Consolidated Financial Statements 31 December 2021

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Derrimon Trading Company Limited

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Report on the audit of the consolidated and stand-alone financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the stand-alone financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of Derrimon Trading Company Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (together 'the Group') and the stand-alone financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2021, and of their consolidated and stand-alone financial performance and their consolidated and stand-alone cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and comply with the requirements of the Jamaican Companies Act.

What we have audited

Derrimon Trading Company Limited's consolidated and stand-alone financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021;
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- the company statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021;
- the company statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the company statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the company statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of 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 Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and stand-alone 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.

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ADVISORY • ASSURANCE • TAX

PARTNERS: Wayne Strachan; FCA;FCCA;MBA Emile Lafayette; FCA;FCCA;MBA PRINCIPAL: Roxiana Malcolm-Tyrell; FCA;FCCA;MBA



To the Members of Derrimon Trading Company Limited Page 2

Report on the audit of the consolidated and stand-alone financial statements

Independence

We are independent of the Group 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

Audit scope

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated and stand-alone financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; 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 our group audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates.

Our 2021 audit was planned and executed having regard to the fact that the operations of the Group remain largely unchanged from the prior year.

The Group's businesses are organised into three primary segments being Distribution, Wholesale and Retail and Other operations. These entities maintain their own accounting records and report to the Group through the completion of consolidation packages.

In establishing the overall group audit strategy and plan, we determined the type of work that was needed to be performed at the components by the group engagement team and component auditors.



To the Members of Derrimon Trading Company Limited Page 3

Report on the audit of the consolidated and stand-alone financial statements

Key audit matters

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

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
 Goodwill impairment assessment Refer to notes 2(b) and 6 of the consolidated and stand-alone financial statements for disclosures of related accounting policies, judgements and estimates. As at 31 December 2021, the Group had recorded goodwill of \$1.392 billion, representing approximately 12% of the Group's total assets. We focused on this area as the annual, impairment assessment requires management's judgement and estimation, particularly in relation to the estimation of future cash flows from the businesses, taking into consideration the key assumption being the revenue growth and discount rate in the Group's impairment model. 	 With the assistance of internal experts, we performed the following procedures, amongst others, over management's goodwill impairment assessment as follows: Evaluated management's future cash flow forecasts, and the process by which they were prepared, including testing the underlying calculations and comparing them to the latest financial forecast. Compared previous forecasts to actual results to assess the performance of the business and the accuracy of forecasting. Challenged management's key assumptions for revenue growth and discount rate. In order to do this, we: evaluated these assumptions with reference to valuations of similar companies.
	• compared the key assumptions to externally derived data where possible, including market expectations of investment returns and projected economic growth.
	• Evaluated the revenue growth and discount rate used in management's cash flow projections.
	The results of our procedures indicated that the assumptions used by management for assessing goodwill impairment are considered.

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<u>INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT</u> (Continued)

To the Members of Derrimon Trading Company Limited Page 4

Report on the audit of the consolidated and stand-alone financial statements

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
 The Group recognises expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortized cost. The determination of ECL is highly subjective and requires management to make significant judgement and estimates and the application of forward-looking information. The economic impact of COVID 19 on financial assets has resulted increased judgement in the following:- The identification of significant increase in credit risk, which now includes COVID 19 related qualitative factors. The incorporation of forward-looking information reflecting a range of possible future economic conditions which are highly uncertain. The combination of significant management estimates and judgement increases the risk that management estimates could be materially misstated. 	 Our audit procedures in response to this matter included: Obtaining an understanding of the model used by management for the calculation of expected credit losses on accounts receivable. Testing the completeness and accuracy of the data used in the models to the underlying accounting records. Involving our financial risk modelling specialist, to review the ECL model, assess the appropriateness of the company's impairment methodology, management's assumptions and compliance with the new requirements of IFRS 9, Financial Instruments. Assessing the appropriateness of the group's impairment methodology, management assumptions and compliance with the requirement of IFRS 9, Financial Instruments. Assessing the adequacy of the disclosures of the key assumptions and judgements as well as the details of the transition adjustment for compliance with IFRS 9. Testing the accuracy of Group's ageing of accounts receivables. Testing the accuracy of the ECL calculation.



To the Members of Derrimon Trading Company Limited Page 5

Report on the audit of the consolidated and stand-alone financial statements

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Annual Report (but does not include the consolidated and stand-alone financial statements and our auditors' report thereon), which is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated and stand-alone financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated and stand-alone financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS and with the requirements of the Jamaican Companies Act, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated and stand-alone financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated and stand-alone financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's and Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's and Company's financial reporting process.



To the Members of Derrimon Trading Company Limited Page 6

Report on the audit of the consolidated and stand-alone financial statements

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and stand-alone financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and stand-alone 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 consolidated and stand-alone 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 consolidated and stand-alone 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 Group's and Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's or Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and standalone 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 Group or Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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To the Members of Derrimon Trading Company Limited Page 7

Report on the audit of the consolidated and stand-alone financial statements

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and stand-alone financial statements (continued)

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and stand-alone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated and stand-alone financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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 consolidated and stand-alone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matters 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.



To the Members of Derrimon Trading Company Limited Page 8

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

As required by the Jamaican Companies Act, we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Wayne Strachan.

Baker Tilly

Chartered Accountants Kingston, Jamaica 1 March 2022

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position As at 31 December 2021

	Note	2021	2020
		\$'000	\$'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	2,353,972	537,785
Intangible assets	6	1,648,203	438,643
Investments	8	297,273	163,695
Right-of-use assets	9	1,791,254	1,487,435
Deferred tax assets	10	-	9,859
		6,090,702	2,637,417
Current assets			
Inventories	11	2,680,576	2,186,560
Receivables	13	1,585,693	1,874,810
Taxation recoverable		4,692	-
Cash and cash equivalents	14	1,147,552	717,027
		5,418,513	4,778,397
TOTAL ASSETS		11,509,215	7,415,814
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			.,,
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	15	3,863,849	140,044
Capital reserves	16	94,638	94,638
Investment reserves	10	614	614
Foreign exchange reserves	17	1,885	-
Retained earnings		1,590,348	1,190,406
Retained earnings		5,551,334	1,425,702
Non-controlling interest	18	210,833	178,235
	10	5,762,167	1,603,937
Non-current liabilities		5,762,107	1,005,557
Long term loans	19	1,636,429	2,166,389
Lease liabilities	9	1,677,212	1,437,367
Due to related party	12	191,823	
Deferred tax liabilities	10	5,090	-
		3,510,554	3,603,756
Current liabilities			0,000,100
Payables	20	1,393,912	718,109
Short term loans	21	296,200	1,056,013
Current portion of long term loans	19	111,227	179,231
Current portion of lease liabilities	9	298,123	165,538
Taxation payable		63,544	33,132
Bank overdraft	22	73,488	56,098
		2,236,494	2,208,121
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		11,509,215	7,415,814

Approved for issue by the Board of Directors on <u>1 March 2022</u> and signed on its behalf by:

Director

Derrick Cotterell

Director Earl Richards

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income Year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	<u>2021</u> \$'000	<u>2020</u> \$'000
Revenue	23	17,744,717	12,777,464
Cost of sales		(14,335,509)	(10,294,801)
Gross profit		3,409,208	2,482,663
Unrealised gains on investments valued at fair value through profit and loss		3,960	2,647
Other operating income	24	103,893	97,856
Operating and administrative expenses	25	(2,327,728)	(1,424,862)
Selling and distribution expenses	25	(402,293)	(418,625)
Operating profit	26	787,040	739,679
Finance costs, net	28	(231,321)	(384,490)
Profit before taxation		555,719	355,189
Taxation	29	(107,536)	(44,100)
Profit after taxation, being total comprehensive income		448,183	311,089
Net profit attributable to: Stockholders of the Company Non-controlling interest		399.942 48,241 448,183	279,834 31,255 311,089
Earnings per ordinary stock unit attributable to shareholders of the company	33	\$0.094	\$0.102

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity Year ended 31 December 2021

				Equity Attributable to Shareholders of the Company				
	Number of Shares	Share Capital	Foreign Exchange Reserves	Capital Reserves	Investment Reserves	Retained Earnings	Non- controlling Interest	Total Equity
	'000 '	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 January 2020	2,733,361	140,044	-	94,638	614	943,372	154,844	1,333,512
Dividends (Note 33)	-	-	-	-	-	(32,800)	-	(32,800)
Dividends paid by subsidiary to non-controlling interest (Note 18)	_	-	-	-	-	-	(7,864)	(7,864)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	279,834	31,255	311,089
Balance at 31 December 2020	2,733,361	140,044	-	94,638	614	1,190,406	178,235	1,603,937
Dividends paid by subsidiary to non-controlling interest (Note 18)	_	_	_	-	-	-	(15,727)	(15,727)
Foreign exchange reserves	-	-	1,885	-	-	-	84	1,969
Issue of shares	1,800,000	3,723,805	-	-	-	-	-	3,723,805
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	399,942	48,241	448,183
Balance at 31 December 2021	4,533,361	3,863,849	1,885	94,638	614	1,590,348	210,833	5,762,167

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows Year ended 31 December 2021

	<u>2021</u> \$'000	<u>2020</u> \$'000
CASH RESOURCES WERE PROVIDED BY/(USED IN):		·
Operating Activities		
Profit before taxation	555,719	355,189
Adjustments for:	000,117	000,103
Amortization of right-of-use assets	232,043	188,254
Disposal of right-of-use asset	(7,060)	
Depreciation	117,067	48,312
Fair value gains on financial assets	(3,960)	(2,647)
Loss on disposal of investment	3,682	-
Interest income	(16,322)	(31,043)
Lease interest expense	132,623	113,358
Interest expense	111,958	236,891
Expected credit loss allowance	(7,943)	37,799
(Gain)/losses on foreign exchange, net	3,062	34,241
	1,120,869	980,354
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	, -,	
Increase/(decrease) in receivables	297,060	(879,540)
(Increase)/decrease in payables	1,058,578	(276,137)
Increase in related parties	191,823	-
Increase in inventories	(494,016)	(194,386)
Cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	2,174,314	(369,709)
Taxes paid	(66,868)	(26,494)
Interest paid	(129,358)	(219,491)
Lease interest paid	(132,623)	(113,358)
Interest received	16,322	31,043
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	1,861,787	(698,009)
Investing Activities		
Purchase of investments	(133,300)	(18,069)
Investment in subsidiaries	(1,566,761)	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,933,254)	(102,621)
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,633,315)	(120,690)
Financing Activities		
Lease principal payments	(200,359)	(94,014)
Shared capital	3,723,805	-
Long term loans, net	(597,964)	492,169
Dividends paid	-	(32,800)
Dividends paid by subsidiary to non-controlling interest	(15,727)	(7,864)
Short term loans, net	(759,813)	519,697
Net cash provided by financing activities	2,149,942	877,188
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	378,414	58,489
Effect of exchange losses on cash and cash equivalents	34,721	(44,807)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	660,929	647,247
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	1,074,064	660,929
Represented by:		
Cash at bank and in hand	618,681	559,232
Short term deposits	528,871	157,795
Bank overdraft	(73,488)	(56,098)
	1,074,064	660,929
	,	

Company Statement of Financial Position As at 31 December 2021

	Note	2021	2020
		\$'000	\$'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	1,758,276	426,725
Intangible assets	6	33,220	33,220
Investment in subsidiaries and joint venture	7	2,283,390	942,541
Investments	8	107,729	4,744
Right-of-use assets	9	1,061,383	1,302,032
Deferred tax assets	10		18,891
		5,243,998	2,728,153
Current assets			
Inventories	11	1,522,167	1,975,934
Due from related parties	12	831,104	-
Receivables	13	1,078,489	1,691,442
Taxation recoverable		1,075	-
Cash and cash equivalents	14	924,318	504,159
		4,357,153	4,171,535
TOTAL ASSETS		9,601,151	6,899,688
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	15	3,863,849	140,044
Capital reserves	16	94,638	94,638
Investment reserves	17	614	614
Retained earnings		1,355,144	1,140,826
		5,314,245	1,376,122
Non-current liabilities			
Long term loans	19	1,594,814	2,162,588
Lease liabilities	9	972,686	1,256,180
Due to related parties	12	211,823	-
Deferred tax liabilities	10	2,369	
		2,781,692	3,418,768
Current liabilities			
Payables	20	791,828	649,903
Short term loans	21	296,200	1,056,013
Current portion of long term loans	19	104,668	166,847
Current portion of lease liabilities	9	239,030	153,174
Taxation payables		-	22,763
Bank overdraft	22	73,488	56,098
		1,505,214	2,104,798
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		9,601,151	6,899,688

