

SCOTIABANK GLOBAL GROWTH FUND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2017

SCOTIABANK GLOBAL GROWTH FUND

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2017

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Independent auditor's report

To the Board of Directors of Scotiabank Global Growth Fund

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Scotiabank Global Growth Fund (the "Fund") as at December 31, 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

What we have audited

Scotiabank Global Growth Fund's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2017;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating shares for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include significant accounting policies.

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 *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code"). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

Our audit approach

Overview



- Overall materiality was determined based on the net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating shares of the Fund.
 - The Fund is an open-ended investment company and has appointed Scotiabank & Trust (Cayman) Ltd. (the “Manager”) to manage its affairs and investments subject to the overall supervision and control of the Fund’s Board of Directors.
 - Valuation and existence of investments
-

Audit scope

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgments; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

How we tailored the audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we performed enough work to be able to give an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the types of investments within the Fund, the involvement of the Manager and administrator, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Fund operates.

The Fund’s accounting is delegated to the administrator who maintain their own accounting records and controls and report to management.

As part of our risk assessment, we assessed the control environment to the extent relevant to our audit. This assessment of the operating and accounting structure included obtaining and reading the relevant control reports issued by the independent auditor of the administrator in accordance with generally accepted assurance standards for such work. We then identified those key controls at the administrator on which we could place reliance to provide audit evidence. Following this assessment, we applied professional judgment to determine the extent of testing required over each balance in the financial statements, including whether we needed to perform additional testing in respect of those key controls to support our substantive work. For the purposes of our audit, we determined that additional testing of controls in place at the administrator was not required because additional substantive testing was performed.



Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Based on our professional judgment, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall materiality for the financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate on the financial statements as a whole.

Overall materiality	USD 495,000
How we determined it	1% of net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating shares of the Fund
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	We have applied this benchmark, a generally accepted auditing practice for investment fund audits, in the absence of indicators that an alternative benchmark would be more appropriate and we believe this provides an appropriate and consistent year-on-year basis for our audit.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the Key audit matter
<p>Valuation and existence of investments</p> <p>Refer to notes 3 and 8 to the financial statements.</p> <p>The investment portfolio at December 31, 2017 is comprised of equity securities (USD 47.6m).</p> <p>We focused on the valuation and existence of investments because investments represent the principal element of the net asset value as disclosed in the statement of financial position in the financial statements.</p>	<p>We tested the valuation of the investment portfolio as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for exchange traded listed equities we compared the prices used by the Fund to prices reported by the applicable exchange; <p>No material misstatements were identified.</p> <p>We tested the existence of the investment portfolio as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for equity securities we agreed the holdings to a custodian confirmation from State Street Bank and Trust Company; <p>No material misstatements were identified.</p>



Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting 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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 scepticism 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.
- 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 auditor's 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 auditor's 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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matter

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Fund in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

The engagement leader on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Brian Rando.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "PricewaterhouseCoopers". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

March 27, 2018

SCOTIABANK GLOBAL GROWTH FUND

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AT DECEMBER 31, 2017

(Expressed in United States dollars)

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,965,674	\$ 1,692,818
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (Cost: \$34,841,187; 2016: \$36,131,572) (Notes 3, 7 and 8)	47,636,521	38,356,450
Dividends receivable	6,483	22,189
Subscriptions receivable	496	6,456
Receivable from Manager (Note 4)	380	6,478
Receivable for investments sold	-	283,484
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total assets	49,609,554	40,367,875
LIABILITIES		
Management fees (Note 4)	70,751	58,428
Accrued expenses	37,530	64,871
Redemptions payable	8,256	91,005
Tax withholding liability	1,436	5,191
Payable for investments purchased	-	287,723
Due to broker	-	66
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Liabilities (excluding net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating shares)	117,973	507,284
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Management shares	1,000	1,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating shares (Notes 6 and 7)	\$ 49,490,581	\$ 39,859,591
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net asset value per redeemable participating share (Note 6)		
Class A \$40,228,644/11,842,255 shares (2016: \$31,510,487/12,315,959 shares)	\$ 3.40	\$ 2.56
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Class NU \$1,925,820/564,389 shares (2016: \$1,979,133/766,392 shares)	\$ 3.41	\$ 2.58
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Class IU \$7,277,925/1,842,879 shares (2016: \$6,326,994/2,169,336 shares)	\$ 3.95	\$ 2.92
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Class IJ JMC7,249,289/45,093 shares (2016: JMC5,537,586/45,093 shares)	JMC 160.76	JMC 122.80
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Approved for issuance on behalf of Scotiabank Global Growth Fund's Board of Directors		
 <u>Farried Sulliman</u> Farried Sulliman Director		
 <u>Dwight Burrows</u> Dwight Burrows Director	Date: <u>March 27, 2018</u>	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SCOTIABANK GLOBAL GROWTH FUND
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

