

SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OCTOBER 31, 2020



KPMG  
Chartered Accountants  
P.O. Box 436  
6 Duke Street  
Kingston  
Jamaica, W.I.  
+1 (876) 922-6640  
firmmail@kpmg.com.jm

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Trustees 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 32, which comprise the statement of financial position as at October 31, 2020, 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, 2020, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

### *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 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 Trustees 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, 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.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Trustees of  
SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND

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

- 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.
- 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

February 4, 2021

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income  
Year ended October 31, 2020*****(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>Revenue</b>			
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method:			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		3,685	3,829
Financial assets at amortised cost		9,746	14,275
Dividend income		83,044	97,482
Foreign exchange gains		12,249	16,098
Realised gain on sale of financial assets at fair value through profit loss (FVTPL)		237,123	195,101
Unrealised revaluation (losses)/gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		<u>(1,580,674)</u>	<u>802,362</u>
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b><u>(1,234,827)</u></b>	<b><u>1,129,147</u></b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Management fees	14(d)	75,144	79,688
Other	4	<u>15,126</u>	<u>13,242</u>
<b>Total operating expenses</b>		<b><u>90,270</u></b>	<b><u>92,930</u></b>
<b>(Loss)/profit for the year, being (decrease)/increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units</b>		<b><u>(1,325,097)</u></b>	<b><u>1,036,217</u></b>

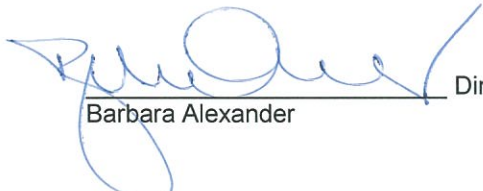
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Statement of Financial Position****October 31, 2020***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash	5	63,062	43,122
Accounts receivable	6	1,958	4,905
Financial assets at amortised cost	7(a)	304,510	283,184
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7(a)	3,848,400	5,337,595
Due from Fund Manager	8	<u>12,022</u>	<u>961</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b><u>4,229,952</u></b>	<b><u>5,669,767</u></b>
<b>LIABILITY</b>			
Other payables, being total liability		<u>17,147</u>	<u>12,800</u>
<b>Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units</b>	9	<b><u>4,212,805</u></b>	<b><u>5,656,967</u></b>

The financial statements on pages 4 to 32 were approved for issue by the Board of Scotia Investments Jamaica Limited on February 4, 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Director  
 Adrian Stokes

  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Director  
 Barbara Alexander

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units  
Year ended October 31, 2020*****(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>Balance at beginning of the period</b>		5,656,967	4,426,789
(Loss)/profit for the year, being (decrease)/increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units		<u>(1,325,097)</u>	<u>1,036,217</u>
		<u>4,331,870</u>	<u>5,463,006</u>
Contributions and redemptions by holders of redeemable units:			
Issue of units during the year	9	585,118	689,815
Redemption of units during the year	9	<u>( 704,183)</u>	<u>( 495,854)</u>
<b>Total contributions and redemptions by holders of redeemable units, net</b>		<u>( 119,065)</u>	<u>193,961</u>
<b>Balance at end of the end of the year</b>		<u>4,212,805</u>	<u>5,656,967</u>

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

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Statement of Cash Flows****Year ended October 31, 2020*****(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
(Decrease)/increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units		(1,325,097)	1,036,217
Adjustments for:			
Unrealised revaluation losses/ (gains) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		1,580,674	( 802,362)
Dividend income		( 83,044)	( 97,482)
Interest income		( 13,431)	( 18,104)
		159,102	118,269
<b>Changes in operating assets and liabilities</b>			
Due from Fund Manager		( 11,061)	1,651
Other payables		4,347	2,051
Accounts receivable		4,905	81,217
Financial assets at amortised cost		( 21,945)	149,329
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		( 91,514)	( 693,048)
Proceeds from new units available for investments	9,13	585,118	689,815
Payments for units encashed	9,13	( 704,183)	( 495,854)
		( 75,231)	( 146,570)
Dividend received		81,086	99,205
Interest received		14,085	17,592
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities, being net increase/(decrease) in cash		19,940	( 29,773)
Cash at beginning of the year		<u>43,122</u>	<u>72,895</u>
<b>Cash at end of the year</b>		<u>63,062</u>	<u>43,122</u>

