ACCESS FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2023

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of
ACCESS FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the separate financial statements of Access Financial Services Limited ("the Company") and the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary ("the Group"), set out on pages 8 to 71 which comprise the Group's and Company's statements of financial position as March 31, 2023, the Group's and Company's 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 Group and the Company as at March 31, 2023, and of the Group's and Company's financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Standards as issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Standards) 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 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of
ACCESS FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

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.

Measurement of Expected Credit Losses

Key Audit Matter	*How the matter was addressed in our audit*
IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, is complex and requires the Group to recognise expected credit losses ('ECL') on financial assets. The determination of ECL is highly subjective and requires management to make significant judgement and estimates, particularly regarding significant increase in credit risk and forward-looking information. The identification of significant increases in credit risk is a key area of judgement as the criteria determine whether a 12-month or lifetime loss allowance is recorded in respect of a financial asset. Forward-looking information, reflects a range of possible future economic conditions, in measuring expected credit losses. Significant management judgement is used in determining the economic scenarios, the probability weightings and management overlay.	We performed the following procedures: • Obtained an understanding of the model used by management for the calculation of expected credit losses on investments and loans. • Tested the completeness and accuracy of the data used in the models to the underlying accounting records on a sample basis. • Involved our financial risk modelling specialists to evaluate the appropriateness of the Group's impairment methodologies, including the criteria used for determining significant increase in credit risk and independently assessed the assumptions for probabilities of default, loss given default and exposure at default. • Involved our financial risk modelling specialists to evaluate the appropriateness of the Group's methodology for determining forward-looking information and management overlay.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of
ACCESS FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

Key Audit Matters (Continued)

Measurement of Expected Credit Losses (continued)

Key Audit Matter	*How the matter was addressed in our audit*
We therefore determined that the estimates of impairment in respect of loans has a high degree of estimation uncertainty. *See notes 3(i), 6 and 24(a) of the financial statements.*	• Assessed the adequacy of the disclosures of the key assumptions and judgements. • Checked the controls over the review of data submitted to management's specialist- for expected credit loss calculation.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of
ACCESS FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

Other Information (continued)

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 Standards and the Jamaican Companies Act, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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 Group's financial reporting process.

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 6 to 7, forms part of our auditors' report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of
ACCESS FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

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 Nyssa Johnson.

KPMG

Chartered Accountants
Kingston, Jamaica

July 28, 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of
ACCESS FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Appendix to Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

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 Group'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.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of
ACCESS FINANCIAL SERVICES 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, related safeguards.

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 matter 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.

ACCESS FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Statements of Financial Position
March 31, 2023
(Expressed in Jamaica dollars unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Group			Company		
		2023	Restated* 2022	Restated* 2021	2023	Restated* 2022	Restated* 2021
		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	4	666,737	351,878	543,492	402,723	151,667	274,896
Financial investments		-	-	5,109	-	-	5,109
Other accounts receivable	5	93,207	50,079	47,003	302,660	197,163	118,343
Loans and advances	6	4,753,540	4,358,198	3,943,649	4,442,558	3,864,271	3,612,891
Investment in subsidiary	7	-	-	-	857,541	857,541	857,541
Property, plant and equipment	8	63,182	61,483	61,509	53,298	59,216	58,657
Intangible assets and goodwill	9	443,898	478,987	480,699	38,980	43,901	41,860
Right-of-use assets	13	71,828	109,461	124,867	56,877	76,447	76,525
Deferred tax assets	10	198,379	146,717	171,077	158,932	118,203	152,309
Total assets		6,290,771	5,556,803	5,377,405	6,313,569	5,368,409	5,198,131
Liabilities and equity							
Liabilities							
Payables	11	436,543	508,943	466,523	392,858	363,798	361,284
Loans payable	12	2,995,996	2,315,795	2,542,774	3,146,435	2,469,101	2,687,651
Lease liabilities	13	77,211	129,539	142,414	61,183	89,622	87,749
Taxation payable		122,976	63,408	24,420	122,977	63,408	26,003
Total liabilities		3,632,726	3,017,685	3,176,131	3,723,453	2,985,929	3,162,687
Stockholder's equity							
Share capital	14	96,051	96,051	96,051	96,051	96,051	96,051
Fair value reserve		-	-	3,096	-	-	3,096
Translation reserve		173,157	190,573	130,977	-	-	-
Retained earnings		2,388,837	2,252,494	1,971,150	2,494,065	2,286,429	1,936,297
Total equity		2,658,045	2,539,118	2,201,274	2,590,116	2,382,480	2,035,444
Total liabilities and equity		6,290,771	5,556,803	5,377,405	6,313,569	5,368,409	5,198,131

The financial statements on pages 8 to 71 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on July 28, 2023, and signed on its behalf by:

______________________________ Executive Chairman
Marcus James

______________________________ Director
Charmaine Boyd-Walker

*(Restated note 25)
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

ACCESS FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
Year ended March 31, 2023
(Expressed in Jamaica dollars unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Group		Company	
			Restated*		Restated*
		2023	2022	2023	2022
		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Operating income					
Interest income from loans	3(k)	1,877,607	1,723,541	1,823,943	1,667,714
Interest income from securities		10,322	4,332	10,322	4,332
Total interest income, calculated on the effective interest method		1,887,929	1,727,873	1,834,265	1,672,046
Interest expense	16	(282,781)	(219,619)	(279,391)	(214,036)
Net interest income		1,605,148	1,508,254	1,554,874	1,458,010
Fees and commissions on loans		309,035	372,753	29,911	42,591
		1,914,183	1,881,007	1,584,785	1,500,601
Other operating income:					
Money services fees and commission		1,345	1,204	1,344	1,204
Foreign exchange losses		(438)	(4,652)	(438)	(4,652)
Other income		169,327	141,629	97,634	97,479
		170,234	138,181	98,540	94,031
		2,084,417	2,019,188	1,683,325	1,594,632
Operating expenses					
Staff costs	17	710,922	690,361	512,506	472,673
Allowance for credit losses	6(b)	396,114	283,205	291,238	171,155
Depreciation and amortisation	8,9,13	104,395	117,391	73,787	82,508
Other operating expenses	18	456,010	367,400	305,803	230,016
		1,667,441	1,458,357	1,183,334	956,352
Profit before taxation		416,976	560,831	499,991	638,280
Taxation	19	(115,927)	(131,841)	(127,649)	(140,502)
Profit for the year		301,049	428,990	372,342	497,778
Other comprehensive income:					
Items that may be reclassified to profit/loss:					
Foreign currency translation gain on overseas subsidiary		(17,416)	59,596	-	-
Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Unrealised (loss)/gain on equity Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)		-	(3,096)	-	(3,096)
Gain on sale of FVOCI investments		-	3,335	-	3,335
Total other comprehensive income		-	239	-	239
Total comprehensive income		283,633	488,825	372,342	498,017
Earnings per stock unit	20	1.09	1.56	1.35	1.83

*(Restated note 25)
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

ACCESS FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Group Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
Year ended March 31, 2023
(Expressed in Jamaica dollars unless otherwise stated)

	Share capital (note 14) $'000	Fair value reserve $'000	Translation reserve (note 15) $'000	Retained earnings $'000	Total $'000
Balances at March 31, 2021, as previously reported	96,051	3,096	130,977	2,221,155	2,451,279
Prior year adjustment [note 25]	-	-	-	(250,005)	(250,005)
Balance as at March 31, 2021, as restated	96,051	3,096	130,977	1,971,150	2,201,274
Total comprehensive income for 2022					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	437,893	437,893
Prior year adjustment [note 25]	-	-	-	(8,903)	(8,903)
As restated	-	-	-	428,990	428,990
Other comprehensive income	-	(3,096)	59,596	3,335	59,835
	-	(3,096)	59,596	432,325	488,825
Transaction with owners					
Dividends paid (note 21)	-	-	-	(150,981)	(150,981)
Balances at March 31, 2022, as restated	96,051	-	190,573	2,252,494	2,539,118
Total comprehensive income for 2023					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	301,049	301,049
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(17,416)	-	(17,416)
	-	-	(17,416)	301,049	283,633
Transaction with owners					
Dividends paid (note 21)	-	-	-	(164,706)	(164,706)
Balances at March 31, 2023	96,051	-	173,157	2,388,837	2,658,045

*(Restated note 25)
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

ACCESS FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Company Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
Year ended March 31, 2023
(Expressed in Jamaica dollars unless otherwise stated)

	Share capital (note 14) $'000	Fair value reserve $'000	Retained earnings $'000	Total $'000
Balances at March 31, 2021	96,051	3,096	2,186,302	2,285,449
Prior year adjustment [note 25]	-	-	(250,005)	(250,005)
Balance as at March 31, 2021 as restated	96,051	3,096	1,936,297	2,035,444
Total comprehensive income for 2022				
Profit for the year	-	-	506,681	506,681
Prior year adjustment [note 25]	-	-	(8,903)	(8,903)
As restated	-	-	497,778	497,778
Other comprehensive income	-	(3,096)	3,335	239
	-	(3,096)	501,113	498,017
Transaction with owners				
Dividends paid (note 21)	-	-	(150,981)	(150,981)
Balances at March 31, 2022	96,051	-	2,286,429	2,382,480
Total comprehensive income for 2023				
Profit for the year	-	-	372,342	372,342
Transaction with owners				
Dividends paid (note 21)	-	-	(164,706)	(164,706)
Balances at March 31, 2023	96,051	-	2,494,065	2,590,116

*(Restated note 25)
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

ACCESS FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Group Statement of Cash Flows
Year ended March 31, 2023
(Expressed in Jamaica dollars unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2023 $'000	2022 $'000 Restated*
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the year		301,049	428,990
Items not affecting cash resources:			
Exchange (gain)/loss on foreign balances		438	4,652
Depreciation and amortisation	8,9	35,149	47,704
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	13(a)	69,246	69,687
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(399)	(584)
Interest income		(1,887,929)	(1,727,873)
Lease interest expense	13(e)	10,000	13,087
Interest expense	16	272,781	206,532
Increase in allowance for loan losses	6(b)	396,114	283,205
Impairment of intangible assets	9	9,074	25,463
Income tax	19(a)	168,378	106,396
Deferred tax	19(a)	(51,662)	25,445
		(677,761)	(517,296)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Other accounts receivable		(51,734)	(5,065)
Payables		63,921	43,304
Loans and advances		(810,740)	(678,776)
		(1,476,314)	(1,157,833)
Interest received		1,887,929	1,727,873
Lease interest paid		(10,000)	(13,087)
Interest paid		(272,786)	(207,416)
Taxation paid		(108,810)	(67,408)
Cash provided by operating activities		20,019	282,129
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	8,9	(25,252)	(47,611)
Proceeds from disposal of investment at FVOCI		-	5,348
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant & equipment		1,362	2,490
Net cash used by investing activities		(23,890)	(39,773)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from borrowings	24(b)	3,146,170	970,500
Repayment of borrowings	24(b)	(2,465,969)	(1,197,479)
Lease payments	13(d)	(75,381)	(72,864)
Dividends paid	21	(164,706)	(150,981)
Net cash generated/(used by) financing activities		440,114	(450,824)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		436,242	(208,468)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents		(121,383)	16,854
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		351,878	543,492
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (note 4)		666,737	351,878

*(Restated note 25)
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

ACCESS FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Company Statement of Cash Flows
Year ended March 31, 2023
(Expressed in Jamaica dollars unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2023 $'000	2022 $'000 Restated*
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the year		372,342	497,778
Items not affecting cash resources:			
Exchange loss on foreign balances		438	4,652
Depreciation and amortisation	8,9	25,233	31,605
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	13(a)	48,554	50,903
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(399)	(584)
Interest income		(1,834,265)	(1,672,046)
Lease interest expense	13(e)	6,605	7,505
Interest expense	16	272,786	206,531
Increase in allowance for loan losses	6(b)	291,238	171,155
Impairment of intangible assets	9	-	11,500
Income tax	19(a)	168,378	106,396
Deferred tax	19(a)	(40,729)	34,106
		(689,819)	(550,499)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Other accounts receivable		(105,481)	(73,968)
Payables		1,785	3,398
Loans and advances		(865,722)	(425,401)
		(1,659,237)	(1,046,470)
Interest received		1,834,265	1,672,046
Lease interest paid		(6,605)	(7,505)
Interest paid		(245,591)	(207,415)
Taxation paid		(111,383)	(69,016)
Net cash (used)/ provided by operating activities		(188,450)	341,640
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	8,9	(16,535)	(47,611)
Proceeds from disposal of investment at FVOCI		-	5,348
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets		1,362	2,490
Net cash used by investing activities		(15,173)	(39,773)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from borrowings	24(b)	3,146,170	970,501
Repayment of borrowings	24(b)	(2,468,836)	(1,189,051)
Lease payment	13(d)	(55,120)	(53,698)
Dividends paid	21	(164,706)	(150,981)
Net cash generated/(used by) financing activities		457,508	(423,229)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		253,885	(121,362)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents		(2,829)	(1,867)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		151,667	274,896
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (note 4)		402,723	151,667

*(Restated note 25)
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

1. Identification and principal activities

Access Financial Services Limited (the Company) is incorporated and domiciled in Jamaica and its registered office is situated at 41B Half Way Tree Road, Kingston 5, Jamaica W.I. The Company is listed on the Junior Market of the Jamaica Stock Exchange.

