

SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OCTOBER 31, 2023



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## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Unit Holders of  
SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND

### *Opinion*

We have audited the financial statements of Scotia Premium Growth Fund (“the Fund”), set out on pages 4 to 33, which comprise the statement of financial position as at October 31, 2023, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units 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 Fund as at October 31, 2023, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Standards).

### *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 Fund in accordance with 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.



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## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Unit Holders of  
SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND

### *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 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 Fund'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 Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

### *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements*

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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 Fund's internal control.



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## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Unit Holders of  
SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND

### *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)*

- 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 Fund'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 Fund 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.

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.

Chartered Accountants  
Kingston, Jamaica

March 5, 2024

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income  
Year ended October 31, 2023*****(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Revenue</b>			
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method:			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		10,839	-
Financial assets at amortised cost		53,429	28,768
Dividend income		101,373	112,424
Foreign exchange gains		17,519	11,119
Realised gain on sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		89,099	24,801
Unrealised revaluation losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		<u>(261,248)</u>	<u>(509,761)</u>
<b>Total revenue</b>		<u>11,101</u>	<u>(332,649)</u>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Management fees	14(d)	67,930	76,379
Other	4	<u>18,950</u>	<u>19,963</u>
<b>Total operating expenses</b>		<u>86,880</u>	<u>96,342</u>
<b>Loss for the year, being decrease in net assets     attributable to holders of redeemable units</b>		<u>( 75,869)</u>	<u>(428,991)</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Statement of Financial Position****October 31, 2023***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	180,151	153,530
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7(b)	4,521,871	4,464,570
Financial assets at amortised cost	7(a)	37,808	168,910
Accounts receivable	6	5,220	6,135
Due from Fund Manager	8	<u>5,225</u>	<u>50</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b><u>4,750,275</u></b>	<b><u>4,793,195</u></b>
<b>LIABILITY</b>			
Other payables, being total liability		<u>11,330</u>	<u>9,576</u>
<b>Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units</b>	9	<b><u>4,738,945</u></b>	<b><u>4,783,619</u></b>

The financial statements on pages 4 to 33 were approved for issue by the Board of Scotia Investments Jamaica Limited on March 5, 2024 and signed on its behalf by:



Eric Crawford Director



Audrey Richards Director

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units  
Year ended October 31, 2023*****(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Balance at beginning of the year</b>		4,783,619	5,135,815
Loss for the year, being decrease in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units		( 75,869)	( 428,991)
		<u>4,707,750</u>	<u>4,706,824</u>
Contributions and redemptions by holders of redeemable units:			
Issue of units during the year	9	321,793	439,231
Redemption of units during the year	9	( 290,598)	( 362,436)
<b>Total contributions and redemptions by holders of redeemable units, net</b>		<u>31,195</u>	<u>76,795</u>
<b>Balance at end of the end of the year</b>		<u>4,738,945</u>	<u>4,783,619</u>

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

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Statement of Cash Flows****Year ended October 31, 2023*****(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Decrease in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units		( 75,869)	(428,991)
Adjustments for:			
Unrealised revaluation losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		261,248	509,761
Dividend income		(101,373)	(112,424)
Interest income		<u>( 64,268)</u>	<u>( 28,768)</u>
		19,738	( 60,422)
<b>Changes in operating assets and liabilities</b>			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(312,399)	(297,353)
Financial assets at amortised cost		129,088	97,158
Accounts receivable		( 520)	( 3,356)
Due from Fund Manager		( 5,175)	( 50)
Other payables		1,754	( 303)
Proceeds from new units issued	9,13	321,793	439,231
Payments for units encashed	9,13	<u>(290,598)</u>	<u>(362,436)</u>
		(136,319)	(187,531)
Dividend received		102,808	112,424
Interest received		<u>60,132</u>	<u>24,512</u>
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities, being net increase/(decrease) in cash		26,621	( 50,595)
Cash at beginning of the year		<u>153,530</u>	<u>204,125</u>
<b>Cash at end of the year</b>		<u>180,151</u>	<u>153,530</u>

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



## **SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**October 31, 2023**

***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***

#### 1. The Scotia Premium Growth Fund

The Scotia Premium Growth Fund (“Fund”) is registered in Jamaica as a unit trust scheme under the Unit Trusts Act. The Fund is managed by Scotia Investments Jamaica Limited (“Fund Manager”), and the Trustee is JCSD Trustee Services Limited. The Trustee of the Fund is JCSD Trustee Services Limited. Both the Fund Manager and the Trustee are incorporated and domiciled in Jamaica. The registered office of the Fund is located at 7 Holborn Road, Kingston 10.

The Fund Manager is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Scotia Group Limited. (“Scotia Group”).

The Fund is an open-ended investment fund primarily involved in investing in a highly diversified investment portfolio.

The income of the Fund is exempt from income tax, under Section 13(t) of the Income Tax Act.

#### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies

##### **(a) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation**

###### (i) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Standards).

###### **Amended standards that became effective during the year:**

Certain new and amended standards came into effect during the current financial year. None of these resulted in a change in accounting policies for the Fund.

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

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

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

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

The Fund does not expect the amendments to have a material impact on its 2024 financial statements.

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2023****(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)**2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**(a) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation (continued)**

## (i) Statement of compliance (continued)

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

- (ii) 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 reporting entities provide useful accounting policy disclosures.