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



## **SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND**

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

**October 31, 2020**

***(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. Effective December 1, 2016, there was a consolidation of asset management activities within Scotia Investments Jamaica Limited. Fund management services previously conducted by Scotia Asset Management (Jamaica) Limited (SAMJ), were transferred to its parent, Scotia Investments Jamaica Limited (SIJL). The Trustee of the Fund is JCSD Trustee Services Limited. Both companies 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

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

Certain new, revised and amended standards and interpretations came into effect during the current financial year. The Fund Manager has determined that none of them had any significant effect on the amounts or disclosures in these financial statements.

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, certain relevant standards, amendments to existing standards and interpretations have been published but were not yet effective and the Fund has not early-adopted them.

(i) Amendments to *References to Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards* is effective retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. The revised framework covers all aspects of standard setting including the objective of financial reporting.

The main change relates to how and when assets and liabilities are recognised and de-recognised in the financial statements.

- A new 'bundle of rights' approach to assets will mean that an entity may recognise the right to use an asset rather than the asset itself;
- A liability will be recognised if an entity has no practical ability to avoid it. This may bring liabilities on balance sheet earlier than at present.
- A new control-based approach to de-recognition will allow an entity to derecognise an asset when it loses control over all or part of it; the focus will no longer be on the transfer of risks and rewards.

The Fund is assessing the impact that the amendments will have on its 2021 financial statements.

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2020*****(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)

- (ii) Amendment to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and provides the following definition of 'material' to guide preparers of financial statements in making judgements about information to be included in financial statements.

"Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity."

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

## (ii) Basis of measurement

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

## (iii) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS 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 Jamaican dollars, which is the Fund's functional currency. Except where indicated to be otherwise, financial information presented in Jamaican dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

**(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 into 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.

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2020*****(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**(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.

**(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.

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2020*****(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**(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.

*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;

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2020*****(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 (continued)*

- 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 and receivables. 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.

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;

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2020*****(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)

- 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.

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.

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2020*****(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)**

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.

**(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.

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2020*****(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 (continued)

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 from the statement of financial position. 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.

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

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

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

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

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the 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.

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.



**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2020*****(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 considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when the credit rating of the counterparty is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'. The Fund considers this to be as follows:

- (a) Credit Ratings issued by Standard and Poor's as BBB- or above;
- (b) Credit Ratings issued by Fitch Rating Agency as BBB- or above;
- (c) Credit Ratings issued by Moody's Rating Agency as Baa3 or above;
- (d) Credit Ratings issued by Caribbean Information and Credit Rating Services Limited as CariBBB- or above.

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.

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2020*****(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)

*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.

**(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.

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2020***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies (continued)*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.

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

- Determining criteria for significant increases in credit risk;
- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECLs;
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and the associated ECLs; and
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECLs.

4. Other expenses

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Auditors' remuneration	1,200	1,561
Transfer agent fees	8,299	6,917
Trustee fees	2,619	2,725
Other	<u>3,008</u>	<u>2,039</u>
	<u>15,126</u>	<u>13,242</u>

5. Cash

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 which were not received as at the year end.

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

	<u>2020</u>	
	<u>Value</u>	<u>% of Portfolio</u>
Resale agreements	303,096	7.30
Accrued interest	<u>1,414</u>	<u>0.03</u>
	<u>304,510</u>	<u>7.33</u>

The fair value of underlying securities used to collateralise resale agreements is estimated at \$321,746 (2019: \$306,959).

	<u>2019</u>	
	<u>Value</u>	<u>% of Portfolio</u>
Resale agreements	281,152	5.00
Accrued interest	<u>2,032</u>	<u>0.04</u>
	<u>283,184</u>	<u>5.04</u>

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2020***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*7. Investments (continued)