Approved for issue by the Board of Directors on <u>1 March 2022</u> and signed on its behalf by:

Director Derrick Cotterell

and Director Earl Richards

Company Statement of Comprehensive Income Year ended 31 December 2021

	Nata	2021	2020
	Note	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue	23	11,037,979	11,650,661
Cost of sales		(9,298,936)	(9,483,271)
Gross profit		1,739,043	2,167,390
Unrealised losses on investments valued at fair value through profit or loss		(3,682)	(213)
Other operating income	24	428,598	99,097
Operating and administrative expenses	25	(1,309,125)	(1,206,285)
Selling and distribution expenses	25	(387,621)	(410,182)
Operating profit	26	467,213	649,807
Finance costs, net	28	(201,672)	(399,440)
Profit before taxation		265,541	250,367
Taxation	29	(51,223)	(24,723)
Profit after taxation, being total comprehensive income		214,318	225,644
Earnings per ordinary stock unit attributable to shareholders of the company	33	\$0.050	\$0.083

Company Statement of Changes in Equity Year ended 31 December 2021

	Number of Shares	Share Capital	Investment Reserves	-		Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 January 2020	2,733,361	140,044	614	94,638	947,982	1,183,278
Dividends (Note 33)	-	-	-	-	(32,800)	(32,800)
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	225,644	225,644
Balance at 31 December 2020	2,733,361	140,044	614	94,638	1,140,826	1,376,122
Issue of shares (Note 15)	1,800,000	3,723,805	-	-	-	3,723,805
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	214,318	214,318
Balance at 31 December 2021	4,533,361	3,863,849	614	94,638	1,355,144	5,314,245

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Derrimon Trading Company Limited

Company Statement of Cash Flows Year ended 31 December 2021

	<u>2021</u> \$'000	2020 \$'000
CASH RESOURCES WERE PROVIDED BY/(USED IN):	φ 000	\$ 000
Operating Activities		
Profit before taxation	265,541	250,367
Adjustments for:	50 001	22.244
Depreciation	50,201	32,244
Amortization of right-of-use assets	169,472	182,854
Fair value losses on investments valued at fair value through	2 602	213
profit or loss	3,682	215
Gain on disposal of right-of-use assets	(7,060)	-
Interest income	(10,693)	(29,833)
Lease interest rate	81,717	87,091
Loan interest expenses	107,796	248,057
Expected credit loss allowance	(6,721)	35,690
Losses on foreign exchange, net	22,852	64,292
	676,787	870,975
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	(10 (74	(001.000)
Decrease/(increase) in receivables	619,674	(881,898)
Increase/(decrease) in payables	390,527	(270,347)
Increase in related parties	(619,281)	-
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	453,767	(225,082)
Cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	1,521,474	(506,352)
Taxes paid	(53,800)	(19,500)
Lease interest paid	(81,717)	(87,091)
Loan interest paid Interest received	(125,196)	(230,657)
	10,693	29,833
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	1,271,454	(813,767)
Investing Activites		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,381,752)	(73,594)
Investment in subsidiary	(1,566,761)	-
Purchase of investment	(106,667)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,055,180)	(73,594)
Financing Activities		
Long term loans, net	(629,953)	498,352
Dividends paid	-	(32,800)
Lease principal payments	(163,798)	(169,063)
Issue of shares	3,723,805	-
Short-term loans, net	(759,813)	521,013
Net cash provided by financing activities	2,170,241	817,502
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	386,515	(69,859)
Foreign exchange effect on cash and cash equivalents	16,254	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	448,061	517,920
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	850,830	448,061
Represented by:		
Cash at bank and cash in hand	547,745	481,868
Short term deposits	376,573	22,291
Bank overdraft	(73,488)	(56,098)
	850,830	448,061

1. Identification and principal activities

Derrimon Trading Company Limited ("the Company") was incorporated in 1998 and is domiciled in Jamaica. The Company is listed on the Junior Market of the Jamaica Stock Exchange (JSE). The Company's registered office is located at 233-235 Marcus Garvey Drive, Kingston 11.

On February 23, 2021, the company was successful in issuing an Additional Public Offer (APO) on the Junior Market of the Jamaica Stock Exchange of 1,800,000,000 ordinary share. This resulted in the subscribed participating voting share capital exceeding the limit of J\$500m as prescribed by the Junior Market. In keeping with Section 505 (7) (b) rules, the company was approved to remain on the Junior Market.

The principal activities of the Company include the wholesale and bulk distribution of household and food items inclusive of meat products, chilled and the retailing of those and other food items and meat products through the operation of a chain of outlets and supermarkets. The Company's subsidiaries are involved in manufacturing of flavours and fragrances, wooden pallets, and the operating of a supermarket and a wholesale of food in New York.

The company provides management and administration services to Marnock LLC and Marnock Retail LLC. These services include the procurement of goods from suppliers, financial management, Information Technology, Human Resources and other related services. Management fees in respect of these services are charged in the Statement of Comprehensive Income (Note 24).

1. Identification and principal activities (continued)

These financial statements present the results of operations and financial positions of the Company and its subsidiaries, which are referred to as "the Group"; the subsidiaries are as follows:

Subsidiaries	Principal Activities	% Ownership by Company at 31 December 2021	% Ownership by Company at 31 December 2020
	•		
CFFL	Manufacture of Flavours and Fragrances	65.02%	65.02%
Select Grocers	Operation of Supermarket	60%	60%
Woodcats International Limited	Manufacturers of wooden pallets	100%	100%
Marnock Retail LLC	Operation of Supermarket	100%	-
Marnock LLC	Operation of Wholesale	80%	-

Derrimon Trading Company Limited (DTCL) as at December 31, 2021, owns 65.02% of the shares of CFFL, the same as the prior year.

DTCL continues to hold 60% in the joint operation with Select Grocers and accounts for this entity by incorporating 60% of its assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses into the financial statements of the Parent Company.

DTCL continues to hold 100% of the shares of Woodcats International Limited, a manufacturer of wooden pallets, making it a wholly-owned subsidiary.

On January 8, 2021, DTCL acquired 100% of the shares of Marnock Retail LLC, a supermarket domiciled in the United States of America, making it a wholly-owned subsidiary.

On January 8, 2021, DTCL acquired 80% of the shares of Marnock LLC, a wholesale operator domiciled in the United States of America.

2. Summary of 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 for all the years presented. Where necessary, prior year comparatives have been restated and reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

(a) **Basis of preparation**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and their interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board and have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the valuation of certain items. They are also prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Jamaican Companies Act.

The financial statements comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and the notes.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the end of the reporting period and the total comprehensive income during the reporting period. The group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and any adjustments that may be necessary would be reflected in the year in which actual results are known. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement in complexity or areas where assumptions or estimates are significant to the financial statements are discussed in Note 4.

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Standards and amendments to published standards effective in the current year that are relevant to the Group's operations

There were no new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that have been published that became effective during the current financial year that is relevant to the Group's operations.

Standards and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Group

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, certain new accounting standards, amendments and interpretation to existing standards have been issued which are not yet effective, and which the Group has not early adopted. The Group has assessed the relevance of all such new standards, interpretations and amendments and has determined that the following may be relevant to its operations. Unless stated otherwise, the impact of the changes is still being assessed by management.

Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to IFRS 3 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022). In March 2018, the IASB issued the 2018 Conceptual Framework and most references to the Framework included in IFRSs were updated to the 2018 Framework at that time. However, paragraph 11 of IFRS 3 Business Combinations, which continued to refer to the 1989 Framework, was not updated as this could have caused conflicts for entities applying IFRS 3. IASB identified three possible amendments to IFRS 3 that would update IFRS 3 without significantly changing its requirements. The changes in Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3):

- update IFRS 3 so that it refers to the 2018 Conceptual Framework instead of the 1989 Framework;
- add to IFRS 3 a requirement that, for transactions and other events within the scope of IAS 37 or IFRIC 21, an acquirer applies IAS 37 or IFRIC 21 (instead of the Conceptual Framework) to identify the liabilities it has assumed in a business combination; and
- add to IFRS 3 an explicit statement that an acquirer does not recognise contingent assets acquired in a business combination.

(a) **Basis of preparation (continued)**

Standards and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Group (continued)

The amendments in Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current - Amendments to IAS 1 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023) affect only the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position - not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability income or expenses, or the information that entities disclose about those items. They:

- clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current should be based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period and align the wording in all affected paragraphs to refer to the "right" to defer settlement by at least twelve months and make explicit that only rights in place "at the end of the reporting period" should affect the classification of a liability;
- clarify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability; and
- make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

(a) **Basis of preparation (continued)**

Standards and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Group (continued)

Property, Plant and Equipment — **Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16)** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022) amends the standard to prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the cost of producing those items, in profit or loss.

Onerous Contracts — **Cost of Fulfilling a Contract** (Amendments to IAS 37), (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022) specifies that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract).

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020 are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. The amendments include minor changes to the following applicable standards:

- IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities. The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 per cent' test in paragraph B3.3.6 of IFRS 9 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. An entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf.
- IFRS 16 'Leases' Lease incentives. The amendment to Illustrative Example 13 accompanying IFRS 16 removes from the example the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives are illustrated in that example.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) **Basis of preparation (continued)**

Standards and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Group (continued)

Narrow scope amendments to IAS 1, Practice statement 2 and IAS 8, (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023). The amendments aim to improve accounting policy disclosures and to help users of the financial statements to distinguish between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies.

Amendments to IAS 1, Presentation of financial statements' on classification of liabilities, (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023). These narrow-scope amendments to IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements', clarify that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the expectations of the entity or events after the reporting date (for example, the receipt of a waiver or a breach of covenant). The amendment also clarifies what IAS 1 means when it refers to the 'settlement' of a liability.

There are no other standards, interpretations or amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the operations of the Group.

(b) Business combination and goodwill

The Group applies the acquisition method in accounting for a business combination. The consideration transferred by the group to obtain control of a subsidiary is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair value of the assets transferred, liabilities assumed, and the equity interests issued by the group.

The Group recognizes identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination regardless of whether they have been previously recognized in the group's financial statements prior to the acquisition. Assets acquired, and liabilities assumed are generally measured at their acquisition-date fair value.

Any Goodwill is stated after separate recognition of identifiable intangible assets. It is calculated as the excess of the sum of a) fair value of consideration transferred, b) the recognized amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and c) acquisition-date fair value of any existing equity interest in the acquiree, over the acquisition-date fair values of the identifiable net assets. If the fair values of the identifiable net assets exceed the sum calculated above, the excess amount, i.e., gain on bargain purchase, is recognized in profit or loss immediately.

Transaction costs that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed immediately.

Non-controlling interests

Equity in the Company not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the Company, is considered non-controlling interest. When the proportion of the equity held by non-controlling interest's changes, the Company adjusts the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect the changes in their relative interest in the Company. The Company recognizes directly in equity any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted, and the fair value of the consideration paid or received, and attribute it to the shareholders of the Company.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the company and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2021. A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is achieved when the group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the group controls an investee, if and only if, the group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of the subsidiaries to bring its accounting policy in line with the group's accounting policy. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between the members of the group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries without change of control

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions, that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

Disposal of subsidiaries

When the Group ceases to have control any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Going concern

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS assumes that the Company and Group will continue in operation for the foreseeable future. This means, in part, that the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the statement of financial position assume no intention or necessity to liquidate or curtail operations. This is commonly referred to as the going concern basis.

