JMMB GROUP LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31 2023

JMMB GROUP LIMITED

Index

31 March 2023

KPMG

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of
JMMB GROUP LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the separate financial statements of JMMB Group Limited ("the Company") and the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), set out on pages 10 to 127, which comprise the Group's and Company's statements of financial position as at 31 March 2023, the Group's statement of profit or loss accounts, the Group's and Company's statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in stockholders' 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 31 March 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 Independence Standards (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Members of
JMMB GROUP 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.

1. *Fair value of investments*

Key Audit Matter [see notes 16 and 33(a)]	*How the matter was addressed in our audit*
A significant portion of the Group's investment securities measured at fair value are instruments for which quoted prices are not available. Valuation of these investments, although based on mainly observable market inputs, requires significant estimation. The Group used valuation techniques which involve inputs such as market yields obtained from established yield curves which are impacted by uncertainty of market factors. Though market conditions have improved since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been continued volatility of prices in various markets which has increased estimation risk for yields and prices used in determining fair values.	Our procedures in this area included, in the main, the following: • Assessing and testing the design and operating effectiveness of the Group's controls over the determination and computation of fair values. • Evaluating the reasonableness of yields or prices by comparison to independent third-party pricing sources. • Assessing the reasonableness of significant assumptions used by the Group. • Involving our valuation specialists to assist us to determine or obtain yields or prices of specific securities and comparing these yield or prices to those used by the Group. • Assessing the adequacy of the disclosures, including the degree of estimation involved in determining fair values.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Members of
JMMB GROUP LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

2. *Measurement of expected credit losses on financial assets*

Key Audit Matter *[see note 32(b)]*	*How the matter was addressed in our audit*
The Group recognises expected credit losses ('ECL') on financial assets, the determination of which is highly subjective and requires the Group to make significant judgements and assumptions. The key areas that required greater management judgement included the determination of significant increase in credit risk ('SICR'), the determination of probability of default, loss given default, exposures at default and the application of forward-looking information.	Our procedures, in the main, in this area included the following: • Obtaining our understanding of the models used by the Group for the calculation of expected credit losses, including governance over the determination of key judgements and assumptions. • Testing the design and implementation of the controls over the determination of expected credit losses. • Testing the design and operating effectiveness of the key controls over the completeness and accuracy of the key data inputs into the IFRS 9 impairment models. • Testing the completeness and accuracy of the data used in the models to the underlying accounting records on a sample basis. • Involving our financial risk modelling specialists to assist us in evaluating the appropriateness of the Group's impairment methodologies, including the SICR criteria used, independently assessing the assumptions for probability of default, loss given default, exposure at default and the incorporation of forward-looking information.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Members of
JMMB GROUP LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

2. *Measurement of expected credit losses on financial assets (continued)*

Key Audit Matter *[see notes 31(b)]*	*How the matter was addressed in our audit*
Significant management judgement and assumptions are also used in determining the appropriate variables and assumptions in the model used to measure of the expected credit losses. The use of these judgements and assumptions increases the risk of material misstatement and is therefore an area of increased audit focus.	Our procedures, in the main, in this area included the following (continued): • Evaluating the adequacy of the financial statements' disclosures including disclosures of the key assumptions and judgements, for compliance with IFRS 9.

3. *Impairment assessment of investment in associate*

Key Audit Matter *[see note 18]*	*How the matter was addressed in our audit*
The market capitalisation of the Group's shareholding in the associated company is below its carrying value, determined using equity accounting. This is considered to be an indicator of impairment for which the Group performed a formal impairment assessment.	Our procedures, in the main, in this area included the following: • Involving our valuation specialists to assist us in evaluating the Group's calculation of the recoverable amount of the investment and evaluating the assumptions and methodology used. • Comparing the Group's assumptions to externally derived data as well as our assessment of key inputs such as discount rate.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Members of
JMMB GROUP LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

3. Impairment assessment of investment in associate (continued)

Key Audit Matter [see note 18]	*How the matter was addressed in our audit*
	Our procedures, in the main, in this area included the following (continued): • Evaluating the Group's assessment of the forecast performance of its investment and performing inquiries with senior management.

4. Misappropriation of Cash

Key Audit Matter	*How the matter was addressed in our audit*
The Group has large volumes of cash on hand which are handled at branches. When large volumes of cash are being handled, it presents an opportunity for persons in custody of such cash to misappropriate these assets. The risk therefore exists that funds received or paid out may not be used or applied appropriately.	Our procedures, in the main, in this area included the following: • Assessing and testing the design and operating effectiveness of the Group's controls over the recording of cash. • On a sample basis, attending the year-end cash counts and reviewing all the cash count sheets for locations selected. • Obtaining external confirmations of the Group's cash balances held by third parties. • Included an element of unpredictability in designing and performing our audit procedures.

Other Information

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Members of
JMMB GROUP LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the Appendix to this auditors' report. This description, which is located at pages 8-9, forms part of our auditors' report.

Report on additional matters as required by the Jamaican Companies Act

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Wilbert Spence.

KPMG

Chartered Accountants
Kingston, Jamaica

July 8, 2023

To the Members of
JMMB GROUP LIMITED

Appendix to the Independent Auditors' report

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our 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.

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.

To the Members of
JMMB GROUP LIMITED

Appendix to the Independent Auditors' report (continued)

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.

JMMB GROUP LIMITED

Consolidated Profit or Loss Account

Year ended 31 March 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	2023 $'000	Restated* 2022 $'000
Net Interest Income and Other Revenue			
Interest income from securities, calculated using the effective interest method	5	36,064,647	27,357,315
Interest expense	5	(24,886,011)	(15,556,897)
Net Interest Income		**11,178,636**	**11,800,418**
Fee and commission income		3,020,384	2,535,507
Gains on securities trading, net		3,511,707	7,323,596
Fair value gains on investment property	19	546,415	74,803
Net (loss)/gain from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(400,359)	58,476
Fees earned from managing funds on behalf of clients		2,075,753	2,032,227
Foreign exchange margins from cambio trading		3,250,304	2,586,867
Dividends		193,032	141,887
Operating Revenue Net of Interest Expense		**23,375,872**	**26,553,781**
Other income			
Other		112,090	26,001
		23,487,962	**26,579,782**
Operating Expenses			
Staff costs	6	(10,466,893)	(10,341,158)
Other expenses	7	(9,445,974)	(8,172,242)
		(19,912,867)	(18,513,400)
		3,575,095	**8,066,382**
Impairment loss on financial assets	8	(1,561,715)	(1,932,924)
Share of profit of associate	18	2,672,175	5,079,427
Impairment loss on non-financial assets	20	(64,643)	-
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		7,555	4,631
Profit before Taxation		**4,628,467**	**11,217,516**
Taxation	9	1,646,887	379,946
Profit for the Year		**6,275,354**	**11,597,462**
Attributable to:			
Stockholders of the parent		6,167,184	11,022,838
Non-controlling interest	31	108,170	574,624
		6,275,354	**11,597,462**
Basic and diluted earnings per stock unit	10	**$3.15**	**5.64**

*Restated, see note 36

The notes on pages 21 to 127 are an integral part of these financial statements

JMMB GROUP LIMITED

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Year ended 31 March 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	2023 $'000	Restated* 2022 $'000
Profit for the Year		**6,275,354**	**11,597,462**
Other comprehensive income			
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Unrealised (loss)/gain on equity securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)		(112,122)	33,870
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Realised gains on debt securities at FVOCI reclassified		(675,592)	(831,116)
Unrealised losses on debt securities at FVOCI		(3,542,199)	(16,349,044)
Related tax	22	1,545,452	3,162,648
Share of other comprehensive losses of associate	18	(3,151,835)	(2,482,556)
Foreign exchange differences on translation of foreign subsidiaries		(1,211,282)	1,223,453
Total other comprehensive loss, net of tax		(7,147,578)	(15,242,745)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(872,224)**	**(3,645,283)**
Total comprehensive loss attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		(300,778)	(3,475,969)
Non-controlling interest	31	(571,446)	(169,314)
		(872,224)	**(3,645,283)**

*Restated, see note 36

The notes on pages 21 to 127 are an integral part of these financial statements

JMMB GROUP LIMITED

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

			Restated*	
		2023	**2022**	**2021**
	Notes	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	12	36,299,119	41,512,293	59,831,563
Balance with the Central Bank		23,441,778	20,668,052	7,461,360
Interest receivable		5,923,575	4,860,486	4,253,222
Income tax recoverable		538,608	501,216	671,443
Loans and notes receivable	13	177,976,354	141,901,871	118,874,650
Other receivables	14	7,696,847	7,563,312	4,227,018
Resale agreements	15	4,189,049	2,454,525	3,299,974
Investment securities	16	342,478,224	332,081,929	262,392,047
Interest in associate	18	40,383,837	42,783,595	38,930,751
Investment property	19	2,635,310	1,227,476	698,932
Intangible assets	20	4,327,227	3,374,681	2,900,420
Property, plant and equipment	21	3,975,488	3,669,478	3,556,890
Deferred tax assets	22	14,624,907	9,507,844	4,593,139
Right-of-use assets	23	858,124	1,182,192	1,433,973
		665,348,447	**613,288,950**	**513,125,382**

*Restated, see note 36

The notes on pages 21 to 127 are an integral part of these financial statements

JMMB GROUP LIMITED

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (Continued)

31 March 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

			Restated*	
		2023	**2022**	**2021**
	Notes	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Share capital	24	14,115,924	14,115,924	14,115,924
Retained earnings reserve	25(a)	9,605,055	9,605,055	9,605,055
Investment revaluation reserve	25(b)	(16,882,314)	(11,337,082)	4,562,694
Cumulative translation reserve	25(c)	1,718,515	2,641,245	1,240,276
Retained earnings		44,775,811	39,097,515	29,736,897
		53,332,991	**54,122,657**	**59,260,846**
Non-controlling interest	31	1,027,268	1,462,088	1,563,047
		54,360,259	**55,584,745**	**60,823,893**
LIABILITIES				
Customer deposits		173,102,022	151,846,966	128,303,836
Due to other financial institutions	28	14,160,608	11,789,703	6,026,824
Repurchase agreements	26	317,683,671	298,287,175	227,730,286
Notes payable	27	62,110,033	51,619,130	48,328,592
Lease liabilities	23	1,011,332	1,376,078	1,588,571
Redeemable preference shares	24	28,499,239	28,745,897	28,021,391
Deferred tax liabilities	22	17,398	15,813	270,749
Interest payable		4,871,550	2,977,387	1,978,908
Income tax payable		1,315,361	901,872	2,521,992
Other payables		8,216,974	10,144,184	7,530,340
		610,988,188	**557,704,205**	**452,301,489**
		665,348,447	**613,288,950**	**513,125,382**

The financial statements on pages 10 to 127 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 7 July 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

Archibald Campbell — Chairman

Keith P. Duncan — Group Chief Executive Officer

*Restated, see note 36

The notes on pages 21 to 127 are an integral part of these financial statements

JMMB GROUP LIMITED

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

Year ended 31 March 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	Share Capital $'000	Retained Earnings Reserve $'000	Investment Revaluation Reserve $'000	Cumulative Translation Reserve $'000	Retained Earnings $'000	Total Attributable to Equity holders of the Parent $'000	Non-Controlling Interest $'000	Total $'000
Balances at 31 March 2021:									
As previously reported		**14,115,924**	**9,605,055**	**4,562,694**	**1,240,276**	**30,124,562**	**59,648,511**	**1,563,047**	**61,211,558**
Prior year adjustment (note 36),		-	-	-	-	(387,665)	(387,665)	-	(387,665)
As restated		**14,115,924**	**9,605,055**	**4,562,694**	**1,240,276**	**29,736,897**	**59,260,846**	**1,563,047**	**60,823,893**
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for 2022									
Profit for the year:									
As previously reported		-	-	-	-	11,442,474	11,442,474	574,624	12,017,098
Impact of correction of error (Note 36)		-	-	-	-	(419,636)	(419,636)	-	(419,636)
As restated		-	-	-	-	11,022,838	11,022,838	574,624	11,597,462
Total other comprehensive (loss)/income		-	-	(15,899,776)	1,400,969	-	(14,498,807)	(743,938)	(15,242,745)
Total comprehensive income, as restated		-	-	(15,899,776)	1,400,969	11,022,838	(3,475,969)	(169,314)	(3,645,283)
Transactions with owners of the Company:									
Dividends paid to ordinary stockholders	11	-	-	-	-	(1,662,220)	(1,662,220)	-	(1,662,220)
Paid in capital		-	-	-	-	-	-	68,355	68,355
Balances at 31 March 2022		**14,115,924**	**9,605,055**	**(11,337,082)**	**2,641,245**	**39,097,515**	**54,122,657**	**1,462,088**	**55,584,745**
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for 2023									
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	6,167,184	6,167,184	108,170	6,275,354
Total other comprehensive income		-	-	(5,545,232)	(922,730)	-	(6,467,962)	(679,616)	(7,147,578)
Total comprehensive income		-	-	(5,545,232)	(922,730)	6,167,184	(300,778)	(571,446)	(872,224)
Transactions with owners of the Company:									
Dividends paid to ordinary stockholders	11	-	-	-	-	(488,888)	(488,888)	-	(488,888)
Paid in capital		-	-	-	-	-	-	136,626	136,626
Balances at 31 March 2023		**14,115,924**	**9,605,055**	**(16,882,314)**	**1,718,515**	**44,775,811**	**53,332,991**	**1,027,268**	**54,360,259**

The notes on pages 21 to 127 are an integral part of these financial statements

JMMB GROUP LIMITED

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 March 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	2023 $'000	2022* $'000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Profit for the year		6,275,354	11,597,462
Adjustments for:			
Interest income	5	(36,064,647)	(27,357,315)
Interest expense	5	24,886,011	15,556,897
Share of profits of associate	18	(2,672,175)	(5,079,427)
Income tax credit	9	(1,646,887)	(379,946)
Impairment loss on financial assets	8	1,561,715	1,932,924
Amortisation of intangible assets	20	305,900	321,158
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	21	468,097	482,901
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	23	308,744	325,752
Fair value gain on investment property	19	(546,415)	(74,803)
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment		(7,555)	(4,631)
Impairment loss on non-financial assets	20	64,643	-
Dividend income		(193,032)	(141,887)
Net loss/(gain) from financial assets at FVTPL		400,359	(133,279)
Foreign exchange losses on lease liabilities		-	54,008
Foreign currency translation gain/(loss)		(768,881)	2,029,273
		(7,628,769)	(870,913)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Cash reserve balances with central bank		(2,773,726)	(13,206,692)
Income tax recoverable, net		270,608	178,480
Loans and notes receivable		(33,363,821)	(24,455,155)
Other receivables		(124,612)	(3,355,031)
Resale agreements		(1,735,234)	845,384
Customer deposits		17,163,868	23,543,130
Due to other financial institutions		2,370,905	5,762,879
Other payables		(2,009,520)	2,613,844
Repurchase agreements		19,396,496	70,556,889
		(8,433,805)	61,612,815
Interest received		35,001,558	26,750,051
Interest paid		(22,991,848)	(14,466,239)
Taxation paid		(1,817,650)	(3,255,419)
Net cash provided by operating activities (Page 16)		**1,758,255**	**70,641,208**

*Restated, see note 36

The notes on pages 21 to 127 are an integral part of these financial statements

JMMB GROUP LIMITED

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (Continued)

Year ended 31 March 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	2023 $'000	2022* $'000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities (Page 15)		**1,758,255**	**70,641,208**
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Purchase of Investment securities		(446,394,009)	(434,710,866)
Proceeds from sale of investment securities		431,269,682	347,245,804
Dividends received		1,261,079	1,230,302
Purchase of intangible assets	20	(1,016,819)	(825,453)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	21	(1,065,793)	(495,458)
Investment property	19	(568,403)	(453,741)
Acquisition of subsidiary net of cash acquired	30	(478,602)	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		19,865	7,836
Net cash used in investing activities		**(16,973,000)**	**(88,001,576)**
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		-	68,355
Proceeds from notes payable		31,811,603	5,574,526
Repayment of notes payable	27	(20,798,466)	(4,386,262)
Payment of lease liabilities	23	(402,372)	(415,179)
Dividends paid to ordinary stockholders	11	(488,888)	(1,662,220)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		**10,121,877**	**(820,780)**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		**(120,306)**	**(138,122)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(5,213,174)	(18,319,270)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		41,512,293	59,831,563
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	12	**36,299,119**	**41,512,293**

*Restated, see note 36

The notes on pages 21 to 127 are an integral part of these financial statements

JMMB GROUP LIMITED

Company Statement of Profit or Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income

Year ended 31 March 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Net Interest Income and Other Revenue			
Dividends		1,881,665	600,646
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain		(7,684)	467,072
		1,873,981	1,067,718
Operating Expenses	7	(318,122)	(387,824)
		1,555,859	679,894
Interest income	5	3,143,863	2,797,860
Interest expense	5	(3,979,775)	(2,694,121)
Impairment loss on financial assets	8	(7,693)	(26,112)
Profit before Taxation		712,254	757,521
Taxation	9	-	(32,550)
Profit for the year, being total comprehensive income		**712,254**	**724,971**

JMMB GROUP LIMITED

Company Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	12	25,661	80,946
Interest receivable		579,121	232,726
Income tax recoverable		72,474	68,031
Loans and notes receivable	13	38,599,859	39,439,109
Other receivables	14	1,477,502	1,494,586
Resale agreements	15	256,777	303,434
Due from subsidiary	29(i)	675,787	-
Investment securities	16	4,033	4,033
Interest in subsidiaries	17	31,244,924	20,733,508
		72,936,138	**62,356,373**
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	24	14,115,924	14,115,924
Retained earnings		448,434	225,068
		14,564,358	**14,340,992**
LIABILITIES			
Notes payable	27	28,888,685	16,480,778
Redeemable preference shares	24	28,499,239	28,745,897
Interest payable		929,408	295,490
Due to subsidiary	29(i)	-	2,469,595
Other payables		54,448	23,621
		58,371,780	**48,015,381**
		72,936,138	**62,356,373**

The financial statements on pages 10 to 127 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 7 July 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

Archibald Campbell — Chairman

Keith P. Duncan — Group Chief Executive Officer

JMMB GROUP LIMITED

Company Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

Year ended 31 March 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	Share Capital $'000	Retained Earnings $'000	Total $'000
Balances at 31 March 2021		**14,115,924**	**1,162,317**	**15,278,241**
Profit, being total comprehensive income for the year		-	724,971	724,971
Transaction with owners of the Company:				
Dividends paid to ordinary stockholders	11	-	(1,662,220)	(1,662,220)
Balances at 31 March 2022		**14,115,924**	**225,068**	**14,340,992**
Profit, being total comprehensive income for the year		-	712,254	712,254
Transaction with owners of the Company:				
Dividends paid to ordinary stockholders	11	-	(488,888)	(488,888)
Balances at 31 March 2023		**14,115,924**	**448,434**	**14,564,358**

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JMMB GROUP LIMITED

Company Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 March 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Profit for the year		712,254	724,971
Adjustments for:			
Interest income	5	(3,143,863)	(2,797,860)
Interest expense	5	3,979,775	2,694,121
Impairment loss on financial assets	8	7,693	26,112
Taxation	9	-	32,550
Dividend income		(1,881,665)	(640,646)
Foreign exchange losses		(346,545)	1,025,337
		(672,351)	1,064,585
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Income tax recoverable, net		(4,444)	15,832
Loans and notes receivable		831,541	2,479,770
Other receivables		17,084	11,141,684
Other payables		30,828	4,756
Resale agreements		46,673	971,006
Due to subsidiaries		(3,145,382)	(9,719,531)
		(2,896,051)	5,958,102
Interest received		2,797,468	2,974,663
Interest paid		(3,345,857)	(2,674,568)
Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities		**(3,444,440)**	**6,258,197**
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Dividends received		1,881,665	640,646
Investment in subsidiaries		(10,511,416)	(5,200,000)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(8,629,751)**	**(4,559,354)**
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Proceeds from issue of notes payable		28,961,497	-
Repayment of notes payable		(16,453,703)	-
Dividends paid	11	(488,888)	(1,662,220)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		**12,018,906**	**(1,662,220)**
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents		(55,285)	36,623
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		80,946	44,323
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	12	**25,661**	**80,946**

JMMB GROUP LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

1. Identification

(a) JMMB Group Limited (the "Company") is incorporated and domiciled in Jamaica. The registered office of the Company is located at 6 Haughton Terrace, Kingston 10, Jamaica. The principal activity of the Company is that of holding equity investments in business enterprises.

(b) JMMB Group Limited has interest in several subsidiaries and an associate which are listed below. The Company, its subsidiaries and associate are collectively referred to as "the Group".

Name of Subsidiary and Associate	% Shareholding Held by Parent/Subsidiary		Country of Incorporation	Principal Activities
	Parent	Subsidiary		
JMMB Financial Holdings Limited	100		Jamaica	Financial holding company
Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited and its subsidiaries		100	Jamaica	Securities brokering
JMMB Securities Limited		100	Jamaica	Stock brokering
JMMB Insurance Brokers Limited		100	Jamaica	Insurance brokering
JMMB Fund Managers Limited		100	Jamaica	Fund management
JMMB Bank (Jamaica) Limited		100	Jamaica	Commercial banking
JMMB Money Transfer Limited		100	Jamaica	Funds transfer
JMMB Real Estate Holdings Limited	100		Jamaica	Real estate holding
Capital & Credit Securities Limited	100		Jamaica	Investment holding and management
JMMB International Limited	100		Barbados	Investment holding and management
Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited and its subsidiaries	100		Trinidad and Tobago	Financial holding company
JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited and its subsidiary		100	Trinidad and Tobago	Securities brokering
JMMB Securities (T&T) Limited		100	Trinidad and Tobago	Stock brokering
JMMB Bank (T&T) Limited and its subsidiary		100	Trinidad and Tobago	Commercial banking
JMMB Express Finance (T&T) Limited		100	Trinidad and Tobago	Merchant banking and consumer financing
JMMB Holding Company, SRL and its subsidiaries	100		Dominican Republic	Investment holding and management
JMMB Puesto de Bolsa,S.A.		80	Dominican Republic	Securities brokering
JMMB Sociedad Administradora de Fondos de Inversion, S.A.		70	Dominican Republic	Mutual fund administration
Banco Multiple JMMB Bank, S.A. formerly Banco Rio De Ahorro Y Credito JMMB Bank S.A		90	Dominican Republic	Savings and loans bank
AFP JMMB BDI S.A.		50	Dominican Republic	Pension funds administration services
Associate				
Sagicor Financial Company Limited		23.32 (2022: 23.29)	Bermuda	Life and health insurance. pension, banking and investment management

JMMB Financial Holdings Limited (JMMB FHL) was incorporated on 24 December 2021. JMMB FHL is to be licensed as a Financial Holding Company as required under the Banking Services Act (2014) and will be regulated by the Bank of Jamaica. The Group is in the process of re-organising its existing structure in accordance with the Banking Services Act (2014). On 31 March 2023, the regulated entities in Jamaica were transferred to JMMB Financial Holdings Limited.

