

SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OCTOBER 31, 2024



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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 34, 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 material 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 Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting 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 Accounting 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

February 12, 2025

SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND**Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income****Year ended October 31, 2024*****(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Revenue			
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method:			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		21,062	10,839
Financial assets at amortised cost		78,079	53,429
Dividend income		109,841	101,373
Foreign exchange gains		689	17,519
Realised gain on sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		34,771	89,099
Unrealised gains/(losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		<u>277,805</u>	<u>(261,248)</u>
Total revenue		<u>522,247</u>	<u>11,011</u>
Expenses			
Management fees	14(d)	71,371	67,930
Other expenses	4	<u>17,444</u>	<u>18,950</u>
Total operating expenses		<u>88,815</u>	<u>86,880</u>
Profit/(loss) for the year, being increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units		<u>433,432</u>	<u>(75,869)</u>

The accompanying notes on pages 8 to 34 form an integral part of these financial statements.

SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND**Statement of Financial Position****October 31, 2024*****(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	246,278	180,151
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7(b)	5,068,407	4,521,871
Financial assets at amortised cost	7(a)	68,377	37,808
Accounts receivable	6	25,664	5,220
Balance due from Fund Manager	8	<u>183</u>	<u>5,225</u>
Total assets		<u>5,408,909</u>	<u>4,750,275</u>
LIABILITY			
Other payables, being total liability		<u>40,877</u>	<u>11,330</u>
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units	9	<u>5,368,032</u>	<u>4,738,945</u>

The financial statements on pages 4 to 34 were approved for issue by the Board of Scotia Investments Jamaica Limited on February 12, 2025, 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, 2024*****(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Balance at beginning of the year	9	4,738,945	4,783,619
Profit/(loss) for the year, being decrease in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units		<u>433,432</u>	<u>(75,869)</u>
		<u>5,172,377</u>	<u>4,707,750</u>
Contributions and redemptions by holders of redeemable units:			
Issue of units during the year	9	469,379	321,793
Redemption of units during the year	9	<u>(273,724)</u>	<u>(290,598)</u>
Total contributions/(redemptions) by holders of redeemable units, net		<u>195,655</u>	<u>31,195</u>
Balance at end of the end of the year		<u>5,368,032</u>	<u>4,738,945</u>

The accompanying notes on pages 8 to 34 form an integral part of these financial statements

SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND**Statement of Cash Flows****Year ended October 31, 2024***(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units		433,432	(75,869)
Adjustments for:			
Unrealised gains/losses on financial assets at FVTPL		(277,805)	261,248
Dividend income		(109,841)	(101,373)
Interest income calculated under the effective interest method		(99,141)	(64,268)
		(53,355)	19,738
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(260,808)	(312,399)
Financial assets at amortised cost		(30,474)	129,088
Receivable for investments sold		(18,462)	-
Accounts receivable		(294)	(520)
Balance due from Fund Manager		5,042	(5,175)
Other payables		29,547	1,754
Proceeds from new units issued	9,13	469,379	321,793
Payments for units encashed	9,13	(273,724)	(290,598)
		(133,149)	(136,319)
Dividend received		108,153	102,808
Interest received		91,123	60,132
Net cash provided by operating activities, being net increase in cash and cash equivalents		66,127	26,621
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		180,151	153,530
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		<u>246,278</u>	<u>180,151</u>

The accompanying notes on pages 8 to 34 form an integral part of these financial statements

SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements

October 31, 2024

(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. Material accounting policy

(a) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

(i) Statement of compliance

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

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

Effective November 1, 2023, the Fund adopted the amendments to IAS 1, which resulted in the Fund disclosing material accounting policies, rather than significant accounting policies, based on the following definition from the amended standard.

“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”.

Other pronouncements under IFRS Accounting Standards did not result in any changes to amounts or disclosed in the financial statements.

Details of the Fund’s material accounting policies are included in note 2.

SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2024*****(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***2. Material accounting policy (continued)**(a) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation (continued)**

(i) Statement of compliance (continued)

New and amended standards and interpretations issued but are not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, certain new and amended standards and interpretations were in issue but were not yet effective and had not been early-adopted by the Fund. The Fund has assessed their relevance with respect to its operations and has determined that the following may have an effect on its financial statements:

- Amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, will apply retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. The amendments promote consistency in application and clarify the requirements on determining if a liability is current or non-current.

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

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

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

- Amendments to IAS 21 *Lack of Exchangeability* for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. The amendments provide clarification for situations where market participants are unable to buy and sell currency to meet their needs at the official exchange rate and turn instead to unofficial, parallel markets. The amendments contain no specific requirements for estimating a spot rate.

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

SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2024*****(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***2. Material accounting policy (continued)**(a) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation (continued)**

(i) Statement of compliance (continued)

New and amended standards and interpretations issued but are not yet effective (continued)

- IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*, is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. Under current IFRS Accounting Standards, companies use different formats to present their results, making it difficult for investors to compare financial performance across companies. IFRS 18 promotes a more structured income statement. In particular, it introduces a newly defined 'operating profit' subtotal and a requirement for all income and expenses to be allocated between three new distinct categories (Operating, Investing and Financing) based on a company's main business activities.

All companies are required to report the newly defined 'operating profit' subtotal – an important measure for investors' understanding of a company's operating results – i.e. investing and financing activities are specifically excluded. This means that the results of equity-accounted investees are no longer part of operating profit and are presented in the 'investing' category.

IFRS 18 also requires companies to analyse their operating expenses directly on the face of the income statement – either by nature, by function or using a mixed presentation. Under the new standard, this presentation provides a 'useful structured summary' of those expenses. If any items are presented by function on the face of the income statement (e.g. cost of sales), then a company provides more detailed disclosures about their nature.

IFRS 18 requires some 'non-GAAP' measures to be reported in the financial statements. It introduces a narrow definition for management performance measures (MPMs), requiring them to be a subtotal of income and expenses, used in public communications outside the financial statements and reflective of management's view of financial performance. For each MPM presented, companies will need to explain in a single note to the financial statements why the measure provides useful information, how it is calculated and reconcile it to an amount determined under IFRS Accounting Standards.

Companies are discouraged from labelling items as 'other' and will now be required to disclose more information if they continue to do so.

The Fund is assessing the impact that the standard will have on its future financial statements.

SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2024***(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*3. Material accounting policy (continued)**(a) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation (continued)**

(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 Accounting 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.

(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.

SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2024***(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*3. Material accounting policy (continued)**(c) Interest (continued)**

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.

(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.

SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2024***(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*2. Material accounting policy (continued)**(f) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)**

(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;
- 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.

SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2024***(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*2. Material accounting policy (continued)**(f) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)**

(ii) Classification (continued)

Business model assessment (continued)

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.

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.

SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2024*****(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***2. Material accounting policy (continued)**(f) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)**

(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.

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.

SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2024***(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*2. Material accounting policy (continued)**(f) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)**

(iv) Fair value measurement (continued)

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.

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.

SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2024*****(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***2. Material accounting policy (continued)**(f) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)**

(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.

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.

SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2024***(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*2. Material accounting policy (continued)**(f) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)**

(vii) Identification and measurement of impairment (continued)

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.

(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) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are measured at amortised cost which approximates fair value. This represents current account, call deposit balances and terms deposits at bank with maturities three months or less.

SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2024***(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*2. Material accounting policy (continued)**(k) 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.

4. Other expenses

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Auditors' remuneration	1,200	1,200
Transfer agent fees	9,293	9,300
Trustee fees	3,385	2,782
Other	<u>3,566</u>	<u>5,668</u>
	<u>17,444</u>	<u>18,950</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 investments sold, dividends declared by investees and interest receivable which were not received as at the year end.

SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2024***(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*7. Investments(a) **Financial assets at amortised cost:**

	2024		2023	
	<u>Value</u>	<u>% of Portfolio</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>% of Portfolio</u>
Resale agreements	67,478	1.31	37,004	0.80
Accrued interest	<u>899</u>	0.02	<u>804</u>	<u>0.02</u>
	<u>68,377</u>	<u>1.33</u>	<u>37,808</u>	<u>0.82</u>

The fair value of underlying securities used to collateralise resale agreements is estimated at \$71,167 (2023: \$43,691).

(b) At fair value through profit or loss:	<u>Quoted equities</u>	<u>Description</u>	2024	
			<u>Value</u>	<u>% of Portfolio</u>
	<u>No. of units</u>			
	20,043,379	Wisynco Group Limited	439,753	8.56
	30,956,980	Carreras Group Limited	340,217	6.62
	8,216,947	Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited	329,910	6.42
	10,805,377	Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited	258,249	5.03
	11,183,000	Supreme Ventures Limited	244,349	4.76
	2,900	Vanguard S&P 500 ETF	239,818	4.67
	2,051,138	Seprod Limited	176,398	3.43
	4,246,580	Jamaica Broilers Group Limited	157,081	3.06
	33,524,965	Lasco Distributors Limited	152,539	2.97
	1,913,131	GraceKennedy Limited	141,380	2.75
	2,709,367	Pan Jamaica Investment Trust Limited	134,114	2.61
	11,762,174	Jamaica Stock Exchange Limited	129,266	2.52
	49,646,940	Jamaica Teas Limited	116,174	2.26
	4,134,345	Kingston Wharves Limited	115,762	2.25
	2,038,994	NCB Financial Group Limited	107,537	2.09
	2,279,955	Scotia Group Jamaica Limited [note 14(c)]	103,624	2.02
	9,355	Citigroup Inc.	94,984	1.85
	7,128,000	Knutsford Express Services	89,100	1.73
	11,610,731	Lasco Manufacturing Limited	86,848	1.69
	8,856,138	Fontana Limited	72,443	1.41
	85,000,000	Sagicor Select Funds Limited	61,200	1.19
	4,907,900	Sygnus Credit Investments Limited	57,913	1.13
	1,740	Consumer Discretionary Select Fund	54,206	1.06
	1,613	Amazon.Com Inc.	47,511	0.92
	600,000	Caribbean Cement Co Ltd	44,970	0.88
	449	Meta Platforms Inc.	40,315	0.78
	1,369	Biogen Inc.	37,696	0.73
	722	Visa Inc.	33,116	0.64
	765	Vanguard Health Care ETF	32,651	0.64
	423	Microsoft Corp	27,197	0.53
	1,130	Vanguard Communication Service	26,510	0.52
	11,465,222	Derrimon Trading Co Limited	24,536	0.48
	2,715	Comcast Corp.	18,758	0.37
	1,728,355	Portland JSX Limited	18,649	0.36
	370	Vanguard Industrials ETF	15,080	0.29
	5,371,577	Mailpac Group Limited	14,450	0.28
	426	Vanguard Consumer Staples ETF	14,297	0.28
	404	Technology Select Sector SPDR Fund	14,205	0.28
	497	Alphabet Inc Cl A	13,451	0.26
	1,566	Financial Select Sector SPDR Fund	11,526	0.23
	1,000	Coca Cola Co.	10,334	0.20
	4,858,661	Stationery and Office Supplies Ltd	8,163	0.16
	184	Apple Inc	6,562	0.13
	130	Health Care Select Sector SPDR Fund	3,021	0.06
	708,836	Transjamaican Highway Limited	2,445	0.05
	628,767	Elite Diagnostic Limited	1,339	0.03
	147,591	General Accident Insurance	<u>996</u>	<u>0.02</u>
			<u>4,170,643</u>	<u>81.20</u>

SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2024****(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)**7. Investments (continued)