(Expressed in United States dollars)

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Income		
Dividend income	\$ 447,284	\$ 367,387
Net realized gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and foreign currencies	2,458,266	(488,256)
Net change in unrealized appreciation on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and foreign currencies	<u>10,570,658</u>	<u>3,847,339</u>
Total net income	<u>13,476,208</u>	<u>3,726,470</u>
 Expenses		
Management fees (Note 4)	754,895	700,457
Custodian and administration fees	81,346	87,756
Other expenses	66,695	74,660
Professional fees	<u>24,001</u>	<u>28,188</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>926,937</u>	<u>891,061</u>
Less: expenses reimbursed (Note 4)	<u>(10,581)</u>	<u>(34,987)</u>
Net operating expenses	<u>916,356</u>	<u>856,074</u>
Operating profit	<u>12,559,852</u>	<u>2,870,396</u>
Withholding taxes on:		
Dividend income	(88,371)	(79,962)
Capital gains	<u>(1,888)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total withholding taxes	<u>(90,259)</u>	<u>(79,962)</u>
Increase in net assets from operations attributable to holders of redeemable participating shares	<u>\$ 12,469,593</u>	<u>\$ 2,790,434</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SCOTIABANK GLOBAL GROWTH FUND

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE
TO HOLDERS OF REDEEMABLE PARTICIPATING SHARES**

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

(Expressed in United States dollars)

	Share Capital	Share Premium	Increase in net assets from operations attributable to holders of redeemable participating shares	Total net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating shares (at redemption value)
Balance as at December 31, 2015	\$ 171,681	\$ 40,022,860	\$ 3,899,684	\$ 44,094,225
Issue of redeemable participating shares	12,159	2,887,622	-	2,899,781
Redemption of redeemable participating shares	(41,602)	(9,883,247)	-	(9,924,849)
Increase in net assets from operations attributable to holders of redeemable participating shares	-	-	2,790,434	2,790,434
Balance as at December 31, 2016	142,238	33,027,235	6,690,118	39,859,591
Issue of redeemable participating shares	18,343	5,620,273	-	5,638,616
Redemption of redeemable participating shares	(28,365)	(8,448,854)	-	(8,477,219)
Increase in net assets from operations attributable to holders of redeemable participating shares	-	-	12,469,593	12,469,593
Balance as at December 31, 2017	<u>\$ 132,216</u>	<u>\$ 30,198,654</u>	<u>\$ 19,159,711</u>	<u>\$ 49,490,581</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SCOTIABANK GLOBAL GROWTH FUND

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

(Expressed in United States dollars)

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Cash flows from operating activities		
Dividend received	\$ 370,864	\$ 284,256
Operating expenses paid	(942,020)	(871,179)
Operating expenses paid on behalf of Manager	-	(87,615)
Reimbursements received from Manager	16,679	116,124
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	(16,783,544)	(28,347,574)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	<u>20,526,269</u>	<u>36,692,851</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>3,188,248</u>	<u>7,786,863</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from subscriptions of redeemable participating shares	5,644,576	2,915,501
Payments for redemptions of redeemable participating shares	<u>(8,559,968)</u>	<u>(9,857,559)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(2,915,392)</u>	<u>(6,942,058)</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	272,856	844,805
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>1,692,818</u>	<u>848,013</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 1,965,674</u>	<u>\$ 1,692,818</u>
Supplementary information on cash flows from operating activities		
Tax withheld	<u>\$ 94,014</u>	<u>\$ 79,223</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SCOTIABANK GLOBAL GROWTH FUND