The Company acquired a 100% shareholding in its subsidiary, Embassy Loans Inc., on December 15, 2018, which is domiciled in the United States of America.

The Company and its subsidiary are collectively referred to as "the Group" in these financial statements.

The principal activity of the Group is retail lending to the micro enterprise sector for personal and business purposes. Funding is provided by financial institutions, government entities and non-governmental organisations. The Company also operates a money services division and offers bill payment services.

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).

New and amended standards and interpretations that became effective during the year:

Certain new and amended standards came into effect during the current financial year. None of which resulted in any changes to amounts recognised or disclosed in the financial statements.

New and amended standards and interpretations that are not yet effective:

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, certain new and amended standards and interpretations have been issued which were not effective for the current year and which the Group has not early-adopted. The Group has assessed them with respect to its operations and has determined that the following are relevant:

- 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.

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

(a) Statement of compliance (continued):

New and amended standards and interpretations that are not yet effective (continued):

- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (continued)

  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 Group is assessing the impact that the amendment will have on its financial statements

- Amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, will apply retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. 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, companies 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. A company 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 company 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 a company 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 company's own equity instruments, these would affect its classification as current or non-current. It has now been clarified that a company can ignore only those conversion options that are recognised as equity when classifying liabilities as current or non-current.

  The Group does not expect the amendment to have a significant impact on its financial statements.

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

(a) Statement of compliance (continued):

New and amended standards and interpretations that are not yet effective: (continued):

- Amendments to IFRS 16 *Leases* is effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022, with early application permitted. The amendments extend the practical expedient by 12 months – i.e. allowing lessees to apply it to rent concessions for which any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022.

  The 2021 amendments are applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying it being recognised in opening retained earnings. The disclosure requirements of Paragraph 28(f) of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors do not apply on initial application.

  The Group does not expect the amendment to have a significant impact on its financial statements.

- Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors are effective for annual reporting 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, unless they result from the corrections of prior periods errors. The definition of accounting policies remains unchanged.

  The Group is assessing the impact that the amendment will have on its financial statements.

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

(a) Statement of compliance (continued):

New and amended standards and interpretations that are 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.

  The Group is assessing the impact that the amendment will have on its financial statements.

- Amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts, effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 and provides for the following amendments to the standard:

  - Most companies that issue credit cards and similar products that provide insurance coverage will be able to continue with their existing accounting, unless the insurance coverage is a contractual feature, easing implementation for non-insurers.

  - For loan contracts that meet the definition of insurance but limit the compensation for insured events to the amount otherwise required to settle the policyholder's obligation created by the contract, companies that issue such loans have an option to apply IFRS 9 or IFRS 17, reducing the impact of IFRS 17 for non-insurers.

  The Group has done its assessment for the impact of IFRS 17 and has determined that there is no exposure to this standard.

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

(b) Basis of preparation:

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost basis, except for investments at fair value.

(c) Functional and presentation currency:

These financial statements are presented in thousands of Jamaica dollars ($'000), which is the Company's functional currency, unless otherwise indicated. The financial statements of the subsidiary, which has a different functional currency, (United States Dollar), are translated into the presentation currency in the manner described in note 3(g)(ii).

(d) Use of estimates and judgements:

The preparation of the financial statements to conform to IFRS requires management to make estimates and judgements that affect the selection of accounting policies and the reported amounts of, and disclosures relating to, assets, liabilities, contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the reporting date and the income, expenses, gains and losses for the year then ended. Actual amounts could differ from those estimates. The estimates and the assumptions underlying them, are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The critical judgements made in applying accounting policies and the key areas of estimation uncertainty that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements, and or that have a significant risk of material adjustment in the next financial period, are as follows:

(i) Judgements:

For the purpose of these financial statements, judgement refers to the informed identification and analysis of reasonable alternatives, considering all relevant facts and circumstances, and the well-reasoned, objective and unbiased choice of the alternative that is most consistent with the agreed principles set out in IFRS.

The key relevant judgements are as follows:

(i) Impairment of financial assets:

Establishing the criteria for determining whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, determining the methodology for incorporating forward-looking information into measurement of expected credit losses (ECL) and the selection and approval of models used to measure ECL requires significant judgement [see note 3(i)].

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

(d) Use of estimates and judgements (continued):

(ii) Key assumptions concerning the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty:

(i) Allowance for impairment losses:

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance measured at amortised cost is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour. (e.g. the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses). Management also estimates the likely amount of cash flows recoverable on the financial assets in determining loss given default. The use of assumptions make uncertainty inherent in such an estimate. Explanations of the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL is further detailed in note 25(a)(iv), which also sets out key sensitivities of the ECL to changes in these elements.

3. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements and comply in all material respects with IFRS.

(a) Basis of consolidation:

(i) Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the acquisition date, which is at the date on which control is transferred to the Group.

The Group measures goodwill at the acquisition date as:

- the fair value of the consideration transferred; plus
- the recognised amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquired entity; plus
- the net recognised amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts generally are recognised in profit or loss. Any contingent consideration payable is measured at fair value at the acquisition date.

3. Significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of consolidation (continued):

(ii) Business combinations (continued)

Transaction costs, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities controlled by the Group. The Company controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

(ii) Loss of control

On the loss of control, the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any non-controlling interests and other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognised in profit or loss. If the Group retains any interest in the former subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost.

(iii) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Balances and transactions between companies within the Group, and any unrealised gains arising from those transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

(a) Financial instruments – Classification, recognition and de-recognition, and measurement:

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. In these financial statements, financial assets comprise cash and cash equivalents, financial investments, other accounts receivable, and loans and advances. Financial liabilities comprise accounts payable and loans payable.

Financial assets

(i) Classification of financial assets

In applying IFRS 9, the Group classified its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL);
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or
- Amortised cost.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of consolidation (continued):

Financial assets (continued)

(i) Classification of financial assets (continued)

The classification requirements for debt and equity instruments are described below:

Debt instruments

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans, government and corporate bonds and trade receivables purchased from clients in factoring arrangements without recourse.

Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. Based on these factors, the Group classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories:

- *Amortised cost*: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI'), and that are not designated at FVTPL. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognised and measured as described at note 3(i). Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Total interest income' using the effective interest method.

- *Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):* Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at FVTPL. On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect, on an investment-by-investment basis, to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI.

- *Fair value through profit or loss:* Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss within 'Net trading income' in the period in which it arises, unless it arises from debt instruments that were designated at fair value or which are not held for trading, in which case they are presented separately in 'Net investment income'. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest method.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Financial instruments – Classification, recognition and de-recognition, and measurement (continued):

Financial assets (continued)

(i) Classification of financial assets (continued)

Equity instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective; that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets.

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value through profit or loss, except where management has elected, at initial recognition, to irrevocably designate an equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Gains and losses on equity investments at FVTPL are included in the 'Other operating income' caption in the income statement. Gains and losses on equity investments at FVOCI are included in other comprehensive income.

Business model assessment

The business model reflects how the Group manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the Group'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 Group in determining the business model for a group of assets include:

1. Past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected;
2. How the asset's performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel;
3. How risks are assessed and managed; and
4. How managers are compensated.

For example, securities held for trading are held principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or are part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. These securities are classified in the 'other' business model and measured at FVTPL.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Financial instruments – Classification, recognition and de-recognition, and measurement (continued):

Financial assets (continued)

(i) Classification of financial assets (continued)

Business model assessment (continued)

Solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI):

Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Group assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (the 'SPPI test').

In making this assessment, the Group considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement, i.e., interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest.

The Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent and none occurred during the period.

(ii) Measurement of gains and losses on financial assets

For debt securities measured at FVOCI, gains and losses are recognised in OCI, except for the following, which are recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost:

- interest revenue using the effective interest method;
- ECL charges and reversals; and
- foreign exchange gains and losses.

When a debt security measured at FVOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Financial instruments – Classification, recognition and de-recognition, and measurement (continued):

Financial assets (continued)

(i) Measurement of gains and losses on financial assets (continued)

Gains and losses on equity instruments classified at FVOCI are never reclassified to profit or loss and no impairment is recognised in profit or loss. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss unless they clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment, in which case they are recognised in OCI. Cumulative gains and losses recognised in OCI are transferred to retained earnings on disposal of an investment.

Financial liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities, comprising loans and accounts payable, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position only when the Group has a legal right to set off the recognised amounts and it intends to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Amortised cost

Amortised cost is calculated using the effective interest method. Premiums, discounts and initial transaction costs are included in the carrying amount of the related instruments and amortised based on the effective interest rates.

(c) Financial instruments – Other:

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and demand and call deposits and are measured at amortised cost. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid financial assets that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments, rather than for investment or other purposes. These include certificates of deposit where the maturities do not exceed three months from the date of acquisition.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial instruments – Other (continued):

(ii) Other accounts receivable

Other accounts receivable are measured at amortised cost less impairment losses.

(iii) Payables

Payables are measured at amortised cost.

(iv) Interest-bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings, are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are measured at amortised cost, with any difference between cost and redemption being recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings on an effective interest basis.

(d) Property, plant and equipment:

(i) Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the company and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(ii) Depreciation is recognised in the income statement on the straight-line basis, over the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment. The depreciation rates are as follows:

Right-of -use	
Furniture and fixtures	10%
Leasehold improvement	10%
Computer equipment	20%
Motor vehicle	25%

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at each reporting date.

(iv) Works in progress is recognised under property, plant and equipment as a separate caption once the cost is incurred by the group. This is transferred to respective property, plant and equipment caption once construction is completed and available for use.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Intangible assets:

(i) Intangible assets which represents computer software is deemed to have a finite useful life of five years and is measured at cost, less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The depreciation rate for computer software is 20%.

(ii) Customer relationship and non-compete agreements that are acquired by the Company are deemed to have a finite useful lives of eight years and are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The depreciation rate for customer relationship is 12.5%.

(iii) Trade name and trademark have indefinite useful lives and are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. The useful lives of such assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support an indefinite useful life assessment for those assets. A change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

(iv) Goodwill represents the excess of cost of the acquisition over the Company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets of the acquiree. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses and is assessed for impairment annually.

(v) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Expenses incurred but projects not completed classify as work in progress and this will transferred to respective intangible assets once project completed.