The key amendments to IAS 1 include:

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

The amendments are consistent with the refined definition of material:

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

The Fund is assessing the impact that the amendment will have on its 2024 financial statements.

- (iii) 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.

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2023****(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)**2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**(a) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation (continued)**

## (i) Statement of compliance (continued)

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

## (iii) (Continued)

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.

The Fund is assessing the impact that the amendment will have on its 2024 financial statements.

## (ii) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

## (iii) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS Standards requires the use of certain assumptions and critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Fund's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 3.

## (iv) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Jamaica Dollars, which is the Fund's functional currency. Except where indicated to be otherwise, financial information presented in Jamaica Dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2023*****(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**(b) Foreign currency translation**

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Jamaican dollars at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date, being the mid-point between Bank of Jamaica's weighted average buying and selling rates at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into Jamaican dollars at the exchange rate at the date that fair value is calculated.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to Jamaican dollars at the rates of exchange ruling at the dates of those transactions. Gains and losses arising from exchange rate fluctuations are included in profit or loss.

**(c) Interest**

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

When calculating the effective interest rate for financial instruments, the Fund 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 or liability 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.

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.

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2023***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**(d) Dividend income**

Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss when the right to receive income is established, i.e., at the record date for quoted equities.

**(e) Net gain from financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss**

Net gain from financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss includes all realised and unrealised fair value changes, realised gains and losses from the sale of financial instruments and foreign exchange differences, but excludes interest and dividend income.

**(f) Financial assets and financial liabilities****(i) Recognition and initial measurement**

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised initially on the trade date at which the Fund becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Other financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the date they are originated.

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured initially at fair value, with transaction costs recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Financial assets and liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss are measured initially at fair value, plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

**(ii) Classification**

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

On initial recognition, the Fund classifies financial assets as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL.

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

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI.

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

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2023****(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)**2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**(f) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)**

## (ii) Classification (continued)

*Business model assessment*

In making an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held, the Fund considers all of the relevant information about how the business is managed, including:

- the documented investment strategy and the execution of this strategy in practice. This includes whether the investment strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Fund's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how the investment manager is compensated: e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Fund's continuing recognition of the assets.

The Fund has determined that it has two business models.

- *Held-to-collect business model*: this includes cash, receivables and resale agreements. These financial assets are held to collect contractual cash flow.
- *Other business model*: this includes debt securities and certificates of deposit. These financial assets are managed and their performance is evaluated, on a fair value basis, with frequent sales taking place.

*Assessment whether contractual cash flows are SPPI*

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

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2023***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**(f) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)**

## (ii) Classification (continued)

*Assessment whether contractual cash flows are SPPI (continued)*

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the Fund considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Fund considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension features;
- terms that limit the Fund's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features); and
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money (e.g. periodical reset of interest rates).

*Reclassifications*

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Fund were to change its business model for managing those financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets would be reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

## (iii) Amortised cost measurement

The amortised cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the amount recognised and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

## (iv) Fair value measurement

'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 in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Fund has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When available, the Fund Manager measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2023*****(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**(f) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)**

## (iv) Fair value measurement (continued)

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Fund Manager uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price - i.e., the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Fund Manager determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Fund Manager measures the asset and long positions at a bid price and the liability and short positions at an ask price.

Portfolios of financial assets and financial liabilities that are exposed to market risk and credit risk that are managed by the Fund Manager on the basis of the net exposure to either market or credit risk are measured on the basis of a price that would be received to sell a net long position (or paid to transfer a net short position) for a particular risk exposure. Those portfolio-level adjustments are allocated to the individual assets and liabilities on the basis of the relative risk adjustment of each of the individual instruments in the portfolio.

The Fund recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

If a market for a financial instrument is not active, the Fund establishes fair value using pricing models or discounted cash flow techniques or a generally accepted alternative method. Where discounted cash flow techniques are used, estimated future cash flows are based on management's best estimates and the discount rate is a market related rate at the reporting date for an instrument with similar terms and conditions. Where pricing models are used, inputs are based on market related measures at the reporting date and incorporate all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price, and are consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments.



**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2023*****(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**(f) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)****(v) Derecognition**

The Fund derecognises a financial instrument when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Fund is recognised as a separate asset or liability on the statement of financial position.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the consideration received is recognised in the profit or loss.

The Fund is engaged in transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its statement of financial position, but retains either all risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them. If all or substantially all risks and rewards are retained, then the transferred assets are not derecognised. Transfers of assets with retention of all or substantially all risks and rewards include, for example, securities lending and repurchase transactions.

The Fund derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

**(vi) Offsetting**

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

**(vii) Identification and measurement of impairment**

The Fund recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Based on lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

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

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

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2023***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**(f) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)**

## (vii) Identification and measurement of impairment (continued)

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

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

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

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

*Measurement of ECLs*

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

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

*Credit-impaired financial assets*

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

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

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

*Presentation of allowance for ECLs in the statement of financial position*

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

*Write-off*

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

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2023***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**(g) Resale agreements**

A resale agreement ("reverse repo") is a short-term transaction whereby an entity buys securities and simultaneously agrees to resell the securities on a specified date and at a specified price. Title to the security is not actually transferred, unless the counterparty fails to comply with the terms of the contract.