		2020	
		<u>Value</u>	<u>% of Portfolio</u>
<b>(b) At fair value through profit or loss:</b>			
<b>Quoted equities</b>			
<u>No. of stock units</u>	<u>Description</u>		
9,427,334	- Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited	438,182	10.55
2,690,495	- NCB Financial Group Limited	360,822	8.69
11,527,535	- Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited	351,590	8.46
11,873,915	- Jamaica Stock Exchange	223,823	5.39
12,967,266	- Wisynco Group Limited	205,791	4.96
13,690,000	- Supreme Ventures Limited	203,433	4.90
30,956,980	- Carreras Group Limited	200,601	4.83
4,295,005	- Kingston Wharves Limited	193,060	4.65
6,562,176	- Jamaica Broilers Group Limited	182,757	4.40
2,422,797	- Pan Jamaica Investment Trust Limited	164,750	3.97
2,689,243	- GraceKennedy Limited	154,336	3.72
3,200	- Vanguard S&P 500 ETF	140,804	3.39
2,279,955	- Scotia Group Jamaica Limited [note 14(c)]	100,888	2.43
33,524,965	- Lasco Distributors Limited	100,575	2.42
2,400	- Facebook Inc.	92,803	2.23
200	- Amazon.Com Inc.	89,116	2.15
20,657,468	- Lasco Manufacturing Limited	75,400	1.82
15,053,474	- Jamaica Teas Limited	73,461	1.77
85,000,000	- Sagicor Select Funds Limited	55,250	1.33
9,000	- Citigroup Inc.	54,682	1.32
7,128,000	- Knutsford Express Services	48,898	1.18
2,100	- Consumer Discretionary Select Fund	44,062	1.06
710,138	- Seprod Limited	43,141	1.04
7,725,794	- Fontana Limited	38,397	0.92
610	- Visa Inc.	16,267	0.39
2,000,000	- Portland JSX Limited	16,000	0.39
500	- Vanguard Health Care ETF	14,540	0.35
900	- Gilead Sciences Inc	7,686	0.19
2,171	- Financial Select Sector SPDR Fund	7,624	0.18
290	- Vanguard Consumer Staples ETF	6,789	0.16
500	- Coca Cola Co.	3,527	0.08
500	- Comcast Corp.	3,100	0.07
628,767	- Elite Diagnostic Limited	1,924	0.05
708,836	- Transjamaican Highway Limited	921	0.02
15,419	- Eppley Caribbean Property Fund	694	0.02
		<u>3,715,694</u>	<u>89.48</u>
<b>Mutual fund</b>			
293,608	- Scotia Bank Global Growth Fund [note 14(c)]	51,031	1.23
<b>Government of Jamaica (GOJ) and other securities</b>			
	GK Limited 5.50% 2021	30,226	0.73
	GOJ SR Unsecured 2025 7.625%	25,236	0.60
	Victoria Mutual VVM Loan	15,012	0.36
	Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited 5.95% 2022	9,999	0.24
	GOJ VR Benchmark Investment Notes 2025	1	-
		<u>80,474</u>	<u>1.93</u>
	Accrued interest	3,847,199	92.64
		<u>1,201</u>	<u>0.03</u>
	Total at fair value through profit or loss	<u>3,848,400</u>	<u>92.67</u>
		<u>4,152,910</u>	<u>100.00</u>

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2020***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*7. Investments (continued)