	2023	
	<u>Value</u>	<u>% of Portfolio</u>
(b) At fair value through profit or loss (continued):		
Government of Jamaica (GOJ) and other securities		
Government of Jamaica (GOJ) and other securities		
9.25% JMMB Term Deposit 2025	243,478	4.74
9.50% FCIB Bank Term Deposit 2025	115,522	2.25
7.50% JMMB Term Deposit 2025	64,083	1.25
8.50% Purchase of BOJ 2026	59,629	1.16
7.75% JN Bank Term Deposit 2025	43,767	0.85
7.65% JMMB Term Deposit 2025	39,188	0.76
8.50% JMMB Term Deposit 2025	37,500	0.73
11.75% Access Financial Services Limited 2025	30,000	0.58
7.75% BOJ Certificate of Deposit 2026	25,518	0.50
9.00% JMMB Term Deposit 2025	22,859	0.45
10.75% NCBFG Bond 2025	20,000	0.39
10.75% SFC JMD Bond 2025	20,000	0.39
8.50% BOJ Bond 2026	19,571	0.38
7.75% NCBFG Bond 2026	15,939	0.31
8.50% JN Bank Term Deposit 2025	14,622	0.28
9.30% Ford Holdings LLC Company 2030	14,534	0.28
8.50% Purchase of BOJ 2026	12,116	0.24
3.88% Republic of Colombia SR Unsecured 2027	12,110	0.24
11.40% JMMB Group LTD 2024	10,988	0.21
5.68% BOJ FR 2029	10,709	0.21
9.25% FCIB Bank Term Deposit 2025	10,695	0.21
12.50% NCBFG JMD Bond 2029	10,000	0.19
11.75% NCBFG JMD Bond 2027	10,000	0.19
12.25% GOJ BMI 2050	7,842	0.15
4.75% Govt of Bermuda SR Unsecured 2029	4,653	0.09
3.72% Govt of Bermuda SR Unsecured 2027	3,676	0.07
7.79% GOJ VR BMI 2025	1	-
	<u>879,000</u>	<u>17.10</u>
	5,049,643	98.30
Accrued interest	<u>18,764</u>	<u>0.37</u>
Total at fair value through profit or loss	<u>5,068,407</u>	<u>98.67</u>
	<u>5,136,784</u>	<u>100.00</u>

SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2024***(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*7. Investments (continued)

		2023	
		Value	% of Portfolio
(b) At fair value through profit or loss (continued):			
Quoted equities			
<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	- Eppley Caribbean Property Fund	530	0.01
		<u>3,855,283</u>	<u>84.53</u>
Mutual fund			
293,608	- Scotia Bank Global Growth Fund [note 14(c)]	61,983	1.36
Government of Jamaica (GOJ) and other securities			
	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>
	Total at fair value through profit or loss	<u>4,521,871</u>	<u>99.18</u>

SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)**
October 31, 2024*(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*8. Balance 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>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units (page 4)	433,432	(75,869)
Proceeds from new units available for investment	469,379	321,793
Units encashed and repaid during the year	(273,724)	(290,598)
Net increase/(decrease) for the year	629,087	(44,674)
Balance at beginning of the year	<u>4,738,945</u>	<u>4,783,619</u>
Balance at end of the year	<u>5,368,032</u>	<u>4,738,945</u>
	<u>Number of units</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Class A		
Redeemable units:		
Opening balance	33,005,955	33,621,507
Issued during the year	2,741,104	1,841,658
Redeemed during the year	(2,213,023)	(2,457,210)
Balance as at October 31	<u>33,534,036</u>	<u>33,005,955</u>
	<u>Number of units</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Class I		
Redeemable units:		
Opening balance	1,821,767	1,571,890
Issued during the year	<u>296,424</u>	<u>249,877</u>
Balance as at October 31	<u>2,118,191</u>	<u>1,821,767</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 units 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 unit. The net asset value per unit is calculated in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2024*****(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 units are entitled to receive a pro-rata unit 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 unit 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, 2024*****(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 & 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 and cash equivalents;
- 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, 2024 and 2023, the Fund invested in Government of Jamaica securities with a credit grade of BB- (2023: B+), based on Standard and Poor's ratings.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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 cash equivalents 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, 2024*(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.