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2017

1. Incorporation and Principal Activities

Scotiabank Global Growth Fund (the “Company”), was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on June 23, 1994 and is registered under The Mutual Funds Law (revised) of the Cayman Islands. The Company is an open-ended investment company which may issue and redeem its shares at a price based on the underlying net asset value. The address of the registered office is Scotia Centre, 6 Cardinal Avenue, P.O. Box 501, Grand Cayman KY1-1106. The Company’s redeemable participating shares are listed on the Cayman Islands Stock Exchange, the Dutch Caribbean Stock Exchange, and are registered for distribution in Trinidad and Tobago and in Jamaica.

The Company’s objective is to invest in the securities of established companies in world markets. The Company may also invest in cash or cash equivalent securities, equities or debt instruments, including preferred shares and government and corporate debt, in a variety of currencies. The Company may use or invest in derivative instruments subject to certain restrictions.

It is not the intention of the Company to pay dividends and any earnings and profits will be reinvested.

On July 23, 2007, Scotiabank & Trust (Cayman) Ltd. (the “Manager”) appointed State Street Cayman Trust Company, Ltd. as sub-administrator (the “Sub-Administrator”) and State Street Bank and Trust Company as custodian (the “Custodian”).

The Company has retained Davis Selected Advisers, L.P. (the “Portfolio Manager”) as the Portfolio Manager.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation:

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative financial instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the Board of Directors to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 8.

All references to net assets throughout this document refer to net assets attributable to holders of Redeemable Participating Shares unless otherwise stated. Net assets per share information as disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position for each class of participating shares disclosed in Note 6 has been determined as total assets less total liabilities (excluding net assets attributable to holders of Redeemable Participating Shares) divided by the number of outstanding shares of each class of Redeemable Participating Shares.

SCOTIABANK GLOBAL GROWTH FUND

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2017

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) Standards and amendments to existing standards effective January 1, 2017 that are adopted by the Company.

There are no standards, interpretations or amendments to existing standards that are effective for the first time in the financial year beginning January 1, 2017 that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company.

(b) New standards, amendments and interpretations effective after 1 January, 2017 and have not been early adopted.

IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities. It replaces the multiple classification and measurement models in IAS 39 and is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

Classification and measurement of debt assets will be driven by the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. A debt instrument is measured at amortised cost if the objective of the business model is to hold the financial asset for the collection of the contractual cash flows and the contractual cash flows under the instrument solely represent payments of principal and interest (SPPI). A debt instrument is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the objective of the business model is to hold the financial asset both to collect contractual cash flows from SPPI and to sell. All other debt instruments must be recognised at fair value through profit or loss. An entity may however, at initial recognition, irrevocably designate a financial asset as measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency. Derivative and equity instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless, for equity instruments not held for trading, an irrevocable option is taken to measure at fair value through other comprehensive income. IFRS 9 also introduces a new expected credit loss (ECL) impairment model.

On adoption of IFRS 9 the Fund's investment portfolio will continue to be classified as fair value through profit or loss. Other financial assets which are held for collection will continue to be measured at amortised cost with no material impact expected from application of the new impairment model. As a result, the adoption of IFRS 9 is not expected to have a material impact on the Fund's financial statements.

In addition to the above, a number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2017, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have a material effect on the financial statements of the Fund.

Valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: The Company's investments are considered trading securities and consequently categorized as financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value, which is considered the cost basis of the financial assets. The Company records security transactions on a trade date basis, recognizing the cost or sales proceeds of financial assets sold or purchased on an average cost basis. Financial assets are valued on the valuation date at fair value, using data provided by one or more reputable third party pricing vendors which is in turn based upon (1) last traded price on the exchange upon which such financial assets are traded, (2) valuation models using observable market inputs, or (3) prices quoted by the principal market makers for non-exchange traded financial assets. Management evaluates the reliability of the pricing data received at each report date. All related realized gains and losses are recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as income or loss as they occur.