1. Identification (Continued)

The non- financial entities Capital & Credit Securities Limited and JMMB Real Estate Holdings Limited were transferred from Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited to direct ownership of JMMB Group Limited. The transfers were made at book value.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

(a) Statement of compliance:

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and the relevant provisions of the Jamaican Companies Act ("the Act").

Certain new and amended standards came into effect during the current financial year. None of these amended standards issued had a material impact on the Group's financial statements. Details of the Group's significant accounting policies are included at note 37.

(b) Basis of preparation:

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments and investment properties which are measured at fair value.

(c) Functional and presentation currency:

The financial statements are presented in Jamaican dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company, and are expressed in thousands of dollars unless otherwise stated.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements:

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

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

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described in note 3.

3 Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Estimates that can cause a significant adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year and judgements that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements, include the following:

(a) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

(i) Impairment of financial assets (Group and Company)

The measurement of the allowances for expected credit loss (ECL) allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) 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).

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3. Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty (Continued)

(a) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

(i) Impairment of financial assets (Group and Company) (continued)

A number of significant judgements are required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as:

- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;

- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and the associated ECL; and

Explanation of the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL is further detailed in notes 32(b) and 37(b).

(ii) Fair value of financial instruments (Group)

There are no quoted market prices for a significant portion of the Group's financial assets. Accordingly, fair values of several financial assets are estimated using prices derived from a yield curve. The yield curve is, in turn, obtained from a pricing source which uses indicative prices submitted to it by licensed banks and other financial institutions in Jamaica. There is significant uncertainty inherent in this approach. The fair values determined in this way are classified as Level 2 fair values.

Some other fair values are estimated based on quotes published by broker/dealers, and these are also classified as Level 2. The estimates of fair value arrived at from these sources may be significantly different from the actual price of the instrument in an actual arm's length transaction (see notes 16 and 33).

(iii) Impairment of intangible assets (Group)

Impairment of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives is dependent upon management's internal assessment of future cash flows from the intangibles. That internal assessment determines the amount recoverable from future use of these assets. The estimate of the amount recoverable from future use of these assets is sensitive to the discount rates and other assumptions used (note 20).

(iv) Impairment of the carrying value of interest in associate (Group)

Impairment of interest in associate is dependent upon management's internal assessment of future cash flows from the associate. That internal assessment determines the recoverable value of the associate. The estimate of the amount recoverable from future operations of the associate is also sensitive to the discount rates used.

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JMMB GROUP LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

3. Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty (Continued)

(b) Critical accounting judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies

The Group's accounting policies which require the use of judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements include the following:

(1) Impairment of financial assets *(Group and Company)*:

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 the measurement of expected credit losses (ECL) and selection and approval of models used to measure ECL require significant judgement [see notes 32(b) and 37(b)].

4. Segment Reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that is engaged either in providing related products or services (business segment), or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments.

The Group's activities are organised into three main business segments:

(i) Financial and related services which include securities brokering, stock brokering, portfolio planning, funds management and investment advisory services.

(ii) Banking and related services which include taking deposits, granting loans and other credit facilities, foreign currency trading and remittance and related services.

(iii) Other represents insurance brokering, investment and real estate holding.

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JMMB GROUP LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

4. Segment Reporting (Continued)

	The Group				
	2023				
	Financial & Related Services	Banking & Related Services	Other	Eliminations	Group
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
External revenues	27,130,825	20,435,899	814,804	-	48,381,528
Inter-segment revenue	11,217,047	93,812	-	(11,310,859)	-
Total segment revenue	38,347,872	20,529,711	814,804	(11,310,859)	48,381,528
Segment results	110,255	2,874,143	590,697	-	3,575,095
Impairment loss on financial assets	1,748	(1,556,655)	(6,808)	-	(1,561,715)
Share of profit of associate	2,672,175	-	-	-	2,672,175
Impairment loss on non-financial assets	-	(64,643)	-	-	(64,643)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6,083	1,472	-	-	7,555
Profit before tax	-	-	-	-	4,628,467
Taxation	-	-	-	-	1,646,887
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	6,275,354
Total segment assets	600,007,751	257,320,633	4,007,846	(195,987,783)	665,348,447
Total segment liabilities	545,003,865	230,430,588	3,070,273	(167,516,538)	610,988,188
Interest income	19,092,610	16,954,307	17,730	-	36,064,647
Interest expense	17,706,267	7,179,744	-	-	24,886,011
Operating expenses	10,736,113	8,958,935	217,819	-	19,912,867
Depreciation and amortisation	576,235	489,384	17,122	-	1,082,741
Interest in associate	40,383,837	-	-	-	40,383,837
Capital expenditure	1,629,588	549,314	472,113	-	2,651,015

	The Group				
	2022				
	Financial & Related Services	Banking & Related Services	Other	Eliminations	Group
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
External revenues	26,712,721	15,117,879	310,710	-	42,141,310
Inter-segment revenue	7,864,103	233,131	-	(8,097,234)	-
Total segment revenue	34,576,824	15,351,010	310,710	(8,097,234)	42,141,310
Segment results	5,827,896	2,132,041	106,445	-	8,066,382
Impairment loss on financial assets	(551,824)	(1.380,480)	620	-	(1,932,924)
Share of profit of associate	5,079,427	-	-	-	5,079,427
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	4,631
Profit before tax	-	-	-	-	11,217,516
Taxation	-	-	-	-	379,946
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	11,597,462
Total segment assets	573,576,310	228,650,424	2,856,355	(191,794,139)	613,288,950
Total segment liabilities	523,419,380	205,371,737	2,480,059	(173,566,971)	557,704,205
Interest income	14,567,502	12,782,027	7,786	-	27,357,315
Interest expense	11,182,446	4,374,451	-	-	15,556,897
Operating expenses	10,769,926	7,539,087	204,387	-	18,513,400
Depreciation and amortisation	551,276	560,586	17,949	-	1,129,811
Interest in associate	42,783,595	-	-	-	42,783,595
Capital expenditure	829,251	403,426	541,975	-	1,774,652

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JMMB GROUP LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

5. Net Interest Income/(Expense)

	The Group		The Company	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Interest income, calculated using the effective interest method				
Cash and cash equivalents	426,811	204,590	-	-
Loans and notes receivable	15,485,528	11,592,659	3,123,419	2,227,534
Resale agreements	133,583	6,835	20,444	570,326
Investment securities	20,018,725	15,553,231	-	-
Total interest income	**36,064,647**	**27,357,315**	**3,143,863**	**2,797,860**
Interest expense				
Repurchase agreements	13,861,488	6,321,765	-	-
Notes payable	4,429,263	4,676,417	2,142,216	999,405
Customer deposits	4,683,571	2,771,820	-	-
Lease liabilities [note 23(ii)]	74,130	92,179	-	-
Redeemable preference shares	1,837,559	1,694,716	1,837,559	1,694,716
Total interest expense	**24,886,011**	**15,556,897**	**3,979,775**	**2,694,121**
Net interest income/(expense)	**11,178,636**	**11,800,418**	**(835,912)**	**103,739**

6. Staff Costs

	The Group	
	2023	**2022**
	$'000	**$'000**
Salaries and benefits, including profit-related pay	8,001,079	8,533,765
Statutory payroll contributions	710,974	618,836
Pension costs (note 34)	340,173	302,640
Training and development	77,516	64,343
Other staff benefits	1,337,151	821,574
	10,466,893	**10,341,158**

JMMB GROUP LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

7. Other Expenses

	The Group		The Company	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Marketing, corporate affairs and donations	1,018,912	669,506	107,443	105,666
Depreciation and amortisation	1,082,741	1,129,811	-	-
Directors' fees [note 29(iii)]	170,484	159,353	55,273	52,932
Irrecoverable General Consumption Tax	435,266	337,952	3,850	5,865
Insurance	157,575	223,290	-	-
Auditors' remuneration	233,118	186,516	14,130	12,500
Asset tax	1,027,452	831,335	-	-
Information technology	1,294,697	1,100,223	-	-
Legal and professional fees	1,750,089	1,741,308	133,162	201,685
Repairs and maintenance	317,075	310,739	-	-
Travel and entertainment	94,497	20,283	-	-
Motor vehicle	30,684	23,390	-	-
Office rental	151,789	152,892	-	-
Security	320,346	280,392	-	9,152
Stationery, printing and postage	162,568	175,891	3,985	-
Utilities	325,852	286,756	3	-
Bank charges	453,703	349,244	-	-
Others	419,126	193,361	276	24
	9,445,974	**8,172,242**	**318,122**	**387,824**

8. Impairment Loss on Financial Assets

	The Group		The Company	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Charged/(credited) for the year on:				
Investment securities at amortised cost (note 16)	238,196	(30,762)	-	-
Investment securities at FVOCI	(277,831)	516,950	-	-
Loan and notes receivable (note 13)	1,585,813	1,427,934	7,709	26,103
Resale agreement (note 15)	710	65	(16)	9
Other receivables (note 14)	14,827	18,737	-	-
	1,561,715	**1,932,924**	**7,693**	**26,112**

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JMMB GROUP LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

9. Taxation

(a) Income tax for the Company is computed at 25% on the profit for the year adjusted for tax purposes. Income taxes for all subsidiaries are based on statutory income tax rates prevailing in each jurisdiction.

	The Group		The Company	
	2023 **$'000**	**2022** **$'000**	**2023** **$'000**	**2022** **$'000**
Current income tax	1,968,498	1,623,273	-	-
Tax credit	(375)	(375)	-	-
Green fund and business levy	3,214	15,661	-	-
Prior year under provision	(48,198)	(11,512)	-	32,550
	1,923,139	1,627,047	-	32,550
Deferred income tax (note 22)				
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(774,564)	(1,783,276)	-	-
Tax benefit of losses carried forward	(2,795,462)	(223,717)	-	-
	(3,570,026)	(2,006,993)	-	-
	(1,646,887)	**(379,946)**	-	**32,550**

(b) The tax on profit differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the statutory rate of 25% as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2023 **$'000**	**2022** **$'000**	**2023** **$'000**	**2022** **$'000**
Profit before taxation	4,628,467	11,217,516	712,254	757,521
Tax using domestic rate calculated at 25% (2022: 25%)	178,064	189,380	178,064	189,380
Tax using domestic rate calculated at 331/3% (2022: 33$^{1/3}$%)	195,297	697,985	-	-
Effect of tax on profits in foreign jurisdiction	1,016,840	1,474,538	-	-
Adjusted for the effects of:				
Income not subject to tax	(3,640,010)	(2,869,964)	(178,064)	(124,280)
Share of profit of associate included net of tax	(146,970)	(253,971)	-	-
Disallowed expenses	583,002	408,728	-	-
Tax losses recovered	(39,945)	(35,502)	-	-
Deferred tax not recognised	250,338	-	-	-
Tax credit	(375)	(375)	-	-
Green fund and business levy	3,214	15,661	-	-
Other	1,856	5,086	-	-
Prior year over provision	(48,198)	(11,512)	-	(32,550)
	(1,646,887)	**(379,946)**	-	**32,550**

9. Taxation (Continued)

(c) At the reporting date, taxation losses, subject to agreement with the relevant tax authorities, available for set off against future taxable profits, amounted to approximately $14,592,028,000 (2022: $7,647,469,000) for the Group.

10. Earnings per Stock Unit

Earning per stock unit ("EPS'') is computed by dividing the profit attributable to stockholders of the parent of $6,167,184,000 (2022: $11,022,838,000) by the weighted average number of ordinary stock units in issue during the year, numbering 1,955,552,532 (2022: 1,955,552,532).

11. Dividends paid to Ordinary Stockholders

	The Group and the Company	
	2023	**2022**
	$'000	**$'000**
Final dividend in respect of 2022 @ 25.0 cents per stock unit	488,888	-
Interim dividend in respect of 2022 @ 60.0 cents per stock unit	-	1,173,332
Interim dividend in respect of 2022@ 25.0 cents per stock unit	-	488,888
	488,888	**1,662,220**

12. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	The Group		**The Company**	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Cash	31,537,568	33,711,785	-	-
Cash equivalents	4,761,551	7,800,508	25,661	80,946
	36,299,119	**41,512,293**	**25,661**	**80,946**

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JMMB GROUP LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

13. Loans and Notes Receivable

	The Group		The Company	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Corporate	76,125,761	59,909,360	-	-
Financial institutions	7,094,369	6,162,941	38,719,222	39,550,763
Individuals	102,261,197	81,565,213	-	-
	185,481,327	147,637,514	38,719,222	39,550,763
Less: allowance for impairment	(6,207,496)	(4,925,280)	(119,363)	(111,654)
	179,273,831	**142,712,234**	**38,599,859**	**39,439,109**
Less loan fees:				
At beginning of year	(810,363)	(581,497)	-	-
Additions during the year	(897,676)	(453,645)	-	-
Amortisation during year	410,562	224,779	-	-
Unamortised fees at end of year	**(1,297,477)**	**(810,363)**	-	-
	177,976,354	**141,901,871**	**38,599,859**	**39,439,109**

Credit quality of loan and notes receivable:

	The Group (2023)			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Balance at 1 April	130,086,240	10,680,957	6,870,317	147,637,514
Loans granted	124,442,412	-	-	124,442,412
Transfers	(5,735,022)	4,491,146	1,243,876	-
Write offs	-	-	(270,056)	(270,056)
Repayments and transfers	(82,988,497)	(3,340,046)	-	(86,328,543)
Balance at 31 March	**165,805,133**	**11,832,057**	**7,844,137**	**185,481,327**

	The Group (2022)			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Balance at 1 April	104,417,533	12,246,299	7,226,572	123,890,404
Loans granted	120,562,301	-	-	120,562,301
Transfers	(6,712,230)	5,934,016	778,214	-
Write offs	-	-	(1,033,013	(1,033,013
Repayments and transfers	(88,181,364)	(7,499,358)	(101,456)	(95,782,178)
Balance at 31 March	**130,086,240**	**10,680,957**	**6,870,317**	**147,637,514**

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13. Loans and Notes Receivable (Continued)

Credit quality of loan and notes receivable:

	The Company (2023)			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Balance at 1 April	39,550,763	-	-	39,550,763
Loans granted	22,212,065	-	-	22,212,065
Repayments and transfers	(23,043,606)	-	-	(23,043,606)
Balance at 31 March	**38,719,222**	-	-	**38,719,222**

	The Company (2022)			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Balance at 1 April	42,030,533	-	-	42,030,533
Loans granted	39,550,763	-	-	39,550,763
Repayments and transfers	(42,030,533)	-	-	(42,030,533)
Balance at 31 March	**39,550,763**	**-**	**-**	**39,550,763**

Allowance for impairment:

	The Group		The Company	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Balance at 1 April	4,925,280	4,434,257	111,654	85,551
Charge for year (note 8)	1,585,813	1,427,934	7,709	26,103
Write-offs	(270,056)	(1,033,013)	-	-
Translation differences	(33,541)	96,102	-	-
Balance at 31 March	**6,207,496**	**4,925,280**	**119,363**	**111,654**

Notes receivable for the Company represents loan advances to subsidiaries repayable on 14 January 2024. Interest is payable monthly at a fixed rate of 6.0% and 7.5% per annum.

Notes receivable includes the balance on an interest-free revolving advance of $2,824,906,000 (2022: $2,535,155,000) to the trustees of the Group's Employee Share Ownership Plan (ESOP), the repayment date for which has not been fixed. The number of stock units held by the ESOP at 31 March 2023 was 183,009,135 (2022: 183,590,420).

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JMMB GROUP LIMITED

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14. Other Receivables

	The Group		The Company	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Receivable from related parties	1,939,941	2,416,212	1,312,042	1,399,461
Other receivables*	3,321,870	3,627,105	165,460	95,125
Commission, fees receivable and customer settlement accounts	2,320,809	1,315,906	-	-
Staff loans	155,554	234,718	-	-
	7,738,174	7,593,941	1,477,502	1,494,586
Less: allowance for impairment	(41,327)	(30,629)	-	-
	7,696,847	**7,563,312**	**1,477,502**	**1,494,586**

*Other receivables consist mainly of prepayments, recoverable expenses, deposit on capital expenditure and rental deposits.

Allowance for impairment:

	The Group		The Company	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Balance at 1 April	30,629	12,692	-	-
Charge for year (note 8)	14,827	18,737	-	-
Write off	(4,129)	(800)	-	-
Balance at 31 March	**41,327**	**30,629**	**-**	**-**

15. Resale Agreements

	The Group		The Company	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Denominated in Jamaican dollars	-	-	197,578	186,875
Denominated in United States dollars	4,189,850	2,454,616	59,203	116,579
	4,189,850	2,454,616	256,781	303,454
Less: allowance for impairment	(801)	(91)	(4)	(20)
	4,189,049	**2,454,525**	**256,777**	**303,434**

Allowance for impairment:

	The Group		The Company	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Balance at 1 April	91	26	20	11
Charge/(credit) for year (note 8)	710	65	(16)	9
Balance at 31 March	**801**	**91**	**4**	**20**

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15. Resale Agreements (Continued)

Resale agreements include balances with related parties as set out in note 29. All resale agreements mature within twelve months after the reporting date.

The securities that the Group obtains as collateral under resale agreements may be used as collateral under repurchase agreements. Certain of these securities and interest accrued thereon with carrying value of $4,195,483,000 (2022: $2,459,158,000) are pledged as security for repurchase agreements (note 26).

At the reporting date, the fair value of the securities obtained and held under resale agreements was $4,971,705,000 (2022: $3,319,979,000) and $256,777,000 (2022: $303,454,000) for the Group and Company, respectively.

16. Investment Securities

	The Group		The Company	
	2023 $'000	2022 $'000	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Debt securities at amortised cost:				
Certificates of deposit	17,206	-	-	-
Government of Jamaica securities	55,234,390	801,441	-	-
Other sovereign bonds	1,725,496	-	-	-
Corporate bonds:			-	-
Government of Jamaica guaranteed	1,559,461	1,957,615	-	-
Other	217,668	-	-	-
	58,754,221	2,759,056	-	-
Less: allowance for impairment losses for investments at amortised cost	(259,568)	(16,150)	-	-
	58,494,653	2,742,906	-	-
Debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Government of Jamaica securities	74,042,370	128,941,842	-	-
Certificates of deposit	13,449,196	25,953,084	-	-
Government of Jamaica guaranteed	3,157,768	3,748,926	-	-
Corporate bonds	84,045,924	109,690,626	-	-
Other sovereign bonds	97,913,788	49,575,844	-	-
	272,609,046	317,910,322	-	-
Equity securities at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Quoted securities	2,768,610	2,552,032	-	-
Balance carried forward to page 34	**333,872,309**	**323,205,260**	-	-

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

16. Investment Securities (Continued)

	The Group		The Company	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Balance brought forward from page 33	**333,872,309**	**323,205,260**	-	-
Other securities at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Other	4,033	4,033	4,033	4,033
Debt securities designated at fair value through profit or loss:				
Corporate bonds	782,327	2,131,914	-	-
Other sovereign bonds	474,204	238,581	-	-
	1,256,531	2,370,495	-	-
Equity securities at fair value through profit and loss:				
Quoted securities	5,245,193	4,569,430	-	-
Other securities at fair value through profit and loss:				
Units in unit trusts	1,109,885	1,095,369	-	-
Money market funds	54,596	66,447	-	-
Unquoted securities	935,677	770,895	-	-
	2,100,158	1,932,711	-	-
	342,478,224	**332,081,929**	**4,033**	**4,033**

During the year, there were no disposals or transfers of any cumulative gain or loss within equity relating to equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI. Dividend income recognized on these investments was $86,155,000 (2022: $79,155,000).

Allowance for impairment for investments at amortised cost:

	The Group		The Company	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Balance at 1 April	16,150	60,202	-	-
Charge/(credit) for the year (note 8)	238,196	(30,762)	-	-
Recoveries/write offs	5,222	(13,290)	-	-
Balance at 31 March	**259,568**	**16,150**	-	-

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16. Investment Securities (Continued)

Investments mature, from the reporting date, as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Government of Jamaica securities:				
Within 3 months	-	663,344	-	-
Over 3 months to 1 year	-	2,185,741	-	-
Over 1 year to 5 years	11,939,398	11,799,204	-	-
Over 5 years	117,093,607	115,091,550	-	-
	129,033,005	129,739,839	-	-
Certificates of deposit:				
Within 3 months	9,695,236	20,273,294	-	-
Over 3 months to 1 year	3,169,406	1,900,000	-	-
Over 1 year to 5 years	601,760	3,779,790	-	-
	13,466,402	25,953,084	-	-
Sovereign and corporate bonds:				
Within 3 months	35,493,589	19,037,347	-	-
Over 3 months to 1 year	18,638,548	15,920,572	-	-
Over 1 year to 5 years	67,907,957	58,462,081	-	-
Over 5 years	67,820,731	73,910,800	-	-
	189,860,825	167,330,800	-	-
Other [see (c) below]	10,117,992	9,058,206	4,033	4,033
	342,478,224	**332,081,929**	**4,033**	**4,033**

(a) Government of Jamaica securities and certain other bonds with carrying value of $310,278,322,000 (2022: $307,495,459,000) are pledged as security for repurchase agreements (note 26) and notes payable (note 27) under terms that they may be repledged or resold by counterparties if the Group fails to meet its obligations.