(f) Impairment of non-financial assets:

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

(g) Foreign currency translation:

(i) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are accounted for at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss. These rates represent the weighted average rates at which the Group trades in foreign currency.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Foreign currency translation (continued):

(i) Transactions and balances (continued)

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currency classified as fair value through other comprehensive income are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences related to changes in the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss. Other changes in the carrying amount are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in fair value reserve.

Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equities classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in the fair value reserve in stockholders' equity.

(ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Jamaica dollar at the spot exchange rate at the reporting date. The income and expenses of the foreign operations are translated into Jamaica dollar at the average exchange rates for the period. Foreign currency differences on the translation of foreign operations are recognised in other comprehensive income and included in translation reserve.

(h) Income tax:

Income tax on the profit or loss for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised accordingly.

(i) Current income tax

Current income tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to income tax payable in respect of previous years.

(ii) Deferred income tax

Deferred income 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 income tax purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on laws that have been enacted by the reporting date.

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

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Impairment of financial assets:

The Group recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on the financial instruments measured at amortised cost and debt instruments at FVOCI. No impairment loss is recognised on equity instruments.

Framework

IFRS 9 outlines a 'three-stage' model for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarised below:

- A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in 'Stage 1' and has its credit risk continuously monitored by the Group.

- If a significant increase in credit risk ('SICR') since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to 'Stage 2' but is not yet deemed to be credit-impaired. See below for a description of how the Group determines when a significant increase in credit risk has occurred.

  A financial asset is credit impaired ('Stage 3') when one or more events that has a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

- Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12 months. Instruments in Stages 2 and 3 have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis. See below and note 25(a) for a description of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring the ECL.

- A pervasive concept in measuring ECL in accordance with IFRS 9 is that it should consider forward-looking information. See note 25(a) for an explanation of how the Group has incorporated this in its ECL models.

- Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets (POCI) are those financial assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition. Their ECL is always measured on a lifetime basis (Stage 3).

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt financial assets carried at FVOCI are credit-impaired ('Stage 3'). 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 past due event;

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Impairment of financial assets (continued):

Credit-impaired financial assets (continued)

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt financial assets carried at FVOCI are credit-impaired ('Stage 3'). Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data (continued):

- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Group on terms that it would not consider otherwise;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

In addition, a loan that is overdue for 30 days or more is considered credit-impaired even when the regulatory definition of default is different.

Restructured financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the borrower, then an assessment is made of whether the financial asset should be derecognised and ECL are measured as follows:

- If the expected restructuring will not result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing asset.

- If the expected restructuring will result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as the final cash flow from the existing financial asset at the time of its derecognition. This amount is included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing financial asset that are discounted from the expected date of derecognition to the reporting date using the original effective interest rate of the existing financial asset.

Measurement of ECL

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following, for which they are measured as 12-month ECL:

- debt investment securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial instruments on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Impairment of financial assets (continued):

Measurement of ECL (continued)

The ECL is determined by projecting the PD, LGD and EAD for each future month and for each individual exposure. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival (i.e., the exposure has not prepaid or defaulted in an earlier month). This effectively calculates an ECL for each future month, which is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

The lifetime PD is developed by applying a maturity profile to the current 12-month PD. The maturity profile looks at how defaults develop on a portfolio from the point of initial recognition throughout the lifetime of the loans. The maturity profile is based on historical observed data and is assumed to be the same across all assets within a portfolio and credit grade band. This is supported by historical analysis.

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:

- financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: 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 Group expects to receive);
- financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;
- undrawn loan commitments: as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Group if the commitment is drawn and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive;
- financial guarantee contracts: the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Group expects to recover; and
- other receivables: Loss allowance for other receivables, is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets.
- loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: generally, as a provision.
- debt instruments measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognised in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss is recognised in profit or loss as a reclassification from OCI.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Employee benefits:

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by the Group in exchange for service rendered by employees. These include current or short-term benefits such as salaries, bonuses, NIS contributions, annual vacation leave, and non-monetary benefits such as medical care; post-employment benefits such as pensions; and other long-term employee benefits such as termination benefits.

Contributions to defined contribution pension plans are charged to profit or loss in the year to which they relate. The pension scheme is administered by Employee Benefits Administrator Limited.

Short-term employee benefits are charged as expense. The expected cost of vacation leave that accumulates is recognised over the period that the employee becomes entitled to the leave.

(k) Revenue recognition:

(i) Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognised in profit or loss for 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.

The 'gross carrying amount of a financial asset' is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance.

Calculation of interest income and interest expense

The effective interest rate of a financial asset or financial liability is calculated on initial recognition of a financial asset. In calculating interest income, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired). The effective interest rate is revised as a result of periodic re-estimation of cash flows of floating rate instruments to reflect movements in market rates of interest.

However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Revenue recognition (continued)

(i) Interest income and expense (continued)

For financial assets that have become credit-impaired on initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the credit adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the asset. The calculation of interest income does not revert to the gross basis even if the credit risk of the asset improves.

Presentation

Interest income calculated using the effective interest method presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, includes interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost and interest on debt instruments measured at FVOCI.

Interest expense presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income includes financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Interest income is recognised on the accrual basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the interest rate applicable to produce the effective interest over the life of the loan.

(ii) Fee and commission income

Fee and commission income are recognised on the accrual basis when service has been provided. Fees and commissions arising from negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party are recognised on completion of the underlying transaction.

(l) Leases:

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16.

As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property, the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Leases (continued):

As a lessee (continued)

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability. Rate for the depreciation for right-of-use assets range 20%-50%.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the scheduled lease payments, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Group determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Leases (continued):

As a lessee (continued)

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Leases of low-value assets

The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(m) Segment reporting:

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses; whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assesses its performance; and for which discrete financial information is available.

The Group operates in two geographical areas namely Jamaica and United States. These two has been identified as reporting segments in these financial statements (see note 24). Operations in both geographical areas are same. There are no difference in recording transactions, assets and liabilities between these reporting segments.

(n) Dividend distribution:

Dividend distribution to the Company's stockholders is recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders.

(o) Determination of fair value:

Fair value amounts represent estimates of the arm's length consideration that would be currently agreed between knowledgeable, willing parties who are under no compulsion to act and is best evidenced by a quoted market price, if one exists.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Short term deposits	100,000	25,363	100,000	25,363
Cash at bank*	566,737	326,515	302,723	126,304
	666,737	351,878	402,723	151,667

* Included in cash at bank are amounts held as collaterals on loans that are repayable to customers at the end of the loan period (note 11)

5. Other accounts receivable

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Taxation recoverable	7,995	5,474	6,351	3,798
Prepayments and deposits	40,884	23,281	34,418	17,339
Interest receivable [note 22(b)]	-	-	240,660	168,594
Other	44,328	21,324	21,231	7,432
	93,207	50,079	302,660	197,163

6. Loans and advances

(a) Loans and advances are comprised of, and mature as follows:

	Group		Company	
		Restated*		Restated*
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Due within 1 month	48,373	29,725	43,638	28,647
1 to 3 months	79,139	44,549	42,893	38,804
3 to 12 months	804,444	833,637	539,286	440,418
Over 12 months	4,497,445	4,036,469	4,449,963	3,889,743
Gross loans and advances	5,429,401	4,944,380	5,075,780	4,397,612
Less: Allowance for impairment [note 24(a)]	(513,865)	(456,964)	(471,226)	(404,123)
	4,915,536	4,487,416	4,604,554	3,993,489
Less loan fees:				
At the beginning of the year	129,218	117,347	129,218	117,347
Additions during the year	82,779	89,663	82,779	89,663
Amortisation during the year	(82,779)	(89,663)	(82,779)	(89,663)
Unamortised fees at the end of year	32,778	11,871	32,778	11,871
Balance at the end of the year	161,996	129,218	161,996	129,218
	4,753,540	4,358,198	4,442,558	3,864,271

*Restated, see Note 25

6. Loans and advances (continued)

(b) Allowances for loan losses:

	Group		Company	
		Restated*		Restated*
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Balance at beginning of year	456,964	520,140	404,123	479,749
Allowance made during the year	396,114	283,205	291,238	171,155
Translation adjustment	113,511	2,342	-	-
Loans written off	(452,724)	(348,723)	(224,135)	(246,781)
Balance at the end of the year	513,865	456,964	471,226	404,123

(c) Analysis of loans by class of business and sector are as follows:

	Group		Company	
		Restated*		Restated*
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Personal loans	5,028,309	4,630,330	4,674,659	4,083,562
Business loans:				
Agriculture	64,696	46,987	64,725	46,987
Services	95,163	84,603	95,163	84,603
Trading	230,052	175,908	230,052	175,908
Manufacturing	11,181	6,552	11,181	6,552
	401,092	314,050	401,121	314,050
	5,429,401	4,944,380	5,075,780	4,397,612

*Restated, see Note 25

7. Investment in subsidiary

	Company	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Embassy Loans Inc., at cost	857,541	857,541

8. Property, plant and equipment:

	Group					
	Leasehold improvement $'000	Computer equipment $'000	Furnitures and fixtures $'000	Motor vehicles $'000	Work in progress $'000	Total $'000
Cost						
March 31, 2021	71,219	115,878	43,127	23,383	497	254,104
Additions	-	2,039	2,384	12,055	4,298	20,776
Disposal	(4,418)	(400)	(850)	(3,289)	-	(8,957)
Transfers	-	5	2,776	-	(2,781)	-
Transition adjustment	690	5,303	-	310	-	6,303
March 31, 2022	67,491	122,825	47,437	32,459	2,014	272,226
Additions	-	12,924	4,985	-	2,755	20,664
Disposal	(1,150)	(5,483)	(3,196)	-	-	(9,829)
Transfers	1,576	2,718	-	-	(4,294)	-
Transition adjustment	708	5,435	318	-	-	6,461
March 31, 2023	68,625	138,419	49,544	32,459	475	289,522
Depreciation						
March 31, 2021	57,205	87,649	27,822	19,919	-	192,595
Charge for the year	2,218	9,181	3,307	4,360	-	19,066
Eliminated on disposal	(3,015)	(334)	(413)	(3,289)	-	(7,051)
Transition adjustment	690	5,133	-	310	-	6,133
March 31, 2022	57,098	101,629	30,716	21,300	-	210,743
Charge for the year	1,916	8,956	2,993	4,378	-	18,243
Eliminated on disposal	(813)	(5,443)	(2,865)	-	-	(9,121)
Transition adjustment	707	5,450	318	-	-	6,475
March 31, 2023	58,908	110,592	31,162	25,678	-	226,340
Net book values						
March 31, 2023	9,717	27,827	18,382	6,781	475	63,182
March 31, 2022	10,393	21,196	16,721	11,159	2,014	61,483

8. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Company					
	Leasehold improvement $'000	Computer equipment $'000	Furnitures and fixtures $'000	Motor vehicles $'000	Work in progress $'000	Total $'000
Cost						
March 31, 2021	66,054	76,167	43,127	21,062	497	206,907
Additions	-	2,039	2,384	12,055	4,298	20,776
Disposal	(4,418)	(400)	(850)	(3,289)	-	(8,957)
Transfers	-	5	2,776	-	(2,781)	-
March 31, 2022	61,636	77,811	47,437	29,828	2,014	218,726
Additions	-	4,207	4,985	-	2,755	11,947
Disposal	(1,150)	(5,483)	(3,196)	-	-	(9,829)
Transfers	1,576	2,718	-	-	(4,294)	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	(438)	(438)
March 31, 2023	62,062	79,253	49,226	29,828	37	220,406
Depreciation						
March 31, 2021	52,039	50,791	27,822	17,598	-	148,250
Charge for the year	2,218	8,426	3,307	4,360	-	18,311
Eliminated on disposal	(3,015)	(334)	(413)	(3,289)	-	(7,051)
March 31, 2022	51,242	58,883	30,716	18,669	-	159,510
Charge for the year	1,916	7,432	2,993	4,378	-	16,719
Eliminated on disposal	(813)	(5,443)	(2,865)	-	-	(9,121)
March 31, 2023	52,345	60,872	30,844	23,047	-	167,108
Net book values						
March 31, 2023	9,717	18,381	18,382	6,781	37	53,298
March 31, 2022	10,394	18,928	16,721	11,159	2,014	59,216