Functional and presentation currency: The United States Dollar ("USD") is the currency in which the Company measures its performance and reports its results, as well as the currency in which the company receives the majority of its subscriptions from its investors (the "functional currency"). The Company has adopted USD as its presentation currency.

SCOTIABANK GLOBAL GROWTH FUND

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2017

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Accounting for investments and investment income: Security transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. Realized gains and losses on sales of financial assets are calculated on an average cost basis.

Redeemable participating shares and management shares: Redeemable participating shares (the “Redeemable Participating Shares”) are redeemable at the shareholder’s option and are classified as financial liabilities. Any distribution on such Redeemable Participating Shares is recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as finance costs. The Redeemable Participating Shares can be put back to the Company by the holder at any dealing day for cash equal to a proportionate share of the respective Company’s net assets. The Redeemable Participating Shares are carried at the redemption amount that would be payable at the dealing date if the shareholder exercised its right to put the share back to the Company. Management shares (the “Managements Shares”) are not redeemable, and do not participate in the net income or dividends of the Company as per the Company’s articles of association.

Dividend income: Dividends are recorded on the ex-dividend date and are included as income on the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Withholding taxes on dividend income are shown as a separate item in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Expenses: Expenses directly attributable to the Company are recorded on an accrual basis.

Translation of foreign currency amounts: Assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the USD (“foreign currencies”) are translated at the rates prevailing on the valuation date and exchange differences are reflected in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period in which they arise. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at prevailing exchange rates at the date of the transaction. The Company does not isolate that portion of the results of operations resulting from changes in foreign exchange rates on investments from the fluctuations arising from changes in market prices of financial assets held. Such fluctuations are included with the net realized gain or loss and net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on financial assets at fair value through profit and loss.

Cash and cash equivalents: For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and fixed term deposits with original maturity of less than 90 days.

Forward foreign currency contracts: The Company may enter into forward foreign currency contracts as hedges against financial assets as well as for speculative purposes. All commitments are “marked to market” on each valuation day at the applicable foreign exchange rate and any resulting unrealized gain or loss is recorded on such date. Realized gains and losses are recorded at the time forward contracts are closed or by entering into an offsetting contract.

Capital risk management: The capital of the Company is represented by the net assets attributable to holders of Redeemable Participating Shares. The amount of net asset attributable to holders of Redeemable Participating Shares can change significantly on a daily basis as the Company is subject to daily subscriptions and redemptions at the discretion of shareholders. The Company’s objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of the investment activities of the Company. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company’s policy is to perform the following:

- Monitor the level of daily subscriptions and redemptions relative to the liquid assets and adjusts the amount of distributions the Company pays to redeemable shareholders.
- Redeem and issue new shares in accordance with the constitutional documents of the Company, which include the ability to restrict redemptions and require certain minimum holdings and subscriptions.

SCOTIABANK GLOBAL GROWTH FUND

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2017

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The Board of Directors and the Portfolio Manager monitor capital on the basis of the value of net assets attributable to Redeemable Participating Shares.

3. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

At December 31, 2017 and 2016 the financial assets comprised the following equity securities:

	<u>2017</u>		<u>2016</u>	
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Equity Securities	\$ 34,841,187	\$ 47,636,521	\$ 36,131,572	\$ 38,356,450

At December 31, 2017, the portfolio consists of 50 positions (2016: 51) with no one position or issuer accounting for more than 6.92% of the portfolio value (2016: 6.83%).