(b) Government of Jamaica securities with an aggregate face value of $620,000,000 (2022: $620,000,000) have been pledged as collateral against possible overdrafts at the Central Bank and against uncleared effects at one of the Group's bankers.

(c) Other securities include quoted equities, unit trust holdings and interest in pooled money market fund, for which there are no fixed maturity dates.

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17. Interest in Subsidiaries

	The Company	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Shares at cost:		
JMMB Financial Holdings Limited	19,700,019	-
JMMB Real Estate Holdings Limited	1	-
Capital & Credit Securities Limited	126,315	-
Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited and its subsidiaries	-	4,564,054
JMMB International Limited	5,885,100	500,000
JMMB Bank (Jamaica) Limited	-	10,085,176
JMMB Money Transfer Limited	-	50,789
Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited	4,054,726	4,054,726
JMMB Holding Company, SRL and its subsidiaries	1,478,763	1,478,763
	31,244,924	**20,733,508**

On 31 March 2023, financial regulated companies Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited, JMMB Bank (Jamaica) Limited and JMMB Money Transfer Limited were transferred to JMMB Financial Holding Limited. The non- financial entities Capital & Credit Securities Limited and JMMB Real Estate Holdings Limited were transferred to direct ownership of the Group (note1). The transfer was done at carrying value realizing no gain or loss. This is a non-cash transaction and therefore not included in the statement of cash flows

18. Interest in Associate

	The Group	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
At beginning of the year	42,783,595	38,930,751
Share of profits	2,672,175	5,079,427
Dividends received	(1,068,047)	(1,088,415)
Movement in other reserves	(3,167,577)	(2,482,556)
Translation adjustment	(836,309)	2,344,388
At end of the year	40,383,837	42,783,595

The Group owns 23.32% (2022: 23.29%) of the issued and outstanding common shares of Sagicor Financial Company Limited (SFC). The change in percentage shareholding during the year arose from SFC's repurchase of its own shares.

The Group has accounted for this investment as an associate and has applied the equity method of accounting.

The principal activities of SFC are life and health insurance, annuities and pension administration services and banking and investment management services. The registered office of SFC is located at Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton, HM 11, Bermuda, with its principal office located at Cecil F De Caires Building, Wildey, St. Michael, Barbados. The main purpose of the acquisition is to diversify the Group's income stream while improving core earnings. SFC is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

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18. Interest in Associate (Continued)

The following table presents the summarised financial information in respect of SFC as indicated in its own financial statements, adjusted for fair value adjustment at acquisition. The table also reconciles the summarized financial information to the carrying amount of the Group's interest in SFC. The Group has used the last audited financial statements of SFC as at and for the year ended 31 December 2022 adjusted for its unaudited results for the three months to 31 March 2023 for inclusion in these financial statements.

	2023	2022
Percentage ownership		
	$'000	**$'000**
Total assets	1,619,617,633	1,611,810,120
Total liabilities	(1,393,528,578)	(1,358,413,680)
Net assets	226,089,055	253,396,440
Revenue	321,957,017	397,476,976
Profit from continuing operation	11,458,831	21,871,524
Other comprehensive loss	(13,700,438)	(10,584,878)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income	(2,241,607)	11,286,646
Group's share of profit 23.32% (2022: 23.29%)	2,672,175	5,079,427
Group's share of other comprehensive loss	(3,151,835)	(2,482,556)
Group's share of total comprehensive (loss)/income	(478,660)	2,627,452
Net assets of the associate – 100%	226,089,055	253,396,440
Pre-acquisition goodwill and intangible assets	(12,068,099)	(12,068,099)
Non-controlling interests	(62,975,388)	(80,822,732)
Adjusted net assets	151,045,568	160,505,609
Group's share of adjusted net assets 23.32% (2022: 23.29%)	35,231,169	37,000,541
Intangible assets recognised on acquisition	6,238,343	6,238,343
Translation loss	(1,085,675)	(455,289)
Carrying amount of interest in associate	40,383,837	42,783,595

The carrying value of SFC and the fair value indicated by its quoted price on the Toronto Stock Exchange (''TSE Indicative Value'') as at 31 March is as follows:

	The Group 2023		The Group 2022	
	Carrying Value	TSE Indicative Value	Carrying Value	TSE Indicative Value
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Sagicor Financial Company Limited	40,383,837	18,072,436	42,783,595	26,741,280

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18. Interest in Associate (Continued)

Management has conducted an impairment assessment in respect of this investment involving a review of the performance of SFC as well as the fair value of the underlying assets and determined that no impairment in the carrying values has occurred.

19. Investment Property

	The Group	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Balance as at 1 April	1,227,476	698,932
Acquisitions	568,403	453,741
Transferred from property, plant and equipment (note 21)	293,027	-
Fair value gain on investment property	546,415	74,803
Foreign translation loss	(11)	-
	2,635,310	1,227,476

The properties are measured at fair value, as appraised by professional, independent valuers every three years and in the intervening years by the directors. The valuation model uses a market approach and considers the location and condition of the properties as well as recent comparable transactions in the same proximity.

The properties generated rental income of $3,084,000 (2022: $Nil) and incurred expenses of $40,398,000 (2022: $38,489,000) for the year.

The fair value of the Group's investment property is categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

The technique used to determine the fair value of the Group's investment property is as follows.

Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between key unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Market approach. This model takes into account: • The assumed intention to dispose of the property in an open market transaction • The assumed sale would take place on the basis of a willing seller and willing buyer; • A reasonable period in which to negotiate a sale, taking into account the nature of the property and state of the market; • Values are expected to remain stable throughout the period of market exposure and disposal (hypothetical); and • The property will be freely exposed to the market.	• Demand for properties in the location • Details of the sales of comparable properties • Conditions influencing the sale of the comparable properties • Comparability adjustment (Changes in these inputs by 5 – 10% would have a significant impact on the value of the properties).	The estimated fair value would increase/(decrease) if: • The demand for properties in the location was higher/(lower). • Sale value of comparable properties were higher/(lower). • Comparability adjustments were higher/(lower).

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20. Intangible Assets

	The Group					
	Computer Software	Customer List and Core Deposits	Licence	Goodwill	Other	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Cost						
31 March 2021	**3,626,620**	**645,061**	**317,428**	**30,474**	**381,447**	**5,001,030**
Additions	825,453	-	-	-	-	825,453
Reclassification (note 21)	111,996	-	-	-	-	111,996
Exchange rate adjustment	7,169	17,356	17,232	3	8,229	49,989
31 March 2022	**4,571,238**	**662,417**	**334,660**	**30,477**	**389,676**	**5,988,468**
Additions	1,016,819	-	-	-	-	1,016,819
Business combination (note 30)	-	45,400	154,237	112,466	-	312,103
Impairment of intangible	-	-	(53,544)	(11,099)	-	(64,643)
Exchange rate adjustment	(2,363)	(3,760)	(3,462)	(121)	(1,978)	(11,684)
31 March 2023	**5,585,694**	**704,057**	**431,891**	**131,723**	**387,698**	**7,241,063**
Accumulated Amortisation						
31 March 2021	**1,308,171**	**490,642**	-	-	**301,797**	**2,100,610**
Charge for the year	271,549	49,609	-	-	-	321,158
Reclassification (note 21)	167,131	-	-	-	-	167,131
Exchange rate adjustment	5,859	10,799	-	-	8,230	24,888
31 March 2022	**1,752,709**	**551,050**	-	-	**310,027**	**2,613,786**
Charge for the year	269,783	36,117	-	-	-	305,900
Exchange rate adjustment	(911)	(2,962)	-	-	(1,978)	(5,851)
31 March 2023	**2,021,582**	**584,205**	-	-	**308,049**	**2,913,836**
Net Book Value						
31 March 2023	**3,564,112**	**119,852**	**431,891**	**131,723**	**79,649**	**4,327,227**
31 March 2022	**2,818,528**	**111,367**	**334,660**	**30,477**	**79,649**	**3,374,681**

Impairment testing for intangible assets with indefinite useful lives

Licences recognised in JMMB (Trinidad & Tobago) Limited and JMMB Holding Company Limited, SRL

The recoverable amounts of the cash generating units (CGUs) with the licences are based on value in use, determined by discounting the future cash flows of the CGUs. The licences were valued using "with-and-without" (WOW) method which compares the present value of the cash flows "with the asset" in place to the present value of cash flows "without the asset."

The key assumptions used in the estimation of the recoverable amounts were as follows:

	2023	2022
Discount rate:	16%	14%; 16%
Long-term growth rate	3%	3%
Time to obtain licence	3-5 years	3-4 years

Discount rates would need to exceed 147% for the recoverable amounts to be below the carrying amount of the licences.

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20. Intangible Assets (Continued)

Impairment testing for intangible assets with indefinite useful lives (continued)

Licences recognised in JMMB (Trinidad & Tobago) Limited and JMMB Holding Company Limited, SRL (continued)

The discount rates are post-tax measures determined based on rates used for similar assets in the relevant countries, business risks and other company specific risks.

The cash flow projections include specific estimates for ten and eleven years and a terminal growth rate thereafter. The terminal growth rate was determined based on management's estimate of the long-term compounded annual growth rates, consistent with assumptions that a market participant would make. The ten and eleven year cash flow projections are considered reflective of a stabilized level of earnings to estimate terminal value.

The estimated recoverable amounts of the CGUs were estimated to be higher than their carrying amounts and no impairment was identified.

21. Property, Plant and Equipment

	The Group					
	Freehold Land and Buildings	Leasehold Improvement	Motor Vehicles	Computer Equipment	Equipment, Furniture and Fittings	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Cost						
31 March 2021	**2,434,977**	**1,047,995**	**94,041**	**1,849,577**	**1,901,361**	**7,327,951**
Additions	144,980	42,787	14,500	194,733	98,458	495,458
Transfer	(52,004)	2,783	-	47,998	1,223	-
Reclassification (note 20)	169,505	(171,104)	-	-	(110,397)	(111,996)
Disposals	-	(29,844)	(13,005)	(86,791)	(22,430)	(152,070)
Adjustment	(837)	45,147	-	(112,878)	67,732	(836)
Exchange rate adjustment	2,404	55,592	51	47,926	15,502	121,475
31 March 2022	**2,699,025**	**993,356**	**95,587**	**1,940,565**	**1,951,449**	**7,679,982**
Additions	139,577	199,125	21,475	321,901	383,715	1,065,793
Business combination	3,136	6,335	-	-	12,641	22,112
Reclassification (note 19)	(293,027)	-	-	-	-	(293,027)
Transfer	(11,145)	10,228	-	-	917	-
Disposals	(7,347)	(9,713)	(5,565)	(828)	(3,282)	(26,735)
Adjustment	-	12,152	-	-	-	12,152
Exchange rate adjustment	(2,073)	(8,789)	(2)	(8,262)	(6,603)	(25,729)
31 March 2023	**2,528,146**	**1,202,694**	**111,495**	**2,253,376**	**2,338,837**	**8,434,548**

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21. Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

	The Group					
	Freehold Land and Buildings	**Leasehold Improvement**	**Motor Vehicles**	**Computer Equipment**	**Equipment, Furniture and Fittings**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Depreciation						
31 March 2021	**307,645**	**623,437**	**53,752**	**1,547,617**	**1,238,610**	**3,771,061**
Charge for the year	43,460	58,638	14,791	209,863	156,149	482,901
Reclassification (note 20)	2,050	(5,952)	-	-	(163,229)	(167,131)
Disposals	-	(29,844)	(10,088)	(86,791)	(22,142)	(148,865)
Adjustment	-	40,825	-	(109,031)	65,007	(3,199)
Exchange rate adjustment	112	28,660	51	(178,229)	225,143	75,737
31 March 2022	353,267	715,764	58,506	1,383,429	1,499,538	4,010,504
Charge for the year	42,537	102,338	15,047	199,800	108,375	468,097
Business combination	-	2,340	-	-	-	2,340
Disposals	-	(7,279)	(5,521)	(45)	(1,580)	(14,425)
Adjustment	-	12,152	-	-	244	12,396
Exchange rate adjustment	(77)	(7,551)	(2)	(7,173)	(5,049)	(19,852)
31 March 2023	395,727	817,764	68,030	1,576,011	1,601,528	4,459,060
Net Book Value						
31 March 2023	**2,132,419**	**384,930**	**43,465**	**677,365**	**737,309**	**3,975,488**
31 March 2022	**2,345,758**	**277,592**	**37,081**	**557,136**	**451,911**	**3,669,478**

22. Deferred Taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income tax levied by the same fiscal authority.

Deferred income tax is calculated in full on temporary differences under the balance sheet method using the principal tax rate applicable to the jurisdictions in which the temporary differences arise.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised on the statement of financial position are as follows:

	The Group	
	2023	**2022**
	$'000	**$'000**
Deferred tax assets	14,624,907	9,507,844
Deferred tax liabilities	(17,398)	(15,813)
	14,607,509	**9,492,031**

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22. Deferred Tax (Continued)

The movement for the year in the net deferred tax is as follows:

	2023			
	The Group			
	Balance at Beginning of Year	Recognised in Income (note 9)	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Balance at End of Year
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Tax losses carried forward	426,273	2,731,029	-	3,157,302
Investments	2,952,619	399,167	1,545,452	4,897,238
Accounts payable	58,736	2,762	-	61,498
Property, plant and equipment	55,627	10,281	-	65,908
Interest payable	884,981	647,787	-	1,532,768
Unrealised foreign exchange loss	5,208,041	252,037	-	5,460,078
Notes receivable	632,602	(53,410)	-	579,192
Lease liabilities	72,567	(18,160)	-	54,407
Interest receivable	(799,415)	(401,467)	-	(1,200,882)
	9,492,031	**3,570,026**	**1,545,452**	**14,607,509**

	2022			
	The Group			
	Balance at Beginning of Year	Recognised in Income (note 9)	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Balance at End of Year
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Tax losses carried forward	202,556	223,717	-	426,273
Investments	625,415	(835,444)	3,162,648	2,952,619
Accounts payable	75,383	(17,206)	-	58,177
Property, plant and equipment	69,593	(13,966)	-	55,627
Interest payable	639,595	245,386	-	884,981
Unrealised foreign exchange loss	2,958,877	2,249,164	-	5,208,041
Notes receivable	344,423	288,179	-	632,602
Other	3,823	(3,823)	-	-
Lease liabilities	23,390	49,177	-	72,567
Interest receivable	(620,665)	(178,750)	-	(799,415)
	4,322,390	**2,006,993**	**3,162,648**	**9,492,031**

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23. Leases

The Group leases properties for office space and other uses. The leases run for periods of 1 to 15 years. Certain leases have an option to renew for further periods of 1 to 15 years.

The Group leases IT equipment with contract terms of one to three years. These leases are short-term and/or leases of low-value items. The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

(i) Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position:

	The Group	
	2023	**2022**
	$'000	**$'000**
Right-of-use assets - properties:		
Balance as at 1 April	1,182,192	1,433,973
Additions	140,283	4,311
Depreciation charge for the year	(308,744)	(325,752)
Disposals	(12,431)	-
Remeasurement	(135,033)	-
Foreign currency translation differences	(8,143)	69,660
Balance at 31 March	**858,124**	**1,182,192**
Lease liabilities:		
Current	288,611	325,948
Non-current	722,721	1,050,130
	1,011,332	**1,376,078**

(ii) Amounts recognised in the profit and loss account:

	The Group	
	2023	**2022**
	$'000	**$'000**
Depreciation charge on right-of-use assets	308,744	325,752
Foreign exchange loss on lease liabilities	9,798	54,009
Interest expense on lease liabilities (note 5)	74,130	92,179
Expense relating to short-term and low-value leases (included in administration expenses)	88,490	138,727

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23. Leases (Continued)

(iii) Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows

	The Group	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Total cash outflows for leases	402,372	415,179

(iv) Extension options

Some property leases contain extension options exercisable by the Group up to twelve months before the end of the non-cancellable contract period. Where practicable, the Group seeks to include extension options in new leases to provide operational flexibility. The extension options held are exercisable only by the Group and not by the lessors. The Group assesses at lease commencement date whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. The Group reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant changes in circumstances within its control.

24. Share Capital

	2023	2022
	Number of Shares	Number of Shares
	('000)	('000)
Authorised ordinary stock units at no par value: unlimited		
Fixed rate cumulative redeemable preference shares of no par value	10,000,000	10,000,000

	2023	2022
	Number of Shares	Number of Shares
	('000)	('000)
Issued ordinary share capital:		
Ordinary stock units in issue at no par value	1,955,552	1,955,552

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24. Share Capital (Continued)

	The Group and Company	
	2023	**2022**
	$'000	**$'000**
Stated capital:		
1,955,552,532 (2022: 1,955,552,532) ordinary stock units	14,115,924	14,115,924
9,434,000 7.25% cumulative redeemable preference shares	14,151	14,151
1,827,548,000 7.50% cumulative redeemable preference shares	1,827,548	1,827,548
213,500 5.75% cumulative redeemable preference shares	48,178	49,098
42,783,500 US$ 6.00% cumulative redeemable preference shares	6,436,350	6,559,138
32,177,000 7.00% cumulative redeemable preference shares	64,354	64,354
1,848,937,000 7.25% cumulative redeemable preference shares	3,697,874	3,697,874
155,000 US$ 5.50% cumulative redeemable preference shares	46,636	47,526
21,265,000 US$ 5.75% cumulative redeemable preference shares	6,398,214	6,520,274
3,206,485,000 J$ 7.35% cumulative redeemable preference shares	9,619,455	9,619,455
115,493,000 J$ 7.15% cumulative redeemable preference shares	346,479	346,479
	42,615,163	42,861,821
Less: redeemable preference shares classified as liability	(28,499,239)	(28,745,897)
	14,115,924	**14,115,924**

The significant terms and conditions of the preference shares are as follows:

(i) The right to a cumulative preferential dividend payable monthly at the rate agreed for each class;
(ii) The right, on winding up, to receive all arrears of dividend and repayment of capital in priority to the ordinary stockholders; and
(iii) No right to vote, except where dividends are not paid for twelve months or on winding up of the Company.

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

(i) Entitlement of dividends as declared from time to time.
(ii) Entitlement to one vote per stock units at meetings of the Company.
(iii) Entitlement to the residual assets.

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25. Reserves

(a) Retained Earnings Reserve

In a previous year, in accordance with a board resolution, a subsidiary transferred a portion of its profit after tax to a non-distributable retained earnings reserve. This reserve constitutes a part of the subsidiary's regulatory capital.

(b) Investment Revaluation Reserve

The investment revaluation reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income, impairment losses on such securities, net of deferred tax, until the assets are derecognised or impaired.

(c) Cumulative Translation Reserve

The cumulative translation reserve comprises all foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations.

26. Repurchase agreements

	The Group	
	2023	**2022**
	$'000	**$'000**
Denominated in Jamaica dollars	75,734,139	68,997,863
Denominated in United States dollars	198,651,130	188,910,088
Denominated in Euro	155,360	147,153
Denominated in Dominican Republic Peso	34,108,149	31,635,681
Denominated in Trinidad and Tobago dollars	9,034,893	8,596,390
	317,683,671	**298,287,175**

Repurchase agreements are collateralised by certain securities and other instruments held by the Group with a carrying value of $314,473,805,000 (2022: $309,954,617,000) (notes 15 and 16).

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27. Notes Payable

		The Group		The Company	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
(i)	Senior Unsecured US$ Fixed Note	2,907,103	2,962,562	-	-
(ii)	Subordinated debt	2,238,000	2,263,000	-	-
(iii)	Senior secured TT$ Fixed Note	2,403,164	2,430,009	-	-
(iv)	Senior secured US$ Fixed Note	528,592	732,222	-	-
(v)	Promissory Note US$ Note	-	1,149,825	-	-
(vi)	Promissory Note US$ Fixed Note	22,566,000	22,996,500	-	-
(vii)	Unsecured J$ Fixed Note	-	3,500,000	-	3,500,000
(viii)	Unsecured US$ Fixed Note	-	3,832,750	-	3,832,750
(ix)	Unsecured J$ Fixed Note	-	7,509,800	-	7,509,800
(x)	Unsecured US$ Fixed Note	-	1,638,228	-	1,638,228
(xi)	Unsecured TT$ Fixed note	1,566,600	1,584,100	-	-
(xii)	Unsecured US$ Fixed note	1,011,889	1,020,134	-	-
(xiii)	Unsecured J$ Fixed Note	2,317,320	-	2,317,320	-
(xiv)	Unsecured J$ Fixed Note	2,854,900	-	2,854,900	-
(xv)	Unsecured J$ Fixed Note	1,890,000	-	1,890,000	-
(xvi)	Unsecured J$ Fixed Note	7,000,000	-	7,000,000	-
(xvii)	Unsecured J$ Fixed Note	7,753,400	-	7,753,400	-
(xviii)	Unsecured US$ Indexed Note	3,312,065	-	3,312,065	-
(xix)	Unsecured US$ Fixed Note	2,566,657	-	2,566,657	-
(xx)	Unsecured US$ Fixed Note	205,200	-	205,200	-
(xxi)	Unsecured US$ Fixed Note	989,143	-	989,143	-
		62,110,033	**51,619,130**	**28,888,685**	**16,480,778**

The movements in notes payable are as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Balance as at 1 April	51,619,130	48,328,592	16,480,778	16,179,947
Loans received	31,811,603	5,574,526	28,961,497	-
Repayment	(20,798,466)	(4,386,262)	(16,453,703)	-
Foreign exchange adjustment	(522,234)	2,102,274	(99,887)	300,831
Balance at 31 March	62,110,033	51,619,130	28,888,685	16,480,778

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27. Notes Payable (Continued)

(i) The note is unsecured and bears interest at 5.5% per annum, with interest payable on a quarterly basis and a maturity date of 15 June 2023.