9. Intangible assets and goodwill

	Group					
	Computer software $'000	Customer relationship $'000	Trademark and tradename $'000	Goodwill $'000	Work in progress $'000	Total $'000
Cost						
March 31, 2021	91,114	84,458	27,024	396,980	1,585	601,161
Additions	651	-	-	-	26,184	26,835
Translation adjustment	-	2,529	2,107	22,827	-	27,463
March 31, 2022	91,765	86,987	29,131	419,807	27,769	655,459
Additions	857	-	-	-	3,731	4,588
Disposal	(6,912)	-	-	-	-	(6,912)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	(742)	(742)
Transfers	28,257	-	-	-	(28,257)	-
Translation adjustment	(860)	-	(717)	(10,920)	-	(12,497)
March 31, 2023	113,107	86,987	28,414	408,887	2,501	639,896
Amortisation and impairment						
March 31,2021	65,214	49,725	900	4,623	-	120,462
Charge for the year	10,419	18,219	-	-	-	28,638
Impairment for the year	-	22,163	3,300	-	-	25,463
Translation adjustment	-	(3,120)	5,029	-	-	1,909
March 31,2022	75,633	86,987	9,229	4,623	-	176,472
Charge for the year	16,906	-	-	-	-	16,906
Disposal	(6,657)	-	-	-	-	(6,657)
Impairment for the year	9,074	-	-	-	-	9,074
Translation adjustment	203	-	-	-	-	203
March 31, 2023	95,159	86,987	9,229	4,623	-	195,998
Net book values						
March 31, 2023	17,948	-	19,185	404,264	2,501	443,898
March 31, 2022	16,132	-	19,902	415,184	27,769	478,987

	Company					
	Computer software $'000	Customer relationship $'000	Trademark and tradename $'000	Goodwill $'000	Work in progress $'000	Total $'000
Cost						
March 31,2021	91,114	27,600	4,200	4,623	1,585	129,122
Additions	651	-	-	-	26,184	26,835
March 31,2022	91,765	27,600	4,200	4,623	27,769	155,957
Additions	857	-	-	-	3,731	4,588
Disposals	(6,912)	-	-	-	-	(6,912)
Transfers	28,257	-	-	-	(28,257)	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	(740)	(740)
March 31, 2023	113,967	27,600	4,200	4,623	2,503	152,893
Amortisation and impairment						
March 31,2021	65,214	16,525	900	4,623	-	87,262
Charge for the year	10,419	2,875	-	-	-	13,294
Impairment for the year	-	8,200	3,300	-	-	11,500
March 31,2022	75,633	27,600	4,200	4,623	-	112,056
Charge for the year	8,514	-	-	-	-	8,514
Disposal	(6,657)	-	-	-	-	(6,657)
Impairment for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2023	77,490	27,600	4,200	4,623	-	113,913
Net book values						
March 31, 2023	36,477	-	-	-	2,503	38,980
March 31, 2022	16,132	-	-	-	27,769	43,901

9. Intangible assets and goodwill (continued)

Impairment testing for intangible assets with indefinite life

In the previous year, the branches operating under the Tradename Micro Credit Limited were closed. These had carrying amount of $3,300,000 and were fully impaired. The impairment charge was fully allocated to Trademark and Tradename and included in Other Expenses.

Impairment testing for Goodwill

The recoverable amount of the Goodwill for the Group is based on its value in use, determined by discounting the future cash flows to be generated from the continuing use of the CGU. The CGU (Embassy Loans) is a consumer finance company and offers auto title loans to customers in need of emergency funds. funds. On 15th December 2018, the company became a subsidiary of Access Financial Services Limited, and all of the goodwill is allocated to it. The recoverable amount of the CGU was determined to be higher than the carrying value amount of $407,824,000 (2022: $477,608,000), therefore no impairment charge recognised during the year (2022: $Nil).

The key assumptions used in the estimation of value in use were as follows:

	2023	2022
Discount rate	14.0%	13.0%
Revenue growth rate	7.6%	4.3%
Terminal value growth rate	2.0%	2.0%

The estimated recoverable amount of the CGU exceeds carrying amount by approximately $379,433,000 (2022: $329,148,000). Management has estimated that a reasonable change in two key assumptions would cause the recoverable amount to remain in excess of the carrying amount.

Sensitivity Analysis

The following table shows the amount by which these two assumptions would need to change individually for the estimated recoverable amount to be equal to the carrying amount.

	Change required for carrying amount to equal recoverable amount	
	2023	2022
Discount rate	+55.6%	+52.0%
Loan growth rate	-41.0%	-52.0%

Sensitivity Analysis

The discount rate was a pre-tax measure based on the rate of 20-year United States Government Treasury bonds and in the same currency as the cash flows , adjusted for a risk premium to reflect both the increased risk of investing in equities generally and the systematic risk of the specific CGU.

Ten years of cash flows were included in the discounted cash flow model. The use of ten years is driven by projected growth in income at higher rates during the first seven years of the projected period which was attributed in part to the unsecured loans to be offered in future years. The discrete period was therefore projected to cover ten years followed by the terminal period .

9. Intangible assets and goodwill (continued)

Sensitivity Analysis (continued)

A long-term growth rate into perpetuity and the long-term compound annual loan growth rate estimated by management based on the expectations of future outcomes taking into account past experience, adjusted for anticipated revenue growth. Revenue growth was projected taking into account the average growth levels experienced over the past 3 years and the estimated loan disbursements for the next 10 years.

Impairment of customer relationship

Customer relationship was recognised on the acquisition of Damark and MCL branches. These branches were closed in previous year and a 100% impairment provision was made to the carrying value of customer relationship amounting to $8,200,000.

10. Deferred tax assets

Deferred income taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using a principal tax rate of 33 1/3% (2022: 25%).

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

Deferred tax is due to the following temporary differences:

	Group					
	March 31, 2021 Restated* $'000	Recognised in profit or loss $'000	Recognised in OCI (note 19) $'000	March 31, 2022 Restated* $'000	Recognised in profit or loss $'000	March 31, 2023 (note 19) $'000
Accounts payable	8,646	(84)	-	8,562	11,552	20,114
Property, plant & equipment	10,276	3,771	-	14,047	3,246	17,293
Loans receivable	166,040	(5,276)	1,085	161,849	77,558	239,407
Intangible assets	2,702	(2,702)	-	-	-	-
Leases	2,105	1,189	-	3,294	(1,859)	1,435
Other	(18,692)	(22,343)	-	(41,035)	(38,835)	(79,870)
	171,077	(25,445)	1,085	146,717	51,662	198,379

	Company				
	March 31, 2021 Restated* $'000	Recognised in profit or loss (note 19) $'000	March 31, 2022 Restated* $'000	Recognised in profit or loss $'000	March 31, 2023 (note 19) $'000
Accounts payable	8,646	(84)	8,562	11,552	20,114
Property, plant & equipment	10,276	3,771	14,047	3,246	17,293
Leases	2,806	488	3,294	(1,859)	1,435
Loans receivable	149,273	(15,938)	133,335	66,960	200,295
Other	(18,692)	(22,343)	(41,035)	(39,170)	(80,205)
	152,309	(34,106)	118.203	40,729	158,932

*Restated, see Note 25

11. Payables

	Group		Company	
		Restated*		Restated*
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Accounts payables	80,844	177,646	37,161	32,499
Interest payable	38,524	11,249	38,524	11,249
Cash collateral held	125,540	111,909	125,540	111,909
Other payables	191,635	208,139	191,633	208,141
	436,543	508,943	392,858	363,798

*Restated, see Note 25

12. Loans payable

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Corporate bond-holders (i)	2,018,842	1,289,196	2,018,842	1,289,196
JMMB Bank Limited (ii)	60,297	273,605	60,297	273,605
Development Bank of Jamaica Limited (iii)	916,857	752,994	916,857	752,994
Embassy loans (iv)	-	-	150,439	153,306
	2,995,996	2,315,795	3,146,435	2,469,101
The loans mature as follows:				
1 to 3 months	113,797	149,950	113,797	149,950
3 to 12 months	689,319	807,563	538,880	654,257
	803,116	957,513	652,677	804,207
Over 12 months	2,192,880	1,358,282	2,493,758	1,664,894
	2,995,996	2,315,795	3,146,435	2,469,101

(i) This represents five year fixed to floating and variable rate bond notes due in 2027 and 2024, arranged by Proven Wealth Limited and registered with JCSD Trustee Services Limited, as Trustee. Interest is payable every quarter and the fixed rate to floating bond interest rate is 11% for two years and and variable thereafter. The variable rate bond interest rate is 3.25% per annum for eighteen months. The applicable variable rate will be 250 basis points above the prevailing Government of Jamaica three-months weighted average treasury bill yield occurring one month before the interest payment date. The notes are unsecured.

12. Loans payable (continued)

(ii) The loans represent a seven-year Term Loan at an interest rate of 7.85% (2022: 8%) .This loan is unsecured.

(iii) These loans bear interest averaging 8.7% (2022: 8.7%) and are repayable monthly and quarterly over 24 months. These loans are unsecured.

(iv) The loan represents deferred consideration on the purchase of Embassy Loans Inc. This attracts interest of 20% (2022: 20%) per annum and payable on demand. See note 22(b). This loan is unsecured.

13. Leases

The Group leases property mainly for the operations of its branches. For the Head Office located at 41A and 41B Half Way Tree Road, the lease term is for four years commencing March 2015 and includes a four year renewal option. For the other properties located in Spanish Town, Montego Bay, Mandeville, Ochi Rios, May Pen, Savannah la Mar, Santa Cruz, Linstead, Brown Town, Junction, Black River, Christiana and Portland, the leases typically run for 1 to 5 years, with renewal options. Some leases may have options for periodic rate adjustments to reflect market rentals. Some leases provide for additional rent payments that are based on changes in local price indices.
Information about leases for which the Group is a lessee is presented below.

(a) Right-of-use assets

	Group		Company	
	Land and building 2023 $'000	Land and building 2022 $'000	Land and building 2023 $'000	Land and building 2022 $'000
Balance at beginning of the year	109,461	124,867	76,447	76,525
Additions	24,919	55,016	22,062	55,016
Disposals, net	-	(3,599)	-	(3,599)
Adjustments	6,922	627	6,922	(592)
Depreciation charge for the year	(69,246)	(69,687)	(48,554)	(50,903)
Exchange adjustments	(228)	2,237	-	-
Balance at end of year	71,828	109,461	56,877	76,447

ACCESS FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
Year ended March 31, 2023
(Expressed in Jamaica dollars unless otherwise stated)

13. Leases (continued)

(b) Lease liabilities

	Group		Company	
	Land and building 2023	Land and building 2022	Land and building 2023	Land and building 2022
Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows:				
Less than one year	59,185	76,182	39,092	52,401
One to five years	33,957	64,118	33,957	45,062
	93,142	140,300	73,049	97,463
Less: future interest	(15,931)	(10,761)	(11,866)	(7,841)
Total discounted lease liabilities as at March 31	77,211	129,539	61,183	89,622
Less: current portion	(19,196)	(75,938)	(35,224)	(57,525)
Non-current	58,015	53,601	25,959	32,097

(c) Amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	Group		Company	
	Land and building 2023 $'000	Land and building 2022 $'000	Land and building 2023 $'000	Land and building 2022 $'000
Expense relating to leases of low value assets	2,462	144	2,462	144
Depreciation charge for the year	69,246	69,687	48,554	50,903
Interest on lease liabilities	10,000	13,089	6,605	7,506

(d) Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows:

	Group		Company	
	Land and building 2023 $'000	Land and building 2022 $'000	Land and building 2023 $'000	Land and building 2022 $'000
Total cash outflow for leases	85,381	85,951	61,725	61,203

(e) Reconciliation of movements of lease obligations to cash flow arising from financing activities.