		2019	
		<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 stock units</u>	<u>Description</u>		
10,357,157	- Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited	662,858	11.79
2,925,795	- NCB Group Limited	593,936	10.57
12,427,535	- Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited	533,763	9.50
16,290,000	- Supreme Ventures Limited	409,694	7.29
10,873,915	- Jamaica Stock Exchange Limited	320,237	5.70
5,220,538	- Kingston Wharves Limited	313,232	5.57
34,256,980	- Carreras Group Limited	306,600	5.45
3,713,739	- GraceKennedy Limited	250,492	4.46
2,422,797	- Pan Jamaica Investment Trust Limited	242,231	4.31
5,979,994	- Jamaica Broilers Group Limited	219,167	3.90
6,758,266	- Wisynco Group Limited	151,723	2.70
2,279,955	- Scotia Group Jamaica Limited [note 14(c)]	125,170	2.23
19,269,784	- Jamaica Teas Limited	115,811	2.06
20,657,468	- Lasco Manufacturing Limited	109,485	1.95
2,800	- Vanguard S&P 500 ETF	108,142	1.92
3,900	- Facebook Inc.	103,651	1.84
28,212,241	- Lasco Distributors Limited	100,153	1.78
8,800	- Citigroup Inc.	87,681	1.56
7,128,000	- Knutsford Express Services	76,982	1.37
200	- Amazon.Com Inc.	49,268	0.88
715,503	- Seprod Limited	37,850	0.67
3,300	- Gilead Sciences Inc	29,151	0.52
1,400	- Consumer Discretionary Select Fund	23,459	0.42
580	- Apple Inc.	20,005	0.36
2,000,000	- Portland JSX Limited	17,000	0.30
2,132,881	- Fontana Limited	16,743	0.30
500	- Vanguard Health Care ETF	12,181	0.22
407,300	- Sygnus Credit Investments	8,659	0.15
2,171	- Financial Select Sector SPDR Fund	8,645	0.15
8,730,000	- Wigton Windfarm	8,381	0.15
1,191,970	- Caribbean Producers Jamaica Limited	5,662	0.10
435,050	- Dolphin Cove Limited	4,764	0.08
628,767	- Elite Diagnostic Limited	3,458	0.06
		<u>5,076,234</u>	<u>90.31</u>
<b>Mutual fund</b>			
563,608	- Scotia Global Equity Fund [note 14(c)]	96,613	1.72
287,848	- Scotia US Growth Fund [note 14(c)]	57,301	1.02
		<u>153,914</u>	<u>2.74</u>
<b>Government of Jamaica (GOJ) and other securities</b>			
	GK Limited 5.50% 2019	28,912	0.51
	US Treasury Bill 2019	27,714	0.49
	GOJ SR Unsecured 2025 7.625%	24,599	0.45
	Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited 5.95% 2020	10,000	0.18
	GOJ VR Benchmark Investment Notes 2020	8,108	0.14
	GOJ VR Benchmark Investment Notes 2025	6,884	0.12
		<u>106,217</u>	<u>1.89</u>
		5,336,365	94.94
	Accrued interest	<u>1,230</u>	<u>0.02</u>
	Total at fair value through profit or loss	<u>5,337,595</u>	<u>94.96</u>
		<u>5,620,779</u>	<u>100.00</u>

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2020***(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>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
(Loss)/profit for the year (page 4)	(1,325,097)	1,036,217
Proceeds from new units available for investment	585,118	689,815
Units encashed and repaid during the year	<u>( 704,183)</u>	<u>( 495,854)</u>
Net (reductions)/proceeds for the year	(1,444,162)	1,230,178
Balance at beginning of the year	<u>5,656,967</u>	<u>4,426,789</u>
Balance at end of the year	<u>4,212,805</u>	<u>5,656,967</u>
	<u>Number of units</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Class A		
Redeemable units:		
Opening balance	35,901,084	33,058,324
Issued during the year	3,040,771	4,969,729
Redeemed during the year	<u>( 5,761,780)</u>	<u>( 2,126,969)</u>
Balance as at October 31	<u>33,180,075</u>	<u>35,901,084</u>
	<u>Number of units</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Class I		
Redeemable units:		
Opening balance	791,980	1,242,486
Issued during the year	422,992	110,019
Redeemed during the year	<u>( 9,537)</u>	<u>( 560,525)</u>
Balance as at October 31	<u>1,205,435</u>	<u>791,980</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, 2020*****(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, 2020***(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, 2020, 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. To determine whether published ratings remain up to date and to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk at the reporting date that has not been reflected in the published ratings, the Investment Manager reviews changes in bond yields, where available.



**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2020***(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.

	2020						<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	63,062	-	-	-	-	-	63,062
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	-	1,958	1,958
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	304,510	-	-	-	-	304,510
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	45,910	35,765	-	3,766,725	3,848,400
Due from Fund Manager	-	-	-	-	-	12,022	12,022
<b>Total assets</b>	<u>63,062</u>	<u>304,510</u>	<u>45,910</u>	<u>35,765</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,780,705</u>	<u>4,229,952</u>
Other payables	-	-	-	-	-	17,147	17,147
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units	-	-	-	-	-	4,212,805	4,212,805
<b>Total interest rate sensitivity gap</b>	<u>63,062</u>	<u>304,510</u>	<u>45,910</u>	<u>35,765</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>( 449,247)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Cumulative gap</b>	<u>63,062</u>	<u>367,572</u>	<u>413,482</u>	<u>449,247</u>	<u>449,247</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2020***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*10. Financial risk management (continued)**(b) Market risk (continued)**