(ii) This represents unsecured subordinated debt of TT$100M issued by a subsidiary for a term of eight (8) years, maturing on 28 March 2030 at a fixed rate of 5% per annum.

(iii) This represents a fixed rate TT debt issued in three tranches bearing interest at 3.00% and 3.75% per annum, payable on a semi-annual basis. The notes matured in November 2024 and November 2025 and are secured by investment securities (note 16).

(iv) This represents a fixed rate US$ indexed debt issued in two tranches bearing interest at 3.40% and 5.0% per annum, payable on a semi-annual basis. These notes mature in November 2023 and November 2024 and are secured by investment securities (note 16).

(v) This represents a short-term unsecured funding facility from Citibank, N.A. of US$7,500,000 at an interest rate of 2.64%. The note matured on 25 May 2022 and was repaid.

(vi) This note is unsecured and bears interest at 2.5% per annum, payable quarterly. The note matures on 30 April 2023 and was subsequently repaid.

(vii) This represents unsecured fixed rate J$ debt bearing interest at 6.6% per annum, payable on a quarterly basis. The note matured on 2 December 2022.

(viii) This represents unsecured fixed rate US$ debt bearing interest at 5.6% per annum, payable on a quarterly basis. The note matured on 2 December 2022.

(ix) This represents unsecured fixed rate J$ debt bearing interest at 6.25% per annum, payable on a quarterly basis. The note matured on 27 July 2022.

(x) This represents a fixed rate US$ indexed debt bearing interest at 5.25% per annum, payable on a quarterly basis. The note matured on 27 July 2022.

(xi) This represents a fixed rate TT$ debt bearing interest at 3.25% to 3.30% per annum payable on a semi-annual basis. The notes are unsecured and mature in July 2023 and November 2023.

(xii) This represents a fixed rate TT$ debt bearing interest at 4.00% per annum payable on a semi-annual basis. This debt is unsecured and matures in November 2025.

(xiii) This represents unsecured fixed rate J$ debt bearing interest at 11.40% per annum, payable on a semi-annual basis. The note matures on 2 December 2024.

(xiv) This represents unsecured fixed rate J$ debt bearing interest at 11.80% per annum, payable on a semi-annual basis. The note matures on 2 June 2026.

(xv) This represents unsecured fixed rate J$ debt bearing interest at 12.30% per annum, payable on a semi-annual basis. The note matures on 2 December 2027.

(xvi) This represents unsecured fixed rate J$ debt bearing interest at 10.75% per annum, payable on a semi-annual basis. The note matures on 27 July 2029.

(xvii) This represents unsecured fixed rate J$ debt bearing interest at 10.50% per annum, payable on a semi-annual basis. The note matures on 27 July 2024.

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27. Notes Payable (Continued)

(xviii) This represents a fixed rate US$ indexed debt bearing interest at 7.50% per annum, payable on a semi-annual basis. The note matures on 27 July 2024.

(xix) This represents unsecured fixed rate US$ debt bearing interest at 8.30% per annum, payable on a semi-annual basis. The note matures on 2 December 2024.

(xx) This represents unsecured fixed rate US$ debt bearing interest at 8.55% per annum, payable on a semi-annual basis. The note matures on 2 June 2026.

(xxi) This represents unsecured fixed rate US$ debt bearing interest at 8.90% per annum, payable on a semi-annual basis. The note matures on 2 December 2027.

28. Due to Other Financial Institutions

	The Group	
	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000
Development Bank of Jamaica (a)	922,349	895,417
National Housing Trust (b)	3,609,944	1,900,047
Inter-American Investment Corporation (c)	6,619,515	8,994,239
Development Finance Institute of Canada (FINDEV) (d)	3,008,800	-
	14,160,608	**11,789,703**

(a) Amounts due to Development Bank of Jamaica (DBJ) bear interest at rates of 2% to 6% per annum for periods up to 7 years (2022: 0.5% to 7% per annum for periods up to 7 years). The loans are for on-lending to customers to finance development and agricultural projects within the terms and conditions specified by the DBJ and are repayable in monthly instalments.

(b) The balances due to National Housing Trust (NHT) are at interest rates of 0.00% to 2.5% (2022: 0.00% to 2.5%) per annum for periods of 25 years. The amounts are for on-lending to customers to finance home acquisition within the terms and conditions specified by NHT and are repayable in monthly instalments.

(c) The above balance consists of US$44,011,000 (2022: US$58,667,000) due to Inter-American Investment Corporation (IDB Invest), at interest rates of 9.1297% and 4.4375% (2022: 4.12876% and 4.4375%) per annum for a period up to 5 years. The loan is for on-lending to Small and Medium Enterprises (SME'S) within the terms and conditions specified by the IDB Invest and are repayable in semi-annual instalments.

(d) The above balance consists of US$20,000,000 due to Development Finance Institute Canada (FINDEV), at interest rates of 6.8621% per annum for a period up to 5 years. The loan is for on-lending to Small and Medium Enterprises (SME'S) within the terms and conditions specified by FINDEV and are repayable in semi-annual instalments.

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29. 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 or if both are subject to control or significant influence by the same party.

Related companies include subsidiaries and major shareholders. Related parties include directors, key management and companies for which the Group provides management services.

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

	The Group		The Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Directors-				
Loans and notes receivable	621,782	407,935	-	-
Interest payable	(1,305)	(699)	-	-
Customer deposits	(133,458)	(142,335)	-	-
Repurchase agreements	(328,076)	(98,270)	-	-
Employees Share Ownership Plan -				
Notes receivable	2,824,906	2,535,155	-	-
Repurchase agreements	-	(263,896)	-	-
Interest payable	-	(2,743)	-	-

	The Group		The Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Subsidiaries -				
Resale agreements	-	-	256,777	303,434
Loans and notes receivable	-	-	38,599,859	39,439,109
Other receivables	-	-	675,787	-
Other payables	-	-	-	(2,469,595)
Managed funds -				
Cash equivalents	1,016,273	1,013,797	-	-
Accounts receivable	2,750,700	2,746,575	-	-
Investments	217,423	219,420	-	-
Accounts payable	(831,216)	(631,797)	-	-
Repurchase agreements	(1,534,619)	(943,093)	-	-
Notes payable	(23,448,757)	(23,095,731)	-	-
Customer deposits	(4,105,543)	(2,376,233)	-	-

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29. Related Party Transactions and Balances (Continued)

(i) The statement of financial position includes balances, arising in the normal course of business, with related parties, as follows (Continued):

- Loans and notes receivable are unsecured/secured and are being repaid in accordance with their terms. No waivers were granted in respect of these loans and no provision was made for any loans. The loans bear interest rates ranging from 3% to 7%.
- Customer deposits are generally conducted at market rates on commercial terms and conditions. These balances are held in demand accounts and interest rates vary based on the average balances which is consistent to what is available to similar types of clients.
- Repurchase, resale agreements and investments have interest rates ranging from 1% to 9% with tenors ranging from 30 to 365 days.

(ii) The profit or loss account includes the following income earned from, and expenses incurred in, transactions with related parties, in the ordinary course of business:

	The Group		The Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Directors:				
Interest income	27,971	13,797	-	-
Interest expense	(192,616)	(4,719)	-	-
Subsidiaries:				
Dividend income	-	-	1,878,959	593,982
Managed funds:			-	
Gain on sale of securities	25,301	58,277	-	-
Fee income	964,868	980,919	-	-
Interest income	36,944	13,592	-	-
Interest expense	(2,381,584)	(1,645,239)	-	-

(iii) Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly. Such persons comprise the directors and senior management of the Group. The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is as shown below:

	The Group		The Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Directors emoluments:				
Fees (note 7)	170,484	159,353	55,273	52,932
Management remuneration	103,806	98,483	-	-
Other key management compensation:				
Short-term employee benefits	780,235	548,465	-	-
Post-employment benefits	19,946	15,990	-	-
	1,074,471	822,291	55,273	52,932

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30. Business Combinations

Acquisition of assets and liabilities of Banco Multiple Bellbank S.A. (BellBank)

In July 2022, JMMB Group Limited received formal approval by the local Regulator for the acquisition of 100% of the shares of Banco Multiple Bellbank S.A. (BellBank), and on 24 October 2022, its combination with Banco Rio De Ahorro Y Credito JMMB Bank S.A., a saving and loan bank. BellBank, a commercial banking operation located in Dominican Republic, was acquired at a cost of approximately US$7.4 million or J$1.09 billion. The combination entity is named Banco Múltiple JMMB Bank, S.A.

Valuations of acquired tangible and intangible assets are finalised. Details of the purchase price allocation among net assets acquired are as follows:

	2023
	$'000
Purchase consideration – cash paid	1,093,059
Fair value of net assets acquired	(980,593)
Goodwill acquired (note 20)	112,466

The assets and liabilities arising from the acquisition are as follows:

	Fair Value
	$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	614,457
Loans and notes receivable	4,296,475
Intangible assets (note 20)	199,637
Accounts receivable	19,821
Property, plant and equipment	19,772
Other assets	3,929
Customer deposits	(4,091,188)
Accounts payable	(82,310)
Net assets acquired	980,593
Cash consideration	(1,093,059)
Cash equivalents acquired	614,457
Net cash outflow on acquisition	(478,602)

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31. Non-Controlling Interest

The following table summarises information relating to material non-controlling interest (NCI) in JMMB Puesto de Bolsa, S.A. before any intra-group eliminations.

(a) Statement of financial position:

	2023	2022
NCI percentage	**20%**	**20%**
	$'000	**$'000**
Total assets	60,993,792	58,398,745
Total liabilities	(57,582,967)	(53,171,560)
Net assets	3,410,825	5,227,185
Carrying amount of NCI	1,027,268	1,462,088

	2023	2022
	20%	**20%**
(b) Profit or loss account and other comprehensive income/(loss):		
Revenue	6,182,149	6,150,112
Profit	887,549	2,425,277
Other comprehensive income	(3,729,540)	(1,680,832)
Profit allocated to NCI, net	108,170	574,624
Other comprehensive income allocated to NCI	(571,446)	(169,314)
(c) Statement of cash flows:		
Cash flows from operating activities	7,128,342	1,048,957
Cash flows from investing activities	(6,785,849)	(6,795,905)
Cash flows from financing activities	(2,154,758)	6,312,912
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,812,265)	565,964

32. Financial Risk Management

The Group is exposed to several types of financial risks arising from its operations which involves activities such as trading securities, issuing of loans and notes receivables, managing investment portfolios and funding of these activities primarily through the use of repurchase agreements (or repos) and debt issuances.

(a) Introduction and overview

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
- Operational risk

Risk management framework

These risks are managed through an established risk management framework, which involves the identification, evaluation and measurement of the risks faced by the Group as well as implementation of strategies to mitigate the risks identified. Taking risk is core to the financial business, and these risks are an inevitable consequence of being in business. The Group's aim is therefore to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

The Group risk management policies are designed to identify and analyse these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up-to-date information systems. The Group regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practice.

The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Board has established committees/departments for managing and monitoring risks, as follows:

(i) Board Risk Committee (BRC)

The BRC is a Board Committee responsible for the supervision of the overall risk management functions of the Group. The committee decides the policies and strategy for integrated risk management of the various risk exposures of the Group in keeping with the risk appetite of the Group Board.

The BRC is responsible for approving transactions above a specified threshold and ensuring that all exposures conform to standards agreed by the Board and embodied in the various investment and risk policies. The committee is responsible for ongoing monitoring of the composition and management of the various portfolios. This responsibility is executed through the review of quarterly reports provided to the committee by the Group Risk Management Unit outlining risk exposures within the Group's portfolios.

This Committee reports to the Board on significant risk issues and recommended actions and strategies to management on risk exposures identified in the portfolio. The Committee is also responsible for the approval of risk limits. The committee is supported in its work by various management committees noted below.

32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Introduction and overview (continued)

Risk management framework (continued)

(ii) Audit Committees

The Audit Committees monitor the quality of the Group's internal controls and compliance with regulatory requirements. The Audit Committees are assisted in their oversight role by the Internal Audit Function and the Risk and Compliance Unit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of the risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported quarterly to the Audit Committees.

The management of certain specific aspects of operational risk, such as fraud, is also within the purview of the Audit Committees.

(iii) Investment Committees

The Investment Committee is a senior management level committee responsible for the management of market risks. The committee monitors the composition of assets and liabilities, evaluates potential market risk involved in launching new products, reviews and articulates funding policy and decides optimal ways of managing the Group's liquidity.

(iv) Asset and Liability Committees (ALCOs)

ALCOs are management committees that monitor and adjust the overall profile of assets and liabilities of the respective entities to increase the probability of achieving strategic business results within the context of Board approved risk appetite, relevant policies and applicable regulations.

Climate Change

The Group acknowledges that climate change can have serious implications for its business and clients going forward. Management understands that the effects of climate change may pose physical, transition, and other risks that could impact the Group's operations and financial performance. This disclosure outlines these potential risks while also highlighting opportunities related to a low-carbon, sustainable economy and management's plans to develop a framework to address this emerging risk area.

Physical risks arise from potential damage to physical assets and those of clients due to climate change-induced events, including acute events like floods and storms, and chronic conditions like rising sea levels and changing precipitation patterns.

Transition risks arise from the process of adjustment towards a low-carbon economy. These risks are varied and include changes in technology, policy and legal frameworks, and market conditions which can have financial and reputational impacts on the Group's operations.

These risks could influence the viability of certain sectors or businesses, the valuation of collateral and by extension the credit risk associated with certain borrowers. There are also the risks associate with shifts in supply and demand, changes in energy prices, changes in asset valuations or changing sentiment towards certain industries that could affect the financial performance of clients and impact the Group's own investment and credit portfolios.

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32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Introduction and overview (continued)

Risk management framework (continued)

Climate change (continued)

The transition to a low-carbon, sustainable economy also presents various opportunities such as the growing demand for green finance products, such as green bonds and sustainability-linked loans as well as opportunities in advising clients on sustainability and climate-related issues.

The Group currently identifies climate change risk as an emerging risk within its enterprise risk management framework. The Group, through JMMB Bank Jamaica, has made significant progress in developing a comprehensive environmental and social policy geared at enhancing and complementing existing lending policies, guidelines and business practices to better manage sustainability challenges and promote responsible growth in the credit portfolios. This will be cascaded throughout the Group in the upcoming fiscal year.

While there is no formal climate risk policy in place at present, the Group has started the work on building expertise in this area. The Group ensures that there are mitigants in place for certain climate related events such as insurance for its physical assets as well as assets held as collateral for loan facilities. There is also a Business Continuity Plan (BCP) in place to ensure that the Group can operate in situations where climate related disruptions to business may occur. The Group recognizes the growing importance of this emerging risk area and is in the preliminary stages of developing a framework to manage this risk.

Russia/Ukraine Crisis

The ongoing Russia-Ukraine crisis poses geopolitical risks that could lead to market volatility and disrupt international trade. While the Group has no direct exposure to Russia and Ukraine, there can be indirect impacts through global financial markets. Management continues to monitor the situation and takes developments into account in the management strategies and will respond as the situation evolves.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of suffering financial loss, should any of the Group's customers, clients or market counterparties fail to fulfil their contractual obligations to the Group. Credit risk arises mainly from commercial and consumer loans and advances, and loan commitments arising from such lending activities, financial guarantees, letters of credit, endorsements and acceptances. The Group is also exposed to other credit risks arising from investments in debt securities and other exposures arising from its trading activities ('trading exposures') including non-equity trading portfolio assets as well as settlement balances with market counterparties and resale agreements.

(i) Management of credit risk

Credit risk is a significant risk for the Group's business; management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk. The credit risk management and control are centralised in a credit risk management team which reports regularly to the Board of Directors and head of each business unit.

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32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(i) Management of credit risk (continued)

The Group structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to a single counterparty or groups of related counterparties and to geographical and industry segments.

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, of the associated loss ratios and of default correlations between counterparties. The Group measures 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 downgrading of credit ratings and/or the outlook for investments securities has resulted in an increase in the credit risk of debt securities and loans.

Key financial assets are managed as follows:

(i) Loans and notes receivable (including commitments and guarantees)

The Group has established a credit quality review process involving regular analysis of the ability of borrowers and other counterparties to meet interest and capital repayment obligations.

Exposure to credit risk is managed in part by obtaining collateral and corporate and personal guarantees. Counterparty limits are established by the use of a credit classification system, which assigns each counterparty a risk rating. Risk ratings are subject to regular revision. The credit quality review process allows the Group to assess the potential loss as a result of the risk to which it is exposed and to take corrective action.

The Group assesses the probability of default of individual counterparties using internal ratings. Clients of the Group are segmented into rating classes. The Group's rating scale, which is shown below, reflects the range of default probabilities defined for each rating class.

Rating grades	**Description of the grade**	**Current status**
1	Excellent	Standard monitoring
2	Good credit	Standard monitoring
3	Average credit	Standard monitoring
4	Acceptable	Standard monitoring
5	Marginal	Special monitoring
6	Substandard	Default
7	Doubtful	Default
8	Loss	Default

Loans and notes receivable that are cash-secured are included in the credit classification as Risk Rated 1, based on the Group's rating grades.

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32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Management of credit risk (continued)

Key financial assets are managed as follows:

(ii) Loans and notes receivable (including commitments and guarantees) (continued)

Under the IFRS 9 'three stage' model for impairment (*Expected Credit Loss Measurement*), exposures rated 1-4 are generally classified as stage 1 and requiring standard monitoring, exposures rated as 5 are classified as stage 2 and requiring special monitoring, while exposures rated 6 and above are classified as stage 3 in the default category.

(iii) Investments and resale agreements

The Group limits its exposure to credit risk by investing in liquid securities with counterparties that have high credit quality. As a consequence, management's expectation of default is low.

The Group has documented investment policies which facilitate the management of credit risk on investment securities and resale agreements. The Group's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties is continually monitored.

(iv) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are held in financial institutions which management regards as strong and there is no significant concentration. The strength of these financial institutions is continually reviewed by the Risk Management Committee.

(iii) Credit risk analysis

The following table sets out information about the credit risk and the credit quality of financial assets measured at amortised cost and debt instruments measured a fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Unless specifically indicated amounts in the tables represent gross carrying amounts, which is the maximum exposure to credit risk. For loan commitments, the amounts in the table represent the amounts committed.

Loans and notes receivable at amortised cost (note 13):

	The Group			
	2023			
	Stage 1 $'000	Stage 2 $'000	Stage 3 $'000	Total $'000
Credit grade				
Standard monitoring	164,914,438	5,427,808	-	170,342,246
Special monitoring	890,695	6,404,249	-	7,294,944
Default	-	-	7,844,137	7,844,137
	165,805,133	11,832,057	7,844,137	185,481,327
Loss allowance [note 32(b)(vi)(v)]	(1,283,291)	(1,389,407)	(3,534,798)	(6,207,496)
	164,521,842	**10,442,650**	**4,309,339**	**179,273,831**

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32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Credit risk analysis (continued)

Loans and notes receivable at amortised cost (note 13):

	The Group			
	2022			
	Stage 1 $'000	Stage 2 $'000	Stage 3 $'000	Total $'000
Credit grade				
Standard monitoring	129,879,903	4,770,535	-	134,650,438
Special monitoring	206,337	5,910,422	-	6,116,759
Default	-	-	6,870,317	6,870,317
	130,086,240	10,680,957	6,870,317	147,637,514
Loss allowance [note 32(b)(vi)(v)]	(1,333,540)	(1,071,529)	(2,520,211)	(4,925,280)
	128,752,700	**9,609,428**	**4,350,106**	**142,712,234**

	The Company	
	2023	2022
	Stage 1 $'000	Stage 1 $'000
Credit grade		
Standard monitoring	38,719,222	39,550,763
Loss allowance [note 32(b)(vi)(v)]	(119,363)	(111,654)
	38,599,859	**39,439,109**

For financial assets not recognised at the reporting date:

	The Group	
	2023	2022
	Stage 1 $’000	Stage 1 $’000
Loan commitments	7,659,019	2,644,538
Guarantees and letters of credit	554,782	1,938,584
	8,213,801	**4,583,122**

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Credit risk analysis (continued)

Debt securities at amortised cost (note 16):

	The Group	
	2023	**2022**
	Stage 1	**Stage 1**
	$'000	**$'000**
Credit grade		
Watch: B- to BB	58,754,221	2,759,056
Loss allowance [note 32(b)(vi)(v)]	(259,568)	(16,150)
	58,494,653	**2,742,906**

Debt securities at FVOCI (note 16):

	The Group			
	2023			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Credit grade				
Investment grade: BBB+ and above	34,099,616	-	-	34,099,616
Watch: B- BB	231,944,645	3,095,859	-	235,040,504
Speculative: CCC+ to C	3,143,623	14,802	-	3,158,425
Default - SD	-	-	310,501	310,501
	269,187,884	**3,110,661**	**310,501**	**272,609,046**
Loss allowance [note 32(b)(vi)(v)]	**1,379,314**	**131,593**	**295,355**	**1,806,262**

	2022			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Credit grade				
Investment grade: BBB+ and above	16,543,620	-	-	16,543,620
Watch: B- BB	293,427,303	4,102,286	-	297,529,589
Speculative: CCC+ to C	3,359,734	15,034	-	3,374,768
Default - SD	-	-	462,345	462,345
	313,330,657	**4,117,320**	**462,345**	**317,910,322**
Loss allowance [note 32(b)(vi)(v)]	**1,570,606**	**168,933**	**234,134**	**1,973,673**

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32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Credit risk analysis (continued)

Resale agreements at amortised cost (note 15):

	The Group	
	2023	**2022**
	Stage 1	**Stage 1**
	$'000	**$'000**
Watch: B- BB	4,189,850	2,454,616
Less allowance [note 32(b)(vi)(v)]	(801)	(91)
	4,189,049	**2,454,525**

	The Company	
	2023	**2022**
	Stage 1	**Stage 1**
	$'000	**$'000**
Watch: B- BB	256,781	303,454
Loss allowance [note 32 (b)(vi)(v)]	(4)	(20)
	256,777	**303,434**

(iii) Exposure to credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk is the amount of loss that should be suffered if every counterparty to the Group's financial assets were to default at once. These are represented by the carrying amounts of financial assets on the statement of financial position.