	Group		Company	
	2023 $'000	2022 $'000	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Balance at beginning of the year	129,539	142,414	89,622	87,749
Additions	23,053	59,989	26,681	55,571
Lease payments	(85,381)	(85,951)	(61,725)	(61,203)
Lease interest expense	10,000	13,087	6,605	7,505
Balance at end of year	77,211	129,539	61,183	89,622

14. Share capital

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Authorised share capital		
350,000,000 (2021:350,000,000) ordinary shares of no-par value		
Stated capital, issued and fully paid:		
274,509,840 (2021: 274,509,840) ordinary shares of no par value	96,051	96,051

The rights attaching to the ordinary stock units include the following:

1. Entitlement of dividends as declared from time to time.
2. Entitlement to one vote per stock units at meetings of the Company.
3. Entitlement to the residual assets.

15. Equity reserves

Translation reserve

The translation reserve comprises foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of the foreign subsidiary.

16. Interest expense

	Group		Company	
	2023 $'000	2022 $'000	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Interest expense on leases	10,000	13,087	6,605	7,505
Interest expense on bonds	188,359	96,283	188,364	96,282
Interest expense on bank loans	13,241	16,290	13,241	16,290
Interest expense on funding agency	71,076	93,959	71,076	93,959
Interest expense on others	105	-	105	-
	282,781	219,619	279,391	214,036

17. Staff costs

	Group		Company	
	2023 $'000	2022 $'000	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Wages, salaries and statutory contributions	592,333	576,623	418,133	383,796
Pension contributions	19,034	20,937	13,999	12,766
Bonus and incentives	48,346	55,139	48,346	55,139
Medical	25,997	29,185	13,079	13,159
Other staff benefits	25,212	8,477	18,951	7,813
	710,922	690,361	512,508	472,673

ACCESS FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
Year ended March 31, 2023
(Expressed in Jamaica dollars unless otherwise stated)

18. Other operating expenses

	Group		Company	
		Restated*		Restated*
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Advertising	40,549	40,143	22,815	23,241
Agency fees	18,181	11,593	18,181	11,593
Audit fees	30,888	15,232	21,997	10,675
Bank charges	17,539	18,706	2,129	1,719
Cleaning and sanitation	6,097	5,065	3,811	3,042
Courier and collection services	6,555	6,372	6,555	4,494
Directors' fees [note 22(a)]	6,301	4,416	6,301	4,416
Fee expenses	47,472	52,557	-	-
Insurance	3,093	2,452	3,093	2,452
Irrecoverable GCT	41,020	37,427	41,020	37,427
Legal and professional fees	31,737	27,676	23,221	10,802
Motor vehicle expenses	2,123	1,393	2,123	1,393
Printing and stationery	10,818	9,998	10,818	9,998
Rent	3,467	2,275	2,462	1,344
Repairs and maintenance	9,713	5,520	9,713	5,520
Impairment of intangibles	9,074	25,463	-	11,500
Security	7,832	6,062	7,620	5,944
Subscriptions & donations	15,846	10,586	15,846	10,586
Travel and entertainment	7,347	683	7,347	683
Utilities	55,283	54,284	45,633	45,346
Other expenses	85,075	29,497	55,118	27,844
	456,010	367,400	305,803	230,019

19. Taxation

(a) Taxation for the year comprises:

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
		Restated*		Restated*
Current tax expense	168,378	126,280	168,378	126,280
Translation adjustment	(789)	-	-	-
Prior year tax over provision	-	(19,884)	-	(19,884)
Deferred tax arising from temporary differences	(51,662)	25,445	(40,729)	34,106
	115,927	131,841	127,649	140,502

(b) Reconciliation of actual tax expense

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Profit before tax	416,976	560,831	499,991	638,280
Expected tax expense at 331/3%/25%(2022:25%)	104,244	140,208	124,998	159,570
Adjusted for :				
Effect of different tax rate in foreign jurisdiction	(1,245)	(1,153)	-	-
Non-deductible income and expenses for tax purposes	43,748	10,393	10,667	10,393
Prior year over provision	-	(19,884)	-	(19,884)
Other adjustments	(30,820)	2277	(8,016)	(9,577)
	115,927	131,841	127,649	140,502

*Restated, see Note 25

20. Earnings per stock unit

Earnings per stock unit is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to stockholders by the number of ordinary stock units in issue at year end.

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000 *Restated	$'000	$'000 *Restated
Net profit attributable to stockholders ($'000)	301,049	428,990	372,342	497,778
Number of ordinary stock units ('000)	274,510	274,510	274,510	274,510
Earnings per stock unit ($)	1.09	1.56	1.35	1.83

*Restated, see Note 25

21. Dividends

	Company	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
In respect of 2022	164,706	150,981

At meetings of The Board of Directors on 17 June 2022, 16 August 2022, 11 November 2022, and 23 February 2023, dividend payments of $0.30, $0.10, $0.10, and $0.10 per share respectively were approved by the Board of Directors.

After the reporting date, no dividends were proposed by the Board of Directors at a meeting held on July 10, 2023.

22. Related party transactions and balances

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. The following transactions were carried out with related parties.

(a) The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income includes the following transactions with related parties in the ordinary course of business.

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Key management compensation (included in staff costs note 17)				
Key management includes director and senior managers:				
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	112,905	160,331	78,544	74,323
Post-employment benefits	6,401	19,904	6,401	5,457
Interest expense	-	-	-	-
Directors' emoluments				
Fees (note 18)	6,301	4,416	6,301	4,416
Management remuneration	21,482	22,094	10,193	11,613

22. Related party transactions and balances (continued)

(a) (Continued)

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Loan interest income- subsidiary:				
Embassy Loans Inc.	-	-	240,660	168,594
Loan interest expense– (significant influence):				
Proven Investments Limited	2,416	4,166	2,416	4,166
Loan commitment and origination fees – (significant influence):				
Proven Investments Limited	-	1,000	-	1,000

The company is an associated company of Proven Investments Limited which has significant influence over the operations of the company.

(b) The statement of financial position includes balances arising in the ordinary course of business with related parties as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Balances due from subsidiary:				
Embassy Loans Inc. (note 5)	-	-	240,660	168,594

The balance is unsecured and is to be repaid upon demand and bears no interest. ECL on this balance was immaterial.

Balances due to subsidiary:				
Embassy Loans Inc. (note 12(iv))	-	-	(150,439)	(150,306)

23. Segment information

	2023			
	Jamaica	United States	Eliminations	Group
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Interest income	1,834,264	130,560	(76,895)	1,887,929
Segment results	496,991	(83,015)	-	416,976
Taxation				(115,927)
Profit for the year				301,049
Interest expense	(279,391)	(80,285)	76,895	(282,781)
Allowance for credit losses	(290,385)	9,418	-	(280,967)
Depreciation and amortisation	(73,787)	(30,608)	-	(104,395)
Total segment assets	6,313,570	1,075,402	(1,098,201)	6,290,771
Total segment liabilities	(3,723,452)	(676,466)	767,197	(3,632,726)

23. Segment information (continued)

	2022			
	Jamaica $'000	United States $'000	Eliminations $'000	Group $'000
Interest income	1,672,046	132,544	(76,717)	1,727,873
Segment results	638,280	(77,449)	-	560,831
Taxation				(131,841)
Profit for the year				428,990
Interest expense	(214,036)	(82,301)	76,718	(219,619)
Impairment	(11,500)	(13,963)	-	(25,463)
Allowance for credit losses	(134,579)	(10,108)	-	(144,687)
Depreciation and amortization	(82,508)	(34,883)	-	(117,391)
Total segment assets	5,368,409	1,214,529	(1,026,135)	5,556,803
Total segment liabilities	(2,985,929)	(736,921)	705,165	(3,017,685)

24. Financial instruments – risk management

The Group has exposure to financial instruments risks such as credit, liquidity and market risks from its use of financial instruments, as well as operational risk.

The Group has documented strategies, polices, procedures, processes and authority delegated throughout the organization to manage its risk and monitor compliance.

The Board of directors has overall responsibility for the determination of the company's risk management objectives and policies and, whilst retaining ultimate responsibility for them, it has delegated the authority for designing and operating processes that ensure the effective implementation of the objectives and policies to the company's finance function. The Board provides policies for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as credit risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, and investments of excess liquidity.

The risk management policies and procedures are established to identify, evaluate and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate controls and to monitor adherence to standards set. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered and to ensure prudential and regulatory compliance.

The overall objective of the Board is to set policies that seek to reduce risk as far as possible without unduly affecting the Group's competitiveness and flexibility. Further details regarding these policies are set out below

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

24. Financial instruments – risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(i) Exposure to credit risk

Credit risk exposure is the amount of loss that the Group would suffer if all counterparties to which the Group was exposed were to default at once. There are no financial assets not recognised; accordingly, this exposure is represented substantially by the carrying amount of financial assets recognised in the statement of financial position, without taking account of the value of any collateral held. At the reporting date, the maximum exposure to credit risk on financial assets, without taking account of the value of any collateral held, was the same as the carrying amounts in the statement of financial position.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying amount of loans and advances, interest receivable, deposits and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

- Concentration of risk – Loans and advances

  The following table summarises the Group's credit exposure for loans and advances at their carrying amounts, as categorised by the customer sector:

	Group		Company	
		Restated*		Restated*
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Personal loans	5,028,280	4,630,330	4,674,659	4,083,562
Business loans	401,121	314,050	401,121	314,050
	5,429,401	4,944,380	5,075,780	4,397,612
Less: Provision for credit losses	(513,865)	(456,964)	(471,226)	(404,123)
	4,915,536	4,487,416	4,604,554	3,993,489

*Restated, see Note 25

(ii) Credit quality analysis

Loan commitment for the Group and the company amounted to $37.8m (2022: $40.8m) on which ECL is immaterial. The loan commitment falls in stage 1.

The following table sets out information about the credit quality of financial assets measured at amortised cost:

24. Financial instruments – risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Credit quality analysis

- Loans receivable at amortised cost:

	Group 2023			
	Stage 1 $'000	Stage 2 $'000	Stage 3 $'000	Total $'000
Ageing of loans receivable				
Current	4,249,231	-	-	4,249,231
Past due 1-30 days	454,792	11,346	3,777	469,915
Past due 31-60 days	-	390,939	769	391,708
Past due 60-90 days	-	50,078	57,588	107,666
Over 90 days	-	-	210,881	210,881
Total	4,704,023	452,363	273,015	5,429,401
Loss allowance	(262,689)	(25,245)	(225,931)	(513,865)
	4,441,334	427,118	47,084	4,915,536

	Group 2022			
	Stage 1 $'000	Stage 2 $'000	Stage 3 $'000	Total $'000
Ageing of loans receivable				
Current	3,776,817	-	-	3,776,817
Past due 1-30 days	312,356	6,806	738	319,900
Past due 31-60 days	-	471,140	2,803	473,943
Past due 60-90 days	-	187,435	15,865	203,300
Over 90 days	-	-	170,420	170,420
Total	4,089,173	665,381	189,826	4,944,380
Loss allowance	(266,046)	(20,212)	(170,706)	(456,964)
	3,823,127	645,169	19,120	4,487,416

	Company 2023			
	Stage 1 $'000	Stage 2 $'000	Stage 3 $'000	Total $'000
Ageing of loans receivable				
Current	4,244,496	-	-	4,244,496
Past due 1-30 days	418,546	11,346	3,777	433,669
Past due 31-60 days	-	125,751	799	126,550
Past due 60-90 days	-	40,078	20,106	60,184
Over 90 days	-	-	210,881	210,881
Total	4,663,042	177,175	235,563	5,075,780
Loss allowance	(220,050)	(25,245)	(225,931)	(471,226)
	4,442,992	151,930	9,632	4,604,554

24. Financial instruments – risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Credit quality analysis (continued)

- Loans receivable at amortised cost (continued):

	Company 2022			
	Stage 1 $'000	Stage 2 $'000	Stage 3 $'000	Total $'000
Ageing of loans receivable				
Current	3,775,739	-	-	3,775,739
Past due 1-30 days	306,611	6,806	738	314,155
Past due 31-60 days	-	77,921	2,803	80,724
Past due 60-90 days	-	40,709	15,865	56,574
Over 90 days	-	-	170,420	170,420
Total	4,082,350	125,436	189,826	4,397,612
Loss allowance	(213,205)	(20,212)	(170,706)	(404,123)
	3,869,145	105,224	19,120	3,993,489

(iii) Management of credit risk

The way in which the company manages the credit risk to which it is exposed on the financial assets it holds is set out below.