	2024						Total
	Immediately rate sensitive	Within 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Non-rate sensitive	
Cash and cash equivalents	246,278	-	-	-	-	-	246,278
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	11,510	676,307	187,096	22,833	4,170,661	5,068,407
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	12,106	56,271	-	-	-	68,377
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	-	25,664	25,664
Balance due from Fund Manager	-	-	-	-	-	183	183
Total assets	246,278	23,616	732,578	187,096	22,833	4,196,508	5,408,909
Other payables	-	-	-	-	-	40,877	40,877
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units	-	-	-	-	-	5,368,032	5,368,032
Total interest rate sensitivity gap	246,278	23,616	732,578	187,096	22,833	(1,212,401)	-
Cumulative gap	246,278	269,894	1,002,472	1,189,568	1,212,401	-	-

SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)**
October 31, 2024*(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*10. Financial risk management (continued)**(b) Market risk (continued)**(i) Interest rate risk (continued):

	2023						Total
	Immediately rate sensitive	Within 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Non-rate sensitive	
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
Balance due from Fund Manager	-	-	-	-	-	5,225	5,225
Total assets	180,151	87,575	523,350	31,477	-	3,927,722	4,750,275
Other payables	-	-	-	-	-	11,330	11,330
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units	-	-	-	-	-	4,738,945	4,738,945
Total interest rate sensitivity gap	180,151	87,575	523,350	31,477	-	(822,553)	-
Cumulative gap	180,151	267,726	791,076	822,553	822,553	-	-

The average interest rates of financial instruments are as follows:

	2024					
	Immediately rate sensitive %	Within 3 months %	3 to 12 months %	1 to 5 years %	Over 5 years %	Average %
Cash and cash equivalents	8.82	-	-	-	-	8.82
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	9.25	7.62	-	-	8.43
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	11.40	9.54	7.57	10.78	9.82

	2023					
	Immediately rate sensitive %	Within 3 months %	3 to 12 months %	1 to 5 years %	Over 5 years %	Average %
Cash and cash equivalents	9.35	-	-	-	-	9.35
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	9.60	8.00	-	-	8.80
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	6.81	9.51	10.09	-	8.80

SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2024***(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 +25 and -100 (2023: +50 and -25) basis points in interest rates for Jamaica and +25 and -100 (2023: +50 and -25) basis points on United States dollar financial instruments at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) the net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units by the amounts shown below.

The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular, foreign currency rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on a consistent manner on a year on year basis.

Change in basis points

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	(Decrease)/increase in net Assets attributable to holders of redeemable units	
USD interest rates +25bps (2023: +50bps)	(338)	(56)
-100bps (2023: -25bps)	1,385	37
JMD interest rates +25bps (2023: +50bps)	(954)	(259)
-100bps (2023: -25bps)	<u>3,947</u>	<u>130</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 assets and liabilities were as follows:

SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)**
October 31, 2024*(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*10. Financial risk management (continued)**(b) Market risk (continued):**(ii) Foreign currency risk (continued):

	<u>2024</u>		
	<u>JMD\$</u>	<u>USD\$</u>	<u>Total</u>
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	232,019	14,259	246,278
Investments	4,344,112	792,672	5,136,784
Receivable for investments sold	18,462	-	18,462
Accounts receivable	7,202	-	7,202
Due from Fund Manager	<u>183</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>183</u>
Total financial assets	4,601,978	806,931	5,408,909
Financial liability			
Other payables	(40,877)	-	(40,877)
Net financial assets	<u>4,561,101</u>	<u>806,931</u>	<u>5,368,032</u>
	<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
Balance 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)
Net financial assets	<u>4,173,461</u>	<u>565,484</u>	<u>4,738,945</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>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
US\$1	<u>156.1220</u>	<u>153.8055</u>	<u>158.3700</u>	<u>155.2496</u>

Sensitivity analysis

Changes in the J\$ against the US\$ at October 31, would have increased/(decreased) net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units by the amounts shown below:

	<u>Effect on profit or loss</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
US\$ increase by 4% (2023: 4%)	32,277	22,619
US\$ decrease by 1% (2023: 1%)	(8,069)	(5,655)

SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2024***(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 \$4,067,037 (2023: \$3,778,801).