Reverse repos are accounted for as short-term collateralised lending and are measured at amortised cost. The difference between the purchase and resale price is recognised as interest over the life of the agreements using the effective interest method.

**(h) Accounts receivable**

Trade and other receivables are measured at amortised cost, less impairment losses.

**(i) Other payables**

Other payables are measured at amortised cost.

**(j) Redeemable units**

The Fund classifies financial instruments issued as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instruments. The redeemable units issued by the Fund provide investors with the right to require redemption for cash at a value proportionate to the investor's share in the Fund's net assets at the redemption date and also in the event of the Fund's liquidation. The redeemable units are therefore classified as equity.

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies

The Fund Manager makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of, and disclosures relating to assets, liabilities, income and expenses reported in these financial statements. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

*Fair value of debt securities*

In the absence of quoted market prices, the fair value of certain debt securities was determined using a generally accepted alternative method. The method includes the use of yield on securities with similar risks and tenure at the reporting date. There is, however, no single accepted market yield, and therefore the resultant fair value estimates may not reflect the prices at which these instruments would trade in actual arm's length transactions.

*Calculation of expected credit losses*

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g. the likelihood default and the resulting losses). Explanation of the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECLs is further detailed in notes [note 2(f)(vii) and 10(a)], which also sets out key sensitivities of the ECLs to changes in these elements.

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2023***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*4. Other expenses

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Auditors' remuneration	1,200	1,200
Transfer agent fees	9,300	9,286
Trustee fees	2,782	2,709
Other	<u>5,668</u>	<u>6,768</u>
	<u>18,950</u>	<u>19,963</u>

5. Cash and cash equivalents

This represents current account and cash deposits at bank with maturities of three months or less.

6. Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable represent amounts due in respect of dividends declared by investees and interest receivable which were not received as at the year end.

7. Investments**(a) Financial assets at amortised cost:**

	<u>2023</u>		<u>2022</u>	
	<u>Value</u>	<u>% of Portfolio</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>% of Portfolio</u>
Resale agreements	37,004	0.80	166,092	3.58
Accrued interest	<u>804</u>	<u>0.02</u>	<u>2,818</u>	<u>0.06</u>
	<u>37,808</u>	<u>0.82</u>	<u>168,910</u>	<u>3.64</u>

The fair value of underlying securities used to collateralise resale agreements is estimated at \$43,691(2022: \$204,827).

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2023***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*7. Investments (continued)

		2023	% of
		<u>Value</u>	<u>Portfolio</u>
<b>(b) At fair value through profit or loss:</b>			
<b>Quoted equities</b>			
<u>No. of units</u>	<u>Description</u>		
20,043,379	- Wisynco Group Limited	440,754	9.67
8,216,947	- Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited	366,312	8.03
10,822,926	- Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited	297,089	6.52
11,183,000	- Supreme Ventures Limited	296,126	6.49
30,956,980	- Carreras Group Limited	250,442	5.49
2,900	- Vanguard S&P 500 ETF	172,958	3.79
2,051,138	- Seprod Limited	161,014	3.53
2,490,495	- NCB Financial Group Limited	150,675	3.30
4,246,580	- Jamaica Broilers Group Limited	144,256	3.16
1,913,131	- GraceKennedy Limited	140,615	3.08
33,524,965	- Lasco Distributors Limited	139,464	3.06
2,709,367	- Pan Jamaica Investment Trust Limited	128,966	2.83
4,134,345	- Kingston Wharves Limited	117,829	2.58
11,873,915	- Jamaica Stock Exchange Limited	107,815	2.36
49,646,940	- Jamaica Teas Limited	100,287	2.20
8,356,138	- Fontana Limited	96,096	2.11
7,128,000	- Knutsford Express Services	90,882	1.99
2,279,955	- Scotia Group Jamaica Limited [note 14(c)]	76,492	1.68
16,363,588	- Lasco Manufacturing Limited	74,454	1.63
9,355	- Citigroup Inc.	57,323	1.26
4,907,900	- Sygnus Credit Investments Limited	53,987	1.18
85,000,000	- Sagicor Select Funds Limited	44,200	0.97
1,740	- Consumer Discretionary Select Fund	41,086	0.90
1,613	- Amazon.Com Inc.	33,312	0.74
600,000	- Caribbean Cement Co Ltd	30,594	0.67
722	- Visa Inc.	26,341	0.58
745	- Vanguard Health Care ETF	26,116	0.57
11,465,222	- Derrimon Trading Co Limited	25,567	0.56
423	- Microsoft Corp	22,201	0.49
449	- Meta Platforms Inc.	20,997	0.46
1,918,397	- Portland JSX Limited	20,719	0.45
1,130	- Vanguard Communication Service	18,160	0.40
426	- Vanguard Consumer Staples ETF	11,871	0.26
5,371,577	- Mailpac Group Limited	11,119	0.24
370	- Vanguard Industrials ETF	10,761	0.24
1,670	- Comcast Corp.	10,705	0.23
371	- Technology Select Sector SPDR Fund	9,446	0.21
1,000	- Coca Cola Co.	8,768	0.19
1,566	- Financial Select Sector SPDR Fund	7,867	0.17
184	- Apple Inc	4,878	0.11
130	- Health Care Select Sector SPDR Fund	2,513	0.06
708,836	- Transjamaican Highway Limited	1,815	0.04
628,767	- Elite Diagnostic Limited	1,069	0.02
147,591	- General Accident Insurance	812	0.02
14,619	- Epley Caribbean Property Fund	530	0.01
		<u>3,855,283</u>	<u>84.53</u>
<b>Mutual fund</b>			
293,608	- Scotia Bank Global Growth Fund [note 14(c)]	61,983	1.36
<b>Government of Jamaica (GOJ) and other securities</b>			
	10.00% JMMB Term Deposit 2024	253,184	5.58
	10.00% FCIB Bank Term Deposit 2024	81,039	1.78
	10.00% JN Bank Term Deposit 2024	71,737	1.57
	4.375% Trinidad & Tobago Unsecured Regs 2024	30,894	0.68
	10.00% VMBS Term Deposit 2024	26,491	0.58
	5.00% Sygnus Captial Limited 2023	24,685	0.54
	10.75% NCBFG Bond 2025	19,939	0.44
	10.50% SFC JMD Bond 2024	19,764	0.43
	10.00% JMMB Term Deposit 2024	17,448	0.39
	5.00% NCBFG Bond 2024	15,516	0.34
	11.40% JMMB Group LTD 2024	10,821	0.24
	3.25% Access Financial Services Limited	10,004	0.22
	9.25% SCI USD INDEXED BOND 2023	9,794	0.21
	4.00% Goldman Sachs Group INC SR Unsecured 2024	2,468	0.05
	8.11% GOJ VR Benchmark Investment Notes 2025	1	0.00
		<u>593,785</u>	<u>13.05</u>
	Accrued interest	4,511,051	98.94
		<u>10,820</u>	<u>0.24</u>
	<b>Total at fair value through profit or loss</b>	<u>4,521,871</u>	<u>99.18</u>