(1) Loans and advances

The estimation of credit exposure for risk management purposes is complex and requires the use of models, as the exposure varies with changes in market conditions, expected cash flows and the passage of time. The assessment of credit risk of a portfolio of assets entails further estimations as to the likelihood of defaults occurring, the associated loss ratios and the default correlations between counterparties.

The Group uses ECL models developed by independent service providers to determine the ECL allowances for its loans receivable. The models measure credit risk using Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD).

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused significant market volatility which has increased the Group's credit risk. The increase in inflation rate, interest rates, unemployment rate and decrease in gross domestic products have resulted in an increase in the credit risk of loans and advances. The maximum contractual period extends to the date at which the Group has the right to require repayment of an advance or terminate a loan commitment or guarantee.

(2) Cash and cash equivalents, including resale agreements

The Group limits its exposure to risk on cash and cash equivalents by holding balances with reputable financial institutions. The Group holds collateral for balances with brokers/dealers when securities are held under resale agreements.

24. Financial instruments – risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(iii) Management of credit risk (continued)

The way in which the company manages the credit risk to which it is exposed on the financial assets it holds is set out below.

(3) Other receivables
Other receivables mainly consists of interest receivable from subsidiary and this amounts are considered recoverable as the subsidiary has the intention and ability to pay.

(iv) Impairment

Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment

See accounting policy at note 3(i).

Significant increase in credit risk

When determining whether the risk of default on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, 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 third party policies including forward-looking information.

The objective of the assessment is to identify whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred for an exposure by comparing:

- the remaining lifetime probability of default (PD) as at the reporting date; with
- the remaining lifetime PD for this point in time that was estimated at the time of initial recognition of the exposure (adjusted where relevant for changes in prepayment expectations).

The Group uses three criteria for determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk:

- quantitative test based on movement in credit scores;
- qualitative indicators; and
- a backstop of 30 days past due.

Credit risk grades:

The Group allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of default and applying experienced credit judgement. Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of risk of default. These factors vary depending on the nature of the exposure and the type of borrower.

Credit risk grades are defined and calibrated such that the risk of default occurring increases exponentially as the credit risk deteriorates so, for example, the difference in risk of default between credit risk grades 1 and 2 is smaller than the difference between credit risk grades 2 and 3.

24. Financial instruments – risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(iv) Impairment (continued)

Significant increase in credit risk (continued)

Credit risk grades (continued):

Loans are placed in Stage 1 at origination and shall remain in this stage providing that such loans have not experienced a significant increase in credit risk. Loans shall be transitioned to Stage 2 when there is evidence that such loans have experienced a significant increase in credit risk, these are normally past due for a period of 31 to 89 days. Loans shall be transitioned into Stage 3 if there is evidence that these loans are impaired or are at a default stage. Loans that are past due for a period of 90 days or more are deemed to have defaulted.

Each exposure is allocated to a credit risk score on initial recognition based on available information about the borrower. Exposures are subject to ongoing monitoring, which may result in an exposure being moved to a different credit risk grade. The monitoring typically involves use of the following data:

- Information obtained during periodic review of customer files – e.g. financial statements, management accounts, budgets and projections.
- Actual and expected significant changes in the political, regulatory and technological environment of the borrower or in its business activities.
- External data from credit reference agencies, including industry-standard credit scores.
- Payment record – this includes overdue status as well as a range of variables about payment ratios.

Determining whether credit risk has been increased significantly

The Group assesses whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition at each reporting date. Determining whether an increase in credit risk is significant depends on the characteristics of the financial instrument and the borrower.

Credit risk is deemed to have increased significantly based on the days past due of the loan repayments. In addition, the Group considers degradation of credit risk drivers an additional indicator of credit risk increase. These are qualitative indicators of credit quality and include such factors such as the borrower's employment arrangements, payment method, industry or personal conditions.

If there is evidence that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk relative to initial recognition, then the loss allowance on an instrument returns to being measured as 12-month ECL.

When contractual terms of a loan have been modified, evidence that the criteria for recognising lifetime ECL are no longer met includes a history of up-to-date payment performance against the modified contractual terms.

The Group monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify significant increases in credit risk by regular reviews to confirm that:

- the criteria are capable of identifying significant increases in credit risk before an exposure is in default;

24. Financial instruments – risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(iv) Impairment (continued)

Determining whether credit risk has been increased significantly (continued)

The Group monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify significant increases in credit risk by regular reviews to confirm that:

- the criteria do not align with the point in time when an asset becomes 30 days past due;
- the average time between the identification of a significant increase in credit risk and default appears reasonable;
- exposures are not generally transferred directly from 12-month ECL measurement to credit-impaired; and
- there is no unwarranted volatility in loss allowance from transfers between 12-month PD (Stage 1) and lifetime PD (Stage 2).

IFRS 9 outlines a 'three-stage' model for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition.

A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in 'Stage 1' and has its credit risk continuously monitored by the Group.

If a significant increase in credit risk ('SICR') since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to 'Stage 2' but is not yet deemed to be credit-impaired.

Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12 months. Instruments in Stages 2 or 3 have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis. A pervasive concept in measuring ECL in accordance with IFRS 9 is that it should consider forward-looking information.

Purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets are those financial assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition. Their ECL is always measured on a lifetime basis (Stage 3).

Definition of default:

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

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the company to actions such as realising security (if any is held);
- the borrower is more than 30 days past due on any material credit obligation to the company.
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will restructure the asset as a result of bankruptcy due to the borrower's inability to pay its credit obligations.

24. Financial instruments – risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(iv) Impairment (continued)

Definition of default (continued):

In assessing whether a borrower is in default, the Group considers indicators that are:

- qualitative: e.g. breaches of covenant;
- quantitative: e.g. overdue status and non-payment on another obligation of the same issuer to the company; and
- based on data developed internally and obtained from external sources.

Inputs into the assessment of whether a financial instrument is in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances.

Incorporation of forward-looking information

The assessment of SICR and the calculation of ECL both incorporate forward-looking information. The Group has performed historical analysis and identified the key economic variables impacting credit risk and expected credit losses for each portfolio.

The Group uses a forward-looking score card model to estimate the potential of future economic conditions. It formulates three economic scenarios: a stable case, which is the median scenario assigned a 50% probability of occurring, and two less likely scenarios, one positive and one negative, each assigned a 20% and 30% probability of occurring, respectively. Each scenario considers the expected impact of interest rates, unemployment rates, gross domestic product (GDP) and inflation. The base case is aligned with information used by the Group for other purposes such as strategic planning and budgeting. External information considered includes economic data and forecasts published by governmental bodies and monetary authorities in Jamaica, supranational organisations and selected private-sector forecasters.

The impact of these economic variables on the PD, EAD and LGD has been determined by performing a trend analysis and compared historical information with forecast macro-economic data to determine whether the indicator describes a positive, negative or stable trend and to understand the impact changes in these variables have had historically on default rates and on the components of LGD and EAD. The macroeconomic assumptions used in the stable, positive and negative scenarios are as follows:

	Negative	Stable	Positive
Gross Domestic Product	-9 to -0.25%	-0.25 to 0.5%	0.5 to 9.0%
Inflation	-9.0 to -1%	-1.0 to 1.0%	1 to 9.0%
Unemployment	-9.0 to -1%	-1.0 to 1.0%	1 to 9.0%
Interest rate	-9.0 to -1%	-1.0 to 1.0%	1 to 9.0%

24. Financial instruments – risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(iv) Impairment (continued)

Incorporation of forward-looking information (continued)

As with any economic forecasts, the projections and likelihoods of occurrence are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected. The Group considers these forecasts to represent its best estimate of the possible outcomes and has analysed the non-linearities and asymmetries within the Group's different portfolios to establish that the chosen scenarios are appropriately representative of the range of possible scenarios.

Measurement of ECL

The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the term structure of the following variables:

- probability of default (PD);
- loss given default (LGD); and
- exposure at default (EAD).

ECL for exposures in Stage 1 is calculated by multiplying the 12-month PD by LGD and EAD. Lifetime ECL is calculated by multiplying the lifetime PD by LGD and EAD.

LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. The Group estimates LGD parameters based on the history of recovery rates of claims against defaulted counterparties. The LGD models consider the structure, collateral, seniority of the claim, counterparty industry and recovery costs of any collateral that is integral to the financial asset. For loans without collateral, LGD is estimated on the basis of the average recovery rate for these loans.

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Group derives the EAD from the current exposure to the counterparty and potential changes to the current amount allowed under the contract and arising from amortisation. The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount at the time of default. For some financial assets, EAD is determined by modelling the range of possible exposure outcomes at various points in time using scenario and statistical techniques.

As described above, and subject to using a maximum of a 12-month PD for Stage 1 financial assets, the Group measures ECL considering the risk of default over the maximum contractual period (including any borrower's extension options) over which it is exposed to credit risk, even if, for credit risk management purposes, the company considers a longer period. The loan portfolio is mainly unsecured, with only .04% held as collaterals.

24. Financial instruments – risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(iv) Impairment (continued)

Measurement of ECL (continued)

The Group issues mainly loans that are not supported by securities, thus resulting in, increased credit risks. There was an increase in the gross carrying amounts of loans which also reflected the increase in ECL.

The loss allowance recognised in the period is impacted by the following factors:

- Transfers between Stage 1 and Stages 2 or 3 due to financial instruments experiencing significant increases (or decreases) of credit risk or becoming credit-impaired in the period, and the consequent "step up" (or "step down") between 12-month and Lifetime ECL;

- Additional allowances for new financial instruments recognised during the year, as well as releases for financial instruments de-recognised in the period;

- Impact on the measurement of ECL due to changes in PDs, EADs and LGDs in the period, arising from regular refreshing of inputs to models;

- Impacts on the measurement of ECL due to changes made to models and assumptions;

- Discount unwind within ECL due to the passage of time, as ECL is measured on a present value basis;

- Foreign exchange retranslations for assets denominated in foreign currencies and other movements; and

- Financial assets derecognised during the period and write-offs of allowances related to assets that were written off during the period.