Management has assessed that the Company and Group have the ability to continue as a going concern and has prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis. The basis of preparation presumes that the company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

(e) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Executive Committee that makes strategic decisions.

The Company has identified the following segments:

Distribution (Household products, chilled, detergents and bulk foods);

Wholesale (Trading outlets and supermarkets); and

Other Operations (Manufacturers of Flavours and Fragrances, pallets and by products of wood)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Owned assets:

Items of plant and equipment are stated at cost or deemed cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour and related costs to put the asset into service.

The cost of replacing part of an item of plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of an item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the business and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of day-to-day servicing of plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(ii) Depreciation

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (see below). Depreciation is calculated on a reducing balance basis at rates to write off the carrying value of the assets over their period of expected useful lives. The annual depreciation rates are as follows:

Buildings		2.5%
Leasehold improvements		2.5%
Machinery and equipment		10%
Furniture, fittings and fixtures		20%
Motor vehicles		20%
Computer		33.33%
Right-of-use assets	Straight-line over the period of the lease term	

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount and are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

Repairs and maintenances are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Financial Instruments

Classification

The Group and Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The group and company reclassify debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Group and Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group and Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Financial Instruments (continued)

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the group's and company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the group and company classify its debt instruments:

- Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.
- FVOCI: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains/(losses) and impairment expenses are presented as a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.
- FVPL: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

Impairment

The Group and Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Intangible assets

Items of intangible assets represent purchased computer software not integral to computer hardware, with finite useful lives that are acquired separately and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life of three years.

(i) Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which they are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

(j) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value, cost being determined on a first in first out basis. Net realizable value is the estimate of the selling price in the ordinary course of the business, less selling expenses.

(k) Receivables

Trade and other receivables are carried at anticipated realizable value. An allowance for expected credit loss (ECL) of trade and other receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of this ECL allowance, and the amount of the loss is recognized in *Bad Debt expense* in the statement of profit or loss. When trade receivable is deemed uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognized as recovery and credited to bad debt expense in the statement of profit or loss.

Prepayments are partial or full settlements of debt or expenses before the contractually obligated due date, this includes advances and deposits

(l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at cost. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, short term deposits and bank overdraft.

(m) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Mandatorily redeemable preference shares are classified as liabilities.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(n) Dividends

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognized in shareholder's equity in the period in which they become legally payable. Interim dividends are due when declared and approved by the directors while shareholders approve final dividends at the Annual General Meeting. Dividends for the year that are declared after the reporting date are disclosed in the subsequent events note.

(o) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Preference shares, which are mandatorily redeemable on a specific date, are classified as liabilities. The dividends on these preference shares are recognised in the income statement as interest expense.

Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(p) Payables

Payables, including provisions, are stated at their nominal value. A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when the group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, if it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money, and where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(q) **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, if it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

(r) Fair value of financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset of one enterprise and a financial liability or equity instrument of another enterprise. Financial assets carried on the statement of financial position include investments, loan receivables, cash and cash equivalents and receivables. Financial liabilities consist of payables, long term loans, short term loans, lease liabilities, directors' loans, short term loans, bank overdraft and due to related companies.

Generally financial instruments are recognized on the statement of financial position when the group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. The particular recognition methods adopted are disclosed in the respective accounting policies associated with each item.

(s) Related party transactions Related parties:

A party is related to the group, if:

- (i) directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the party controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the group (this includes parents, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries); has an interest in the group that gives it significant influence over the group; or has joint control over the group;
- (ii) the party is an associate of the group;
- (iii) the party is a joint venture in which the group is a venturer;
- (iv) the party is a member of the key management personnel of the group or its parent;
- (v) the party is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in (i) or (iv);
- (vi) the party is the group that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by, or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any individual referred to in (iv) or (v); or
- (vii) the party is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of the group, or of any company that is a related party of the group.

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged.

(t) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized when the company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring the promised goods to the customer in an amount that reflects the consideration the company expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods.

The promised goods are transferred when or as the customer obtains control.

Revenue is recognized when the customer obtains control of the goods as described below:

i. Sales

The performance obligation, satisfied at a point-in-time, to transfer products to customers. Revenue is recognized when the products are delivered to the customers, and the customers take control of the products, and the company has a present right to payment as evidenced by an invoice or the right to invoiced.

ii. **Dividend income**

Dividends are recognized when declared, and the right to receive payment is established.

iii. **Other operating income**

Includes gains and losses on disposal of assets, rental income received from investment properties and miscellaneous inflows. Income is recognized on the accrual basis.

Interest income is recognised as it accrues unless collectability is in doubt. Interest income is calculated is in doubt. Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate the gross carrying amount of financial assets.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(u) Taxation

Taxation on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred taxes are recognized as income tax expense or benefit in the statement of comprehensive income except, where they relate to items recorded in shareholders' equity, they are also charged or credited to shareholders' equity.

(i) Current taxation

Current tax is the expected taxation payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted at the statement of financial position date, and any adjustment to tax payable and tax losses in respect of previous years.

(ii) <u>Deferred income taxes</u>

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their amounts as measured for tax purposes, which will result in taxable amounts in future periods. Deferred tax assets are recognized for temporary differences which will result in deductible amounts in future periods, but only to the extent it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which these differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the asset will be realized or the liability will be settled based on enacted rates.

Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the legal right of offset exists.

(v) Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are accounted for at the exchange rate prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Jamaican dollars at the exchange rate prevailing at the statement of financial position date; that is, in the case of each currency, the Bank of Jamaica weighted average buying and selling rates at that date. Gains or losses arising from fluctuations in the exchange rates are reflected in the statement of comprehensive income.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(w) Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

All leases are accounted for by recognising a right-of-use asset and a lease liability except for:

- (i) Leases of low value assets; and
- (ii) Leases with a duration of 12 months or less.

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the contractual payments due to the lessor over the lease term, with the discount rate determined by reference to the rate inherent in the lease unless (as is typically the case) this is not readily determinable, in which case the group's incremental borrowing rate on commencement of the lease is used. Variable lease payments are only included in the measurement of the lease liability if they depend on an index or rate. In such cases, the initial measurement of the lease liability assumes the variable element will remain unchanged throughout the lease term. Other variable lease payments are expensed in the period to which they relate.

On initial recognition, the carrying value of the lease liability also includes:

- (i) amounts expected to be payable under any residual value guarantee;
- (ii) the exercise price of any purchase option granted in favour of the group if it is reasonable certain to assess that option;
- (iii) any penalties payable for terminating the lease, if the term of the lease has been estimated on the basis of termination option being exercised.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Group:

- (i) since it does not have recent third-party financing, uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk for leases, and
- (ii) makes adjustments specific to the lease, e.g. term, currency and security.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at the amount of the lease liability, reduced for any lease incentives received, and increased for:

- (i) lease payments made at or before commencement of the lease;
- (ii) initial direct costs incurred; and
- (iii) the amount of any provision recognised where the company is contractually required to dismantle, remove or restore the leased asset (typically leasehold dilapidations).

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(w) Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities (continued)

Subsequent to initial measurement lease liabilities increase as a result of interest charged at a constant rate on the balance outstanding and are reduced for lease payments made. Right-of-use assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the lease or over the remaining economic life of the asset if, rarely, this is judged to be shorter than the lease term.

Payments associated with short-term leases and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets are assets valued as US\$5,000 or less when new. The group has no short-term leases or leases for low valued assets at this time.)

Extension and termination options

Extension and termination options are included in a number of property and equipment leases across the group. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the group's operations. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the group and not by the respective lessor.

When the group renegotiates the contractual terms of a lease with the lessor, the accounting depends on the nature of the modification:

- if the renegotiation results in one or more additional assets being leased for an amount commensurate with the stand-alone price for the additional rights-of-use obtained, the modification is accounted for as a separate lease in accordance with the above policy.
- in all other cases where the renegotiation increases the scope of the lease (whether that is an extension to the lease term, or one or more additional assets being leased), the lease liability is remeasured using the discount rate applicable on the modification date, with the right-of-use asset being adjusted by the same amount.

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2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(w) Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities (continued)

• if the renegotiation results in a decrease in the scope of the lease, both the carrying amount of the lease liability and right-of-use asset are reduced by the same proportion to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease with any difference recognised in profit or loss. The lease liability is then further adjusted to ensure its carrying amount reflects the amount of the renegotiated payments over the renegotiated term, with the modified lease payments discounted at the rate applicable on the modification date. The right-of-use asset is adjusted by the same amount.

The carrying value of lease liabilities is similarly revised when the variable element of future lease payments dependent on a rate or index is revised. In both cases an equivalent adjustment is made to the carrying value of the right-of-use asset, with the revised carrying amount being amortised over the remaining (revised) lease term.

For contracts that both convey a right to the group to use an identified asset and require services to be provided to the group by the lessor, the group has elected to account for the entire contract as a lease, i.e. it does not allocate any amount of the contractual payments to, and account separately for, any services provided by the supplier as part of the contract.

3. Financial risk management

The group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the group's financial performance.

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

The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for the establishment and oversight of the group's risk management framework. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, credit risk and investment of excess liquidity.

Audit Committee

The Board of Directors has also established an Audit Committee to assist in managing the Group's risk profile. This Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework. This committee is also assisted by Internal Audit that reports to the Audit Committee after it undertakes regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, especially over inventories and receivables.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as outstanding receivables from credit sales.

Risk management

Management has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for credit worthiness before the group's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered.

If customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, management assesses the credit quality of the customer, considering its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the board. The compliance with credit limits by customers is regularly monitored by management.

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2021

3. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Management determines concentrations of credit risk by monitoring the credit-worthiness rating of existing customers and through a monthly review of the trade receivables ageing analysis. In monitoring the customers' credit risk, customers are grouped according to their credit characteristics. Customers that are graded as "high risk" are placed on a restricted customer list, and future credit sales are made only with approval.

Security

The group and the company do not hold any collateral as security.

Impairment of financial assets

The group and the company have one type of financial asset that is subject to the expected credit loss model:

• trade receivables

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

Trade receivables

The group and the company apply the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

To measure expected credit losses on a collective basis, trade receivables are grouped based on similar credit risk and ageing.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 36 months before 31 December 2021 or 31 December 2020 respectively and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The group and the company have identified the GDP, inflation and the unemployment rate of the countries in which it sells its goods and services to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

3. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

On that basis, the loss allowance as at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020 was determined as follows for trade receivables:

The Group

31 December 2021	Current	More than 30 days past due	More than 60 days past due	More than 90 days past due	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Expected loss rate	3%	7%	9%	12%	6%
Gross carrying amount - trade					
receivables	444,398	301,293	91,202	200,863	1,037,756
Loss allowance	14,153	20,155	8,305	23,222	65,835

31 December 2020	Current \$'000	More than 30 days past due \$'000	More than 60 days past due \$'000	More than 90 days past due \$'000	<u>Total</u> \$'000
Expected loss rate	5%	9%	11%	13%	8%
Gross carrying amount – trade					
receivables	332,236	339,773	115,312	108,605	895,926
Loss allowance	16,612	30,580	12,684	13,902	73,778

The Company

31 December 2021	Current \$'000	More than 30 days past due \$'000	More than 60 days past due \$'000	More than 90 days past due \$'000	<u>Total</u> \$'000
Expected loss rate	4%	10%	12%	15%	9%
Gross carrying amount - trade					
receivables	307,941	188,946	51,857	150,183	698,927
Loss allowance	12,317	18,895	6,223	22,383	59,818

31 December 2020	Current \$'000	More than 30 days past due \$'000	More than 60 days past due \$'000	More than 90 days past due \$'000	<u>Total</u> \$'000
Expected loss rate	3%	11%	13%	15%	9%
Gross carrying amount – trade					
receivables	276,066	301,171	92,429	86,947	756,613
Loss allowance	8,282	33,661	11,554	13,042	66,539

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2021

3. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

The closing loss allowances for trade receivables as at 31 December 2021 reconcile to the opening loss allowances as follows:

The Group

	Trade receivables	Trade receivables
-	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Opening loss allowance	73,778	32,812
(Decrease)/increase in loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	(7,943)	37,799
Bad debts written off during the year	-	3,167
Closing balance at end of year	65,835	73,778

The Company

	Trade receivables	Trade receivables
-	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Opening loss allowance (Decrease)/increase in loss allowance recognised in	66,539	32,380
profit or loss during the year	(6,721)	35,690
Bad debts recovered during the year	-	(1,531)
Closing balance at end of year	59,818	66,539

Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the group and company, and a failure to make contractual payments for a period of greater than 90 days past due.

3. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Impairment losses on trade receivables are presented as net impairment losses within operating profit. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

As at 31 December 2021 trade receivables had lifetime expected credit losses of \$Nil (2020: Nil).

Net impairment losses on financial assets recognised in profit or loss

During the year, the following losses were recognised in profit or loss in relation to impaired financial assets:

The Group

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Impairment losses		
- Movement in loss allowance for trade receivables	(7,943)	37,799
Net impairment losses on financial assets	(7,943)	37,799
The Company		
	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Impairment losses		
- Movement in loss allowance for trade receivables	(6,721)	35,690
Net impairment losses on financial assets	(6,721)	35,690

3. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Exposure to credit risk for trade receivables

The following table summarizes the Group and Company's credit exposure for trade receivables at their carrying amounts, as categorized by customer sector.

	The Group			The Company		
	<u>2021</u> <u>2020</u>		-	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	
	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>		<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	
Supermarket chains	131,175	156,096		118,718	156,096	
Wholesale and retail						
distributors	628,880	498,750		470,214	498,750	
Government entities	10,536	9,748		10,536	9,748	
Manufactures	157,715	135,884		-	-	
Other	32,695	29,318		31,688	29,318	
	961,001	829,796		631,156	693,912	
Overseas	76,755	66,130		67,771	62,701	
Total (note 14)	1,037,756	895,926		698,927	756,613	

Overseas customers mainly relate to customers in the United States and the United Kingdom and represent approximately 8% (20-0.72%) of the total balance. The currencies of these countries are considered stable and consistently appreciate against the Jamaican dollar, and no risk of any significant loss is anticipated in this category of overseas customers.

There were no changes from the prior year, in the Group's exposure to credit risk or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2021

3. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the group is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions.

Liquidity risk management process

The group's liquidity management process includes:

- (i) Monitoring future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis;
- (i) Maintaining marketable and diverse assets that can easily be liquidated as protection against any unforeseen interruption to cash flow;
- (ii) Maintaining a committed line of credit;
- (iii) Optimising cash returns on investments.

Undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities

The maturity profile of the group's financial liabilities at year end on contractual undiscounted payments was as follows:

The Group:

	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 Years 2021	Contractual cashflows	Carrying amount
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Lease liabilities	64,150	192,998	10,954,080	11,211,228	1,975,335
Long term loans	50,922	176,760	1,926,584	2,154,266	1,747,656
Payables	1,393,912	-	-	1,393,912	1,393,912
Short-term loans	77,549	252,463	-	330,012	296,200
Related parties	191,823	-	-	191,823	191,823
Bank overdraft	73,488	-	-	73,488	73,488
	1,851,844	622,221	12,880,664	15,354,729	5,678,414
•			2020		
Lease liabilities	65,751	728,557	1,723,247	2,517,555	1,602,905
Long term loans	81,698	244,748	2,337,536	2,663,982	2,345,620
Payables	718,109	-	-	718,109	718,109
Short-term loans	874,009	217,232	-	1,091,241	1,056,013
Bank overdraft	56,098	-	-	56,098	56,098
-	1,795,665	1,190,537	4,060,783	7,046,985	5,778,745

Assets available to meet all of the liabilities and to cover financial liabilities include cash at bank and in hand, short term deposits and guarantee from the ultimate parent company.

3. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

Undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities (continued)

The maturity profile of the company's financial liabilities at year end on contractual undiscounted payments was as follows:

The Company:

	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 Years 2021	Contractual cashflows	Carrying amount
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Lease liabilities	53,624	160,872	10,724,768	10,939,264	1,211,716
Long term loans	48,831	169,367	1,896,868	2,115,066	1,699,482
Payables	791,828	-	-	791,828	791,828
Short-term loans	77,549	252,463	-	330,012	296,200
Related parties	211,823	-	-	211,823	211,823
Bank overdraft	73,488	-	-	73,488	73,488
	1,257,143	582,702	12,621,636	14,461,481	4,284,537
			2020		
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Lease liabilities	59,034	708,408	1,434,517	2,201,959	1,409,354
Long term loans	79,771	239,878	2,325,771	2,645,420	2,329,435
Payables	649,903			649,903	649,903
Short-term loans	874,009	217,232	-	1,091,241	1,056,013
Bank overdraft	56,098	-	-	56,098	56,098
	1,718,815	1,165,518	3,760,288	6,644,621	5,500,803

Assets available to meet all of the liabilities and to cover financial liabilities include Cash at bank and in hand and guarantee from the ultimate parent company.

(c) Market risk

The group takes on exposure to market risks, 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 risks mainly arise from changes in foreign currency exchange rates (see 3c(i)) and interest rates (see 3c(ii)). The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return. Market risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analysis. There has been no significant change in exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

3. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(i) Currency risk

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

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from exposure primarily to the US dollar and Euro. The group is primarily exposed to such risks arising from transactions for purchases, sales and investments.

The Statement of Financial Position for the Group as at 31 December 2021 includes net foreign assets/(liabilities) of US\$1,206,758 and €3,004 (2020: (US\$838,814) and €17,613) in respect of such transactions arising in the ordinary course of business.

The Statement of Financial Position for the Company as at 31 December 2021 includes net foreign assets of US\$820,083 (2020: US\$513,954 in respect of such transactions arising in the ordinary course of business.

The following tables demonstrates the sensitivity to fluctuations in the exchange rates of the currencies held by the group and company before tax, with all other variables held constant.

The Group:

I	2021	2021	2020	2020
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
	Ef	fect on Profit an	d loss and equit	ty
	Revaluation	Devaluation	Revaluation	Devaluation
	2%	8%	2%	6%
Currency:				
USD	18,999	(55,220)	(662)	(160)
The Company:	2021	2021	2020	2020
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
	Ef	fect on Profit an	d loss and equit	ty
	Revaluation	Devaluation	Revaluation	Devaluation
	2%	8%	2%	6%
Currency:				
USD	16,402	(65,607)	(2,971)	8,914

3. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk

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

The Group earns interest on its long term investments at a fixed rate with durations of between 2 and over 5 years for repricing.

The Group earns interest on its short term deposits disclosed in Note 15. As these deposits have a short term to maturity and are constantly reinvested at current market rates, they are not significantly exposed to interest rate risk.

The Group incurs interest on its borrowings disclosed in Notes 20 and 22. These borrowings are at fixed rates and expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk. Interest rate fluctuations are not expected to have a material effect on the net results or stockholders' equity. The Group analyses its interest rate exposure arising from borrowings on an ongoing basis, taking into consideration the options of refinancing, renewal of existing positions and alternative financing.

At the reporting date, the group's financial liabilities subject to interest rates aggregated \$4,092,678,000; (2020 - \$5,060,636,000). The group contracts financial liability at a fixed interest rate, hence, changes in the market interest rate will not affect the cash flow nor the carrying amount of the instruments.

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2021

3. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

The following table summarises the group's exposure to interest rate risk. It includes the group's financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorized by the contractual repricing or maturity dates.

The Group:

	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 -5 vears	Non-interest bearing	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000 2021	\$'000	\$'000
Assets					
Investments	-	-	281,211	16,062	297,273
Receivables	-	153,000	-	1,432,802	1,585,802
Cash and cash					
equivalents	1,066,239	-	-	81,313	1,147,552
Total financial					
assets	1,066,239	153,000	281,211	1,530,177	3,030,627
Liabilities					
Payables	-	-	-	1,393,912	1,393,912
Short term loans	296,200	-	-	-	296,200
Related party	-	-	-	191,823	191,823
Bank overdraft	73,488	-	-	-	73,488
Long term loans	27,807	83,420	1,636,429	-	1,747,656
Lease liabilities	74,534	223,589	1,677,212	-	1,975,335
Total financial					
liabilities	472,029	307,009	3,313,641	1,585,735	5,678,414
Total interest re-					
pricing gap	594,210	(154,009)	(3,032,430)	(55,558)	(2,647,787)

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2021

3. Financial risk management (continued)

- (c) Market risk (continued)
 - (ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

The Group:

-	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 - 5 years	Non-interest bearing	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000 2020	\$'000	\$'000
Assets					
Receivables	-	-	-	1,874,810	1,874,810
Investments	-	-	-	163,695	163,695
Cash and cash					
equivalents	-	-	-	717,027	717,027
Total financial					
assets	_	-	-	2,755,532	2,755,532
Liabilities					
Payables	-	-	-	718,109	718,109
Short term loans	1,056,013	-	-	-	1,056,013
Long term loans	44,808	134,423	2,166,389	-	2,345,620
Lease liabilities	41,385	124,153	1,437,367	-	1,602,905
Bank overdraft	56,098	-	-	-	56,098
Total financial					
liabilities	1,198,304	258,576	3,603,756	718,109	5,778,745
Total interest re-					
pricing gap	(1,198,304)	(258,576)	(3,603,756)	2,037,423	(3,023,213)

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2021

3. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

At the reporting date, the company's financial liabilities subject to interest rates aggregated \$1,963,306,000; (2020 - \$4,850,905,000). The company contracts financial liability at a fixed interest rate, hence, changes in the market interest rate will not affect the cash flow nor the carrying amount of the instruments.

The following table summarises the company's exposure to interest rate risk. It includes the company's financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorized by the contractual re-pricing or maturity dates.

I I I	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 -5 years	Non-interest bearing	Total
-	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000 2021	\$'000	\$'000
Assets					
Investment					
securities	-	-	106,667	1,062	107,729
Receivables	-	153,000	-	925,489	1,078,489
Due from related					
party	831,104	-	-	-	831,104
Cash and cash					
equivalents	869,384	-	-	54,934	924,318
Total financial					
assets	1,700,488	153,000	106,667	981,485	2,941,640
Liabilities					
Due to related					
party	-	-	-	211,823	211,823
Lease Liabilities	59,579	179,271	434,866	-	1,211,716
Long term loans	24,324	80,344	1,594,814	-	1,699,482
Short term loans	296,200	-	-	-	296,200
Payables	-	-	-	791,828	791,828
Bank overdraft	73,488	-	-	-	73,488
Total financial					
liabilities	453,591	259,615	2,029,680	1,003,651	4,454,616
Total interest re-					
pricing gap	(30,697)	(106,615)	(1,923,013)	(22,166)	(1,512,976)

The Company:

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2021

3. Financial risk management (continued)

- (c) Market risk (continued)
 - (ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

The Company:

	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 - 5 years	Non-interest bearing	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000 2020	\$'000	\$'000
Assets					
Investment					
securities	-	-	-	4,744	4,744
Receivables	-	-	-	1,691,442	1,691,442
Cash and cash					
equivalents	22,291	-	-	481,868	504,159
Total financial					
assets	22,291	-	-	2,178,054	2,200,345
Liabilities					
Lease liabilities	38,295	114,884	1,256,180	-	1,409,359
Long term loans	41,712	125,135	2,162,588	-	2,329,435
Short term loans	1,056,013	-	-	-	1,056,013
Payables	-	-	-	649,903	649,903
Bank overdraft	56,098	-	-	-	56,098
Total financial					
liabilities	1,192,118	240,019	3,418,768	649,903	5,550,808
Total interest re-					
pricing gap	(1,169,827)	(240,019)	(3,418,768)	1,528,151	(3,300,463)

The group and company have no significant sensitivity to interest rate risk as all borrowings are at fixed rates.

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2021

3. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(d) Capital management

The Group defines capital as equity and total borrowings. The Group manages its capital, of \$7.6 billion to support and be responsive to opportunities for its current growth strategy and expansion plans and to maintain its normal operations and remain compliant with various covenants and restrictive rules and regulations of the industry and the financial environment in which it operates.