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2023****(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)**7. Investments (continued)

		2022	
		<u>Value</u>	<u>% of Portfolio</u>
<b>(b) At fair value through profit or loss (continued):</b>			
<b>Quoted equities</b>			
<u>No. of units</u>	<u>Description</u>		
8,216,947	- Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited	435,498	9.40
10,822,926	- Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited	396,660	8.55
19,344,015	- Wisynco Group Limited	356,897	7.70
11,690,000	- Supreme Ventures Limited	309,785	6.69
30,956,980	- Carreras Group Limited	266,230	5.75
2,690,495	- NCB Financial Group Limited	218,468	4.71
11,873,915	- Jamaica Stock Exchange Limited	201,263	4.34
6,562,176	- Jamaica Broilers Group Limited	191,944	4.14
3,200	- Vanguard S&P 500 ETF	173,965	3.75
2,709,367	- Pan Jamaica Investment Trust Limited	159,853	3.45
1,913,131	- GraceKennedy Limited	156,877	3.39
4,134,345	- Kingston Wharves Limited	156,692	3.38
49,646,940	- Jamaica Teas Limited	132,557	2.86
33,524,965	- Lasco Distributors Limited	93,535	2.02
1,310,138	- Seprod Limited	92,365	1.99
2,279,955	- Scotia Group Jamaica Limited [note 14(c)]	83,674	1.81
8,356,138	- Fontana Limited	75,205	1.62
19,320,277	- Lasco Manufacturing Limited	73,610	1.59
7,128,000	- Knutsford Express Services	69,142	1.49
9,355	- Citigroup Inc.	65,694	1.42
4,100	- Amazon.Com Inc.	64,315	1.39
4,907,900	- Sygnus Credit Investments Limited	63,852	1.38
2,040	- Consumer Discretionary Select Fund	45,001	0.97
85,000,000	- Sagicor Select Funds Limited	44,200	0.95
1,115	- Visa Inc.	35,391	0.76
600,000	- Caribbean Cement Co Ltd.	35,340	0.76
2,400	- Meta Platforms Inc.	34,237	0.74
573	- Microsoft Corp	20,371	0.44
500	- Vanguard Health Care ETF	18,611	0.40
2,000,000	- Portland JSX Limited	18,040	0.39
7,465,222	- Derrimon Trading Co Limited	15,901	0.34
5,371,577	- Mailpac Group Limited	11,495	0.25
370	- Vanguard Industrials ETF	10,083	0.22
770	- Vanguard Communication Service	9,962	0.22
370	- Apple Inc	8,696	0.19
1,566	- Financial Select Sector SPDR Fund	8,150	0.18
1,670	- Comcast Corp.	8,118	0.18
650	- Gilead Sciences Inc	7,814	0.17
200	- Vanguard Consumer Staples ETF	5,758	0.12
130	- Health Care Select Sector SPDR Fund	2,643	0.06
628,767	- Elite Diagnostic Limited	2,188	0.05
708,836	- Transjamaican Highway Limited	971	0.02
147,591	- General Accident Insurance	745	0.02
15,419	- Eppley Caribbean Property Fund	586	0.01
		<u>4,182,382</u>	<u>90.26</u>
<b>Mutual fund</b>			
293,608	- Scotia Bank Global Growth Fund [note 14(c)]	57,397	1.24
<b>Government of Jamaica (GOJ) and other securities</b>			
	9.00% JMMB Term Deposit 2023	124,564	2.69
	5.00% GK Limited 2022	40,000	0.86
	5.00% Sygnus Capital Limited 2023	24,352	0.53
	9.00% VMBS Term Deposit 2023	15,186	0.33
	Access Financial Services Limited	10,003	0.22
	5.85% Sygnus Capital Limited 2022	6,016	0.13
		<u>220,121</u>	<u>4.76</u>
		4,459,900	96.26
	Accrued interest	4,670	0.10
	Total at fair value through profit or loss	<u>4,464,570</u>	<u>96.36</u>

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2023***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*8. Due from Fund Manager

This represents balance due from the Fund Manager, net of commission, on account of amounts collected from unit holders for the sale of units or amounts reimbursable for expenditure on behalf of the Fund.