Repossessed properties are sold as soon as practicable with the proceeds used to reduce the outstanding indebtedness. The Group does not occupy repossessed properties for business or other use. The carrying value of the loans on which the collateral was repossessed during the year was $42,500,000 (2022: $36,847,000).

Renegotiated loans and leases

Restructuring activities include extended payment arrangements, approved external management plans, modification and deferral of payments. Following restructuring, a previously overdue customer account is reset to a normal status and managed together with other similar accounts. Restructuring policies and practices are based on indicators or criteria which, in the judgment of management, indicate that payment will most likely continue. These policies are kept under continual review.

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32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(iv) Concentration of credit risk

The Group monitors concentrations of credit risk by sector and by geographic location. An analysis of concentrations of credit risk at the reporting date is shown below:

	The Group				
	2023				
	Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and notes receivable	Resale agreements	Investment securities	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Concentration by sector:					
Government of Jamaica	-	-	-	133,745,065	133,745,065
Other sovereign bonds	-	-	-	103,436,128	103,436,128
Bank of Jamaica	18,942,203	-	-	13,475,057	32,417,260
Corporate	-	74,875,151	-	89,117,770	163,992,921
Financial institutions	40,798,694	7,124,608	4,189,049	2,494,912	54,607,263
Retail	-	95,976,595	-	-	95,976,595
Other	-	-	-	209,292	209,292
	59,740,897	**177,976,354**	**4,189,049**	**342,478,224**	**584,384,524**
Concentration by location:					
Jamaica	30,239,122	111,683,071	3,116,295	174,831,157	319,869,645
North America	7,529,222	4,597,502	-	19,577,045	31,703,769
Trinidad and Tobago	14,188,417	32,813,730	-	49,490,309	96,492,456
Dominican Republic	5,339,922	13,645,051	-	56,718,284	75,703,257
Other	2,444,214	15,237,000	1,072,754	41,861,429	60,615,397
	59,740,897	**177,976,354**	**4,189,049**	**342,478,224**	**584,384,524**

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32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(iv) Concentration of credit risk (continued)

	The Group				
	2022				
	Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and notes receivable	Resale agreements	Investment securities	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Concentration by sector:					
Government of Jamaica	-	-	-	129,918,336	129,918,336
Other sovereign bonds	-	-	-	92,025,721	92,025,721
Bank of Jamaica	13,522,964	-	-	25,953,084	39,476,048
Corporate	-	60,857,479	-	82,312,418	143,169,897
Financial institutions	48,657,381	5,769,763	2,454,525	1,693,652	58,575,321
Retail	-	75,274,629	-	-	75,274,629
Other	-	-	-	178,718	178,718
	62,180,345	**141,901,871**	**2,454,525**	**332,081,929**	**538,618,670**
Concentration by location:					
Jamaica	32,049,047	75,850,919	2,454,525	188,826,987	299,181,478
North America	5,956,126	3,065,297	-	7,670,387	16,691,810
Trinidad and Tobago	14,787,578	31,855,250	-	55,378,168	102,020,996
Dominican Republic	5,884,688	8,426,422	-	49,212,749	63,523,859
Other	3,502,906	22,703,983	-	30,993,638	57,200,527
	62,180,345	**141,901,871**	**2,454,525**	**332,081,929**	**538,618,670**

	The Company				
	2023				
	Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and notes receivable	Resale agreements	Investment securities	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Concentration by sector:					
Financial institutions	25,661	38,599,859	256,777	4,033	38,886,330
Concentration by location:					
Jamaica	25,661	34,458,532	256,777	-	34,740,970
Trinidad and Tobago	-	1,884,727	-	-	1,884,727
Barbados	-	2,256,600	-	-	2,256,600
North America	-	-	-	4,033	4,033
	25,661	38,599,859	256,777	4,033	38,886,330

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32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(iv) Concentration of credit risk (continued)

	The Company				
	2022				
	Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and notes receivable	Resale agreements	Investment securities	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Concentration by sector:					
Financial institutions	80,846	39,439,109	303,434	4,033	39,827,422
Concentration by location:					
Jamaica	80,846	29,919,797	186,875	-	30,187,518
Trinidad and Tobago	-	1,853,812	-	-	1,853,812
Barbados	-	7,665,500	116,559	-	7,782,059
North America	-	-	-	4,033	4,033
	80,846	**39,439,109**	**303,434**	**4,033**	**39,827,422**

(v) Collateral and other credit enhancements held against financial assets

The Group holds collateral against loans and advances to customers and others in the form of mortgage interests over property, other registered securities and other assets, and guarantees. The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are implemented regarding the acceptability of different types of collateral.

The main types of collateral obtained are as follows:

- Loans and notes receivable – Cash and other near cash securities, mortgages over commercial and residential properties, charges over general business assets such as premises, equipment, inventory, accounts receivable, marketable securities and motor vehicles.
- Resale agreements – Government of Jamaica and Bank of Jamaica securities. The collateral obtained (including accrued interest) is at least 100% of the sum of the principal value of the resale agreement plus interest to be earned.

Management monitors the market value of collateral held and where necessary, requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement.

Estimates of fair value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of borrowing, and generally are updated as part of the ECL assessment using a proxy for collateral. The table below sets out the gross amount of loans and notes receivable and resale agreements and the value of identifiable collateral held against loans and notes receivable and resale agreements. For each loan, the value of disclosed collateral is capped at the nominal amount of the loan that it is held against. When a loan becomes credit-impaired, the fair value of the collateral is updated and used in calculating the ECL, otherwise a proxy for collateral value is generally used on a portfolio basis to compute the ECL throughout the year. Collateral generally is not held over balances with banks or broker/dealers, except when securities are held under resale agreements. Collateral is generally not held against investment securities.

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32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(v) Collateral and other credit enhancements held against financial assets (continued)

	2023						
	The Group						
		Collaterals					
	Carrying Amount	Cash secured	Debt securities	Motor vehicles	Properties	Other	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Stage 1	165,805,132	12,131,052	26,226,841	26,001,467	83,190,556	28,328,511	175,878,427
Stage 2	11,832,057	1,135,492	426,563	4,744,854	10,361,064	2,649,300	19,317,273
Stage 3	7,844,137	9,165	35,300	2,067,002	4,344,657	142,919	6,599,043
	185,481,327	**13,275,709**	**26,688,704**	**32,813,323**	**97,896,277**	**31,120,730**	**201,794,743**

	2022						
	The Group						
		Collaterals					
	Carrying Amount	Cash secured	Debt securities	Motor vehicles	Properties	Other	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Stage 1	130,086,240	24,466,033	20,350,218	22,912,650	66,179,840	25,431,823	159,340,564
Stage 2	10,680,957	737,700	434,978	3,401,966	11,256,801	4,239,866	20,071,311
Stage 3	6,870,317	915	72,879	1,556,150	4,766,760	323,224	6,719,928
	147,637,514	**25,204,648**	**20,858,075**	**27,870,766**	**82,203,401**	**29,994,913**	**186,131,803**

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32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(iv) Collateral and other credit enhancements held against financial assets (continued)

2023
The Company

		Collaterals					
	Carrying Amount	**Cash secured**	**Debt securities**	**Motor vehicles**	**Properties**	**Other**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**		**$'000**
Stage 1	38,719,222	38,719,222	-	-	-	-	38,719,222
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	38,719,222	**38,719,222**	-	-	-	-	**38,719,222**

2022
The Company

		Collaterals					
	Carrying Amount	**Cash secured**	**Debt securities**	**Motor vehicles**	**Properties**	**Other**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**		**$'000**
Stage 1	39,550,763	39,550,763	-	-	-	-	39,550,763
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	39,550,763	**39,550,763**	-	-	-	-	**39,550,763**

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32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(vi) Expected credit loss measurement

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. Details of how the Group determines when a significant increase in credit risk has occurred, are described below.
- 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 description of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring the ECL is provided below.
- A pervasive concept in measuring ECL in accordance with IFRS 9 is that it should consider forward-looking information. An explanation of how the Group incorporates this in its ECL models, is included in section (iii) below.
- 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).

The key inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment adopted by the Group are as follows:

(i) Significant increase in credit risk

When determining whether the risk of default on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost and effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and expert credit assessment and 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 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 probability of default (PD);
- qualitative indicators; and
- backstop of 30 days past due.

32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(vi) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

(i) Significant increase in credit risk (continued)

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.

The Group uses internal credit risk gradings that reflect its assessment of the probability of default of individual counterparties. The Group uses internal rating models tailored to the various categories of counterparty.

Borrower and loan specific information collected at the time of application (such as disposable income, and level of collateral for retail exposures; and turnover and industry type for corporate exposures) is fed into this rating model. This is supplemented with external data such as credit bureau scoring information on individual borrowers. In addition, the models enable expert judgement from the Credit Risk Officer to be fed into the final internal credit rating for each exposure. This allows for considerations which may not be captured as part of the other data inputs into the model.

The credit grades are calibrated such that the risk of default increases exponentially at each higher risk grade. For example, this means that the difference in the PD between Grades 1 and 2 rating is lower than the difference in the PD between a Grades 3 and 4 ratings.

The following are additional considerations for each type of portfolio held by the Group:

Retail

For retail business, the rating is determined at the borrower level. After the date of initial recognition, the payment behaviour of the borrower is monitored on a periodic basis and adjusted as may be necessary. Any other known information about the borrower which impacts their creditworthiness such as unemployment and previous delinquency history is also incorporated into the behavioural score.

Commercial & Corporate

For commercial and corporate business, the rating is determined at the borrower level. A relationship manager will incorporate any updated or new information/credit assessments into the credit system on an ongoing basis. In addition, the credit risk manager will also update information about the creditworthiness of the borrower on an annual basis from sources such as financial statements. This will determine the updated internal credit rating and PD.

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32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(vi) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

(i) Significant increase in credit risk (continued)

Credit risk grades (continued)

Treasury

For debt securities in the treasury portfolio, external rating agency credit grades are used. These published grades are continuously monitored and updated. The PD's term structure associated with each grade are determined based on realised default rates as derived from the average 12-month through-the-cycle (TTC) transition matrices published by the external rating agencies.

The Group's rating method comprises 21 rating levels for instruments not in default (1 to 21) and two default classes (22 to 23). The master scale assigns each rating category a specified range of probabilities of default, which is stable over time. The rating methods are subject to periodic (at least once every three years) validation and recalibration so that they reflect the latest projections in light of observed defaults.

The Group considers a debt investment security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'. The Group does not apply the low credit risk exemption to any other financial instrument.

Generating the term structure of PD:

Credit risk grades are the primary input into the determination of the term structure of PD for exposures. The Group collects performance and default information about its credit risk exposures analysed by jurisdiction and by type of product and borrower as well as by credit risk grading.

The Group uses statistical models to analyse the data collected and generate estimates of the remaining lifetime PD of exposures and how these are expected to change as a result of the passage of time.

Determining when credit risk has 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 and the geographical region.

The Group considers that there is a significant increase in credit risk for its loans portfolio no later than when a loan is more than 30 days past due or downgraded by more than two notches in its internal ratings. The credit risk may also be deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition based on qualitative factors linked to the Group's credit risk management processes that may not otherwise be fully reflected in its quantitative analysis on a timely basis. This is the case for exposures that meet certain heightened risk criteria such as placement on a watch list.

32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(vi) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

(i) Significant increase in credit risk (continued)

Determining when credit risk has increased significantly (continued)

The Group considers external credit ratings to determine that there is a significant increase in credit risk for its investment portfolio when there is a decrease in external credit rating as follows: a three-notch downgrade from investment grade to non-investment grade (below BBB-); a two-notch downgrade within or outside the BB/B bucket; or a one-notch downgrade within or outside the B-, CCC, CC and C buckets.

Financial instruments for which it is determined that there is a significant increase in credit risk are transferred from stage 1 to stage 2 and impairment loss is measured based on lifetime expected credit loss.

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.

Some qualitative indicators of an increase in credit risk, such as delinquency or forbearance, may be indicative of an increased risk of default that persists after the indicator itself has ceased to exist. In these cases, the Group determines a probation period during which the financial asset is required to demonstrate good behaviour to provide evidence that its credit risk has declined sufficiently.

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 generally for a period of 12 months.

(ii) Definition of default:

The Group considers the following quantitative and qualitative factors in determining whether a financial asset is in default:

- The borrower is more than 90 days past due on its obligation to the Group.

- The borrower is unlikely to pay its obligation to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security. This may arise from instances such as bankruptcy, long-term forbearance, insolvency, breach of financial covenants, death and restructuring.

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

Financial assets classified as ‘default’ are transferred to stage 3 and impairment loss is measured based on lifetime expected credit losses.

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(vi) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

(iii) Incorporation of forward-looking information

The Group incorporates forward-looking information into the assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and the measurement of the expected credit losses (ECL).

The Group has performed historical analysis and identified the key economic variables impacting credit risk and expected credit losses for each portfolio.

These economic variables and their associated impact on the PD, EAD and LGD vary by financial instrument.

The impact of these economic variables on the PD, EAD and LGD has been determined by performing a trend analysis and comparing historical information with forecast macro-economic data to determine whether the indicator describes a very positive, positive, stable, negative or very negative 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 Group formulates three scenarios: a base case, which is the median scenario, and assigned a 70% probability of occurring and two less likely scenarios; being best, assigned a rating of 20% and worst, assigned a rating of 10%. 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 forecast published by government bodies, monetary bodies and supranational organisations such as the International Monetary Fund.

The scenario weightings are determined by a combination of statistical analysis and expert credit judgement.

	Upside	Base	Downside
Gross Domestic Product	2-5%	1-5%	1-4%
Inflation rate	3.5-5%	4-6%	6%
Unemployment	<6%	6 – 9%	>6.5%
Interest rate	<1%	>1%	1%

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.

The Group has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio of financial instruments, and using the scorecard approach has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses. The Group has assessed that the key drivers of its sovereign portfolio are debt to GDP ratio, current account to GDP ratio and net international reserves with weightings of 30%, 20% and 50%, respectively. The drivers for the corporate portfolio are debt to GDP ratio, annual inflation rate and GDP annual growth rate with weightings of 10%, 30% and 60%, respectively. The drivers for the retail (individual) loan portfolio are interest rate (i.e. policy rates as issued by central banks), unemployment rate and consumer price index with weightings of 30%, 35% and 35% respectively.

32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(vi) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

(iii) Incorporation of forward-looking information (continued)

Other forward-looking considerations not otherwise incorporated within the above scenarios, such as the impact of any regulatory, legislative or political changes, have also been considered, but are not deemed to have a material impact and therefore no adjustment has been made to the ECL for such factors. This is reviewed and monitored for appropriateness on a quarterly basis.

The assumptions underlying the ECL calculation such as how the maturity profile of the PDs collateral values change are monitored and reviewed on a quarterly basis.

(iv) Computation of the expected credit losses (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.

PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation, either over the next twelve months (12-month PD) or over the remaining lifetime (lifetime PD) of the obligation.

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 secured by property, LTV ratios are a key parameter in determining LGD. LGD estimates are recalibrated for different economic scenarios and, for real estate lending, to reflect possible changes in property prices. They are calculated on a discounted cash flow basis using the effective interest rate as the discounting factor.

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.

EAD is no longer taken as the gross carrying amount at the time of default. Instead, EAD is computed as the sum of the amortized amount and accrued interest to reflect contractual cash flows.

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 Group considers a longer period. 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.

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32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(vi) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

(iv) Computation of the expected credit losses (ECL) (continued)

The Group employs a simplified scorecard in estimating its forward-looking indicator factors. This model differentiates between sovereign, corporate and retail loan exposures. A minimum of three leading macroeconomic variables are used for each asset class. There were no other significant changes in estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period.

(v) Loss allowance

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 by class of financial instrument:

32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(vi) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

(v) Loss allowance (continued)

Loans and notes receivable at amortised cost (see note 13):

	The Group			
	2023			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Balance at 1 April	**1,333,540**	**1,071,529**	**2,520,211**	**4,925,280**
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(270,352)	-	270,352	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(124,169)	124,169		-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(75,493)	75,493	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	34,504	(34,504)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	19,111	(19,111)	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	347	-	(347)	-
Financial assets derecognised during period	(320,136)	(33,781)	-	(353,917))
New financial assets originated or purchased	724,681	-	-	724,681
Write offs	-	-	(270,352)	(270,352)
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	281,647	372,616	931,550	1,585,813
Foreign exchange and other movements	(376,771)	(54,240)	27,002	(404,009)
Balance at 31 March	**1,283,291**	**1,389,407**	**3,534,798**	**6,207,496**

	The Group			
	2022			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Balance at 1 April	1,161,969	719,547	2,552,741	4,434,257
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(102,530)	102,530	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(76,207)	-	76,207	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(84,123)	84,123	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	52,574	(52,574)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	19	(19)	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	387	-	(387)	-
Financial assets derecognised during period	(249,925)	(322,017)	(338,961)	(910,903)
New financial assets originated or purchased	685,270	-	-	685,270
Write offs	-	-	(1,033,013)	(1,033,013)
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	418,038	228,743	781,153	1,427,934
Foreign exchange and other movements	(556,036)	479,404	398,367	321,735
Balance at 31 March	**1,333,540**	**1,071,529**	**2,520,211**	**4,925,280**

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Notes to the Financial Statements

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(vi) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

(v) Loss allowance (continued)

Loans and notes receivable at amortised cost (see note 13) (continued):

	The Company	
	2023	2022
	Stage 1 $'000	Stage 1 $'000
Balance at 1 April	111,654	85,551
Net re-measurement of loss allowance	7,709	26,103
Balance at 31 March	**119,363**	**111,654**

Debt securities at amortised cost (see note 16):

	The Group			
	2023			
	Stage 1 $'000	Stage 2 $'000	Stage 3 $'000	Total $'000
Balance at 1 April	16,150	-	-	16,150
Financial assets transferred during period	231,828	-	-	231,828
Financial asset derecognised	(4,272)	-	-	(4,272)
New financial assets originated or purchased	8,051	-	-	8,051
Foreign exchange and other movements	7,811	-	-	7,811
Balance at 31 March	**259,568**	-	-	**259,568**

	The Group			
	2022			
	Stage 1 $'000	Stage 2 $'000	Stage 3 $'000	Total $'000
Balance at 1 April	60,202	-	-	60,202
Financial assets transferred during period	(45,589)	-	-	(45,589)
New financial assets originated or purchased	4,273	-	-	4,273
Foreign exchange and other movements	(2,736)	-	-	(2,736)
Balance at 31 March	**16,150**	-	-	**16,150**

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32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(vi) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

(v) Loss allowance (continued)

Resale agreements (see note 15):

	The Group	
	2023	**2022**
	Stage 1	**Stage 1**
	$'000	**$'000**
Balance at 1 April	91	26
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	710	65
Balance at 31 March	**801**	**91**

	The Company	
	2023	**2022**
	Stage 1	**Stage 1**
	$'000	**$'000**
Balance at 1 April	20	11
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(16)	9
Balance at 31 March	4	20

Debt securities at FVOCI:

	The Group			
	2023			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Balance at 1 April	1,570,606	168,933	234,134	1,973,673
Financial asset derecognised	(291,086)	(76,629)	(1,827)	(369,542)
New financial assets originated or purchased	506,908	59,939	68,622	635,469
Foreign exchange and other movements	(407,114)	(20,650)	(5,574)	(433,338)
Balance at 31 March	**1,379,314**	**131,593**	**295,355**	**1,806,262**

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32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(vi) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

(v) Loss allowance (continued)

Debt securities at FVOCI (continued):

	The Group			
	2022			
	Stage 1 $'000	Stage 2 $'000	Stage 3 $'000	Total $'000
Balance at 1 April	1,218,112	68,895	144,210	1,431,217
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(8,092)	8,092	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(503)	-	503	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	871	(871)	-	-
Financial asset derecognised	(283,693)	(395)	(9,609)	(293,697)
New financial assets originated or purchased	840,189	250	30,117	870,556
Foreign exchange and other movements	(196,278)	92,962	68,913	(34,403)
Balance at 31 March	**1,570,606**	**168,933**	**234,134**	**1,973,673**

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group is unable to meet the payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due and to replace funds when they are withdrawn. The consequence may be the failure to meet obligations to repay investors/depositors and to fulfil loan commitments. The Group is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources from overnight placement of funds, maturing placement of funds and loan draw-downs. The Group does not maintain cash resources to meet all of these needs as experience shows that a minimum level of fund outflows can be predicted with a high level of certainty.

A Liquidity Management Committee meets at least monthly and more frequently where management considers that heightened monitoring and coordination of liquidity exposures across the Group is warranted. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it has sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The Group has implemented a liquidity risk response strategy, including stress testing for entities within the Group. The Group's liquidity stress testing process utilises assumptions about significant changes in key funding sources, adverse changes in political and macroeconomic conditions, market triggers (such as credit ratings) and outlines contingent uses of funding. These conditions include expected and stressed market conditions as well as entity-specific events. The assumptions used in the liquidity stress tests are reviewed and approved by the ALCO.

Liquidity stress tests are developed and performed to quantify the potential impact of an adverse liquidity event on the balance sheet and liquidity position and to ascertain potential mismatches between liquidity sources and uses over a variety of time horizons and over different stressed conditions. To monitor the liquidity of the Group, these stress tests and potential mismatches are calculated on an ongoing basis.