The following tables show reconciliations from the opening to the closing balance of the ECL allowance for loans receivable.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
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24. Financial instruments – risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(v) Impairment (continued)

Measurement of ECL (continued)

	Group 2023			
	Stage 1 $'000	Stage 2 $'000	Stage 3 $'000	Total $'000
	Stage 1 $'000	Stage 2 $'000	Stage 3 $'000	Total $'000
Loans receivable:				
Balance at April 1, 2022	266,046	20,212	170,706	456,964
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(59,796)	(1,662)	342,425	280,967
Translation adjustments	57,891	5,676	49,944	113,511
Loans written off	-	-	(337,577)	(337,577)
Balance at March 31, 2023	264,141	24,226	225,498	513,865

	Group 2022			
	Stage 1 $'000	Stage 2 $'000	Stage 3 $'000	Total $'000
Loans receivable:				
Balance at April 1, 2021	293,416	29,835	196,889	520,140
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(28,882)	(10,452)	184,021	144,687
Translation adjustments	1,512	829	1	2,342
Loans written off	-	-	(210,205)	(210,205)
Balance at March 31, 2022	266,046	20,212	170,706	456,964

	Company 2023			
	Stage 1 $'000	Stage 2 $'000	Stage 3 $'000	Total $'000
Loans receivable:				
Balance at April 1, 2022	213,205	20,212	170,706	404,123
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	6,845	5,033	278,507	290,385
Loans written off	-	-	(223,282)	(223,282)
Balance at March 31, 2023	220,050	25,245	225,931	471,226

	Company 2022			
	Stage 1 $'000	Stage 2 $'000	Stage 3 $'000	Total $'000
Loans receivable:				
Balance at April 1, 2021	253,025	29,835	196,889	479,749
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(39,820)	(9,623)	184,022	134,579
Loans written off	-	-	(210,205)	(210,205)
Balance at March 31, 2022	213,205	20,212	170,706	404,123

ACCESS FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
Year ended March 31, 2023
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24. Financial instruments – risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(iv) Impairment (continued)

Measurement of ECL (continued)

	Group 2023			
	Stage 1 $'000	Stage 2 $'000	Stage 3 $'000	Total $'000
Allowance at the beginning of the year	266,046	20,212	170,706	456,964
Transfers:				
Transfer from stage 1	(378,917)	41,000	337,916	-
Transfer from stage 2	767	(25,956)	25,189	-
Transfer from stage 3	66	51	(117)	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	442,639	-	-	442,639
Financial assets derecognised during the period	(124,351)	(16,757)	(20,563)	(161,675)
Loans written-off	-	-	(337,577)	(337,577)
Translation adjustments	57,891	5,676	49,944	113,511
Allowance at the end of the year	264,141	24,226	225,498	513,865

	Group 2022			
	Stage 1 $'000	Stage 2 $'000	Stage 3 $'000	Total $'000
Loans receivable:				
Allowance at the beginning of the year	293,416	29,835	196,889	520,140
Transfers:				
Transfer from stage 1	(282,055)	18,446	263,609	-
Transfer from stage 2	1,696	(24,805)	23,109	-
Transfer from stage 3	158	597	(755)	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	406,387	-	-	406,387
Financial assets derecognised during the period	(155,068)	(4,690)	(101,942)	(261,700)
Loans written-of	-	-	(210,205)	(210,205)
Translation adjustment	1,512	829	1	2,342
Allowance at the end of the year	266,046	20,212	170,706	456,964

	Company 2023			
	Stage 1 $'000	Stage 2 $'000	Stage 3 $'000	Total $'000
Loans receivable:				
Allowance at the beginning of the year	213,205	20,212	170,706	404,123
Transfers:				
Transfer from stage 1	(370,675)	32,759	337,916	-
Transfer from stage 2	767	(25,956)	25,189	-
Transfer from stage 3	66	51	(117)	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	442,639	-	-	442,639
Loan written off	-	-	(223,282)	(223,282)
Financial assets derecognised during the period	(65,952)	(1,821)	(84,481)	(152,254)
Allowance at the end of the year	220,050	25,245	225,931	471,226

24. Financial instruments – risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(iv) Impairment (continued)

Measurement of ECL (continued)

	Company			
	2022			
	Stage 1 $'000	Stage 2 $'000	Stage 3 $'000	Total $'000
Loans receivable:				
Allowance at the beginning of the year	253,025	29,835	196,889	479,749
Transfers:				
Transfer from stage 1	(248,688)	18,446	230,242	-
Transfer from stage 2	1,696	(24,805)	23,109	-
Transfer from stage 3	156	597	(753)	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	362,280	-	-	362,280
Financial assets derecognised during the period	(155,264)	(3,861)	(68,576)	(227,701)
Loans written off	-	-	(210,205)	(210,205)
Allowance at the end of the year	213,205	20,212	170,706	404,123

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations from its financial liabilities. 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 is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due under both normal or stressed conditions. Prudent liquidity risk management procedures which the company uses include maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and monitoring future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis.

Liquidity risk management process

The company's liquidity management process, as carried out within the company and monitored by the Finance Department, includes:

(i) Monitoring future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis.
(ii) Maintaining a portfolio of short-term deposit balances that can easily be liquidated as protection against any unforeseen interruption to cash flow.
(iii) Maintaining committed lines of credit.
(iv) Optimising cash returns on investments.
(v) Managing the concentration and profile of debt maturities. Monitoring and reporting take the form of cash flow measurement and projections for the next day, week and month, as these are key periods for liquidity management. The starting point for those projections is an analysis of the contractual maturity of the financial liabilities and the expected collection date of the financial assets.

24. Financial instruments – risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk

The table below present the undiscounted cash flows (both interest and principal cash flows) of the company's financial liabilities based on contractual rights and obligations as well as expected maturity.

	Group					
	2023					
	Less than 3 months $'000	3 to 12 months $'000	1 to 2 years $'000	2 to 5 years $'000	Contractual cash flows $'000	Carrying Amount $'000
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	666,737	-	-	-	666,737	666,737
Other receivables	-	86,741	6,466	-	93,207	93,207
Loans receivable	389,593	3,080,744	3,394,266	531,061	7,395,664	4,753,540
Total financial assets	1,056,330	3,167,485	3,400,732	531,061	8,155,608	5,513,484

	Less than 3 months $'000	3 to 12 months $'000	1 to 2 years $'000	2 to 5 years $'000	Contractual cash flows $'000	Carrying Amount $'000
Liabilities						
Payables	119,368	180,854	136,321	-	436,543	436,543
Loans payable	179,157	1,257,704	979,091	1,973,108	4,389,060	2,995,996
Lease liabilities	14,507	44,679	22,292	11,664	93,142	77,211
Total financial liabilities	313,032	1,483,237	1,137,704	1,984,772	4,918,745	3,509,750
Total liquidity gap	743,298	1,684,248	2,263,028	(1,453,711)	3,236,863	3,528,712
Cumulative liquidity gap	743,298	2,427,546	4,690,574	3,236,863		

	Group					
	2022					
	Less than 3 months $'000	3 to 12 months $'000	1 to 2 years $'000	2 to 5 years $'000	Contractual cash flows $'000	Carrying Amount $'000
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	351,878	-	-	-	351,878	351,878
Other receivables	-	86,741	6,466	-	93,207	50,079
Loans receivables	296,101	3,030,463	3,175,060	472,549	6,974,173	4,358,198
Total financial assets	647,979	3,117,204	3,181,526	472,549	7,419,258	4,760,155

24. Financial instruments – risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

Cash flows of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

	Group					
	2022					
	Less than 3 months $'000	3 to 12 months $'000	1 to 2 years $'000	2 to 5 years $'000	Contractual cash flows $'000	Carrying Amount $'000
Liabilities						
Payables	188,895	183,727	136,321	-	508,943	508,943
Loans payable	181,234	769,139	367,135	1,637,399	2,954,907	2,315,795
Lease liabilities	20,666	58,354	39,264	22,015	140,299	129,539
Total financial liabilities	390,795	1,011,220	542,720	1,659,414	3,604,149	2,954,277
Total liquidity gap	257,184	2,105,984	2,638,806	(1,186,865)	3,815,109	1,805,878
Cumulative liquidity gap	257,184	2,363,168	5,001,974	3,815,109		

	Company					
	2023					
	Less than 3 months $'000	3 to 12 months $'000	1 to 2 years $'000	2 to 5 years $'000	Contractual cash flows $'000	Carrying Amount $'000
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	402,723	-	-	-	402,723	402,723
Other receivables	-	302,660	-	-	302,660	302,660
Loans receivable	318,114	2,761,625	3,343,240	531,061	6,954,040	4,442,558
Total financial assets	720,837	3,064,285	3,343,240	531,061	7,659,423	5,147,941

	Company					
	2023					
	Less than 3 months $'000	3 to 12 months $'000	1 to 2 years $'000	2 to 5 years $'000	Contractual cash flows $'000	Carrying Amount $'000
Liabilities						
Payables	75,685	180,852	136,321	-	392,858	392,858
Loans payable	179,157	1,257,704	979,091	2,123,546	4,539,498	3,146,435
Lease liabilities	7,329	31,763	22,293	11,664	73,049	61,183
Total financial liabilities	262,171	1,470,319	1,137,705	2,135,210	5,005,405	3,600,476
Total liquidity gap	458,666	1,593,966	2,205,535	(1,604,149)	2,654,018	1,547,465
Cumulative liquidity gap	458,666	2,052,632	4,258,167	2,654,018		

24. Financial instruments – risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

Cash flows of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

	Company 2022					
	Less than 3 months $'000	3 to 12 months $'000	1 to 2 years $'000	2 to 5 years $'000	Contractual cash flows $'000	Carrying Amount $'000
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	151,667	-	-	-	151,667	151,667
Other receivables	-	4,049	17,339	-	21,388	197,163
Loans receivable	292,749	2,544,877	3,075,579	472,549	6,385,754	3,864,271
Total financial assets	444,416	2,548,926	3,092,918	472,549	6,558,809	4,213,101

	Company 2022					
	Less than 3 months $'000	3 to 12 months $'000	1 to 2 years $'000	2 to 5 years $'000	Contractual cash flows $'000	Carrying Amount $'000
Liabilities						
Payables	38,582	183,895	136,321	-	363,798	363,798
Loans payable	181,234	769,139	367,135	1,637,399	2,954,907	2,469,101
Lease liabilities	14,396	39,543	20,452	15,231	89,622	89,622
Total financial liabilities	234,212	997,577	523,908	1,652,630	3,408,327	2,922,521
Total liquidity gap	210,204	1,551,349	2,569,010	(1,180,081)	3,150,482	1,290,580
Cumulative interest rate gap	210,204	1,761,553	4,330,563	3,150,482		

There was no change to the Group's approach to managing liquidity risk during the year.

Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flow from financing activities

	Group		Company	
	2023 $'000	2022 $'000	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Balance at beginning of year	2,315,795	2,542,774	2,469,101	2,687,651
Proceeds from borrowing	3,146,170	970,500	3,146,170	970,501
Repayment of borrowing	(2,465,969)	(1,197,479)	(2,468,836)	(1,189,051)
Balance at the end of the year	2,995,996	2,315,795	3,146,435	2,469,101

See note 12 for details of loans payable.

24. Financial instruments – risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

Reconciliation of movements of dividends paid to cash flow arising from financing activities

	Group 2023 $'000	Company 2023 $'000
Balance as at April 1, 2022	-	-
Dividend declared	164,706	164,706
Dividend paid	(164,706)	(164,706)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-	-

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Balance as at April 1, 2021	-	-
Dividend declared	150,981	150,981
Dividend paid	(150,981)	(150,981)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	-	-

(c) Market risk

(i) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

Currency risk arises from US$ loans and advances receivable and foreign currency and cash and bank balances. The Group manages this risk by ensuring that the net exposure in foreign assets and liabilities is kept to an acceptable level by monitoring currency positions. The company further manages this risk by maximising foreign currency earnings and holding net foreign currency assets.

Concentration of currency risk

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk in respect of US dollar payables, US dollar receivables and foreign currency cash and bank balances as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Assets				
Cash and bank balances	272,384	202,088	8,370	1,877
Related party receivables	-	-	-	168,594
Receivables (loan and advances)	379,374	493,927	240,660	-
	651,758	696,015	249,030	170,471

24. Financial instruments – risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(i) Currency risk (continued)

Concentration of currency risk (continued)

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Liabilities				
Balances to Embassy Loans Inc.	-	-	150,439	153,306
Lease liabilities	42,435	86,836	26,407	48,139
	42,435	86,836	176,846	201,445

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table indicates the sensitivity of profit before taxation to changes in foreign exchange rates. 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 cash and bank balances, accounts receivable balance and payables balance, and adjusts their translation at the year-end for 8% (2021: 6%) depreciation and a 2% (2021: 2%) appreciation of the Jamaican dollar against the US dollar. The changes below would have no impact on other components of equity.