9. Redeemable units

The Fund's capital is represented by the value of redeemable units outstanding.

The objective of the Fund is to provide investors with an opportunity to invest in a leading unit trust investment scheme which emphasizes diversification or the spread of risk among a variety of investment instruments. No more than 10% of the value of the Fund can be invested in shares of any one company, no more than 20% of its portfolio can be invested in real estate, the Fund can invest in "Blue Chip" stocks, which provides investors with good, genuinely tax-free dividend yields and the make-up of the portfolio also provides a cushion against traditional stock market volatility, using a combination of equities and fixed-income investments that help to protect the capital that is invested.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Loss for the year (page 4)	( 75,869)	( 428,991)
Proceeds from new units available for investment	321,793	439,231
Units encashed and repaid during the year	( 290,598)	( 362,436)
Net reductions for the year	( 44,674)	( 352,196)
Balance at beginning of the year	<u>4,783,619</u>	<u>5,135,815</u>
Balance at end of the year	<u>4,738,945</u>	<u>4,783,619</u>
	<u>Number of units</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Class A		
Redeemable units:		
Opening balance	33,621,507	33,960,782
Issued during the year	1,841,658	2,450,152
Redeemed during the year	( 2,457,210)	( 2,789,427)
Balance as at October 31	<u>33,005,955</u>	<u>33,621,507</u>
	<u>Number of units</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Class I		
Redeemable units:		
Opening balance	1,571,890	1,306,181
Issued during the year	<u>249,877</u>	<u>265,709</u>
Balance as at October 31	<u>1,821,767</u>	<u>1,571,890</u>

Class A Units are available to all investors. Class I Units are available only to eligible institutional investors and other qualified investors. No management fees are charged by the Fund Manager to the Funds on Class I Units of the Funds. Instead, Class I Unit Holders negotiate a separate fee that is paid directly to the Fund Manager.

After the initial offering period, redeemable shares are available for subscription and redemption on each day that is a business day in Jamaica at a price equal to the net asset value per share.

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2023*****(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***9. Redeemable units (continued)

In the event of a winding-up of the Fund, holders of redeemable shares are entitled to receive a pro-rata share up to their par value if there are sufficient assets available. In the event of any surplus assets, they are entitled to a further pro-rata share of the assets.

10. Financial risk management

The Fund's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks and those activities involve the analysis, evaluation, acceptance and management of some degree of risk or combination of risks. Taking risk is core to the financial business, and the operational risks are an inevitable consequence of being in business. The Fund Manager's aim is, therefore, to achieve an appropriate balance between risks and return and minimise potential adverse effects on the Fund's financial performance.

The Fund Manager's 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 Fund Manager regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practice.

Senior management of the investment team carries out risk management under policies approved by Scotia Group Investment Committee. The Investment Committee identifies and evaluates financial risks, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, and credit risk in accordance with the Trust Deed, which provides written policies for overall risk management.

Financial instrument risks:

Exposure to credit, market, and liquidity risks arises in the course of the Fund's business. Derivative instruments are not presently used to manage, mitigate or eliminate financial instrument risks.

**(a) Credit risk**

The Fund takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will cause a financial loss for the Fund by failing to discharge an obligation. Credit risk is the most important risk for the Fund's business; management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk. Credit exposures arise principally on investment activities that bring debt securities and other bills into the Fund's asset portfolio. Credit risk management and control are managed by the Investment Committee which has the responsibility of ensuring risks are managed within the limits established by the Trust Deed. In addition, Internal Audit is responsible for the independent review of risk management and the control environment.

The Fund Manager monitors credit risk by establishing a credit committee which reviews and assesses the Fund's credit portfolios with a view to reducing and controlling this risk.

Concentration of credit risk is mainly with respect to investments in Government of Jamaica securities. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset on the statement of financial position.

**(i) Credit risk measurement**

The probabilities of default of counterparties are assessed by using internal rating tools developed by Scotia Group, tailored to the various categories of counterparty. They are validated, where appropriate, by comparison with externally available data. Scotia Group rating scale shown below reflects the range of default probabilities defined for each rating class.



**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2023*****(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***10. Financial risk management (continued)**(a) Credit risk (continued)**(i) Credit risk measurement (continued)

<u>Company's rating</u>	<u>External rating: Standard &amp; Poor's equivalent</u>
Excellent	AAA to AA+
Very Good	AA to A+
Good	A to A-
Acceptable	BBB+ to BB+
Higher Risk	BB to B-

**Credit quality analysis**

The Fund's exposure to credit risk arises in respect of the following financial instruments:

- Cash;
- Resale agreements; and
- Investment in Government of Jamaica securities, corporate bonds and equities.

**Investment securities and resale agreements**

The Fund limits its exposure to credit risk by investing only with counterparties that have high credit ratings and in Government of Jamaica securities. Therefore, management does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligations.