Capital Management Strategies

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide specific hurdle returns for its shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital as well as meet externally imposed capital requirements. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital, which the Group defines as net operating income divided by total shareholders' equity.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Group monitors capital based on the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as total borrowings divided by capital as defined above. Total borrowings is calculated as current and non-current borrowings, as shown in the consolidated statement of financial position. Capital is calculated as equity, as shown in the statement of financial position plus total borrowings. The management of the Group remains deliberate in the way it funds its growth strategy and given the present economic environment and the general reduction in the cost of capital in the market; management continues to adjust major debts from a bullet repayment structure to that of amortization and lengthening of tenors.

	The Group		The Co	mpany
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Total borrowings (excluding lease liabilities)	2,043,856	3,401,633	1,995,682	3,385,448
Equity and total borrowing	7,595,190	4,827,335	7,309,926	4,761,570
Gearing ratio	27%	70%	27%	71%

3. Financial risk management (continued)

(e) Fair value estimates

Fair value is the amount for 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 (such as a recognized stock exchange) exists as it is the best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument.

The amount included in the financial statements for cash at bank and in hand, loan receivables, receivables, payables, short term loans and bank overdraft reflect their approximate fair values because of the short-term maturity of these instruments.

The fair values of long-term loans approximate amortised costs.

The fair values of directors' account and due to related companies could not be reasonably assessed as there are no set repayment terms.

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2021

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies

The group and company make estimates, assumptions and judgements that affect the reported amounts of, and disclosures relating to, assets, liabilities, income and expenses reported in these financial statements. Amounts and disclosures based on these estimates assumptions and judgements may be different from actual outcomes, and these differences may be reported in the financial statements of the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, and are continually evaluated.

(i) Impairment of financial assets

The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The group and company use judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the group's and company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Details of the key assumptions and inputs used are disclosed in the Credit risk note.

(ii) Income taxes

Estimates and judgements are required in determining the provision for income taxes. The tax liability or asset arising from certain transactions or events may be uncertain in the ordinary course of business. In cases of such uncertainty, the group and company recognise liabilities for possible additional taxes based on its judgement. Where, on the basis of a subsequent determination, the final tax outcome in relation to such matters is different from the amount that was initially recognised, the difference will impact the current and deferred income tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

(iii) Depreciable assets

Estimates of the useful life and the residual value of property, plant and equipment are required in order to apply an adequate rate of transferring the economic benefits embodied in these assets in the relevant periods. The group and company apply a variety of methods in an effort to arrive at these estimates from which actual results may vary. Actual variations in estimated useful lives and residual values are reflected in profit or loss through impairment or adjusted depreciation provisions.

(iv) Recognition and measurement of intangible assets

The recognition and measurement of intangible assets, other than goodwill, in a business combination, involve the utilization of valuation techniques. These intangibles may be market related, consumer related, contract based or technology based. For significant amounts of intangibles arising from a business combination, the group and company has utilized independent professional advisors to assist management in determining the recognition and measurement of these assets.

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4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies (continued)

(v) Valuation of financial instruments

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. For all other financial instruments, the group and company determine fair values using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist and other valuation models. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other premium used in estimating discount rates.

Considerable judgment is required in interpreting market data to arrive at estimates of fair values. Consequently, the estimates arrived at may be significantly different from the actual price of the instrument in an arm's length transaction.

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2020

5. Property, plant and equipment

The Group:

	Land and	Leasehold	Furniture &	Motor		Construction Work-in-	
	Buildings	Improvements	Equipment	Vehicles	Computers	Progress	Total
-	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cost -							
1 January 2020	65,432	217,498	347,346	123,742	34,924	-	788,942
Additions	701	39,024	49,103	2,459	11,334	-	102,621
31 December 2020	66,133	256,522	396,449	126,201	46,258	-	891,563
Additions	222,196	435,228	219,245	92,188	358,878	605,519	1,933,254
Disposal	-	-	-	(24,995)	-	-	(24,995)
31 December 2021	288,329	691,750	615,694	193,394	405,136	605,519	2,799,822
Depreciation -							
1 January 2020	12,340	14,800	190,051	68,384	19,891	-	305,466
Charge for the year	1,002	5,643	24,874	14,906	1,887	-	48,312
31 December 2020	13,342	20,443	214,925	83,290	21,778	-	353,778
Charge for the year	2,354	25,528	50,115	20,395	18,675	-	117,067
Relieved on disposals	-	-	-	(24,995)	-	-	(24,995)
31 December 2021	15,696	45,971	265,040	78,690	40,453	-	445,850
Net book value -							
31 December 2021	272,633	645,779	350,654	114,704	364,683	605,519	2,353,972
31 December 2020	52,791	236,079	181,524	42,911	24,480	_	537,785

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2020

5. Property, plant and equipment

The Company:

_	Land and Buildings	Leasehold Improvements	Furniture & Fixtures	Motor Vehicles	Computers	Construction Work-in- Progress	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cost -							
1 January 2020	62,019	147,601	308,116	83,029	29,769	-	630,534
Additions	701	32,387	27,159	2,459	10,888	-	73,594
31 December 2020	62,720	179,988	335,275	85,488	40,657	-	704,128
Additions	222,196	145,786	21,059	39,700	347,492	605,519	1,381,752
Disposals	-	-	-	(24,995)	-	-	(24,995)
31 December 2021	284,916	325,774	356,334	100,193	388,149	605,519	2,060,885
Depreciation -							
1 January 2020	10,134	7,564	162,811	47,914	16,736	-	245,159
Charge for the year	1,002	4,302	17,725	7,515	1,700	-	32,244
31 December 2020	11,136	11,866	180,536	55,429	18,436	-	277,403
Charge for the year	2,354	4,566	17,506	9,267	16,508	-	50,201
Relieved on disposals	-	-	-	(24,995)	-	-	(24,995)
31 December 2021	13,490	16,432	198,042	39,701	34,944	-	302,609
Net book value -							
31 December 2021	271,426	309,342	158,292	60,492	353,205	605,519	1,758,276
31 December 2020	51,584	168,122	154,739	30,059	22,221		426,725

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2021

6. Intangible assets

	Group			Company		
	Goodwill \$'000	Brand \$'000	Total \$'000	Goodwill \$'000	Brand \$'000	Total \$'000
Cost -	\$ 000	φυυυ	φ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	φ 000
1 January 2021	182,119	256,523	438,642	33,220	-	33,220
Business acquisition	1,209,561	-	1,209,561		-	-
31 December 2021	1,391,680	256,523	1,648,203	33,220	-	33,220

The Group continued to use the name, *Sampars Cash and Carry* to brand six (6) of its retail outlets and the name, Select Grocers, for its supermarket. The business acquisitions of Marnock LLC, Marnock Retail LLC Caribbean Flavours and Fragrances Limited and Woodcats International limited provided intangible assets in the form of *technical formulae* and *special customer relationships*, and *general goodwill*, respectively.

These intangibles are assessed to have indefinite useful lives and their useful lives are dependent on the useful life of the cash-generating unit (CGU) to which they are allocated.

Goodwill of \$917,021,00 is allocated to Marnock LLC, and \$292,540,000 to Marnock Retail LLC. Marnock LLC is in the wholesale segment, while Marnock Retail LLC is in the retail segment.

The Group determines whether goodwill is impaired at least on an annual basis or when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value maybe impaired. This requires an estimation of the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit (CUG) to which goodwill is allocated. The recoverable amount is determined by reference to the value in use. Estimating the value in use requires the Group to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the CUG and also to choose an appropriate discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those future cash flows. The cash flow projections are based on financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period. Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using estimated growth rates (which do not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the business in which the CUG operates). The key assumptions used for value in use calculations are as follows:

	Revenue growth rate	EBITDA to revenue	Capital expenditure to revenue	Discount rate
Marnock LLC	5%	11%	0.3%	7.25%
Marnock Retail LLC	5%	11%	0.3%	7.25%

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2021

6. Intangible assets (continued)

Goodwill

During the year, the Company acquired subsidiaries and voting shares as follows:

Date of Acquisition	Subsidiaries	Principal Activities	Proportion of issued share capital held by company
January 1, 2021	Marnock LLC	Wholesale distribution of grocery, food items Retail Supermarket	80%
January 1, 2021	Marnock Retail LLC		100%

The fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the subsidiaries as at the date of acquisition were:

		Marnock	
	Marnock LLC	Retail LLC	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	309,384	157,238	466,622
	309,384	157,238	466,622
Current assets			
Inventories	208,963	65,330	274,293
Receivables	168,310	45,598	213,908
Due from related party	26,420	-	26,420
Cash at bank and in hand	2,992	106,819	109,811
	406,685	217,747	624,432
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term loans	7,398	6,750	14,148
	7,398	6,750	14,148
Current liabilities			
Payables	284,005	215,437	499,442
Due to related party		26,420	26,420
	284,005	241,857	525,862
Fair value of net assets	424,666	126,378	551,044

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2021

6. Intangible assets (continued)

Goodwill (continued)

	Marnock LLC	Total		
	\$'000	Retail LLC \$'000	\$'000	
Goodwill at acquisition:				
Purchase consideration	1,256,754	418,918	1,675,572	
Non-controlling interest	84,933	-	84,933	
Less: Fair value of net assets				
acquired	(424,666)	(126,378)	(551,044)	
	917,021	292,540	1,209,561	

Results for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Marnock LLC	Marnock Retail LLC	Total	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Revenue	3,806,575	1,539,316	5,345,891	
Net profit	102,103	27,663	129,766	

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2021

6. Intangible assets (continued)

Goodwill (continued)

Cash flow on acquisition

	2021
	\$'000
Total consideration transferred Less: cash, net transferred from subsidiaries on	1,675,572
acquisition	(108,811)
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired	1,566,761

Impairment tests for goodwill

The Group determines whether goodwill is impaired at least on an annual basis or when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may be impaired. This requires an estimation of the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit (CGU) to which goodwill is allocated. The recoverable amount is usually determined by reference to the value in use. Estimating the value in use requires the Group to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the CGU and also to choose an appropriate discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those future cash flows.

For the current period, after review, analysis and assessment, management is of the opinion, that there is no impairment in the total value of intangibles, including goodwill, as the *recoverable amounts* are higher than the *carrying amounts*.

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2021

7. Investment in subsidiaries and joint venture

	The Com	The Company		
Investment in Subsidiaries and Joint Venture	2021 2			
	\$'000	\$'000		
Caribbean Flavours & Fragrances Limited	438,722	438,722		
Woodcats International Limited	355,000	355,000		
Long-term Investment	148,819	148,819		
Marnock LLC	1,009,451	-		
Marnock LLC Retail	331,398	-		
Balance at the end of the year	2,283,390	942,541		

Select Grocers: Summarized financial information as at 31 December 2021

Since March 2017, the Group has a 60% interest in Select Grocers, an unincorporated business. Select Grocers is operated as an "upscale" supermarket positioned to capture the affluent middle classes. There was no change in the strategic direction, management or operation of this entity during the year.

	2021	2020
Current assets	183,759	225,142
Cash and cash equivalents included in current assets	36,335	16,841
Non-current assets	309,142	294,095
Current liabilities	60,816	143,425
Current financial liabilities, excluding trade and other payables		
and provision, included in current liabilities	30,774	27,246
Non-current liabilities	238,358	16,469
Revenue	615,388	683,745
Depreciation and amortization	37,100	36,598
Interest expense (including lease expense)	(15,748)	12,152
Profit or loss from continuing operations	50,023	28,765
Post-tax profit or loss from continuing operations	50,023	28,765
Total comprehensive income	50,023	28,765

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2021

7. Investment in subsidiaries and joint venture (continued)

As at 31 December 2021, the Company has holdings of 65% of the issued shares of Caribbean Flavours and Fragrances Limited (CFFL), 100% of the issued shares of Woodcats International Limited (WIL) and Marnock Retail LLC and 80% of the issued shares of Marnock LLC.