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32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

The Group continues to monitor the current global geopolitical events and the ongoing impact on market conditions with respect to asset and liability management. Against this backdrop, the Group continues to robustly manage our liquidity planning in keeping with our regulatory and internal obligations and have applied enhanced risk controls including stress testing, monitoring liquidity coverage and net stable funding ratios.

Liquidity risk management process

The Group's liquidity management process includes:

(i) Monitoring future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of high grade collateral which could be used to secure funding if required;

(ii) Maintaining a portfolio of highly marketable and diverse assets that can easily be liquidated as protection against any unforeseen interruption to cash flow;

(iii) Maintaining contingency funding plans. These plans specify a wide range of readily available actions for a variety of adverse market conditions or idiosyncratic stresses. 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, respectively, 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.

The maturities of assets and liabilities and the ability to replace, at an acceptable cost, interest-bearing liabilities as they mature, are important factors in assessing the liquidity of the Group and its exposure to changes in interest rates and exchange rates. Management estimate that the expected cash flows on these instruments will occur much later as demonstrated by retention history. Maturing liabilities are usually renewed and therefore will not have a significantly outflow of actual cash flows.

The tables below present the residual contractual maturities of undiscounted cash flows (both interest and principal cash flows) of the Group's and the Company's financial liabilities:

	2023				
	The Group				
	Within 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Contractual Cash Flow	Carrying Amount
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial Liabilities					
Customer deposits	121,522,689	53,709,581	1,403,035	176,635,305	173,102,022
Due to other banks	-	129	17,890,587	17,890,716	14,160,608
Repurchase agreements	219,447,611	98,909,040	1,054,317	319,410,968	317,683,671
Notes payable	29,481,927	40,347,263	84,355,762	154,184,952	62,110,033
Lease liabilities	79,618	153,849	830,643	1,064,110	1,011,332
Redeemable preference shares	500,307	9,854,654	23,901,224	34,256,185	28,499,239
Other payables	8,216,974	-	-	8,216,974	8,216,974
	379,249,126	**202,974,516**	**129,435,568**	**711,659,210**	**604,783,879**

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32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

Liquidity risk management process (continued)

The tables below present the residual contractual maturities of undiscounted cash flows (both interest and principal cash flows) of the Group's and the Company's financial liabilities:

	2022				
	The Group				
	Within 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Contractual Cash Flow	Carrying Amount
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial Liabilities					
Customer deposits	102,469,720	48,889,518	5,243,189	156,602,427	151,846,966
Due to other banks	841	2,499	14,233,355	14,236,695	11,789,703
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	202,999,315	96,358,238	2,787,589	302,145,142	298,287,175
Notes payable	15,392,251	38,955,796	47,826,002	102,174,049	51,619,130
Lease liabilities	89,884	269,298	1,102,472	1,461,654	1,376,078
Redeemable preference shares	469,843	1,409,530	35,727,999	37,607,372	28,745,897
Other payables	10,144,186	-	-	10,144,186	10,144,184
	331,566,040	**185,884,879**	**106,920,606**	**624,371,525**	**553,809,133**

	2023				
	The Company				
	Within 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Contractual Cash Flow	Carrying Amount
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial Liabilities					
Notes payable	952,738	34,407,450	-	35,360,188	28,888,685
Redeemable preference shares	507,307	9,854,654	23,901,224	34,263,185	28,499,239
Interest payable	929,408	-	-	929,408	929,408
Other payables	54,448	-	-	54,448	54,448
	2,443,901	**44,262,104**	**23,901,224**	**70,607,229**	**58,371,780**

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

Liquidity risk management process (continued)

The tables below present the residual contractual maturities of undiscounted cash flows (both interest and principal cash flows) of the Group's and the Company's financial liabilities (continued):

	2022				
	The Company				
	Within 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Contractual Cash Flow	Carrying Amount
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial Liabilities					
Notes payable	144,666	17,045,513	-	17,190,179	16,480,778
Redeemable preference shares	469,843	1,409,530	35,727,999	37,607,372	28,745,897
Interest payable	295,490	-	-	295,490	295,490
Due to subsidiary	2,469,595	-	-	2,469,595	2,469,595
Other payables	23,621	-	-	23,621	23,621
	3,403,215	**18,455,043**	**35,727,999**	**57,586,257**	**48,015,381**

(d) Market risk

The Group assumes market risk, which is the risk of changes in market prices, such as interest rates, equity prices, foreign exchange rates and commodity prices that will affect the Group's income or fair value of its financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing return on risk.

The overall responsibility for market risk oversight is vested in the Board Risk Committee. The Risk Department is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies (subject to review and approval by the Board Risk Committee) and for the day-to-day review of their implementation.

The principal tool used to measure and control market risk exposures within the Group is Value at Risk (VaR). The VaR of a portfolio is the estimated loss that will arise on the portfolio over a specified period of time (the holding period) from an adverse market movement with a specified probability (confidence level). The VaR model used by the Group is based on a 99 percent confidence level and assumes a 10 day holding period. The VaR model used is based mainly on the Monte Carlo simulation model. Taking account of market data from the previous year and observed relationships between differences in market prices, the model generates a wide range of plausible future scenarios for market price movements.

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

Although VaR is an important tool for measuring market risk, the assumptions on which the model is based give rise to some limitations, including the following:

- A 10 day holding period assumes that it is possible to hedge or dispose of positions within that period. This is considered to be a reasonable assumption, but may not be the case in situations in which there is severe market illiquidity for a prolonged period;
- A 99% confidence level does not reflect losses that may occur beyond this level. Even within the model used, there is a one percent probability that losses could exceed the VaR;
- VaR is calculated on an end-of-day basis and does not reflect exposures that may arise on positions during the trading day;
- The use of historical data to determine the relationships between different market prices may not cover all possible scenarios, as these relationships may break down in times of market stress; and
- The VaR measure is dependent on the Group's positions and volatility of market prices. The VaR of an unchanged position reduces if the market prices volatility declines and vice-versa.

The Group uses VaR limits for its overall portfolio and for sub-portfolios. The overall structure of VaR limits is subject to review and approval by the Board Risk Committee. VaR is measured at least once daily. Daily reports of utilization of VaR limits are prepared by the Risk department and regular summaries submitted to the Board Risk Committee.

A summary of the VaR position of the Group's overall portfolio as at 31 March 2023 and during the year then ended is as follows:

	31 March	Average for Year	Maximum during Year	Minimum during Year
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
2023 Overall VaR	17,312,837	20,357,726	27,342,790	8,799,163
2022 Overall VaR	29,619,036	13,630,119	29,619,036	6,254,422

The limitations of the VaR methodology are recognised by supplementing VaR limits with other position and sensitivity limit structures, including limits to address potential concentration of risks within the portfolio.

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Notes to the Financial Statements
31 March 2023
(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

(i) Currency risk

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

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk on transactions that it undertakes in foreign currencies that give rise to the net currency gains and losses recognised during the year. Such exposures comprise the assets and liabilities of the Group that are not denominated in its functional currency. The Group ensures that the risk is kept to an acceptable level by monitoring its value at risk exposure.

At the reporting date, the Jamaica dollar equivalents of net foreign currency assets/(liabilities) were as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
United States dollars	14,324,961	(3,467,211)	6,440,919	6,563,715
Great Britain Pounds	(524,616)	159,663	-	-
Euros	206,891	103,671	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago dollars	1,787,854	1,654,660	-	-
Canadian dollars	74,388	128,107	-	-

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables indicate the currencies to which the Group and Company had significant exposure on their monetary assets and liabilities and the estimated effect of changes in rates on profit for the year. The change in currency rates below represents management's assessment of a reasonably probable change in foreign exchange rates at the reporting date:

	The Group			
	2023		2022	
	Change in Currency Rate	Effect on Profit	Change in Currency Rate	Effect on Profit
	%	$'000	%	$'000
Currency:				
USD	4	572,998	8	(277,434)
GBP	4	(20,985)	8	12,775
EUR	4	8,276	8	8,294
TT	4	71,514	8	132,373
CAD	4	2,994	8	10,249
		634,797		(113,743)

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32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

(i) Currency risk (continued)

Foreign currency sensitivity (continued)

	The Group			
	2023		2022	
	Change in Currency Rate %	Effect on Profit $'000	Change in Currency Rate %	Effect on Profit $'000
Currency:				
USD	-1	(143,250)	-2	69,358
GBP	-1	5,246	-2	(3,194)
EUR	-1	(2,069)	-2	(2,073)
TT	-1	(17,879)	-2	(33,093)
CAD	-1	(748)	-2	(2,562)
		(158,700)		**28,436**

	The Company			
	2023		2022	
	Change in Currency Rate %	Effect on Profit $'000	Change in Currency Rate %	Effect on Profit $'000
Currency:				
USD	4	257,637	8	525,104
USD	-1	(64,409)	-2	(131,276)

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Floating rate instruments expose the Group to cash flow interest risk, whereas fixed interest rate instruments expose the Group to fair value interest risk.

The Group has an effective risk management process that maintains interest rate risk within prudent levels which is essential to the safety and soundness of the Group. Interest rate risk is managed principally across four broad areas, these are repricing risk, yield curve risk, basis risk and optionality and the subsequent impact on earnings and economic value. The Group management of interest rate risk incorporates the following:

- Appropriate Board and senior management oversight;
- Adequate risk management policies and procedures;
- Appropriate risk measurement and monitoring systems; and
- Comprehensive internal controls and independent external audits

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32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

The Group has an ALCO which reviews on a monthly basis the non-credit and non-operational risk for each subsidiary, since asset and liability management is a vital part of the risk management framework. The mandate of the Committee is to assess and approve strategies for the management of the non-credit risks of the Group, including interest rate, foreign exchange, equity price and liquidity risks. The primary tools currently in use are gap analysis, interest rate sensitivity analysis and exposure limits for financial instruments. The limits are defined in terms of amount, term, issuer, depositor and country. Interest on financial instruments classified as floating is repriced at intervals of less than one year while interest on financial instruments classified as fixed is fixed until the maturity of the instrument.

The following tables summarise the Group's and the Company's exposures to interest rate risk and the possible effect to earnings. It includes the Group's and the Company's financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

	The Group					
	2023					
	Within 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Non-Interest Bearing	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	36,299,119	-	-	-	-	36,299,119
Balance with the Central Bank	10,480,185	-	-	-	12,961,593	23,441,778
Interest receivable	-	-	-	-	5,923,575	5,923,575
Loans and notes receivable	23,411,287	8,967,513	30,634,778	114,199,825	762,951	177,976,354
Resale agreements	3,435,387	-	753,662	-	-	4,189,049
Investment securities	44,335,493	11,083,628	14,303,818	264,990,395	7,764,890	342,478,224
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	7,696,847	7,696,847
Total interest-bearing assets	117,961,471	20,051,141	45,692,258	379,190,220	35,109,856	598,004,946
Financial Liabilities						
Customer deposits	119,982,960	27,139,360	24,659,171	1,320,531	-	173,102,022
Due to other financial institutions	-	125	-	14,160,483	-	14,160,608
Repurchase agreements	218,224,897	64,078,318	34,355,115	1,025,341	-	317,683,671
Notes payable	23,996,137	3,466,603	2,802,983	31,844,310	-	62,110,033
Lease liabilities	73,030	73,745	142,119	722,438	-	1,011,332
Redeemable preference shares	-	-	8,326,227	20,173,012	-	28,499,239
Interest payable	-	-	-	-	4,871,550	4,871,550
Other payables	-	-	-	-	8,216,974	8,216,974
Total financial liabilities	362,277,024	94,758,151	70,285,615	69,246,115	13,088,524	609,655,429
Total interest rate sensitivity gap	(244,315,553)	(74,707,010)	(24,593,357)	309,944,105	22,021,332	(11,650,483)
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap	(244,315,553)	(319,022,563)	(343,615,920)	(33,671,815)	(11,650,483)	

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

	The Group					
	2022					
	Within 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Non-Interest Bearing	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	41,512,293	-	-	-	-	41,512,293
Balance with the Central Bank	20,668,052	-	-	-	-	20,668,052
Interest receivable	-	-	-	-	4,860,486	4,860,486
Loans and notes receivable	35,209,711	16,811,223	34,627,703	54,489,285	763,949	141,901,871
Resale agreements	2,454,525	-	-	-	-	2,454,525
Investment securities	32,335,219	11,366,993	17,137,849	264,650,215	6,591,653	332,081,929
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	7,563,312	7,563,312
Total interest-bearing assets	132,179,800	28,178,216	51,765,552	319,139,500	19,779,400	551,042,468
Financial Liabilities						
Customer deposits	99,241,831	24,432,316	23,833,678	4,335,000	4,141	151,846,966
Due to other financial institutions	833	2,271	183	11,786,416	-	11,789,703
Repurchase agreements	201,302,576	47,022,329	47,190,503	2,771,767	-	298,287,175
Notes payable	1,149,825	31,274,054	18,144,816	1,050,435	-	51,619,130
Lease liabilities	86,112	149,544	407,293	733,129	-	1,376,078
Redeemable preference shares	-	-	-	28,745,897	-	28,745,897
Interest payable	-	-	-	-	2,977,387	2,977,387
Other payables	-	-	-	-	10,144,184	10,144,184
Total financial liabilities	301,781,177	102,880,514	89,576,473	49,422,644	13,125,712	556,786,520
Total interest rate sensitivity gap	(169,601,377)	(74,702,298)	(37,810,921)	269,716,856	6,653,688	(5,744,052)
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap	(169,601,377)	(244,303,675)	(282,114,596)	(12,397,740)	(5,744,052)	

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JMMB GROUP LIMITED

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32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

	The Company					
	2023					
	Within 3 Months $'000	3 to 6 Months $'000	6 to 12 Months $'000	1 to 5 Years $'000	Non-Interest Bearing $'000	Total $'000
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	25,661	-	-	-	-	25,661
Interest receivable	-	-	-	-	579,121	579,121
Loans and notes receivable	-	-	-	38,599,858	-	38,599,858
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	1,477,502	1,477,502
Resale agreements	256,777	-	-	-	-	256,777
Investment securities	-	-	-	-	4,033	4,033
Total financial assets	282,438	-	-	38,599,859	2,060,656	40,942,953
Financial Liabilities						
Notes payable	-	-	-	28,888,685	-	28,888,685
Redeemable preference shares	-	-	8,326,227	20,173,012	-	28,499,239
Interest payable	-	-	-	-	929,408	929,408
Other payables	-	-	-	-	54,448	54,448
Total financial liabilities	-	-	8,326,227	49,061,697	983,856	58,371,780
Total interest rate sensitivity gap	282,438	-	(8,326,227)	(10,461,839)	1,076,800	(17,428,828)
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap	282,438	232,438	(8,043,789)	(18,505,626)	(17,428,828)	

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JMMB GROUP LIMITED

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31 March 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

	The Company					
	2022					
	Within 3 Months $'000	3 to 6 Months $'000	6 to 12 Months $'000	1 to 5 Years $'000	Non-Interest Bearing $'000	Total $'000
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	80,946	-	-	-	-	80,946
Interest receivable	-	-	-	-	232,726	232,726
Loans and notes receivable	-	9,148,028	7,665,500	22,625,581	-	39,439,109
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	1,494,586	1,494,586
Resale agreements	303,434	- -	-	-	-	303,434
Investment securities	-	-	-	-	4,033	4,033
Total financial assets	384,380	9,148,028	7,665,500	22,625,581	1,731,345	41,554,834
Financial Liabilities						
Notes payable	-	9,148,028	7,332,750	-	-	16,480,778
Redeemable preference shares	-	-	-	28,745,897	-	28,745,897
Interest payable	-	-	-	-	295,490	295,490
Other payables	-	-	-	-	23,621	23,621
Due to subsidiary	-	-	-	-	2,469,595	2,469,595
Total financial liabilities	-	9,148,028	7,332,750	28,745,897	2,788,706	48,015,381
Total interest rate sensitivity gap	384,380	-	332,750	(6,120,316)	(1,057,361)	(6,460,547)
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap	384,380	384,380	717,130	(5,403,186)	(6,460,547)	

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table indicates the sensitivity to a reasonable probably change in interest rates, on the Group's interest income and gains recognised in other comprehensive income, with all other variables held constant.

The sensitivity of the profit or loss is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on net profit, based on the floating rate financial assets and financial liabilities. The sensitivity of stockholders' equity is calculated by revaluing fixed and variable rate FVOCI financial assets for the gross effects of the assumed changes in interest rates. The correlation of a number of variables will have an impact on market risk. Movements in these variables are non-linear and are assessed individually.

	The Group			
	2023		2022	
	Effect on Profit $'000	Effect on Equity $'000	Effect on Profit $'000	Effect on Equity $'000
Change in basis points				
JMD/USD				
-100 (2022: -100)	51,153	11,857,309	61,674	20,665,633
+100 (2022:+100)	(51,153)	(11,409,761)	(61,674)	(15,885,175)

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32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

(iii) Equity price risk

Equity price risk arises on equity securities held by the Group as part of its investment portfolio. Management monitors the mix of debt and equity securities in its investment portfolio based on market expectations. The primary goal of the Group's investment strategy is to maximise investment returns while managing risk so as to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

The Group's equity securities are listed on the Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago stock exchanges. A 6% (2022: 5%) increase in quoted bid prices at the reporting date would result in an increase of $480,828,000 (2022: $405,442,000) and $314,712,000 (2022: $246,957,000) in equity and profit respectively. A 6% (2022: 5%) decrease in quoted bid prices would result in a decrease of $480,828,000 (2022: $398,125,000) and $314,712,000 (2022: $238,617,000) in equity and profit, respectively.

(e) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Group's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the Group's operations.

The Group's objective is to manage operational risks so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Group's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within each business unit. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- requirement for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorisation of transactions;
- requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions;
- compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements;
- documentation of controls and procedures;
- requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risks faced and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified;
- requirements for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action;
- development of a contingency plan; and
- risk mitigation, including insurance where this is effective.

Compliance with the Group's standards is supported by a programme of periodic reviews undertaken by Internal Audit. The results of internal audit reviews are discussed with the management of the business unit to which they relate, with summaries submitted to senior management and the Audit Committee.

32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(f) Capital management

The Company and its subsidiaries have regulatory oversight from several regulators that impose capital requirements for various entities.

The objectives when managing capital, which is a broader concept than the 'equity' on the face of the statement of financial position, are:

(i) To comply with the capital requirements set by the regulators of the financial markets where the entities within the Group operate;
(ii) To safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for stockholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
(iii) To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

The Board provides oversight of capital sufficiency and deployment within the Group. It determines internal capital limits in line with its stated risk appetite based on an annual internal capital adequacy assessment process and its allocation to the respective business units.

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored monthly by the Group's management based on the guidelines developed by the Group's regulators and the Risk Management Unit. The required information is filed with the respective Regulatory Authorities at stipulated intervals.

The regulated authorities require each regulated entity to:

(i) Hold the minimum level of the regulatory capital; and
(ii) Maintain a minimum ratio of total regulatory capital to the risk-weighted assets.

Certain subsidiaries' regulatory capital is divided into two tiers:

(i) Tier 1 capital: share capital, share premium, retained earnings, investment revaluation reserve and cumulative translation reserve.
(ii) Tier 2 capital: redeemable preference shares and investment revaluation reserve.

The risk-weighted assets are determined according to specified requirements that seek to reflect the varying levels of risk attached to assets and off-balance sheet exposures.

The regulated companies within the Group with prescribed capital requirements are Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited (JMMB), JMMB Securities Limited (JMMBSL), JMMB Fund Managers Limited (JMMBFM), JMMB Insurance Brokers Limited (JMMBIB), JMMB Puesto de Bolsa, S.A., Banco Multiple JMMB Bank, S.A., JMMB Sociedad Admistradora de Fondos de Inversion, S.A., AFP JMMB BDI S.A., JMMB Bank (Jamaica) Limited (JMMBBJL) JMMB Bank (T&T) Limited (JMMBBTT), JMMB Express Finance (T&T) Limited (JMMBETT), JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited (JMMBITT), JMMB Securities Limited (T&T) (JMMBSTT), and Jamaica Money Market Brokers (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited(JMMBTTH).

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JMMB GROUP LIMITED

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31 March 2023

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32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(f) Capital management (continued)

The table and notes below summarise the composition of regulatory capital and the ratios of the regulated companies within the Group for the years ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

	JMMB		JMMBSL		JMMBIB	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
	J$'000	**J$'000**	**J$'000**	**J$'000**	**J$'000**	**J$'000**
Regulatory capital –						
Tier 1 capital	21,636,830	21,204,509	1,295	991	333,185	277,882
Tier 2 capital	14,622,431	10,724,419	-	-	-	-
Total regulatory capital	36,259,261	31,928,928	1,295	991	333,185	277,882
Risk-weighted assets –						
On-balance sheet	200,067,002	183,900,403	3,119	2,771	-	-
Foreign exchange exposure	4,688,843	8,305,745	180	99	-	-
Total risk-weighted assets	204,755,845	192,206,148	3,299	2,870	-	-
Actual regulatory capital to risk weighted assets	18%	17%	35%	35%	-	-
Required regulatory capital to risk weighted assets	10%	10%	10%	10%	-	-

	JMMBETT		JMMBBTT		JMMBBJL	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
	TT$'000	**TT$'000**	**TT$'000**	**TT$'000**	**J$'000**	**J$'000**
Regulatory capital –						
Tier 1 capital	28,311	28,211	222,784	222,784	16,340,421	14,254,378
Tier 2 capital	15,301	1,631	107,824	110,179	1,101,350	904,254
Total regulatory capital	43,612	29,842	330,608	332,963	17,441,771	15,158,632
Total required capital	-	-	-	-	14,385,766	11,350,272
Risk-weighted assets –						
On balance sheet	-	-	2,410,640	2,112,038	134,766,176	107,872,943
Off balance sheet	-	-	-	-	7,479,699	5,444,272
Foreign exchange exposure	-	-	-	-	1,611,785	185,505
	226,694	164,160	2,410,640	2,112,038	143,857,660	113,502,720
Actual regulatory capital to risk weighted assets	19%	18%	14%	15%	12%	13%
Required regulatory capital to risk weighted assets	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%

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JMMB GROUP LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

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32. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(f) Capital management (continued)

	JMMBTTH		JMMBFM	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
	TT$'000	**TT$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Tier 1 capital	320,422	343,403	555,558	421,885
Tier 2 capital	194,897	126,763	-	-
Actual regulatory capital	515,319	470,166	555,558	421,885
Required level of regulatory capital	-	-	141,531	127,915
Total risk-weighted assets	4,305,445	4,086,779	1,010,938	913,681
Ratio of total regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets	12%	12%	55%	46%

(i) The capital requirement for JMMBIB is to maintain a minimum capital base of $10 million.