The Fund has documented investment policies in place, which provide guidance in managing credit risk on investment securities. The Fund's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continually monitored, and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties based on their credit ratings and limits set.

At October 31, 2023, the Fund invested in Government of Jamaica securities with a credit grade of B+, based on Standard and Poor's ratings.

**Cash**

Cash is held with reputable financial institutions and collateral is not required for such accounts as the Investment Manager regards the institutions as strong.

**Impairment**

Impairment on cash and receivables has been measured on a 12-month expected loss basis. The Fund considers that these exposures have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties.

The Fund Manager monitors changes in credit risk on these exposures by tracking published external credit ratings of the counterparties and reviewing changes in bond yields, where available.

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2023****(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)**10. Financial risk management (continued)**(b) Market risk**

The Fund takes on exposure to market risk, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk arises from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market rates or prices such as interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. The Fund separates exposures to market risk into either trading or non-trading portfolios.

The market risk arising from trading and non-trading activities are determined by the investment managers and monitored by the Scotia Group's treasury teams separately. Regular reports are submitted to the Investment Committee for review. Trading portfolios include those positions arising from market-making transactions where the Fund acts as principal with clients or with the market.

**(i) Interest rate risk:**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Fund takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow risks. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may reduce losses in the event that unexpected movements arise. The Investment Committee sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate re-pricing that may be undertaken, which is monitored daily by the Fund Manager.

The following tables summarise carrying amounts of assets, liabilities and the capital account in order to arrive at the Fund's interest rate gap based on the earlier of contractual repricing and maturity dates.

	2023						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Immediately rate sensitive</u>	<u>Within 3 months</u>	<u>3 to 12 months</u>	<u>1 to 5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>	<u>Non-rate sensitive</u>	
Cash and cash equivalents	180,151	-	-	-	-	-	180,151
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	65,769	507,348	31,477	-	3,917,277	4,521,871
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	21,806	16,002	-	-	-	37,808
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	-	5,220	5,220
Due from Fund Manager	-	-	-	-	-	5,225	5,225
<b>Total assets</b>	<b><u>180,151</u></b>	<b><u>87,575</u></b>	<b><u>523,350</u></b>	<b><u>31,477</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>3,927,722</u></b>	<b><u>4,750,275</u></b>
Other payables	-	-	-	-	-	11,330	11,330
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units	-	-	-	-	-	4,738,945	4,738,945
<b>Total interest rate sensitivity gap</b>	<b><u>180,151</u></b>	<b><u>87,575</u></b>	<b><u>523,350</u></b>	<b><u>31,477</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>( 822,553)</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>
<b>Cumulative gap</b>	<b><u>180,151</u></b>	<b><u>267,726</u></b>	<b><u>791,076</u></b>	<b><u>822,553</u></b>	<b><u>822,553</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2023***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*10. Financial risk management (continued)**(b) Market risk (continued)**

## (i) Interest rate risk (continued):

	<u>2022</u>						
	<u>Immediately rate sensitive</u>	<u>Within 3 months</u>	<u>3 to 12 months</u>	<u>1 to 5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>	<u>Non-rate sensitive</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	153,530	-	-	-	-	-	153,530
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	46,844	167,891	10,056	-	4,239,779	4,464,570
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	155,370	13,540	-	-	-	168,910
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	-	6,135	6,135
Due from Fund Manager	-	-	-	-	-	50	50
<b>Total assets</b>	<b><u>153,530</u></b>	<b><u>202,214</u></b>	<b><u>181,431</u></b>	<b><u>10,056</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>4,245,964</u></b>	<b><u>4,793,195</u></b>
Other payables	-	-	-	-	-	9,576	9,576
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units	-	-	-	-	-	4,783,619	4,783,619
<b>Total interest rate sensitivity gap</b>	<b><u>153,530</u></b>	<b><u>202,214</u></b>	<b><u>181,431</u></b>	<b><u>10,056</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>( 547,231)</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>
<b>Cumulative gap</b>	<b><u>153,530</u></b>	<b><u>355,744</u></b>	<b><u>537,175</u></b>	<b><u>547,231</u></b>	<b><u>547,231</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>

The average interest rates of financial instruments are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>					
	<u>Immediately rate sensitive</u>	<u>Within 3 months</u>	<u>3 to 12 months</u>	<u>1 to 5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>	<u>Average</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cash	9.35	-	-	-	-	9.35
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	9.60	8.00	-	-	8.80
Financial assets at amortised cost	<u>-</u>	<u>6.81</u>	<u>9.51</u>	<u>10.09</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8.80</u>
	<u>2022</u>					
	<u>Immediately rate sensitive</u>	<u>Within 3 months</u>	<u>3 to 12 months</u>	<u>1 to 5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>	<u>Average</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cash	8.10	-	-	-	-	8.10
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	6.96	5.25	-	-	6.11
Financial assets at amortised cost	<u>-</u>	<u>5.43</u>	<u>8.43</u>	<u>5.60</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6.49</u>

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2023****(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)**10. Financial risk management (continued)**(b) Market risk (continued)**

## (i) Interest rate risk (continued):

## Fair value sensitivity analysis

A change of +50 and -25 (2022: +200 and -50) basis points in interest rates for Jamaica and +50 and -25 (2022: +200 and -50) basis points on United States dollar financial instruments at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) the capital account and profit by the amounts shown below.