Caribbean Flavours and Fragrances Limited: Summarized financial information as at December 31, 2021

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Dividends received from subsidiary	29,233	14,616
Current assets	598,589	529,080
Cash and cash equivalents included in current assets	285,381	295,426
Non-current assets	125,838	105,936
Current liabilities	90,536	57,957
Current financial liabilities, excluding trade and other payables		
and provision, included in current liabilities	8,578	6,725
Non-current liabilities	101,562	87,062
Revenue	637,714	593,753
Depreciation and amortization (including rights of use)	12,645	13,969
Interest income	3660	1,206
Interest expense (including lease liabilities)	(7,069)	(6,778)
Income tax expense	(8,903)	(14,213)
Profit or loss from continuing operations	88,498	96,512
Post-tax profit from continuing operations	79,595	82,299
Total comprehensive income	79,595	82,299

7. Investment in subsidiaries and joint venture (continued)

Woodcats International Limited: Summarized financial information as at December 31, 2021

_	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Current assets	357,863	255,831
Cash and cash equivalents included in current assets	26,010	20,133
Non-current assets	264,940	256,474
Current liabilities	221,277	59,632
Current financial liabilities, excluding trade and other payables		
and provision, included in current liabilities	27,722	11,384
Non-current liabilities	87,817	113,599
Revenue	723,132	533,049
Depreciation and amortization	39,267	19,020
Interest income	(1,968)	4
Interest expense	(3,114)	(9,529)
Income tax expense	(12,914)	(5,194)
Profit or loss from continuing operations	53,266	22,648
Post-tax profit or loss from continuing operations	40,351	17,454
Total comprehensive income	40,351	17,454

Marnock LLC: Summarized financial information as at December 31, 2021

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Current assets	844,853	-
Cash and cash equivalents included in current assets	6,696	-
Non-current assets	292,019	-
Current liabilities	398,469	-
Current financial liabilities, excluding trade and other payables		
and provision, included in current liabilities	-	-
Non-current liabilities	806,066	-
Revenue	3,806,575	-
Depreciation and amortization	68,459	-
Interest income	-	-
Interest expense	44,989	-
Income tax expense	27,141	-
Profit or loss from continuing operations	129,244	-
Post-tax profit or loss from continuing operations	102,103	-
Total comprehensive income	102,103	-

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2021

7. Investment in subsidiaries and joint venture (continued)

Marnock Retail LLC: Summarized financial information as at December 31, 2021

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Current assets	235,831	
Cash and cash equivalents included in current assets	29,643	
Non-current assets	148,293	
Current liabilities	45,860	
Current financial liabilities, excluding trade and other payables and provision, included in current liabilities	-	
Non-current liabilities	153,920	
Revenue	1,539,316	
Depreciation and amortization	13,624	
Interest income	-	
Interest expense	421	
Income tax expense	-	
Profit or loss from continuing operations	35,016	
Post-tax profit or loss from continuing operations	7,353	
Total comprehensive income	7,353	

8. Investments

	The Gro	The Group		npany
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Bonds	15,000	-	-	-
Quoted shares	1,062	4,744	1,062	4,744
Preference shares	106,667	-	106,667	-
Mutual Funds	174,544	158,951		-
	297,273	163,695	107,729	4,744

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2021

9. Right-of-use assets and related lease obligations

(i) Amounts recognized in the Statement of Financial Position

The Statement of Financial Position shows the following amounts relating to leases: - <u>Right-of-use assets</u>

	The Group		The Group		The Co	mpany
	2021	2020	2021	2020		
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
Balance as at beginning of the year	1,487,607	1,039,077	1,302,032	945,179		
Additions	606,142	629,249	-	540,814		
Disposals	(77,290)	(6,338)	(77,290)	(6,338)		
Adjustment	(3,742)	-		-		
Remeasurement based on variable						
lease	10,580	13,701	6,113	5,231		
Amortisation	(232,043)	(188,254)	(169,472)	(182,854)		
Balance as at end of year	1,791,254	1,487,435	1,061,383	1,302,032		

Lease liabilities

	The Group		The Co	ompany
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance as at end of year	1,975,335	1,602,905	1,211,716	1,409,354
Current	(298,123)	(165,538)	(239,030)	(153,174)
Non-current	1,677,212	1,437,367	972,686	1,256,180

9. Right-of-use assets and related lease obligations (continued)

(ii) Amounts recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income

The Statement of Comprehensive Income shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	The Group 2021	The Company 2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Amortisation charge of right-of-use assets		
(included in administrative expenses)	232,043	169,472
Interest expense (included in finance costs)	132,623	81,717
Effect of foreign exchange	44,158	44,397
	The Group 2020	The Company 2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Amortisation charge of right-of-use assets		
(included in administrative expenses)	188,254	182,854
Interest expense (included in finance costs)	113,358	87,091
Lease liabilities payment concession	(30,204)	(30,204)
Effect of foreign exchange	64,292	64,292

(iii) Amounts recognized in the Statement of Cash Flows

	The Group	The Company	The Group	The Company
	2021	2021	2020	2020
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Total cash outflows for				
leases	332,982	245,515	150,391	139,057

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2021

10. Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets

Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets is calculated in full on all temporary differences under the liability method using the applicable tax rate.

Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets recognised on the Statement of Financial Position are as follows:

	The Gro	The Group		The Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Deferred tax					
(liabilities)/assets	(5,090)	9,859	(2,369)	18,891	

The movement on the net deferred tax (liabilities)/assets balance is as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Net assets/(liabilities) at the				
beginning of year	9,859	(4,214)	18,891	5
Deferred tax				
(charged)/credited to profit				
and loss (Note 29)	(14,949)	14,073	(21,260)	18,886
Net (liabilities)/assets at the				
end of year	(5,090)	9,859	(2,369)	18,891

Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets is attributable to the following items:

	The Group		The Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets: Property, plant and				
equipment	(46,633)	(18,764)	(44,000)	(12,289)
Interest receivable Right-of-use assets, net of	-	(44)	-	-
lease obligations	37,335	28,068	37,583	26,830
Interest payable Unrealised foreign	413	4,350	-	4,350
exchange gains	3,795	(3,751)	4,048	
year	(5,090)	9,859	(2,369)	18,891

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2021

10. Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (continued)

The amounts shown in the Statement of Financial Position include the following:

_	The Group		The Company	
_	2021	2020	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets to be (settled)/recovered:				
- after more than 12 months	(5,090)	9,859	(2,369)	18,891
_	(5,090)	9,859	(2,369)	18,891

11. Inventories

	The Group		The Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Sampars wholesale outlets and				
Select Grocers; grocery and				
household items	775,328	899,543	775,328	636,764
Goods in transit	484,143	-	450,998	-
Wholesale bulk commodity food				
items	1,127,157	1,076,391	295,841	1,114,088
Subsidiaries: flavours and				
fragrances and pallet inventories	293,948	210,626		_
	2,680,576	2,186,560	1,522,167	1,750,852

For year ended 31 December 2021, inventories valuing \$7,224,000 (2020: \$23,904,000) were written off to the statements of comprehensive income for the Group and \$5,112,000 (2020: \$1,604,000) for the Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2021

12. Due from/(to) related parties

		The C	Group	The Company		
		2021	2020	2021	2020	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Due from Marnock		-	-	502,148		
LLC	(a)					
Due from Marnock		-	-	246,343	-	
Retail LLC	(b)					
Due from Woodcats			-			
International						
Limited	(c)	-		82,613		
		-	-	831,104	-	
Due to Caribbean						
Flavours and						
Fragrances Limited	(d)	-	-	(20,000)	-	
Other	(e)	(191,823)	-	(191,823)	-	
		(191,823)		(211,823)	-	
	-	(191,823)		619,281	-	

- (a) (d) These companies are related by common shareholders and directors. The balances are unsecured, interest free and has no fixed repayment terms.
- (e) The balance is due to a related party, attracts interest at 3.5% per annum paid monthly and matures on 30 September 2023.

13. Receivables

	The Group		The Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Trade Less: Expected credit loss	1,037,756	895,926	698,927	756,613
provision	(65,835)	(73,778)	(59,818)	(66,539)
	971,921	822,148	639,109	690,074
Other receivables Deposit on business	546,772	134,251	372,380	82,957
acquisition	67,000	918,411	67,000	918,411
	1,585,693	1,874,810	1,078,489	1,691,442

Deposit represents amount paid to acquire certain assets including the manufacturing facility, and all brandings of Spicy Hill Farms Limited. The transaction is expected to be completed by March 31, 2022. See Note 36.

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2021

14. Cash and cash equivalents

	The G	Froup	The Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cash at bank and in hand				
Cash at bank	537,368	370,321	492,811	359,975
Cash in hand	81,313	188,911	54,934	121,893
	618,681	559,232	547,745	481,868
Short term deposits				
Mayberry Investments Limited	_	385	_	385
Scotia Investment Funds	65,049	56,261	_	-
NCB Capital Markets	,	00,201		
Limited	60,666	55,448	1,868	1,853
Barita Investments Limited	374,705	-	374,705	-
JMMB Bank Jamaica				
Limited	28,451	25,648	-	-
Mayberry Structured:				
Corporate Paper	-	20,053		20,053
	528,871	157,795	376,573	22,291
_	1,147,552	717,027	924,318	504,159

The weighted average effective interest rate on Jamaican dollar and US dollar short term deposits was 0.15% (2020 - 1.1%) and 0.10% (2020 - 0.098%) respectively. These represent call deposits which are repayable on demand.

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2021

15. Share capital

		2021 No. of shares	2020 No. of shares
Authorised-	-		
Opening balance as at beginning of the year		2,733,360,670	2,733,360,670
Share issued during the period		1,800,000,000	-
Closing balance as at end of the year	-	4,533,360,670	2,733,360,670
		\$'000	\$'000
Issued and fully paid:	-		
issued and fully paid.			
Opening balance as at beginning of the year		140,044	140,044
Opening balance as at beginning of the year Additional public offering issued during the			140,044
Opening balance as at beginning of the year	(a)	140,044 3,723,805	140,044

- (a) On December 14, 2020, the Board of Directors passed a resolution for the issue of shares through an additional public offer thereby approving the issue of up to 1,800,000,000 ordinary shares. The additional shares were listed on the Junior Market on the Jamaica Stock Exchange on February 23, 2021.
- (b) The holders of the ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the company.

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2021

16. Capital reserves

	The Group		The Company	
	2021 2020		2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at the beginning and end of the				
year	94,638	94,638	94,638	94,638

17. Investment reserves

	The Group		The Com	ipany	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Balance at the beginning and end of the					
year	614	614	614	614	

18. Non-controlling interest

	The Group		
	2021	2020	
	\$'000	\$'0000	
Balance at beginning of the year	178,235	154,844	
Share of profit for the year	48,241	31,255	
Dividends paid by subsidiary	(15,727)	(7,864)	
Other movement during the year	84	-	
Balance at end of the year	210,833	178,235	

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2021

19. Long term loans

		The Group		The Com	The Company		
		2021	2020	2021	2020		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
Mayberry Investments Limited	(a)	-	38,213	-	38,213		
Mayberry Investments Limited	(b)	-	191,952	-	191,952		
Bank of Nova Scotia Jamaica Limited	d (c)	-	3,613	-	3,613		
National Commercial Bank Jamaic	a(d)						
Limited		-	1,289	-	1,289		
First Global Bank Limited	(e)	-	1,062	-	1,062		
First Global Bank Limited	(f)	-	255,250	-	255,250		
9% Redeemable Preference Shares	(g)	-	350,000	-	350,000		
JMMB Bank (Jamaica) Limited	(h)	109,125	120,000	109,125	120,000		
JMMB Bank (Jamaica) Limited	(i)	181,937	214,390	181,937	214,390		
Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited	(j)	173,088	212,537	173,088	212,537		
Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited	(k)	77,437	89,599	77,437	89,599		
Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited	(l)	17,502	19,127	17,502	19,127		
Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited	(m)	291,092	318,896	291,092	318,896		
Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited	(n)	300,000	-	300,000	-		
Cornerstone Financial Holdings Ltd.	(0)	38,306	-	38,306	-		
JN Bank Limited	(p)	3,634	4,552	3,634	4,552		
JN Bank Limited	(q)	2,910	3,515	2,910	3,515		
JN Bank Limited	(r)	4,451	5,440	4,451	5,440		
Barita Investments Limited	(s)	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000		
First Global Bank Limited	(t)	-	2,077	-	-		
First Global Bank Limited	(u)	21,838	-				
Bank of America LLC	(v)	10,808	-	-	-		
Capital One LLC	(w)	4,764	-	-	-		
Bank of Nova Scotia Jamaica Limited	d(x)	5,737	6,614	-	-		
Bank of Nova Scotia Jamaica Limited	d (y)	1,947	3,094	-	-		
Bank of Nova Scotia Jamaica Limited	d(z)	3,080	4,400	-	-		
		1,747,656	2,345,620	1,699,482	2,329,435		
Less: Current portion		(111,227)	(179,231)	(104,668)	(166,847)		
		1,636,429	2,166,389	1,594,814	2,162,588		

- (a) This loan, which was received September 2019, was a Revolving Line of Credit, which was received in September 2019, attracted interest at 7.5% per annum and was repayable in March 2021. The loan was repaid during the year.
- (b) This loan, which is denominated in Jamaican dollars, represented a margin facility which attracted interest at 12.5% per annum. The margin facility was secured against securities, credit balances, commodities or contracts and other property. The loan was repaid during the year.