The investment portfolio of the Company comprises of a diverse portfolio of exchange traded equity securities at December 31, 2017 and 2016. The following summarizes the investment portfolio segregated by country of issuer:

	<u>2017</u>		<u>2016</u>	
<u>Financial assets at fair value</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>% of total portfolio</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>% of total portfolio</u>
Brazil	\$ 829,369	1.74%	\$ 1,276,818	3.33%
Canada	2,666,769	5.60%	2,787,460	7.27%
China	11,496,021	24.13%	7,090,144	18.49%
France	2,307,475	4.84%	1,335,790	3.48%
Germany	85,648	0.18%	143,125	0.37%
Ireland	1,354,427	2.84%	1,339,011	3.49%
Mexico	-	0.00%	548,780	1.43%
Netherlands	1,112,533	2.34%	126,283	0.33%
South Africa	2,586,683	5.43%	1,638,519	4.27%
Switzerland	2,281,338	4.79%	480,727	1.25%
United Kingdom	700,518	1.47%	859,630	2.24%
United States	<u>22,215,740</u>	<u>46.64%</u>	<u>20,730,163</u>	<u>54.05%</u>
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	\$ <u>47,636,521</u>	<u>100%</u>	\$ <u>38,356,450</u>	<u>100%</u>

SCOTIABANK GLOBAL GROWTH FUND

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2017

3. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (continued)

The following is a summary of the financial assets segregated by the industry sectors:

<u>Financial Assets at fair value</u>	<u>2017</u>		<u>2016</u>	
	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>% of total portfolio</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>% of total portfolio</u>
Consumer Discretionary	\$ 11,364,283	23.86%	\$ 10,349,057	26.98%
Energy	4,217,485	8.85%	6,054,095	15.78%
Financials	9,725,186	20.42%	8,463,553	22.07%
Health Care	1,317,251	2.77%	1,224,481	3.19%
Industrials	8,310,218	17.44%	4,154,885	10.83%
Information Technology	9,923,492	20.83%	6,734,807	17.56%
Materials	<u>2,778,606</u>	<u>5.83%</u>	<u>1,375,572</u>	<u>3.59%</u>
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	<u>\$ 47,636,521</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 38,356,450</u>	<u>100%</u>

At December 31, 2017 and 2016, there are no assets and liabilities subject to offsetting enforceable under a master netting arrangement.

4. Management Agreement

Under the terms of the management agreement dated November 1, 1999 (amended by agreement dated April 9, 2014), the Company appointed the Manager to manage the affairs and investments of the Company subject to the overall supervision and control of the Board of Directors of the Company.

The Manager has responsibility for the general administration of the Company, but has delegated the performance of most tasks to third parties.

The Manager is entitled to a fee (the “management fee”) at rates disclosed in the table below. The management fee paid by the Company is paid out of the assets of the Company and are accrued daily and paid quarterly in arrears. Out of this fee, the Manager is required to pay the fees of the Portfolio Manager and any other person to whom functions are delegated by the Manager, along with all investment related direct expenses. The Manager may also pay trailing commissions to sub-distributors out of the management fee. The Manager may choose from time to time to absorb any portion of the annual management fees on any class of shares of the Company.

The Manager is entitled to a management fee from the classes of Redeemable Investment Shares as listed below:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Management fee per annum</u>
A	2.00%
NU	2.45%
IU	NIL
IJ	NIL

SCOTIABANK GLOBAL GROWTH FUND

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2017

4. Management Agreement (continued)

No management fees are charged on Class IU and IJ shares. Instead, Class IU and IJ investors negotiate a separate fee that is paid directly to the Manager.

The Company also incurs certain operating expenses. Such expenses may include, but are not limited to, administrative costs, interest on borrowed funds, auditing expenses, legal expenses, insurance, licensing, accounting, fees and disbursement of transfer agents, registrars, custodians, sub-custodians and escrow agents and the annual registration fee payable in the Cayman Islands. The Manager may at its sole discretion choose to absorb any of these expenses, at any time.

For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Manager voluntarily applied an expense ratio cap of 2.35% for Class A shares (2016: 2.35%), 2.85% for Class NU shares (2016: 2.85%), 0.50% for Class IU shares (2016: 0.50%), and 0.50% for Class IJ shares (2016: 0.50%). As a result of expense ratio cap, total operating expenses reimbursed by the Manager for the year ending December 31, 2017 was \$10,581 (2016: \$34,987) which is recorded as expenses reimbursed in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, of which \$380 (2016: \$6,478) is receivable at the end of the year. The Manager may decide to change or cease the expense ratio cap at any time.