Sensitivity analysis

A 8% (2023: 6%) increase in unit prices at October 31, 2024, would have increased net assets and profit by \$325,363 (2023: \$226,728). A 2% (2023: 3%) decrease in unit prices at October 31, 2024, would have decreased net assets and profit by \$81,341 (2023: \$113,364). The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2023.

(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, 2024*****(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, 2024****(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.

	2024						
	Carrying amount			Fair value			
	At fair value through profit cost	Amortised profit or loss	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value:							
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	5,068,407	5,068,407	4,170,661	897,746	-	5,068,407
Financial assets not measured at fair value:							
Cash and cash equivalents	246,278	-	246,278	-	-	246,278	246,278
Financial assets at amortised cost	68,377	-	68,377	-	-	68,377	68,377
Receivable for investments sold	18,462	-	18,462	-	-	18,462	18,462
Accounts receivable	7,202	-	7,202	-	-	7,202	7,202
Balance due from Fund manager	183	-	183	-	-	183	183
	<u>340,502</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>340,502</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>340,502</u>	<u>340,502</u>
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value:							
Other payables	<u>40,877</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>40,877</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>40,877</u>	<u>40,877</u>

SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2024****(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)**11. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

	2023						
	Carrying amount			Fair value			
	At fair value through profit cost	Amortised profit or loss	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value:							
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	<u>4,521,871</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,521,871</u>	<u>3,941,962</u>	<u>569,847</u>	<u>10,062</u>	<u>4,521,871</u>
Financial assets not measured at fair value:							
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
Balance due from Fund manager	<u>5,225</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,225</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,225</u>	<u>5,225</u>
	<u>228,404</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>228,404</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>228,404</u>	<u>228,404</u>
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value:							
Other payables	<u>11,330</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,330</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,330</u>	<u>11,330</u>

There were no transfers between level 1 and 2 in 2023 and 2024.

12. Unit prices/yield

- (a) The number of units in issue at October 31, 2024 was 35,652,227 (2023: 34,827,722).
- (b) The yield of the Fund for the year ended October 31, 2024 was 8.57% (2023: 2.72%). 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, 2024 was:

Class A

Buying - \$130.56 (2023: \$120.26)

Selling - \$135.78 (2023: \$125.07)

Class I

Buying - \$467.35 (2023: \$423.11)

Selling - \$486.05 (2023: \$440.03)

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

	2024	2023
Proceeds of sale	469,379	321,793
Less: amount paid over to trustee	(469,379)	(321,793)
	<u>NIL</u>	<u>NIL</u>
Encashment of units by clients	(273,724)	(290,598)
Payment by trustee	<u>273,724</u>	<u>290,598</u>
	<u>NIL</u>	<u>NIL</u>

SCOTIA PREMIUM GROWTH FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2024***(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>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Due from Fund Manager:		
Scotia Investments Jamaica Limited	183	5,225
Due to Scotia Investment Jamaica Limited	<u>6,252</u>	<u>5,705</u>

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

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Cash	14,835	1,133
Quoted equities [note 7(b)]	103,624	76,492
Mutual fund [note 7(b)]	<u>-</u>	<u>61,983</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>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Management fees		
Scotia Investments Jamaica Limited	<u>71,371</u>	<u>67,930</u>

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

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Key management personnel of Fund Manager	6,962	5,601
Scotia Investments Jamaica Limited	<u>334,298</u>	<u>4,231</u>