The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular, foreign currency rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2022.

## Change in basis points

	<u>2023</u> Effect on capital and profit	<u>2022</u> Effect on capital and profit
USD interest rates +50 bps (2022: +200bps)	( 56)	-
-25 bps (2022: -50bps)	37	-
JMD interest rates +50 bps (2022: +200bps)	(259)	(257)
-25 bps (2022: -50bps)	<u>130</u>	<u>66</u>

## (ii) Foreign currency risk:

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Fund incurs foreign currency risk on transactions that are denominated in a currency other than the Jamaican dollar. The main currency giving rise to this risk is the United States dollar (USD\$). The Fund ensures that the net exposure is kept within limits established by management.

At the reporting date, the Jamaican dollar equivalent of the Fund's financial instruments and equity were as follows:

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2023***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*10. Financial risk management (continued)**(b) Market risk (continued):**

## (ii) Foreign currency risk (continued):

	<u>2023</u>		
	<u>JMD\$</u>	<u>USD\$</u>	<u>Total</u>
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	179,053	1,098	180,151
Investments	3,995,293	564,386	4,559,679
Accounts receivable	5,220	-	5,220
Due from Fund Manager	<u>5,225</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,225</u>
Total financial assets	4,184,791	565,484	4,750,275
Financial liability			
Other payables	( 11,330)	-	( 11,330)
Capital account	<u>4,173,461</u>	<u>565,484</u>	<u>4,738,945</u>
	<u>2022</u>		
	<u>JMD\$</u>	<u>USD\$</u>	<u>Total</u>
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	150,613	2,917	153,530
Investments	4,015,096	618,384	4,633,480
Accounts receivable	6,135	-	6,135
Due from Fund Manager	<u>50</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>50</u>
Total financial assets	4,171,894	621,301	4,793,195
Financial liability			
Other payables	( 9,576)	-	( 9,576)
Capital account	<u>4,162,318</u>	<u>621,301</u>	<u>4,783,619</u>

The following significant exchange rates were applied during the year:

	<u>Average rate for the year</u>		<u>Reporting date spot rate</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
US\$1	<u>153.8055</u>	<u>153.6587</u>	<u>155.2496</u>	<u>153.2766</u>

**Sensitivity analysis**

Changes in the J\$ against the US\$ at October 31, would have increased/(decreased) profit and loss by the amounts shown below:

	<u>Effect on profit or loss</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
US\$ increase by 4% (2022: 4%)	22,619	24,852
US\$ decrease by 1% (2022: 1%)	( 5,655)	( 6,213)

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2023*****(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***10. Financial risk management (continued)**(b) Market risk (continued)**

## (iii) Equity price risk:

Equity price risk is the risk of price fluctuations in the equity prices. The risk arises out of holding position in either individual stocks or in the market as a whole. The objective of the Fund Manager is to earn dividend income and realize capital gains sufficient to offset the interest foregone in holding such long-term positions. The Investment Committee employs a well-diversified strategy to reduce the overall impact on the portfolio which may result from a poor performing class of assets.

Equity price risk is the risk that the value of the instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether caused by factors specific to an individual investment, its issuer or all factors affecting instruments traded in the market. As the majority of the Fund's financial instruments are carried at fair value with fair value changes recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, all changes in market conditions will directly affect profit or loss.

Price risk is managed by the setting of investment limits approved by the Board of Directors of Scotia Investments Jamaica Limited. The limits are set with the aim of minimizing exposure to any one class of security or any single asset type. Price risk is managed by the investment managers and monitored by the Investment Committees within the Scotia Group.

The Fund's exposure to price risk is represented by the total carrying value of equity investments amounting to \$3,778,801 (2022: \$4,098,707).

## Sensitivity analysis

A 6% (2022: 6%) increase in unit prices at October 31, 2023, would have increased net assets and profit by \$226,728 (2022: \$245,922). A 3% (2022: 6%) decrease in unit prices at October 31, 2023, would have decreased net assets and profit by \$113,364 (2022: \$245,922). The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2022.

**(c) Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund is unable to meet its 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 unit holders and fulfill other commitments.

A senior management investment team regularly reviews sources of liquidity and performs the following:

- Day-to-day funding, managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met. This includes replenishment of funds as they mature or encashment made by unit holders.
- Maintaining an active, highly marketable portfolio of assets/money markets and or equity (shares), which can be easily liquidated as protection against unforeseen disruption to cash flow;
- Managing the concentration and profile of debt maturities against internal and regulatory requirements; and
- Monitoring the liquidity ratios against internal and regulatory requirements.

The Fund's financial liabilities consist of other payables with contractual maturities of within three months from the reporting date.

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2023*****(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***10. Financial risk management (continued)**(d) Capital risk management**

The redeemable shares issued by the Fund provide an investor with the right to redeem shares for cash at a value proportionate to the investor's share in the Fund's net assets at each redemption date and are classified as equity. See note 9 for description of the redeemable shares issued by the Fund.

The Fund's objectives when managing the redeemable shares are to maintain a strong base to maximize returns to all investors and manage liquidity risk arising from redemptions.

The Fund is not subject to any externally-imposed capital requirements.

There were no changes to the Fund's risk management policies during the year.

11. Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the amount of which an asset could be exchanged, or liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Market price is used to determine fair value where an active market exists, as it is the best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument.

For financial instruments for which no market price is available, the fair value presented have been estimated using present value or other estimation and valuation techniques based on market conditions existing at the reporting date.

The Fund measures fair value using the following fair value hierarchy, which reflect the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

- Level 1: Inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3: Inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the observable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on prices for similar instruments for which significant observation adjustments or assumptions are done to reflect differences between the instruments.

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2023****(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)**11. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

The values derived from applying these techniques are significantly affected by the underlying assumptions used concerning both the amounts and timing of future cash flows and the discount rates. The following methods and assumptions have been used:

- (i) financial investments classified as “at fair value through profit or loss” are measured at fair value by reference to quoted market prices when available. If quoted market prices are not available, then fair values are estimated on the basis of pricing models or other recognised valuation techniques;
- (ii) the fair value of liquid assets and other assets maturing within one year is assumed to approximate their carrying amount.
- (iii) the fair value of variable rate financial instruments is assumed to approximate their carrying amounts.

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

	<b>2023</b>						
	<u>Carrying amount</u>			<u>Fair value</u>			
	<u>At fair value through profit cost</u>	<u>Amortised profit or loss</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value:</b>							
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,521,871	-	4,521,871	3,941,962	569,847	10,062	4,521,871
<b>Financial assets not measured at fair value:</b>							
Cash and cash equivalents	180,151	-	180,151	-	-	180,151	180,151
Financial assets at amortised cost	37,808	-	37,808	-	-	37,808	37,808
Accounts receivable	5,220	-	5,220	-	-	5,220	5,220
Due from Fund manager	5,225	-	5,225	-	-	5,225	5,225
	<u>228,404</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>228,404</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>228,404</u>	<u>228,404</u>
<b>Financial liabilities not measured at fair value:</b>							
Other payables	11,330	-	11,330	-	-	11,330	11,330



**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2023****(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)**11. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

	2022						
	Carrying amount			Fair value			
	At fair value through profit cost	Amortised profit or loss	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value:</b>							
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	<u>4,459,900</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,459,900</u>	<u>4,182,382</u>	<u>203,163</u>	<u>74,355</u>	<u>4,459,900</u>
<b>Financial assets not measured at fair value:</b>							
Cash	153,530	-	153,530	-	-	153,530	153,530
Financial assets at amortised cost	168,910	-	168,910	-	-	168,910	168,910
Accounts receivable	6,135	-	6,135	-	-	6,135	6,135
Due from Fund manager	<u>50</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>
	<u>328,625</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>328,625</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>328,625</u>	<u>328,625</u>
<b>Financial liabilities not measured at fair value:</b>							
Other payables	<u>9,576</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,576</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,576</u>	<u>9,576</u>

There were no transfers between level 1 and 2 in the year.

12. Unit prices/yield

- (a) The number of units in issue at October 31, 2023 was 34,827,722 (2022:35,193,397).
- (b) The yield of the Fund for the year ended October 31, 2023 was 2.72% (2022: 1.74%). The calculation of yield is based on the annualised movement in unit price over the year.
- (c) The price per unit as at October 31, 2023 was:

Class A	
Buying	- \$120.26 (2022: \$122.48)
Selling	- \$125.07 (2022: \$127.38)
Class I	
Buying	- \$423.11 (2022: \$423.55)
Selling	- \$440.03 (2022: \$440.49)

The price per unit is arrived at by dividing the value of the net deposited property, less sales and fiscal charges, by the number of units in issue.

13. Statement of transactions

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Proceeds of sale	321,793	439,231
Less: amount paid over to trustee	<u>(321,793)</u>	<u>(439,231)</u>
	<u>NIL</u>	<u>NIL</u>
Encashment of units by clients	(290,598)	(362,436)
Payment by trustee	<u>290,598</u>	<u>362,436</u>
	<u>NIL</u>	<u>NIL</u>

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2023****(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)**14. Related party balances and transactions

- (a) Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control or exercise significant influence over, or be controlled and significantly influenced by, the other party or both parties are subject to common control or significant influence. A number of transactions are entered into with related parties, in the normal course of business. These include investment transactions.

Related party transactions with the Fund Manager, its subsidiary (previously, the Fund Manager) and its parent, include management fees and interest income.

- (b) Identity of related parties:

The Fund has related party relationships with its Fund Manager and parent and subsidiary of the Fund Manager.

- (c) The statement of financial position includes related party balances, arising in the ordinary course of business as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Due from Fund Manager:		
Scotia Investments Jamaica Limited	5,225	50
Due to Scotia Investment Jamaica Limited	<u>5,705</u>	<u>6,009</u>

Fund Manager, parent company of Fund Manager  
and related parties under common control:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Cash	1,133	14,615
Quoted equities [note 7(b)]	76,492	83,674
Mutual fund [note 7(b)]	<u>61,983</u>	<u>57,397</u>

- (d) The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income includes the following expenses incurred in transactions with related parties in the ordinary course of business:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Management fees expense		
Scotia Investments Jamaica Limited	<u>67,930</u>	<u>76,379</u>

- (e) The following related parties are unit holders as at October 31 with balances as shown:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Key management personnel of Fund Manager	5,601	4,913
Scotia Investments Jamaica Limited	<u>4,231</u>	<u>4,235</u>