5. Other Related Party Transactions

For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company paid on behalf of the Manager \$NIL (2016: \$57,685) to the Portfolio Manager and \$NIL (2016: \$29,930) to sub-distributors, which was reimbursed during the year.

Under the terms of the distributorship agreement dated June 24, 1994, the Manager, Scotiabank & Trust (Cayman) Ltd. (the "Distributor") is responsible for the distribution of Redeemable Participating Shares of the Company in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus. The Distributor is entitled to all initial subscription charges levied against subscribers. The subscription charge is levied solely at the discretion of the Manager at up to 5% of the total amount paid by the subscriber for shares.

6. Share Capital

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Authorized:		
1,000 Management Shares of \$1.00 par value each	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
100,000,000 Redeemable Participating Shares of \$0.01 par value each	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>
	\$ <u>1,001,000</u>	\$ <u>1,001,000</u>

SCOTIABANK GLOBAL GROWTH FUND

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2017

6. Share Capital (continued)

Total units issued or redeemed during the year and the corresponding share capital and share premium amounts can be summarized as follows:

Management Shares

	<u>2017</u>		<u>2016</u>	
	<u>Units</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>\$</u>
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares redeemed during the year	-	-	-	-

Redeemable Participating Shares

	<u>2017</u>		<u>2016</u>	
	<u>Units</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>\$</u>
Class A				
Shares issued during the year	1,611,325	4,838,355	1,127,443	2,670,093
Shares redeemed during the year	(2,085,029)	(6,125,785)	(1,174,771)	(2,774,230)
Class NU				
Shares issued during the year	34,349	100,261	23,013	54,476
Shares redeemed during the year	(236,352)	(706,056)	(2,789,277)	(6,602,980)
Class IU				
Shares issued during the year	188,665	700,000	65,458	175,213
Shares redeemed during the year	(515,122)	(1,645,378)	(196,114)	(547,638)
Class IJ*				
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares redeemed during the year	-	-	-	-

* Class offered in JMC

The Management Shares are held exclusively by the Manager, who holds all the voting power of the Company but is entitled only to a return of capital in the event of liquidation.

Shares that are redeemed within 90 days of purchase may be subject to a redemption fee up to 2% of the redemption amount. No redemption fees were levied during the year ended December 31, 2017 (2016: \$NIL).

Each of the classes are denominated in USD, except for Class IJ which is denominated in Jamaican Dollars (“JMC”).

For the classes of shares denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the Company, the Net Asset Values are calculated by converting the USD Net Asset Value per Share to the JMC equivalent using the current rate of exchange.

Each of the classes of Redeemable Participating Shares are issued and redeemable daily at a price equal to the net asset value per share on the valuation day on which the notification is received, as long as it is received before the Company’s close of business. The net asset value per share for any valuation date is determined by dividing the value of the assets of the respective share class less its liabilities at the close of business on such valuation day by the number of Redeemable Participating Shares outstanding of the share class on that date.

SCOTIABANK GLOBAL GROWTH FUND

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2017

6. Share Capital (continued)

Redeemable Participating Shares (continued)

The Redeemable Participating Shares confer no voting rights and no entitlement to receive notice of, or attend at, general meetings of the Company. The Redeemable Participating Shares carry the right to participate in dividends and all other distributions of the Company.

The Company's capital is primarily represented by these Redeemable Participating Shares. In accordance with the objectives outlined in Note 1 and the risk management policies in Note 7, the Company endeavours to invest the subscriptions received from Redeemable Participating Shareholders into appropriate investments while maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet redemptions, being augmented by disposal of listed securities where necessary.

7. Financial Risk Management

The Company's investment activities expose it to various types of risk which are associated with the financial assets and markets in which it invests.

Price risk: All financial assets present a risk of loss of capital. The Portfolio Manager moderates this risk through a careful selection of the assets within specified limits. The Company's overall market positions are monitored on a daily basis by the Portfolio Manager. The Company's equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future prices of the investments. Maximum risk resulting from financial assets is determined by the fair value of the financial assets.

