24,475,668	20,458,120
Travelling and motor vehicle expenses	45,564,818	29,300,663
Repairs and Maintenance expense	60,818	933,195
Office and Space rental	127,129	78,900
Advertising and Promotion	25,249,171	17,672,990
Other expenses	762,511	70,476
	<u>203,448,935</u>	<u>152,490,043</u>

19 Staff Costs

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Staff Salaries	261,993,804	219,395,146
Statutory Expense	30,862,297	26,625,086
Staff Welfare	17,072,682	10,712,645
Pension	4,113,177	3,414,940
Total Staff Related Costs	<u>314,041,960</u>	<u>260,147,817</u>

Staff costs have been allocated between Cost of Goods Sold (COGS), Selling and Distribution expense and administrative expenses.

20 Finance Cost

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Loan Interest	16,269,561	11,744,412
Bank Charges	5,736,639	10,207,542
	<u>22,006,200</u>	<u>21,951,954</u>

21 Other Revenue

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Other Revenue		
Interest	2,514,959	1,295,808
Gain/loss on Disposal of Assets	(114,624)	-
	<u>2,400,335</u>	<u>1,295,808</u>

22 Tax Expense

(a) The components of tax (expense)/income comprises:

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Current tax		(3,883,918)	-
Deferred tax	13	38,716	4,033,582
Income tax benefit/(expense) for the year		<u>(3,845,202)</u>	<u>4,033,582</u>

(b) Tax reconciliation

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Tax on profit/(loss) at 25% (2021: 12.5%)	4,597,115	(2,708,899)
Add tax effect of:		
non-allowable items	-	4,158,464
Deferred Tax Adjustment	4,750,304	-
	<u>4,750,304</u>	<u>4,158,464</u>
Less tax effect of:		
Tax adjustments and credits	5,502,217	-
Deferred tax adjustment	-	5,483,147
	<u>5,502,217</u>	<u>5,483,147</u>
Income tax attributable to the entity	<u>3,845,202</u>	<u>(4,033,582)</u>

The applicable weighted average effective tax rates are as follows:

20.77%	26.30%
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Tax remission

The Company having been listed on the Junior Stock Exchange in 2012 became eligible for remission of Income-tax for 10 years, as below, provided the shares remain listed for at least 15 years. The total loss for the current period is nil, and a total loss carried forward of (\$77,162,112).

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

Transfer pricing

Transactions between Consolidated bakeries and related parties have been valued at the regular market rate.

23 Auditor's Remuneration

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Remuneration of the auditor of the entity for: auditing or reviewing the financial statements	2,200,000	1,725,000
	<u>2,200,000</u>	<u>1,725,000</u>

24 Short-term and Low-cost leases

The Company has rental agreements for properties in Mandeville and Montego Bay for a 12-month period. These are deemed short term rental agreements. The Company also leases equipment as needed on a short-term basis.

25 Earnings Per Share Calculation

The Calculation for basic EPS has been based on the following profit attributable to ordinary shareholders and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding.

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Profit (Loss) for the year, attributable to ordinary shareholders	13,884,971	(17,637,566)
Weighted Average of ordinary shares at 31 December	222,709,171	222,709,171
Basic Earnings Per Share	0.06	(0.08)