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

	2019						Total
	Immediately rate sensitive	Within 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Non-rate sensitive	
Cash	43,122	-	-	-	-	-	43,122
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	-	4,905	4,905
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	240,942	42,242	-	-	-	283,184
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	57,283	18,178	-	31,986	5,230,148	5,337,595
Due from Fund Manager	-	-	-	-	-	961	961
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>43,122</b>	<b>298,225</b>	<b>60,420</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31,986</b>	<b>5,236,014</b>	<b>5,669,767</b>
Other payables	-	-	-	-	-	12,800	12,800
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units	-	-	-	-	-	5,656,967	5,656,967
Total liability and net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units	-	-	-	-	-	5,669,767	5,669,767
<b>Total interest rate sensitivity gap</b>	<b>43,122</b>	<b>298,225</b>	<b>60,420</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31,986</b>	<b>( 433,753)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cumulative gap</b>	<b>43,122</b>	<b>341,347</b>	<b>401,767</b>	<b>401,767</b>	<b>433,753</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

The average interest rates of financial instruments are as follows:

	2020					
	Immediately rate sensitive %	Within 3 months %	3 to 12 months %	1 to 5 years %	Over 5 years %	Average %
Cash	1.50	-	-	-	-	1.50
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	5.75	5.13	-	5.44
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	3.09	-	-	-	3.09
	2019					
	Immediately rate sensitive %	Within 3 months %	3 to 12 months %	1 to 5 years %	Over 5 years %	Average %
Cash	1.50	-	-	-	-	1.50
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	5.50	3.97	-	4.87	4.78
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	2.98	3.35	-	-	3.17

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2020***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*10. Financial risk management (continued)**(b) Market risk (continued)**

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

## Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

An increase of 100 (2019: 100) basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased the capital account and the income for the year by \$150 (2019: \$150). A decrease of 100 (2019: 100) basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have decreased the capital account and income for the year by \$150 (2019: \$150).

## Fair value sensitivity analysis

A change of +100 and -100 (2019: +100 and -100) basis points in interest rates for Jamaica and +100 and -100 (2019: +100 and -100) 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 2019.

## Change in basis points

	<u>2020</u> Effect on capital and profit	<u>2019</u> Effect on capital and profit
USD interest rates +100 bps (2019: +100bps)	( 985)	(1,128)
-100 bps (2019: -100bps)	1,034	1,194
JMD interest rates +100 bps (2019: +100bps)	424	( 413)
-100bps (2019: -100bps)	<u>428</u>	<u>433</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 (US\$). 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, 2020***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*10. Financial risk management (continued)**(b) Market risk (continued):**

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

	<u>2020</u>		
	<u>JM\$</u>	<u>US\$</u>	<u>Total</u>
Financial assets			
Cash	59,222	3,840	63,062
Accounts receivable	1,958	-	1,958
Investments	3,587,100	565,810	4,152,910
Due from Fund Manager	<u>12,022</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,022</u>
Total financial assets	3,660,302	569,650	4,229,952
Financial liability			
Other payables	( 17,147)	-	( 17,147)
Capital account	<u>3,643,155</u>	<u>569,650</u>	<u>4,212,805</u>
	<u>2019</u>		
	<u>JM\$</u>	<u>US\$</u>	<u>Total</u>
Financial assets			
Cash	38,038	5,084	43,122
Investments	5,083,557	537,222	5,620,779
Accounts receivable	4,905	-	4,905
Due from Fund Manager	<u>961</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>961</u>
Total financial assets	5,127,461	542,306	5,669,767
Financial liability			
Other payables	( 12,800)	-	( 12,800)
Capital account	<u>5,114,661</u>	<u>542,306</u>	<u>5,656,967</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>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
US\$1	<u>140.8711</u>	<u>131.8806</u>	<u>146.76</u>	<u>138.6545</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>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
US\$ increase by 6% (2019: 6%)	34,179	32,538
US\$ decrease by 2% (2019: 4%)	(11,393)	(21,692)

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2020*****(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 \$3,715,694 (2019: \$5,076,234).