The Portfolio Manager uses the MSCI All Country World TR Index as a reference point in making investment decisions. However, the Portfolio Manager does not manage the Company's investment strategy to track MSCI All Country World TR Index or any other index or external benchmark. The sensitivity analysis presented is based upon the investment portfolio composition as at December 31, 2017 and 2016 and the historical correlation of the securities comprising the investment portfolio to the respective indices. The composition of the Company's investment portfolio is expected to change over time. Accordingly, the sensitivity analysis prepared as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 is not necessarily indicative of the effect on the Company's net assets attributed to Redeemable Participating Shares of future movements in the level of MSCI All Country World TR Index.

At December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company's market risk is affected by two main components: change in actual market prices and foreign currency movements. If the MSCI All Country World TR Index at December 31, 2017 had increased by 10% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased net assets attributable to holders of Redeemable Participating Shares by approximately \$5,044,708 (2016: \$4,664,144), ignoring the effects of any management fees. Conversely, if the MSCI All Country World TR Index at December 31, 2017 had decreased by 10%, this would have decreased net assets attributable to holders of Redeemable Participating Shares by approximately \$5,044,708 (2016: \$4,664,144), ignoring the effects of any management fees.

The overall market exposures as at December 31, 2017 and 2016 are presented in Note 3.

SCOTIABANK GLOBAL GROWTH FUND

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2017

7. Financial Risk Management (continued)

Currency risk: The Company invests in assets denominated in currencies other than the functional currency. Consequently, the Company is exposed to risks that the exchange rate of the USD relative to other currencies may change in a manner which has an adverse effect on the reported value of the Company's assets which are denominated in currencies other than the USD. The financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are foreign currencies denominated, except for \$37,324,422 (2016: \$32,684,219) of equity investments, which are USD denominated. Increases or decreases in the exchange rate of the USD relative to the foreign currencies will correlate closely to decreases or increases in the value of net assets attributable to holders of Redeemable Participating Shares.

If the foreign currencies at December 31, 2017 had increased by 10% relative to the USD with all other variables held constant, the impact on equity investments would have been an increase in net assets attributable to holders of Redeemable Participating Shares of approximately \$1,031,210 (2016: \$567,223), ignoring the effects of any management fees. Conversely, if the foreign currencies at December 31, 2017 had decreased by 10% relative to the USD this would have decreased net assets attributable to holders of Redeemable Participating Shares by approximately \$1,031,210 (2016: \$567,223), ignoring the effects of any management fees.

At December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company did not hold any foreign currency forward contracts.

Investment decisions concerning currencies are made independently of equity investments. The Portfolio Manager's strategy involves defensively hedging back to the portfolio's base currency, when its models suggest a foreign currency is materially overvalued.

When an investor invests into a class which is denominated in a different currency to the functional currency of the Company, the currency risk of the investor will be different to the currency risk of the Company.

Interest rate risk: The Company's interest-bearing financial assets and liabilities expose it to risks associated with the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and results of operations and cash flows.

All of the Company's financial assets are in equities, therefore, the direct impact of changes in interest rates on the market values the investments is significantly mitigated. Accordingly, during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Portfolio Manager considers that the Company's direct exposure to interest rate risk is not significant.

Credit and concentration risk: Financial assets which potentially expose the Company to credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents. The extent of the Company's exposure to credit risk in respect of these financial assets approximates their carrying value as recorded in the Company's Statement of Financial Position.

The Company seeks to mitigate its exposure to credit risk by adhering to investment guidelines which specify the types, credit ratings, maturities and concentrations of investments in which the Company can invest, and by holding cash balances only in highly reputable financial institutions.

Securities transactions undertaken by the Company are cleared through and held in custody by a reputable custodian. The Company's cash is held by this same custodian. The clearing and depository operations for the Company's security transactions are mainly concentrated with one custodian. The Custodian is a member of a major securities exchange and at December 31, 2017 had a credit rating from S&P of AA- (2016: AA-). The Company is subject to credit risk and possible losses should the Custodian be unable to fulfill its obligations to the Company. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, substantially all cash and cash equivalents balances and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are either held with or placed in custody with the Custodian.