(ii) The capital requirement for JMMB Puesto de Bolsa S.A. is RD$153 million.

(iii) The capital requirement of JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited and JMMB Securities (T&T) Limited is to maintain a minimum capital base of TT$15 million and TT$6 million respectively.

(iv) The capital requirement for JMMB Sociedad Administradora De Fondos De Inversion, S.A. (SAFI) is to maintain a minimum capital base of RD$15 million or at least 1% of the ratio of total asset to funds under management (AUM/Capital).

(v) The capital requirement for AFP JMMB BDI S.A. is to maintain a minimum capital base of RD$10 million.

(vi) The capital requirement for Banco Multiple JMMB Bank, S.A., formerly Banco Rio De Ahorro Y Credito JMMB Bank S.A is to maintain a minimum capital to risk weighted asset (CAR) in excess of 10%. The company's CAR at 31 March was 12%.

The regulated entities within the Group have complied with all regulatory capital requirements throughout the year.

33. Financial Instruments – Fair Value

(a) Definition and measurement of fair values

The Group's accounting policies on measurement and disclosure require the measurement of fair values for financial assets and financial liabilities. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

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33. Financial Instruments – Fair Value (Continued)

(a) Definition and measurement of fair values (continued)

When measuring fair value of an asset or liability, where a quoted market price is available, fair value is computed by the Group using the quoted bid price at the reporting date, without any deduction for transaction costs or other adjustments. Where a quoted market price is not available, fair value is computed using alternative techniques, making use of available input data; the Group uses observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a three-level fair value hierarchy, based on the degree to which the inputs used in the valuation techniques are observable. The different levels in the hierarchy have been defined as follows:

Level 1 refers to financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured by reference to published quotes in an active market. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

Level 2 refers to financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are supported by prices from observable current market transactions, and for which pricing is obtained via pricing services, but where prices have not been determined in an active market. This includes financial assets with fair values based on broker quotes, investments in funds with fair values obtained via fund managers, and assets that are valued using a model whereby the majority of assumptions are market observable.

Level 3 refers to financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured using non-market observable inputs. This means that fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation technique (model) based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

There were no transfers between levels during the year.

(b) Techniques for measuring fair value of financial instruments

Type of Financial Instrument	**Method of estimating fair value**
Cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, resale agreements, accounts payable, repurchase agreements, Bank of Jamaica certificates of deposit	Considered to approximate their carrying values, due to their short-term nature.
Quoted securities	Bid prices quoted by the relevant stock exchanges.
Units in unit trusts	Prices quoted by unit trust managers
Non-Jamaican sovereign bonds and corporate bonds	Estimated using bid-prices published by major overseas brokers.
Government of Jamaica securities:	
Traded overseas	Estimated using bid-prices published by major overseas brokers.
Other	Estimated using mid-market prices from the Jamaica Securities Dealers Association yield curve.

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33. Financial Instruments - Fair Value (Continued)

(b) Techniques for measuring fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Type of Financial Instrument	Method of estimating fair value
Interest in money market fund and unquoted shares	Net asset valuation method.
Redeemable preference shares	Pricing model using market data.
Loans and notes receivable	The carrying amounts of variable rate financial instruments are assumed to approximate their fair values as the rate on these instruments typically reset in line with market rates. The fair value of fixed rate loans is estimated by comparing market interest rates when the loans were granted with current market rates offered on similar loans. The loan portfolio comprises of variable rate loans which can be reset as market rates change and are therefore carried at book value. Changes in the credit quality of loans within the portfolio are not taken into account in determining gross fair values as the impact of credit risk is recognised separately by deducting the allowance for credit losses from both book and fair values. Management has determined that the carrying amount for loans and notes receivable approximates fair value.
Notes payable	Discounted cash flows

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33. Financial Instruments - Fair Value (Continued)

(c) Accounting classifications and fair values

The following table shows the classification of financial assets and financial liabilities and their carrying amounts.

Where the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value, their levels in the fair value hierarchy are also shown. Fair value information is not disclosed where the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities are not measured at fair value, and those carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value. These are included in the level 2 fair value hierarchy.

	2023							
	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	Amortised cost $'000	At fair value through other comprehensive income $'000	At fair value through profit or loss $'000	Total $'000	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total $'000
Financial assets measured at fair value								
Government of Jamaica securities	-	74,042,370	-	74,042,370	-	74,042,370	-	74,042,370
Certificates of deposit	-	13,449,196	-	13,449,196	-	13,449,196	-	13,449,196
Government of Jamaica guaranteed	-	3,157,768	-	3,157,768	-	3,157,768	-	3,157,768
Corporate bonds	-	84,109,385	782,327	84,891,712	-	84,891,712	-	84,891,712
Foreign Government Securities	-	97,913,788	474,204	98,387,992	-	98,387,992	-	98,387,992
Ordinary shares quoted	-	2,768,610	5,245,193	8,013,803	8,013,803	-	-	8,013,803
Units in unit trusts	-	-	1,109,885	1,109,885	-	1,109,885	-	1,109,885
Money market funds	-	-	54,596	54,596	-	54,596	-	54,596
Ordinary shares unquoted	-	-	935,677	935,677	-	935,677	-	935,677
Other	-	4,033	-	4,033	-	4,033	-	4,033
	-	**275,445,150**	**8,601,882**	**284,047,032**	**8,013,803**	**275,969,768**	**-**	**283,983,571**
Financial assets not measured at fair value								
Cash and cash equivalents	36,299,119	-	-	36,299,119	-	36,299,119	-	36,299,119
Balance with central bank	23,441,778	-	-	23,441,778	-	23,441,778	-	23,441,778
Loans and notes receivable	177,976,354	-	-	177,976,354	-	-	177,951,695	177,951,695
Resale agreements	4,189,049	-	-	4,189,049	-	-	4,189,049	4,189,049
Certificate of deposits	17,206	-	-	17,206	-	-	17,206	17,206
Government of Jamaica Securities	55,234,390	-	-	55,234,390	-	-	46,739,486	46,739,486
Government of Jamaica guaranteed	1,777,129	-	-	1,777,129	-	-	1,787,424	1,787,424
Sovereign bonds	1,725,406	-	-	1,725,406	-	1,689,896	-	1,689,896
Interest receivable	5,923,575	-	-	5,923,575	-	-	5,923,575	5,923,575
Other receivables	7,696,847	-	-	7,696,847	-	-	7,696,847	7,696,847
	314,280,853	**-**	**-**	**314,268,444**	**-**	**61,430,793**	**244,305,282**	**305,736,075**

JMMB GROUP LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

33. Financial Instruments - Fair Value (Continued)

(c) Accounting classifications and fair values (continued)

	The Group						
	2023						
	Carrying amount				Fair value		
	Amortised cost $'000	At fair value through other comprehensive income $'000	At fair value through profit or loss $'000	Total $'000	Level 1 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total $'000
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value							
Repurchase agreements	317,683,671	-	-	317,683,671	-	317,683,671	317,683,671
Notes payable	62,110,033	-	-	62,110,033	-	62,074,371	62,074,371
Redeemable preference shares	28,499,239	-	-	28,499,239	-	31,950,180	31,950,180
Deposits	173,102,022	-	-	173,102,022	-	173,102,022	173,102,022
Due to other financial institutions	14,160,608	-	-	14,160,608	-	14,160,608	14,160,608
Interest payable	4,871,550	-	-	4,871,550	-	4,871,550	4,871,550
Other liabilities	8,216,974	-	-	8,216,974	-	8,216,974	8,216,974
	608,644,097	**-**	**-**	**608,644,097**	**-**	**612,059,376**	**612,059,376**

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JMMB GROUP LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

33. Financial Instruments - Fair Value (Continued)

(c) Accounting classifications and fair values (continued)

	The Group							
	2022							
	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	Amortised cost $'000	At fair value through other comprehensive income $'000	At fair value through profit or loss $'000	Total $'000	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3* $'000	Total $'000
Financial assets measured at fair value								
Government of Jamaica securities	-	128,941,842	-	128,941,842	-	128,941,842	-	128,941,842
Certificates of deposit	-	25,953,084	-	25,953,084	-	25,953,084	-	25,953,084
Government of Jamaica guaranteed	-	3,748,926	-	3,748,926	-	3,748,926	-	3,748,926
Corporate bonds	-	109,690,626	2,131,914	111,822,540	-	111,822,540	-	111,822,540
Foreign Government Securities	-	49,575,844	238,581	49,814,425	-	49,814,425	-	49,814,425
Ordinary shares quoted	-	2,552,032	4,569,430	7,121,462	7,121,462	-	-	7,121,462
Units in unit trusts	-	-	1,095,369	1,095,369	-	1,095,369	-	1,095,369
Money market funds	-	-	66,447	66,447	-	66,447	-	66,447
Ordinary shares unquoted	-	-	770,895	770,895	-	770,895	-	770,895
Other	-	4,033	-	4,033	-	4,033	-	4,033
	-	**320,466,387**	**8,872,636**	**329,339,023**	**7,121,462**	**322,217,561**	-	**329,339,023**
Financial assets not measured at fair value								
Cash and cash equivalents	41,512,293	-	-	41,512,293	-	41,512,293	-	41,512,293
Balance with central bank	20,668,052	-	-	20,668,052	-	20,668,052	-	20,668,052
Loans and notes receivable	141,901,871	-	-	141,901,871	-	-	141,901,871	141,901,871
Resale agreements	2,454,525	-	-	2,454,525	-	-	2,454,525	2,454,525
Government of Jamaica Securities	801,441	-	-	801,441	-	-	801,441	801,441
Government of Jamaica guaranteed	1,957,615	-	-	1,957,615	-	-	1,957,615	1,957,615
Interest receivable	4,860,486	-	-	4,860,486	-	-	4,860,486	4,860,486
Other receivables	7,563,312	-	-	7,563,312	-	-	7,563,312	7,563,312
	221,719,595	**-**	**-**	**221,719,595**	**-**	**62,180,345**	**159,539,250**	**221,719,595**

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JMMB GROUP LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements
31 March 2023
(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

33. Financial Instruments - Fair Value (Continued)

(c) Accounting classifications and fair values (continued)

	The Group						
	2022						
	Carrying amount				Fair value		
	Amortised cost $'000	At fair value through other comprehensive income $'000	At fair value through profit or loss $'000	Total $'000	Level 1 $'000	Level 3* $'000	Total $'000
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value							
Repurchase agreements	298,287,175	-	-	298,287,175	-	298,287,175	298,287,175
Notes payable	51,619,130	-	-	51,619,130	-	51,063,257	51,063,257
Redeemable preference shares	28,745,897	-	-	28,745,897	-	28,769,674	28,769,674
Deposits	151,846,966	-	-	151,846,966	-	151,846,966	151,846,966
Due to other financial institutions	11,789,703	-	-	11,789,703	-	11,789,703	11,789,703
Interest payable	2,977,387	-	-	2,977,387	-	2,977,387	2,977,387
Other liabilities	10,144,184	-	-	10,144,184	-	10,144,184	10,144,184
	555,410,442	**-**	**-**	**555,410,442**	**-**	**554,878,346**	**554,878,346**

* These have been reclassified, see note 36

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JMMB GROUP LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

33. Financial Instruments - Fair Value (Continued)

(c) Accounting classifications and fair values (continued)

	The Company						
	2023						
	Carrying amount				Fair value		
	Amortised Cost $'000	At fair value through other comprehensive income $'000	At fair value through profit or loss $'000	Total $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total $'000
Financial assets measured at fair value							
Other	-	**4,033**	-	**4,033**	**4,033**	-	**4,033**
Financial assets not measured at fair value							
Cash and cash equivalents	25,661	-	-	25,661	25,661	-	25,661
Interest receivable	579,121	-	-	579,121	-	579,121	579,121
Loans and notes receivable	38,599,859	-	-	38,599,859	-	38,599,859	38,599,859
Other receivables	1,477,502	-	-	1,477,502	-	1,477,502	1,477,502
Resale agreements	256,777	-	-	256,777	-	256,777	256,777
	40,938,920	**-**	**-**	**40,938,920**	25,661	**40,913,259**	**40,938,920**
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value							
Notes payable	28,888,685	-	-	28,888,685	-	28,735,635	28,735,635
Redeemable preference shares	28,499,239	-	-	28,499,239	-	28,769,674	28,769,674
Interest payable	929,408	-	-	929,408	-	929,408	929,408
Other payables	54,448	-	-	54,448	-	54,448	54,448
	58,371,780	**-**	**-**	**58,371,780**	**-**	**58,489,165**	**58,489,165**

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JMMB GROUP LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2023

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

33. Financial Instruments - Fair Value (Continued)

(c) Accounting classifications and fair values (continued)

	The Company						
	2022						
	Carrying amount				Fair value		
	Amortised Cost $'000	At fair value through other comprehensive income $'000	At fair value through profit or loss $'000	Total $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3* $'000	Total $'000
Financial assets measured at fair value							
Other	-	4,033	-	4,033	4,033	-	4,033
Financial assets not measured at fair value							
Cash and cash equivalents	80,946	-	-	80,946	80,946		80,946
Interest receivable	232,726	-	-	232,726	-	232,726	232,726
Loans and notes receivable	39,439,109	-	-	39,439,109	-	39,439,109	39,439,109
Other receivables	1,498,586	-	-	1,498,586	-	1,498,586	1,498,586
Resale agreements	303,434	-	-	303,434	-	303,434	303,434
	41,554,801	**-**	**-**	**41,554,801**	80,946	**41,473,855**	**41,554,801**
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value							
Notes payable	16,480,778	-	-	16,480,778	-	16,457,037	16,457,037
Redeemable preference shares	28,745,897	-	-	28,745,897	-	28,769,674	28,769,674
Interest payable	295,490	-	-	295,490	-	295,490	295,490
Other payables	23,621	-	-	23,621	-	23,621	23,621
Due to subsidiary	2,469,595	-	-	2,469,595	-	2,469,595	2,469,595
	48,015,381	**-**	**-**	**48,015,381**	**-**	**48,015,417**	**48,015,417**

* These have been reclassified, see note 36

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34. Post-employment Benefits

Pensions are the only post-employment benefits to which the Group is committed. A subsidiary company operates a defined-contribution pension fund for the Group's Jamaican employees who have satisfied certain minimum service requirements. The Fund is financed by equal contributions of employer and employees of 5% of pensionable salaries with an option for employees to contribute up to an additional 10% of pensionable salaries.

The Fund is administered by trustees and the assets are held separately from those of the Group. Under the rules of the Fund, an actuarial valuation should be carried out by the appointed actuaries every three years. An actuarial valuation of the Fund was done as at 31 December 2020 by Eckler Jamaica Limited, independent actuaries. The valuation report revealed a funding surplus.

The pension benefit is the annuity that can be purchased by the amount standing to the credit of the member's account at the date of retirement.

The Trinidadian subsidiaries operate a two-tiered defined contribution plan, which is in compliance with section 134(6) of the Income Tax Act of Trinidad & Tobago. Under the terms of employment, the entities are obligated to contribute on behalf of all eligible employees an amount of 10% of the employees' pensionable salary directly to the Plan. In addition, all eligible employees contribute an amount of 5% of their pensionable salary to individual annuities.

Eligible employees of the Dominican Republic subsidiaries contribute of 2.87% of their pensionable salaries to various authorised pension plans. Employers contribute a corresponding 7.10%.

Employers' contributions for the Group for the year amounted to $340,173,000 (2022 $302,640,000).

35. Managed Funds

The Group acts as agent and earns fees for managing retail and corporate investment funds on a non-recourse basis under management agreements. This includes some of the assets of the Group's Jamaican pension fund (note 34). Although the Group is the custodian of the securities in which the clients participate, it has no legal or equitable right or interest in these securities. Accordingly, the securities in which the clients' funds are invested are not recognised in the statement of financial position.

At 31 March 2023, funds managed in this way by the Group amounted to $179,840,006,000 (2022: $194,074,064,000) which includes assets of the Group's pension fund (note 34) amounting to $6,227,322,000 (2022: $5,582,970,000). The Group's financial statements include the following assets/(liabilities) relating to the funds:

	The Group	
	2023	**2022**
	$'000	**$'000**
Investments	173,367	66,447
Interest payable	(19,891)	(106,611)
Repurchase agreements	(41,081,450)	(50,006,724)
Customer deposits	(4,015,543)	(2,371,282)
Notes payable	(22,566,000)	(22,996,500)

Also, bank balances held in the name of a subsidiary on behalf of the funds amounted to $817,011,357 (2022: $781,319,596). These amounts are not included in these financial statements.

36. 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 only.

(i) Statement of financial position:

(a) Balance with central banks was included in cash and cash equivalents, and has been separated and presented as a line item to comply with IAS 1. This reclassification had consequential impact on the statement of cash flows.

(b) Unrealized investment gain was incorrectly treated in deferred tax assets (see (ii)(c) below).

(c) Loan origination fees, which was previously included as fee income, is now added to the loan principal and amortised over the life of the loans [see (ii)(a) below].

(ii) Statement of profit or loss:

(a) The Group changed how it accounted for loan origination fees, which was previously recognized under IFRS 15 instead of IFRS 9. The loan origination fees was recognized 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 income and commission income and loans and notes receivable were overstated while interest income was understated. The correction has been made by restating each of the affected financial statement line items for prior periods.

(b) Fair value gains on investment property were included in net gain/loss from financial assets at FVTPL. This has been reclassified and included as a separate line.

(c) The profit or loss for the prior year has been restated to correct the measurement of deferred tax and tax expense for the year ended 31 March 2022 in respect of unrealised investment gains.

(iii) Statement of cash flows:

(a) The statement of cash flows has been affected by the reclassification of balance with central bank, which was previously included in cash and cash equivalents. Balance with central bank is included as a line item in operating activities.

(b) Changes in investment securities were shown net instead of gross as required by IAS 7. The statement of cash flows has been restated to show the gross amounts.

(iv) Financial instruments disclosure in the fair value hierarchy table:

A reclassification has been made to correct an inconsistency in the fair value hierarchy table which was disclosed in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022. Balances previously classified as level 2 have been reclassified to level 3 to comply with the classification of financial instruments into the correct levels in accordance with IFRS with no changes to the overall reported amounts for these financial instruments. [See note 33(c)]

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JMMB GROUP LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2023

(Expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

36. Restatements (Continued)

Statement of Financial Position

2021	**Notes**	**Group** As Previously Reported $'000	**Group** Adjustments $'000	**Group** As Restated $'000
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	(a)	67,292,923	(7,461,360)	59,831,563
Balance with Central bank	(a)	-	7,461,360	7,461,360
Loan and notes receivable	(c)	119,456,147	(581,497)	118,874,650
Others		394,250,732	-	394,250,732
Total Assets		**513,706,879**	**(581,497)**	**513,125,382**
Liabilities				
Income tax payable	(b)	2,715,824	(193,832)	2,521,992
Others		449,779,497	-	449,779,497
Total liabilities		**452,495,321**	**(193,832)**	**452,301,489**
Retained earnings	(b),(c)	30,124,562	(387,665)	29,736,897
Others		29,523,949	-	29,523,949
		59,648,511	(387,665)	59,260,846
Non-controlling interest		1,563,047	-	1,563,047
Total equity		**61,211,558**	**(387,665)**	**60,823,893**
		513,706,879	**(581,497)**	**513,125,382**

2022	**Notes**	**Group** As Previously Reported $'000	**Group** Adjustments $'000	**Group** As Restated $'000
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	(a)	62,180,345	(20,668,052)	41,512,293
Balance with Central bank	(a)	-	20,668,052	20,668,052
Income tax recoverable	(b)	492,964	8,252	501,216
Loan and notes receivable	(c)	142,712,234	(810,363)	141,901,871
Deferred tax asset	(b)	9,883,034	(375,190)	9,507,844
Others		461,378,019	-	461,378,019
Total Assets		**614,466,251**	**(1,177,301)**	613,288,950
Liabilities				
Income tax payable	(b)	1,271,872	(370,000)	901,872
Others		556,802,333	-	556,802,333
Total liabilities		**558,074,205**	**(370,000)**	557,704,205
Retained earnings	(b),(c)	39,904,816	(807,301)	39,097,515
Others		15,025,142	-	15,025,142
		54,929,958	(807,301)	54,122,657
Non-controlling interest		1,462,088	-	1,462,088
Total equity		56,392,046	(807,301)	55,584,745
		614,466,251	**(1,177,301)**	613,288,950

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JMMB GROUP LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2023

(Expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

36. Restatements (Continued)

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

		Group		
2022		**As Previously Reported**	**Adjustments**	**As Restated**
	Notes	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	(a)	27,132,536	224,779	27,357,315
Interest expense		(15,556,897)	-	(15,556,897)
Net Interest Income		11,575,639	224,779	11,800,418
Fee and commission income	(a)	2,989,152	(453,645)	2,535,507
Fair value gains on investment property	(b)	-	74,803	74,803
Net gain from financial assets at FVTPL	(b)	133,279	(74,803)	58,476
Operating revenue net of interest expense		**26,640,760**	**(86,969)**	**26,553,791**
Profit before taxation		**11,446,382**	**(228,866)**	**11,217,516**
Taxation	(c)	570,716	(190,770)	379,946
Profit for the year		**12,017,098**	**(419,636)**	**11,597,462**
Total Comprehensive Income		**(3,225,647)**	**(419,636)**	**(3,645,283)**

Statement of cash flow

		Group		
2022		**As Previously Reported**	**Adjustments**	**As Restated**
		2022	**2022**	**2022**
	Notes	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Cash flow from operating activities				
Profit for the year		12,017,098	(419,636)	11,597,462
Interest income		(27,132,536)	(224,779)	(27,357,315)
Income tax		(570,716)	190,770	(379,946)
Others		15,268,886	-	15,268,886
		(417,268)	(453,645)	(870,913)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities				
Cash reserve with Central Bank	(a)	-	(13,206,692)	(13,206,692)
Loans and notes receivable		(24,780123)	324,968	(24,455,155)
Others		100,145,575	-	100,145,575
		74,948,184	(13,335,369)	61,612,815
Interest receivable		26,525,272	224,779	26,750,051
Others		(17,721,658	-	(17,721,658
Net cash provided by operating activities		**83,751,798**	**(13,110,590)**	**70,641,208**
Cash flow from investing activities				
Investment securities, net	(b)	(87,368,960)	87,368,960	-
Purchase of investment securities	(b)	-	(434,710,866)	(434,710,866)
Proceeds from sale of investment securities	(b)	-	347,245,804	347,245,804
Others		(536,514)	-	(536,514)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(87,905,474)**	**(96,102)**	**(88,001,576)**
Net cash used by financing activities		**(820,780)**	**-**	**(820,780)**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		**(138,122)**	**-**	**(138,122)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(a)	(5,112,578)	(13,206,692)	(18,319,270)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**67,292,923**	**(7,461,360)**	**59,831,563**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		**62,180,345**	**(20,668,052)**	**41,512,293**

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37. Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies below conform in all material respects to IFRS.