19. Long term loans (continued)

- (c) The original loan of \$10M, which was received in October 2016, attracted interest at 8.49% per annum and was repayable over 72 equal monthly instalments. The loan was repaid during the year.
- (d) This loan, which was received in July 2016, attracted interest at 9.4% per annum and was repayable over 72 equal monthly instalments. The loan repaid during the year.
- (e) This loan, which is received in June 2016, attracted interest at 10% per annuum and was repayable over 60 equal monthly instalments. The loan repaid during the year.
- (f) This term loan facility, was received in October 2019, attracted interest at 7.25% per annum and repayable over 108 equal monthly instalments. The loan was repaid during the year.
- (g) The 9% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares were issued in January 2018. The note will be assessed by shareholders through Mayberry Investments Limited (Arranger). The issuer reserves the right to allot shares to Applicants in its sole and absolute discretion. The tenure was 36 months and the shares will be issued at a price of \$2.00 per share at par. Interest was due quarterly and principal due on maturity. Interest rate shall be 9% per annum for the first 2 years and 90 days WATBY + 2.5% per annum for the third year. The preference shares were redeemed during the year.
- (h) This term loan facility, which was obtained to provide working capital was received in September 2020 attracted interest at 8.25% per annum and is repayable over 84 equal monthly instalments.
- (i) This term loan facility, which was obtained to provide working capital was received in May 2019 is unsecured, attracts interest at 7.75% per annum and is repayable over 84 equal monthly instalments.
- (j) This term loan facility, which was obtained to provide refinance existing loan was received in July 2018, it attracts interest at 7.25% per annum and is repayable over 96 equal monthly instalments.
- (k) This term loan facility, which was obtained to undertake the renovation of the Sampars Stores and Information Technology projects was received in October 2019, attracts interest at 7.25% per annum and is repayable over 96 equal monthly instalments.
- (1) The original loan of \$21M, which was received in June 2019 and used to finance the purchase of Woodcats International Limited, attracts interest at 7.25% per annum and is repayable over 120 equal monthly instalments.
- (m) The original loan of \$355M, which was received in April 2019 and used to refinance the bridge loan to purchase of Woodcats International Limited, attracts interest at 7.25% per annum and is repayable over 120 equal monthly instalments of \$4,167,737.

19. Long term loans (continued)

- (n) This loan, which is denominated in Jamaican dollars, was received in December 2021, it attracts interest at 7.25% per annum and is repayable over 60 equal monthly instalments.
- (o) This loan, which was received in October 2021, attracts interest at 6.99% per annum and is repayable over 48 equal monthly instalments. The loan is secured by promissory note, letter of undertaking and Lien in favour of Cornerstone Financial Holdings Limited.
- (p) This loan, which was received in July 2018, attracted interest at 9.75% per annum and was repayable over 84 equal monthly instalments.
- (q) This loan, which was received in July 2018, attracts interest at 9.75% per annum and is repayable over 84 equal monthly instalments.
- (r) This loan, which was received in November 2018, attracts interest at 9.75% per annum and is repayable over 84 equal monthly instalments. The loan is secured by promissory note of \$6.94M and letter of undertaking and Lien in favour of JN Bank Limited.
- (s) This loan, which is fixed rate bond placement facility was received in October 2020 is unsecured, attracts interest at 8% per annum. Interest is paid quarterly and principal is due upon maturity on October 1, 2025.
- (t) This loan, which was received in August 2016, attracted interest of 8.35% per annum, was repayable over 60 months in equal instalments. This loan was repaid during the year.
- (u) This loan, which was received in September 2021, attracts interest of 7% per annum and is repayable over 60 months in equal monthly instalments of \$445,527. This loan is secured by a lien on the motor vehicle.
- (v) The original loan of US\$72,000, was received in December 2021, attracts interest at 6.58% per annum and was repayable over 72 equal monthly instalments of US1,222.89. This loan is secured against a lien on a motor vehicle.
- (w) The original loan of US\$44,588.23, was received in November 2020, attracts interest at 5.71% per annum and was repayable over 72 equal monthly instalments of US732.87. This loan is secured against a lien on a motor vehicle.
- (x) This loan which was received in April 2019, attracts interest at 7.49% per annum with maturity on 29 April 2026. This loan is secured against a lien on a motor vehicle.

19. Long term Loans (continued)

- (y) This loan, which is unsecured was received in April 2019, attracts interest rate of 9% with maturity on 29 April 2023.
- (z) This loan which was received in April 2019, attracts interest rate of 7.5% with maturity on 29 April 2024. This loan is secured against a lien on a motor vehicle.

Loans (j)-(n) were substantially secured by the following: -

- i) A Debenture from the Borrower in favour of the Agent for an on behalf of the Lenders incorporating:
- ii) A fixed charge over all its property, plant and equipment; and
- iii) A floating charge over all its other assets.
- iv) Notwithstanding the following, the Debenture shall not be deemed to include the following real property within its remit:
 - (a) Registered at Volume 1489 Folio 647 in the Registered Book of Titles; and
 - (b) Registered at Volume 1489 Folio 648 in the Registered Book of Titles.
- v) An assignment of insurance policy over stock-in-trade;
- vi) An assignment of insurance policy relating business impact and consequential losses.
- vii) First legal mortgage over commercial property located at 8-10 Brome Close, Ziadie Gardens, Kingston 20, Saint Andrew registered at Volume 1489 Folio 647 and 648 in the name of Derrimon Trading Company Limited stamped to cover \$50M and \$55M.
- viii) First Demand Debenture over the fixed and floating assets present and future of Derrimon Trading Company Limited stamped to cover \$777.5M and assignment of Insurance over Stock-In-Trade in the sum of \$330M.
- ix) Assignment of Business Impact/Consequential Loss Insurance in the sum of \$480M.
- x) Second Demand Debenture over the fixed and floating assets present and future of Derrimon Trading Company Limited stamped to cover \$435M.
- xi) Third Demand Debenture over the fixed and floating assets present and future of Derrimon Trading Company Limited stamped to cover \$21M.
- xii) Third Demand Debenture over the fixed and floating assets present and future of Derrimon Trading Company Limited stamped to cover \$100M.

The company as beneficial owner, hereby charges to the bank with the payment and discharge in accordance with the foregoing covenant of the outstanding indebtedness, save and except for the shares and all existing and future assets of Caribbean Flavours and Fragrances Limited (CFF) and all future assets of Marnock LLC.

Loans (p) and (q) are substantially secured by the following: -

- (i) Promissory note for the sum of \$10.75M at 9.75% per annum
- (ii) Letter of undertaking and Liens in favour of JN Bank Limited for a Shacman X9 Flatbed Truck Chassis # B000406 and 2018 Shacman L3000 Steel Body Truck Chassis # X003105.

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2021

20. Payables

	The Gro	up	The Company		
	2021	2020	2021	2020	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Local payables and accruals	704,727	484,685	598,931	431,024	
Foreign payables	666,180	219,607	183,444	209,872	
Staff related payables	653	2,965	653	691	
Statutory liabilities	22,352	10,852	8,800	8,316	
	1,393,912	718,109	791,828	649,903	

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2021

21. Short-term loans

		The G	roup	The Company	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Sagicor Bank Jamaica					
Limited	(a)	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Sagicor Bank Jamaica					
Limited	(b)	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000
JMMB Bank (Jamaica)					
Limited	(c)	41,200	41,200	41,200	41,200
Barita Investments					
Limited	(d)	-	300,000	-	300,000
Barita Investments					
Limited	(f)	-	250,000	-	250,000
Sygnus Credit Investmen	ts				
Limited	(g)	-	184,813	-	184,813
National Commercial					
Bank Jamaica Limited	(h)	_	25,000	_	25,000
		296,200	1,056,013	296,200	1,056,013

- (a) This loan, which is an unsecured term loan facility is denominated in Jamaican dollars and was received April 2021, it attracts interest at 8.75% per annum and is repayable within 12 months.
- (b) This loan, which is denominated in Jamaican dollars, represents a Stand-by Letter of Credit, it expires upon the bank giving notice to the beneficiaries of the Instruments. The borrower is required to pay immediately in the event that the Bank is required to pay under the terms of the letters issued. Interest on loan is paid monthly and the principal is due upon maturity
- (c) This loan is a Revolving Line of Credit, which was received in May 2021 and is unsecured, it attracts interest at 7.75% per annum and is repayable within 12 months.
- (d) This loan, which was a short-term loan facility was received in November 2020 was unsecured and attracted interest at 8% per annum. The loan was repaid during the period.

21. Short-term loans (continued)

- (e) This loan, which was short term loan facility is denominated in Jamaican dollars, was received in October 2020, it was unsecured and attracted interest at 8% per annum. The loan was repaid during the period.
- (f) This loan, which was a repurchase agreement was denominated in Jamaican dollars was received in October 2020. The Repurchase agreement will be purchased at a rate of 1.75% above the sales price. Each Repurchase agreement had a maximum of 3 months, with the option to roll each contract every three months for a period not exceeding 12 months. The loan was repaid during the period.
- (g) This loan, which was a short term loan facility was denominated in Jamaican dollars was received in December 2020 and attracted interest at 11.5% per annum. The loan was repaid during the period.

22. Bank overdraft

Bank overdraft represents cheques drawn by the Group not yet presented to the bank.

23. Revenue

Revenue represents the price of goods sold or services rendered to customers, and is stated net of discounts and allowances and General Consumption Tax.