SCOTIABANK GLOBAL GROWTH FUND

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2017

7. Financial Risk Management (continued)

Liquidity risk: Liquidity risk is the risk that an enterprise will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly close to its fair value.

All liabilities are due on demand or within one year.

The Company is exposed to daily cash redemptions of Redeemable Participating Shares. It therefore invests predominantly in investments that are traded in an active market and can be readily disposed of; it is permitted to invest only a limited proportion of its financial assets in investments that are not actively traded in a secondary market.

Under certain circumstances the Directors of the Company have the ability to suspend the determination of the net asset attributable to holders of Redeemable Participating Shares, if it is considered in the best interest of the shareholder group as a whole. During the suspension of the net asset attributable to holders of Redeemable Participating Shares, the subscription and redemption of shares would also be suspended.

Fair values: At December 31, 2017 and 2016, investments are carried at fair value and the carrying amounts of all other assets and liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position approximated their fair values.

8. Fair Value Disclosure

IFRS 13 requires the Company to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred at the beginning of the reporting period.

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

The determination of what constitutes ‘observable’ requires significant judgment by the Portfolio Manager. The Portfolio Manager considers observable data to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

SCOTIABANK GLOBAL GROWTH FUND

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2017

8. Fair Value Disclosure (continued)

The following tables analyse within the fair value hierarchy the Company's financial assets (by class) measured at fair value:

At December 31, 2017

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total Balance</u>
<u>Financial assets at fair value</u>				
<u>through profit or loss</u>				
Equity Securities	\$ 47,636,521	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 47,636,521
Total financial assets at fair value				
through profit or loss	\$ 47,636,521	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 47,636,521

At December 31, 2016

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total Balance</u>
<u>Financial assets at fair value</u>				
<u>through profit or loss</u>				
Equity Securities	\$ 38,356,450	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 38,356,450
Total financial assets at fair value				
through profit or loss	\$ 38,356,450	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 38,356,450

In relation to the above table, further details of the country and industry classifications are disclosed in Note 3.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss ("investments") whose values are based on quoted market prices in active markets, and therefore classified within Level 1, would include active listed equities and most exchange traded derivatives. The Company does not adjust the quoted price for these investments.

Investments that trade in markets that are not considered to be active but are valued based on quoted market prices, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources supported by observable inputs would be classified within Level 2. These include most commercial paper, U.S. treasury bills, investment-grade corporate bonds, investments in other funds where redemption is not restricted, certain non-U.S. sovereign obligations, thinly traded listed equities and some over-the-counter derivatives. As Level 2 investments include positions that are not traded in active markets and/or are subject to transfer restrictions, valuations may be adjusted to reflect illiquidity and/or non-transferability, which are generally based on available market information.

Investments classified within Level 3 have significant unobservable inputs, as they trade infrequently or not at all. Level 3 investments would include private equity, certain restricted investments in other funds, and certain corporate debt securities. As observable prices are not available for these investments, if any such investments were held, the Company would use valuation techniques to derive the fair value.

The Company does not hold any investments classified within Levels 2 and 3 as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

There were no significant transfers between Levels during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

For other assets and liabilities carried at amortized cost, their carrying values are a reasonable approximation of fair value, and are classified as level 2. Redeemable investment share values are based on the amount payable on demand and are classified as level 2.

SCOTIABANK GLOBAL GROWTH FUND

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DECEMBER 31, 2017

9. Taxation

The Company is not subject to any income, withholding or capital gains taxes in the Cayman Islands. Generally, the Company intends to conduct its affairs so as not to be liable to taxation in any other jurisdiction; however, it may invest in securities whose income is subject to non-refundable foreign withholding taxes.

As at December 31, 2017, the company has measured tax liabilities with respect to foreign withholding taxes on capital gains for \$1,888 (2016: \$NIL).

10. Subsequent Events

From January 1, 2018 to March 27, 2018, the company received subscriptions of \$4,457,283 and redemptions of \$2,272,645.

There are no other subsequent events.