	Group		Company	
	2023		2023	
	% change in currency rate	Effect on profit $'000	% change in currency rate	Effect on profit $'000
USD	-6	(781)	-6	(781)
USD	2	260	2	260

(ii) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market. The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk arising from its holding iof fair value through OCI investments. As the Group does not have a significant exposure, market price fluctuations are not expected to have a material effect on the net results or stockholders' equity.

24. Financial instruments – risk management (continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Floating rate instruments expose the company to cash flow interest rate risk, whereas fixed rate instruments expose the company to fair value interest rate risk.

The Group is primarily exposed to cash flow interest rate risk on its variable rate borrowings. The Group analyses its interest rate exposure arising from borrowings on an ongoing basis, taking into consideration the options of refinancing, renewal of existing positions and alternative financing.

Short term deposits, loans and advances and borrowings are the only interest bearing assets and liabilities respectively, within the Group. The Group's short-term deposits are reinvested at current market rates, loans and receivables are at fixed rates and most of the borrowings are at fixed rates.

Interest rate sensitivity

There is no significant exposure to interest rate risk on short term deposits, as these deposits have a short term to maturity and are constantly reinvested at current market rates.

There is no significant exposure to interest rate risk on borrowings and loans and advances as most are at fixed rates and the one at variable rate is not considered significant.

(c) Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Financial instruments not measured at fair value includes cash and cash equivalents, loans and advances, payables and loans payable.

Due to their short-term nature, the carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, and payables approximates their fair value.

The fair value of loans and advances are at market comparable interest rates. Additionally, the carrying amount of the loans reflects the expected lifetime credit losses, value and quality of collateral and interest rates on the loans.

(d) Financial instruments measured at fairvalue

The Company's equity investments of financial instruments measured are classified at Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. There were no transfers between levels during the period.

24. Financial instruments – risk management (continued)

(e) Capital management

The Company manages capital adequacy by retaining earnings from past profits and by managing the returns on borrowed funds to protect against losses on its core business, so as to be able to generate an adequate level of return for its shareholders. The Company is required to meet the capital requirement of at least $50,000,000 for listing on the Jamaica Stock Exchange Junior Market. There was no other externally imposed capital requirements and no change during the year in the Group's management process.

25. Restatements

The classification or presentation of some items in the statements of financial position, profit or loss and other comprehensive income and cash flows were changed to achieve a more appropriate presentation, as required by the applicable financial reporting framework. The restatements affected the Group and the Company.

(i) Statement of financial position:

(a) Loan origination fees, which was previously included as fee income, is now added to the loan principal and amortise over the life of the loans [see (ii)(a) below]. As a result, loan and advances was overstated, while deferred tax asset were understated.

(b) During the year, the Company recognised that the loans sub ledger and the general ledger have not been properly reconciled, which affected preceding financial reporting periods. The loans and advances balance were understated resulting from over-payments from non-active customers which were being applied against the account. In addition, as a result of differences noted between the relevant ledgers, an adjustment had to be effected to the profit and loss account.

(ii) Statement of profit or loss:

(a) The Group changed how it accounted for loan origination fees, which was previously erroneously recognised under IFRS 15 instead of IFRS 9. The loan origination fees were recognised in profit or loss as the services were provided, however IFRS 9 requires these fees to be added to the loans and amortised over the life of the loans. As a consequence, fee and commission income was overstated while interest income and deferred tax were understated. The correction has been made by restating each of the affected financial statement line items for prior periods.

(b) Fee and commission expenses was previously offset in fee and commissions income on loans. Offsetting income and expenses is prohibited by IAS 1 as such, this has been reclassified from fee and commission on loans and included in other operating expenses.

(c) The expense for loans written off was previously included in other operating expenses. It is now reflected as part of the allowance for credit losses expense on the statement of profit and loss as required by IAS 1.

(iii) Statement of cash flows:

(a) Changes in the treatment of loan origination fees impacted the profit previously reported and loans and advances.

(b) The statement of cash flows has been affected by the reclassification of loan paid, which was previously included in cash flow from operating activities. This has now been presented as proceeds from borrowings and repayment of borrowings under cash flow from financing activities. In addition, lease interest paid has been disclosed under operating activities.

ACCESS FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
Year ended March 31, 2023
(Expressed in Jamaica dollars unless otherwise stated)

25. Restatements (continued)

(iv) Earnings per share:

The changes in earnings per share resulted from loan origination fees.

Statement of financial position for the year ended March 31, 2022:

	Notes	Group Impact of Restatement			Company Impact of Restatement		
		2022 As previously Reported $'000	Adjustments $'000	2022 As Restated $'000	2022 As previously Reported $'000	Adjustments $'000	2022 As Restated $'000
March 31, 2022							
Loans and Advances	(i)(a)(b)	4,513,089	(154,891)	4,358,198	4,019,162	(154,891)	3,864,271
Deferred taxation		114,413	32,304	146,717	85,899	32,304	118,203
Others		1,051,888	-	1,051,888	1,385,935	-	1,385,935
Total assets		5,679,390	(122,587)	5,556,803	5,490,996	(122,587)	5,368,409
Payables	(i)(b)	372,622	136,321	508,943	227,477	136,321	363,798
Others		2,508,742	-	2,508,742	2,622,131	-	2,622,131
Total liability		2,881,364	136,321	3,017,685	2,849,608	136,321	2,985,929
Retained earnings		2,511,402	(258,908)	2,252,494	2,545,337	(258,908)	2,286,429
Others		286,624	-	286,624	96,051	-	96,051
Total equity		2,798,026	(258,908)	2,539,118	2,641,388	(258,908)	2,382,480
Total liabilities and Equity		5,679,390	(122,587)	5,556,803	5,490,996	(122,587)	5,368,409

Effects on statement of profit or loss for the year ended March 31, 2022:

	Notes	Group Impact of Restatement			Company Impact of Restatement		
		2022 As previously Reported $'000	Adjustments $'000	2022 As Restated $'000	2022 As previously Reported $'000	Adjustments $'000	2022 As Restated $'000
Interest income from loans	(ii)(a)	1,638,768	84773	1,723,541	1,582,941	84,773	1,667,714
Interest income from securities		4,332	-	4,332	4,332	-	4,332
Total interest income, Calculated on the effective interest method	(ii)(a)	1,643,100	84,773	1,727,873	1,587,273	84,773	1,672,046
Interest expense		(219,619)	-	(219,619)	(214,036)	-	(214,036)
Net interest income		1,423,481	84,773	1,508,254	1,373,237	84,773	1,458,010
Fees and commission income	(ii)(a)(b)	416,840	(44,087)	372,753	139,235	(96,644)	42,591
Other operating income		138,181	-	138,181	94,031	-	94,031
Other operating expenses	(ii)(b)(c)	(453,361)	85,961	(367,400)	(266,595)	36,576	(230,019)
Allowance for credit losses	(ii)(c)	(144,687)	(85,961)	(230,648)	(134,579)	(36,576)	(171,155)
Others	(ii)(c)	(807,752)	(52,557)	(860,309)	(555,178)	-	(555,178)
Profit before taxation		572,702	(11,871)	560,831	650,151	(11,871)	638,280
Taxation		(134,809)	2,968	(131,841)	(143,470)	2,968	(140,502)
Profit for the year		437,893	(8,903)	428,990	506,681	(8,903)	497,778
Total comprehensive income		497,728	(8,903)	488,825	506,920	(8,903)	498,017

25. Restatements (continued)

Statement of financial position for the year ended March 31, 2021:

	Notes	Group – Impact of Restatement 2021 As previously Reported $'000	Group Adjustments $'000	Group 2021 As Restated $'000	Company – Impact of Restatement 2021 As previously Reported $'000	Company Adjustments $'000	Company 2021 As Restated $'000
March 31, 2022							
Loans and Advances	(i)(a)(b)	4,086,669	(143,020)	3,943,649	3,755,911	(143,020)	3,612,891
Deferred taxation		141,741	29,336	171,077	122,973	29,336	152,309
Others		1,262,679	-	1,262,679	1,432,931	-	1,432,931
Total assets		5,491,089	(113,684)	5,377,405	5,311,815	(113,684)	5,198,131
Payables	(i)(b)	330,202	136,321	466,523	224,963	136,321	361,284
Others		2,709,608	-	2,709,608	2,801,403	-	2,801,403
Total liability		3,039,810	136,321	3,176,131	3,026,366	136,321	3,162,687
Retained earnings		2,221,155	(250,005)	1,971.150	2,186,302	(250,005)	1,936,297
Others		230,124	-	230,124	99,147	-	99,147
Total equity		2,451,279	(250,005)	2,201,274	2,285,449	(250,005)	2,035,444
Total liabilities and Equity		5,491,089	(113,684)	5,348,069	5,311,815	(113,684)	5,198,131

Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2022:

	Notes	Group March 31, 2022 As Reported $'000	Adjustments $'000	As restated* $'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Profit for the year	(iii)(a)	437,893	(8,903)	428,990
Items not affecting cash resources:				
Loans and advances	(iii)(a)	(917,626)	11,871	(905,755)
Lease interest repaid	(iii)(b)	-	(13, 087)	(13,087)
Loans repaid	(iii)(b)	(226,979)	226,979	-
Deferred tax		28,413	(2,968)	25,445
Others		746,455	-	746,455
Net cash provided by operating activities		68,156	213,892	282,048
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Others		(39,773)	-	(39,773)
Net cash used by investing activities		(39,773)	-	(39,773)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from borrowing	(iii)(b)	-	970,500	970,500
Repayment of borrowings	(iii)(b)	-	(1,197,479)	(1,197,479)
Lease payments	(iii)(b)	(85,951)	13,087	(72,864)
Dividends paid		(150,981)	-	(150,981)
Net cash used by financing activities		(236,932)	(213,892)	(450,824)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		(208,549)	-	(208,549)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents		16,935	-	16,935
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		543,492	-	543,492
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (note 4)		351,878	-	351,878

25. Restatements (continued)

Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2022 (continued):

		Company March 31, 2022		
	Notes	As Reported $'000	Adjustments $'000	As restated* $'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Profit for the year	(iii)(a)	506,681	(8,903)	497,778
Items not affecting cash resources:				
Loans and advances	(iii)(a)	(655,822)	11,871	(643,951)
Lease interest repaid	(iii)(b)	-	(7,505)	(7,505)
Loans repaid		(218,550)	218,550	-
Deferred tax		37,074	(2,968)	34,106
Others	(iii)(b)	461,131	-	461,131
Net cash provided by operating activities		130,514	211,045	341,559
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Others		(39,773)	-	(39,773)
Net cash used by investing activities		(39,773)	-	(39,773)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from borrowing	(iii)(b)	-	970,501	970,501
Repayment of borrowings	(iii)(b)	-	(1,189,051)	(1,189,051)
Lease payment	(iii)(b)	(61,203)	7,505	(53,698)
Dividends paid		(150,981)	-	(150,981)
Net cash used by financing activities		(212,184)	(211,045)	(423,229)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		(121,443)	-	(121,443)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents		(1,786)	-	(1,786)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		274,896	-	274,896
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		151,667	-	151,667

Earnings per share

Earnings per share in 2022 financial statements was reported as $1.60 and $1.85 for Group and Company respectively. Restated earnings per share for 2022 is $1.56 and $1.83 for the Group and the Company respectively. The changes in earnings per share resulted from the restatement related to the loan origination fees.