## Sensitivity analysis

A 10% (2019: 10%) increase in unit prices at October 31, 2020, would have increased net assets and profit by \$371,570 (2019: \$507,623). An equal change in the opposite direction would have decreased net assets by an equal amount. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2019.

## (iv) Impact of the Covid-19 pandemic

Beginning in January 2020, global financial markets have experienced and may continue to experience significant volatility resulting from the spread of a novel coronavirus known as COVID-19. The outbreak of COVID-19 has resulted in travel and border restrictions, quarantines, supply chain disruptions, lower consumer demand and general market uncertainty. The effects of COVID-19 have and may continue to adversely affect the global economy, the economies of certain nations and individual issuers, all of which may negatively impact the Fund's performance. Fund's investments in quoted equity instruments was heavily impacted by the pandemic due to the adverse impact to stock exchange. However impact to Government of Jamaica and other securities was minimal as majority of them are fixed rate instruments.

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2020*****(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***10. Financial risk management (continued)**(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.

**(d) Capital risk management**

The redeemable shares issued by the Fund provide an investor with the right to require redeemable 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.

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2020***(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*11. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

- 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 observation data and the observation 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.

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:

- 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;
- the fair value of liquid assets and other assets maturing within one year is assumed to approximate their carrying amount. This assumption is applied to liquid assets and the short-term elements of all other financial assets and liabilities; and
- 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.

	2020				
	<u>Carrying amount</u>		<u>Fair value</u>		
	<u>At fair value through profit or loss</u>	<u>Amortised Cost</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value:</b>					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	<u>3,847,199</u>		<u>3,715,694</u>	<u>131,505</u>	<u>3,847,199</u>
<b>Financial assets not measured at fair value:</b>					
Cash		63,062			
Financial assets at amortised cost		304,510			
Accounts receivable		1,958			
Due from Fund Manager		<u>12,022</u>			
		<u>381,552</u>			
<b>Financial liabilities not measured at fair value:</b>					
Other payables		<u>17,147</u>			

**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2017****(expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)**11. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

	2019				
	<u>Carrying amount</u>		<u>Fair value</u>		
	At fair value through profit or loss	Amortised Cost	Level 1	Level 2	Total
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value:</b>					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	<u>5,336,365</u>		<u>5,076,234</u>	<u>260,131</u>	<u>5,336,365</u>
<b>Financial assets not measured at fair value:</b>					
Cash		43,122			
Accounts receivable		4,905			
Financial assets at amortised cost		283,184			
Due from Fund Manager		<u>961</u>			
		<u>332,172</u>			
<b>Financial liabilities not measured at fair value:</b>					
Other payables		<u>12,800</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, 2020 was 34,385,510 (2019: 36,693,064).
- (b) The yield of the Fund for the year ended October 31, 2020 was 1.00% (2019: 0.10%).  
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, 2020 was:
- |         |                             |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| Class A |                             |
| Buying  | - \$113.21 (2019: \$146.93) |
| Selling | - \$117.74 (2019: \$152.81) |
| Class I |                             |
| Buying  | - \$378.28 (2019: \$482.43) |
| Selling | - \$393.41 (2019: \$501.73) |

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>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Proceeds of sale	585,118	689,815
Less: amount paid over to trustee	<u>(585,118)</u>	<u>(689,815)</u>
	<u>NIL</u>	<u>NIL</u>
Encashment of units by clients	(704,183)	(495,854)
Payment by trustee	<u>704,183</u>	<u>495,854</u>
	<u>NIL</u>	<u>NIL</u>



**SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND****Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2020***(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>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Due from Fund Manager:		
Scotia Investments Jamaica Limited	12,022	961
Due to Scotia Investment Jamaica Limited	<u>5,419</u>	<u>7,772</u>
Fund Manager, parent company of Fund Manager and related parties under common control:		
Cash	63,062	43,122
Quoted equities [note 7(b)]	100,888	125,170
Mutual fund [note 7(b)]	<u>51,031</u>	<u>153,914</u>

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

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Management fees expense		
– Scotia Investments Jamaica Limited	<u>75,144</u>	<u>79,688</u>

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

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Key management personnel of Fund Manager	5,883	7,475
Scotia Investments Jamaica Limited	<u>289,598</u>	<u>375,767</u>