24. Other operating income

	The Group		The Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Advertising space	4,892	9,916	4,892	9,916
Rental from warehouse space	3,729	30	3,729	30
Interest income	-	31,043	-	29,833
Disposal of right-of-use assets	7,060	-	7,060	-
COVID-19 lease concession	-	32,851	-	30,204
Management fees	-	-	306,130	-
Other income: insurance proceeds, bad debts recovered				
and dividends	88,212	26,663	106,787	29,114
-	103,893	100,503	428,598	99,097

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2021

25. Expenses by nature

	The Group		The Co	mpany
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Amortization of right-of-use				
assets	232,043	188,254	169,472	182,854
Audit fee	17,549	8,275	5,875	4,418
Bank charges	85,294	5,854	53,094	-
Bad debt	319	48,311	-	32,243
Depreciation	117,067	48,312	50,201	32,244
Directors' fees	1,780	1,630	990	830
Donations	-	1,174	-	-
Dues and subscriptions	4,520	3,138	13	-
Fines and penalties	2,658	16	54	-
Insurance	84,097	53,901	38,835	38,204
Rental	26,619	14,700	3,209	12,783
Property taxes	14,080	-	-	-
Motor vehicle expense	56,482	13,593	23,864	10,019
Management fees	22,315	-	-	-
Office expenses	55,576	40,881	28,748	39,088
Other	73,752	16,536	35,710	-
Professional fees	82,488	68,285	23,311	38,897
Repairs and maintenance	84,007	32,700	47,086	30,091
Structuring fees	26,265	28,490	26,265	28,490
Staff costs (Note 27)	1,042,908	696,581	563,126	596,570
Security	46,499	57,785	42,626	56,066
Travelling and entertainment	60,174	18,642	44,653	16,299
Utilities	191,236	126,115	151,993	119,432
	2,327,728	1,473,173	1,309,125	1,238,528
Selling and distribution	402,293	418,625	387,621	410,182
Finance costs, net (Note 28)	231,321	384,490	201,672	399,440
Cost of sales	14,335,509	10,294,801	9,298,936	9,483,271
	17,296,851	12,571,089	11,197,354	11,531,421

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2021

26. Operating profit

In arriving at the operating profit, the following have been charged: -

	The Group		The Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Auditors' remuneration	17,549	8,275	5,875	4,418
Amortization of right-of-use				
assets	232,043	188,254	169,472	182,854
Expected credit loss	-	37,799	-	35,690
Depreciation	117,067	48,312	50,201	32,244
Directors' emoluments:				
- Fee	1,780	1,630	990	830
- Management remuneration				
(included in staff costs)	93,315	96,198	53,000	52,342
Staff costs (Note 27)	1,042,908	696,581	563,126	596,570

27. Staff costs

	The G	roup	The Cor	npany
	<u>2021</u> \$'000	<u>2020</u> \$'000	<u>2021</u> \$'000	2020 \$'000
Wages and salaries	820,688	502,369	396,552	423,582
Statutory contributions	80,831	47,894	45,712	42,372
Staff welfare	105,987	86,612	89,924	74,810
Contract services and other	35,402	59,706	30,938	55,806
	1,042,908	696,581	563,126	596,570

28. Finance costs, net

-	The Group		The Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Interest income	(16,322)	-	(10,693)	-
Interest expense	111,958	236,891	107,796	248,057
Foreign exchange losses; net	3,062	34,241	22,852	64,292
Lease interest expense	132,623	113,358	81,717	87,091
_	231,321	384,490	201,672	399,440

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2021

29. Taxation

(a) Taxation is computed on the profit for the year adjusted for taxation purposes and comprises:

_	The Group		The Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income tax at 25%	67,041	108,060	25,577	82,833
Income tax at 15%	4,386	2,193	4,386	2,193
Income tax at 21% Remission of income tax at	34,495	-	-	-
50% (2020-50%)	(13,335)	(52,080)	-	(41,417)
Deferred tax assets (Note 10)	14,949	(14,073)	21,260	(18,886)
	107,536	44,100	51,223	24,723

(b) The taxation charged in the statement of comprehensive income differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the appropriate income tax rate:

	The G	roup	The Company		
	2021	2020	2021	2020	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Profit before taxation	555,719	355,189	265,541	250,367	
Tax calculated at the appropriate rate	136,321	87,281	66,385	61,129	
Adjusted for the effects of: -					
Depreciation and capital adjustments Expenses not allowed for	-	(84)	-	-	
tax purposes	2,755	600	921	600	
Employers Tax Credit Other charges and	(17,302)	(223)	(10,961)	-	
allowances Adjustment for prior year	(5,008)	3,363	(5,122)	-	
temporary differences Adjustment for the effect	4,105	5,243	-	4,411	
of remission of tax	(13,335)	(52,080)		(41,417)	
-	107,536	44,100	51,223	24,723	

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2021

29. Taxation (continued)

(c) Remission of Income Tax

Derrimon Trading Company Limited (DTCL) is listed on the Junior Market of the Jamaica Stock Exchange, effective December 17, 2013; and under the Income Tax Act (Jamaica Stock Exchange Junior Market) (Remission) Notice 2010, 100% of income taxes will be remitted by the Minister of Finance during the first five (5) years of listing, which expired December 17, 2018. DTCL was required to account for income tax at 50% during the second five (5) years, from December 17, 2018, to December 16, 2023.

However, in February 2021, the company issued an Additional Public Offer (APO) whereby 301,301,069 New Ordinary Shares were issued to the public. As a result, the company does not qualify to claim the 50% remission of Income Tax given that the subscribed participating voting share capital increased above \$500 million.

The financial statements of Derrimon Trading Company Limited have been prepared on the basis that the company will not have the full benefit of the tax remissions.

30. Segment financial information

Management has determined the operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the Chief Executive Officer that are used to make strategic decisions.

The Group operates three (3) segments. Two (2) segments are exposed to similar risks as they both sell household and grocery products and the third segment, manufactures flavours and fragrances and wooden products. The principal divisions are:

- (i) Distribution- distribution of Nestle household products, Sun Powder Detergents and bulk food products and chilled and ambient beverages.
- (ii) Wholesale and retail operation of eight (8) outlets, six (6) trading under the name Sampars Cash and Carry and Sampars Outlets, one (1) under the name Select Grocers and one (1) under the name Food Savers NY.

The distribution hub, along with four (4) outlets is located in Kingston and Saint Andrew, three (3) locations are in rural Jamaica and one (1) located in Brooklyn, New York.

Ĩ	2021				
	Distribution	Wholesale and Retail	Other Operations	Eliminations	Group
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue from external					
customers	6,179,568	10,204,303	1,360,846	-	17,744,717
Operating profit	213,020	463,100	131,947	(21,027)	787,040
Assets	7,675,430	4,189,281	1,221,391	(1,576,887)	11,509,215
Liabilities	3,421,038	2,831,714	508,888	(1,014,592)	5,747,048
Capital expenditure	124,481	998,351	70,423	-	1,193,255
Depreciation	32,217	58,752	26,098	-	117,067
Finance costs/(income), net	107,889	139,193	(9,817)	(5,944)	231,321

(iii) Other operations – manufacturers of flavours and fragrances, wooden pallets and by products of wood.

			2020		
	Distribution \$'000	Wholesale and Retail \$'000	Other Operations \$'000	Eliminations \$'000	Group \$'000
Revenue from external		+ • • •		+ • • • •	1
customers	6,255,513	5,395,148	1,126,803	-	12,777,464
Operating profit	276,303	373,504	104,488	(14,616)	739,679
Assets	4,855,665	2,044,023	1,081,373	(565,247)	7,415,814
Liabilities	4,467,010	1,056,556	315,543	(27,232)	5,811,877
Capital expenditure	67,076	6,518	29,027	-	102,621
Depreciation	13,084	18,764	16,464	-	48,312
Finance costs/(income), net	221,738	177,702	(14,950)	-	384,490

31. Earnings per share

Profit per stock unit ("EPS") is computed by dividing the profit attributable to stockholders of the parent of \$400,012,000 (2020: \$279,834,000) by the weighted average number of ordinary stock units in issue during the year, numbering 4,271,990,807 (2020: 2,733,360,670).

	The Group		The Co	mpany
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Net profit attributable to Stockholders of the company	399,942	279,834	214,318	225,644
Weighted average number of ordinary stocks units ('000)	4,271,991	2,733,361	4,271,991	2,733,361
Earnings per share	0.094	0.102	0.050	0.083

32. Contingent liabilities and commitments

I. In the normal course of business, the Group is subject to various claims, disputes and legal proceedings, which occur as part of the normal course of business. Provision is made for such matters when, in the opinion of management and its legal advisors, it is probable that a payment will be made by the Group and the amount can be reasonably estimated. In respect of claims asserted against the Group, which, according to the principles outlined above, have not been provided for, management is of the opinion that such claims are either without merit, can be successfully defended or will result in exposure to the Group which is immaterial to both the financial position and financial performance.

The Group's and Company's attorneys that routinely act on behalf of the Group, by letter dated February 25, 2022, reported with regards to the Company's year ended 31 December 2021, as follows:

- They were not aware of any outstanding judgment, settlement or claim.
- They were not aware of any guarantees of indebtedness to others made by the Group, not publicly disclosed.
- They hold no trust monies on behalf of the Group.
- They are aware of one pending litigation against the company for a personal injury claim by an independent contractor.
- II. Management reported that as at 31 December 2021, the Group had capital commitments of \$600,000,000 (2020 \$569,000,000).
- III. As at 31 December 2021, as far as the Board of Directors of the Group are aware, there were no significant legal claims threatened against the Group.

Notes to the Financial Statements 31 December 2021

33. Dividends

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Declared and paid at \$NIL (2020: \$0.012)		
cent per share	-	32,800
Total dividends to shareholders	-	32,800

34. Coronavirus (Covid-19)

The Novel Coronavirus (Covid-19) outbreak was declared a global pandemic in March 2020 by the World Health Organization. The pandemic and the measures introduced to control its human impact resulted in the disruptions of international and local economic activity, commerce, business operations and assets prices.

The Government implemented several measures aimed at reducing the spread of the virus, including nightly curfews, home quarantine for citizens of a specific age and restrictions on the number of persons in public gathering at any one time. These restrictions have had adverse economic effects on the financial operations of many stakeholders.

The Covid-19 pandemic continued to affect the Group's operations during the 2021 financial year. Although we are in the second year of the pandemic, we are still learning how to navigate its effects as new variants and modified scientific information created the need for us to constantly adjust our operations.

Global supply chain remained affected by the pandemic. This had an adverse impact on our business as customer fulfilment of orders did not always materialize. Therefore, the business did not realize the full potential of its revenue stream as opportunities to serve the market were adversely affected. In an effort to mitigate this erratic supply, we ordered additional buffer stock in anticipation of future supply interruption. This assisted in some cases however, we still experienced sporadic periods of stock shortages.

The precarious supply chain issue also gave rise to inflationary pressures. Not only did it increase the cost of goods to us but also the prices at which we sold our customers. While our company absorbed as much of the higher prices as possible, a portion had to be borne by our customers and end consumers. This affected the rate of sale for some products as consumers' disposable income would have reduced as also was the case in the average consumer basket spent.

Economic activities in the country were affected by the various curfew measures that were implemented during the year. This rippled through the entire supply chain of our local market. Wholesales and Supermarkets typically closed 1 to 2 hours before curfew time which meant loss of business from that time onwards. Being a major supplier to these channels as well as given that we operate in that space, our sales were negatively impacted.

34. Coronavirus (Covid-19) (continued)

Providing a safe workplace for our employees and stakeholders continued to be paramount during the year. Our sanitization and other operating costs increased given the need for more frequent cleaning and sanitation. We allocated the necessary portions of our office expense budget to maintain frequent sanitization, temperature checks and personal protective equipment where applicable. The business also ensured that staff members had the ability to work from home where appropriate, by granting remote access to our information system.

The advances in the development of vaccines and the promotional drive being undertaken by countries continue to be a positive step towards ensuring that the population is responding to the vaccines and vaccination programs. Though restrictions are being carefully and slowly lifted, it may take some time before business returns to normalcy. Management's conclusion that the operation of the business is a going concern remains appropriate.

35. Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions.

Related party transactions and balances are recognised and disclosed below for the following:

- (a) Enterprises over which a substantial interest in the voting power is owned by a key management personnel, including directors and officers and close members of families; or
- (b) Enterprises over which such a person, in (a) above, is able to exercise significant influence. This includes enterprises owned by directors or major shareholders of the reporting enterprise and enterprises that have a member of key management in common with the Group.

The following was (credited)/debited to the statement of comprehensive income:

	The Group		The Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Dividend income	-	-	(29,233)	(14,616)
Directors' fees	1,780	1,630	990	830
Management remuneration	93,315	96,198	53,000	52,342

36. Subsequent event

On November 25, 2021, Derrimon Trading Company Limited entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement with Spicy Hills Farms Limited for the purchase of all the existing and developing brands of Spicy Hills Farms, assets, and manufacturing facility.

The Trelawny-based Spicy Hill Farms, an award-winning manufacturer of the authentic Jamaican Ram Goat Soup 'Mannish Water', was incorporated in 2006 by its founder, the late Brascoe Lee.

The Spicy Hill line of products are currently available in more than 200 retail outlets in Jamaica and in major markets in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and the Caribbean.

The manufacturing plant was relocated from Trelawny to a new facility at 235 Marcus Garvey Drive, Kingston 11. The completion of the purchase will be consummated by the commissioning and full operation of the new manufacturing plant which is relocated to Marcus Garvey Drive. This process is expected to be completed March 31, 2022.