(a) Basis of consolidation:

The consolidated financial statements include the assets, liabilities and results of operations of the Company, its subsidiaries and associate presented as a single economic entity.

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies, generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights of an investee, where there is exposure to variability of returns and the Company can use its power to influence the returns. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Company controls another entity. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are no longer consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of the subsidiaries are consistent with those of the Group.

The Group uses the acquisition method of accounting for business combinations. The cost of acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any non-controlling interest. The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised directly in the consolidated profit and loss account.

The Group uses the book value method of accounting for business combinations with entities under common control. Any differences between the consideration paid and the net assets of the acquired entity is recognised in equity.

(i) Non-controlling interest

Non-controlling interest (NCI) are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date.

Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

(ii) Loss of control

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related non-controlling interest (NCI) and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value.

(iii) Interest in associate

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over the relevant financial and operating policies. Interest in associate is accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements.

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37. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(a) Basis of consolidation (continued):

(iii) Interest in associate (continued)

They are recognised initially at cost, which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of equity-accounted investees, until the date on which significant influence ceases.

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an associate, the Group's carrying amount is reduced to zero and recognition of further losses is discontinued, except to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations, or made payments on behalf of an associate. If the associate subsequently reports profits, the Group resumes recognising its share of those profits only after its share of profits equals the share of accumulated losses not recognised.

(b) Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one enterprise and financial liability or equity instrument of another enterprise.

Financial instruments are classified, recognised and measured in accordance with the substance of the terms of the contracts as set out herein.

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability, such as fees and commissions. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. Immediately after initial recognition, an expected credit loss allowance (ECL) is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI, which results in an accounting loss being recognised in profit or loss when an asset is newly originated.

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

In all other cases, the difference is deferred and the timing of recognition of deferred day one profit or loss is determined individually. It is either amortised over the life of the instrument, deferred until the instrument's fair value can be determined using market observable inputs, or realised through settlement.

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37. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Financial Instruments (continued)

(ii) Classification and subsequent remeasurement

Financial assets

The Group has 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.

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

(a) 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, are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognised and measured as described at note 35(b)(vii). Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income from securities 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, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

- *Fair value through profit or loss:* Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. 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. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest method.

Business model: 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.

37. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Financial Instruments (continued)

(ii) Classification and subsequent remeasurement (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

(a) Debt instruments (continued)

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.

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 payment 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.

(b) 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. Examples of equity instruments include basic ordinary shares.

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value through profit or loss, except where the Group's management has elected, at initial recognition, to irrevocably designate an equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Group's policy is to designate equity investments as FVOCI when those investments are held for purposes other than to generate investment returns.

Gains and losses on equity investments at FVTPL are included in the 'Net (loss)/gain from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' line in the statement of profit or loss.

37. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Financial Instruments (continued)

(ii) Classification and subsequent remeasurement (continued)

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: this classification is applied to derivatives, financial liabilities held for trading (e.g. short positions in the trading booking) and other financial liabilities designated as such at initial recognition. Gains or losses on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are presented partially in other comprehensive income (the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability, which is determined as the amount that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk) and partially profit or loss (the remaining amount of change in the fair value of the liability). This is unless such a presentation would create, or enlarge, an accounting mismatch, in which case the gains and losses attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability are also presented in profit or loss;

- Financial liabilities arising from the transfer of financial assets which did not qualify for derecognition, whereby a financial liability is recognised for the consideration received for the transfer. In subsequent periods, the Group recognises any expense incurred on the financial liability; and

- Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments [See note 35(b)(v)].

(iii) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets:

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI) is recognised in profit or loss.

Cumulative gains or losses recognised in OCI in respect of equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI are not recognised in profit or loss on derecognition of such securities. Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Group is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them. In such cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised. Examples of such transactions are securities lending and sale-and-repurchase transactions.

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37. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Financial Instruments (continued)

(iii) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Financial assets (continued):

In transactions in which the Group neither retains nor transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the Group continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

Financial liabilities:

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

The exchange between the Group and its original lenders of debt instruments with substantially different terms, as well as substantial modifications of the terms of existing financial liabilities, are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. In addition, other qualitative factors, such as the currency that the instrument is denominated in, changes in the type of interest rate, new conversion features attached to the instrument and change in covenants are also taken into consideration. If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment.

If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability.

(iv) Modifications

Financial assets:

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, then the Group evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different.

If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised [see (b)(iii)] and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value plus any eligible transaction costs. Fees that are considered in determining the fair value of the new asset and fees that represent reimbursement of eligible transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the asset; and other fees are included in profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on derecognition.

If cash flows are modified when the borrower is in financial difficulties, then the objective of the modification is usually to maximise recovery of the original contractual terms, rather than to originate a new asset with substantially different terms. If the Group plans to modify a financial asset in a way that would result in forgiveness of cash flows, then it first considers whether a portion of the asset should be written off before the modification takes place (see below for write-off policy). This approach impacts the result of the quantitative evaluation and means that the derecognition criteria are not usually met in such cases.

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37. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Financial Instruments (continued)

(iv) Modifications (continued)

Financial assets (continued):

If the modification of a financial asset measured at amortised cost or FVOCI does not result in derecognition of the financial asset, then the Group first recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset using the original effective interest rate of the asset and recognises the resulting adjustment as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. For floating-rate financial assets, the original effective interest rate used to calculate the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market terms at the time of the modification. Any costs or fees incurred and fees received as part of the modification adjust the gross carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower (see (vii)), then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it is presented as interest income calculated using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities:

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss. Consideration paid includes non-financial assets transferred, if any, and the assumption of liabilities, including the new modified financial liability.

If the modification of a financial liability is not accounted for as derecognition, then the amortised cost of the liability is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate and the resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. For floating-rate financial liabilities, the original effective interest rate used to calculate the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market terms at the time of the modification. Any costs and fees incurred are recognised as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability and amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial liability by re-computing the effective interest rate on the instrument.

(v) Measurement and gains and losses

The 'investment securities' caption in the statement of financial position includes:

- debt investment securities measured at amortised cost, which are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently at their amortised cost using the effective interest method;
- equity investment securities mandatorily measured at FVTPL or designated as at FVTPL which are at fair value with changes recognised immediately in profit or loss;
- debt securities measured at FVOCI; and
- equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI.
- debt securities measured at FVTPL; and

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37. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Financial Instruments (continued)

(v) Measurement and gains and losses (continued)

For debt securities measured at FVOCI, gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income 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 income, calculated 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.

Changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading are presented in OCI. The election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

When this election is used, fair value gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss, including on disposal. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) are not reported separately from other changes in fair value. Dividends, when representing a return on such investments, continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Group's right to receive payments is established.

Specific financial instruments:

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand, demand and call deposits with banks and very short-term balances with other brokers/dealers. Cash equivalents are highly liquid financial assets that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash (that is, with original maturities of less than three months), which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value, and are used for the purpose of meeting short-term commitments. Cash and cash equivalents are classified and measured at cost.

Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

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37. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Financial Instruments (continued)

(v) Measurement and gains and losses (continued)

Specific financial instruments (continued):

Resale and repurchase agreements

Transactions involving purchases/sales of securities under resale agreements and repurchase agreements are accounted for as short-term collateralised lending and borrowing, respectively. Accordingly, securities sold under repurchase agreements remain on the statement of financial position and are measured in accordance with their original measurement principles. The proceeds of sale are reported as liabilities and are carried at amortised cost. Resale agreements are reported not as purchases of the securities, but as receivables and are carried in the statement of financial position at amortised cost less impairment. It is the policy of the Group to obtain possession of collateral with a market value in excess of the principal amount loaned under resale agreements.

Interest earned on resale agreements and interest incurred on repurchase agreements is recognised as interest income and interest expense, respectively, over the life of each agreement using the effective interest method.

Loans and notes receivable and other receivables

Loans and notes receivable and other receivables are classified and measured at amortised cost less allowance for impairment.

Accounts payable

Accounts payable are classified and measured at amortised cost.

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 recognised in the profit or loss over the period of the borrowings on an effective yield basis.

Embedded derivatives

Derivatives may be embedded in another contractual arrangement (a host contract). The Group accounts for an embedded derivative separately from the host contract when the host contract is not itself carried at fair value through profit or loss. Separated embedded derivatives are measured at fair value, with all changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Separated embedded derivatives are presented in the statement of financial position together with the host contract.

JMMB GROUP LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2023

(Expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

37. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Financial instruments (continued)

(v) Measurement and gains and losses (continued)

Specific financial instruments (continued):

Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due, in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Such financial guarantees are given to banks, financial institutions and others on behalf of customers to secure loans, overdrafts and other banking facilities.

Financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at the higher of:

- The amount of the loss allowance [calculated as described in note 36(b)(vii)]; and
- The premium received on initial recognition less income recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15.

Loan commitments provided by the Group are measured as the amount of the loss allowance. The Group has not provided any commitment to provide loans at a below-market interest rates, or that can be settled net in cash or by delivering or issuing another financial instrument.

For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the loss allowance is recognised as a provision. However, for contracts that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment and the Group cannot separately identify the expected credit losses on the undrawn commitment component from those on the loan component, the expected credit losses on the undrawn commitment are recognised together with the loss allowance for the loan. To the extent that the combined expected credit losses exceed the gross carrying amount of the loan, the expected credit losses are recognised as a provision.

(vi) Offsetting

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

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

(vii) Impairment

The Group recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on debt financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and amortised cost.

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.

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37. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Financial instruments (continued)

(vii) Impairment (continued)

The Group considers a debt investment security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'. The Group does not apply the low credit risk exemption to any other financial instruments.

12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Financial instruments for which a 12-month ECL is recognised are referred to as 'Stage 1 financial instruments'.

Lifetime ECL are the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument. Financial instruments for which a lifetime ECL is recognised but which are not credit-impaired are referred to as 'Stage 2 financial instruments'.

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;
- financial guarantee contracts: the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Group expects to recover.

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.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised costs are credit-impaired (referred to as 'Stage 3 financial assets'). A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

37. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Financial instruments (continued)

(vii) Impairment (continued)

Credit-impaired financial assets (continued)

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;
- 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.

A loan that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. In addition, a loan that is overdue for 90 days or more is considered credit-impaired even when the regulatory definition of default is different.

In making an assessment of whether an investment in sovereign debt is credit-impaired, the Group considers the following factors:

- The market's assessment of creditworthiness as reflected in the bond yields.
- The rating agencies' assessments of creditworthiness.
- The country's ability to access the capital markets for new debt issuance.
- The probability of the debt being restructured, resulting in holders suffering losses through voluntary or mandatory debt forgiveness.
- The international support mechanisms in place to provide the necessary support as 'lender of last resort' to that country, as well as the intention, reflected in public statements, of governments and agencies to use those mechanisms. This includes an assessment of the depth of those mechanisms and, irrespective of the political intent, whether there is the capacity to fulfil the required criteria.

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.

Write-off

Loans and debt securities are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. This assessment is carried out at the individual asset level.

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37. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Financial instruments (continued)

(vii) Impairment (continued)

Write-off (continued)

Recoveries of amounts previously written off are included in ‘impairment losses on financial instruments’ in the statement of profit or loss and OCI.

Financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group’s procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(c) Property, plant and equipment

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 self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. 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 future economic benefits embodied within the part flow to the Group 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.

Property, plant and equipment, with the exception of freehold land and paintings, on which no depreciation is provided, are depreciated on the straight-line basis at annual rates estimated to write down the assets to their residual values over their expected useful lives. The depreciation rates are as follows:

Freehold buildings	2½% - 5%
Leasehold improvements	The shorter of the estimated useful life and the period of the lease
Motor vehicles	20%
Computer equipment	20% - 25%
Other equipment, furniture and fittings	10% - 20%

The depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at each reporting date.

(d) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs meeting the criteria of IAS 38, are not capitalised and the expenditure is charged against profits in the year in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

37. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(d) Intangible assets (continued)

The amortisation period for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at a minimum at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortisation period and treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in profit or loss. Intangible assets with infinite useful lives are measured at cost less impairment losses. They are assessed for impairment at least annually.

(i) Computer software

Computer software is measured at cost, less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation is charged on the straight-line basis over the useful life of the assets ranging from 20% to 25% per annum, from the date it is available for use.

(ii) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree. When the cost is less than the fair value (negative goodwill), it is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses and is assessed for impairment at least annually.

(iii) Customer lists and core deposits

Acquired customer lists are measured initially at cost. Customer lists have a finite useful life and are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost over the expected retention period with the Group, which ranges from 8 to 15 years.

(iv) Licences

These assets represent the value of JMMB Securities Limited's seat on the Jamaica Stock Exchange and the banking licence and securities licence acquired for JMMB Bank (T&T) Limited and JMMB Securities (T&T) Limited, which have indefinite useful lives. These assets are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount.

(v) Other intangibles

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Group and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

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37. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(e) 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.

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.

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 re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, 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 not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is re-measured 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.

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37. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(e) Leases (continued)

When the lease liability is re-measured 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.

Short-term leases and 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 and short-term leases, including IT equipment. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(f) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (‘the functional currency’).

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Jamaican dollars, which is the Company’s functional currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are accounted for at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the closing exchange rates at the reporting date.

Exchange differences resulting from the settlement of transactions at rates different from those at the dates of the transactions, and unrealised foreign exchange differences on unsettled foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in profit or loss.

Exchange differences on non-monetary financial assets are a component of the change in their fair value. Depending on the classification of a non-monetary financial asset, exchange differences are either recognised in profit or loss (applicable for trading securities), or within other comprehensive income if non-monetary financial assets are classified as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). In the case of changes in the fair value of monetary assets denominated in foreign currency classified as FVOCI, a distinction is made between translation differences resulting from changes in 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, and other changes in the carrying amount, except impairment, are recognised in other comprehensive income.

37. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(f) Foreign currency translation (continued)

(iii) Group companies

The results and financial position of all the Group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rates at the reporting date;
- Income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions); and
- All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated as a separate component of equity.

(g) Share capital

The Group classifies capital instruments as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instrument. Preference share capital is classified as equity if it is non-redeemable, or redeemable only at the issuer's option, and any dividends are discretionary. Dividends thereon are recognised as distributions within equity. Preference share capital is classified as liability if it is redeemable on a specific date or at the option of the stockholders, or if dividends are not discretionary. Dividends thereon are recognised as interest in profit or loss.

The Group's redeemable preference shares are redeemable on specific dates, and bear entitlements to distributions that are cumulative, and not at the discretion of the directors. Accordingly, they are presented as financial liabilities.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of an equity instrument are deducted from the initial measurement of the equity instruments.

(h) Taxation

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, 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 year, using tax rates enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to income tax payable in respect of previous years.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

37. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(h) Taxation (continued)

(ii) Deferred tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amounts of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognize a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plan for the Group. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

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

(i) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, except for deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists for any asset, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

(i) Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of other assets is the greater of their fair value less cost to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

(ii) Reversals of impairment

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(j) Revenue recognition

The principal types of revenue and the manner in which they are recognised are as follows:

(i) Interest income

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

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37. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(j) Revenue recognition (continued)

The principal types of revenue and the manner in which they are recognised are as follows (continued):

(i) Interest income (continued)

When calculating the effective interest rate for financial instruments, the Group estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not ECL.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs and fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of a financial asset.

The 'amortised cost' of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any expected credit loss allowance.

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

The effective interest rate of a financial asset is calculated on initial recognition. 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) and 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.

Interest income calculated using the effective interest method presented in the statement of profit or loss and OCI, includes interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost, other interest income presented in the statement of profit or loss and OCI includes interest income on finance leases.

(ii) Fees and commissions

Fee and commission income from contracts with customers is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. The Group recognises revenue when it transfers control over a service to a customer.

37. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(j) Revenue recognition (continued)

The principal types of revenue and the manner in which they are recognised are as follows (continued):

(ii) Fees and commissions (continued)

The nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers, including significant payment terms, and the related revenue recognition policies are as follows:

Type of service	*Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, including significant payment terms.*	*Revenue recognition under IFRS 15.*
Investment banking services	The Group provides investment banking related services, including execution of customers' transactions and maintenance of customers' investments records. Fees are charged when the transaction takes place and are based on fixed rates.	Revenue from investment banking related services is recognised at the point in time when the service is provided.
Portfolio and asset management services	The Group provides portfolio and asset management services to customers. Fees are calculated based on a fixed percentage of the value of the assets and are charged at various time intervals based on the investment agreement but at no time period exceeding twelve months.	Revenue from portfolio and asset management services is recognised over time as the service is provided.
Capital market services	The Group provides capital market services including from debt issuances, equity issuance and merger and acquisition advisory services. Fees are charged when services have been successfully executed.	Revenue is recognised at the point in time when the transaction is successfully executed.

(iii) Dividends

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is irrevocably established.

(k) 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, vacation leave; non-monetary benefits such as medical care; post-employments benefits such as pensions; and other long-term employee benefits such as termination benefits.

Employee benefits that are earned as a result of past or current service are recognised in the following manner: Short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability, net of payments made, and charged as expense. The expected cost of vacation leave that accumulates is recognised when the employee becomes entitled to the leave. Post-employment benefits are accounted for as described below. Other long-term benefits are not considered material and are charged off when incurred.

37. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(k) Employee benefits (continued)

Pensions are the Group's only post-employment benefit. Pension fund costs included in Group profit or loss represent contributions to the defined-contribution fund which the Group operates to provide retirement pensions for the Group's employees (Note 33). Contributions to the fund, made on the basis provided for in the rules, are accrued and charged as expense when due.

(l) Segment reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that is engaged either in providing related products or services (business segment), or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker is the Board of Directors.

(m) Interest expense

Interest expense is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial instrument to the amortised cost of the financial liability.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs and fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the issue of financial liability.

(n) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost and any difference between net proceeds and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

(o) Investment property

Investment property is held for rental income and fair value gains. Investment property is treated as a long-term investment and is measured at fair value. Fair value is determined every third year by an independent professional valuer, and in each of the two intervening years by the directors. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. Rental income from investment property is recognised in profit or loss on the straight-line basis over the tenure of the leases.

(p) New and amended standards

(i) Newly currently effective standards

The following new and amended standards did not have any impact on the Group's financial statements:

- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 cycle contain amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 16 Leases and were effective January 1, 2022.

- Amendments to IAS 37 Provision, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets clarify those costs that comprise the costs of fulfilling the contract and were effective January 1, 2022

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37. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(p) New and amended standards (continued)

(ii) Forthcoming standards

At the date of authorisation of the financial statements, certain new standards and amendments to existing standards have been issued which are not yet effective at the reporting date and which the Group has not early-adopted.

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

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

  The Group will apply the amended standard for the reporting period starting April 1, 2024, with no significant changes expected.

- 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

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37. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(p) New and amended standards (continued)

(ii) Forthcoming standards (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 will apply the amended standard for the reporting period starting April 1, 2023, with changes in disclosures in accounting policies expected.

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

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

  Developing an accounting estimate includes both:

  - selecting a measurement technique (estimation or valuation technique) – e.g. an estimation technique used to measure a loss allowance for expected credit losses when applying IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*; and

  - choosing the inputs to be used when applying the chosen measurement technique – e.g. the expected cash outflows for determining a provision for warranty obligations when applying IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*.

  The effects of changes in such inputs or measurement techniques are changes in accounting estimates, unless they result from the corrections of prior period errors. The definition of accounting polices remains unchanged.

  The Group will apply the amended standard for the reporting period starting April 1, 2023. The amended standard is not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

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37. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(p) New and amended standards (continued)

(ii) Forthcoming standards (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, entities 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 reporting entity 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 will apply the amended standard for the reporting period starting April 1, 2023. The amended standard is not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

- The Group will adopt IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts ("IFRS 17") for the first time on 1 April 2023 as the standard is relevant to the associate. IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4 – Insurance Contracts ("IFRS 4"), which is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, to be applied retrospectively. With the adoption of the new standard, the associate may elect to designate some financial assets, which are currently held at amortised cost and fair value through OCI (FVTOCI) which support insurance liabilities, at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

  The overall impact of adopting IFRS 17 will have a significant impact on total assets and profit for the year of the associate, which will similarly impact the Group to the extent of their investment in the associate.

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