



Consolidated Statements of Derrimon Trading Company Limited

Report to Stockholders

Nine (9) months ended September 30, 2022

The Board of Directors is pleased to report the unaudited results of the Company for the Nine (9) months period ended September 30, 2022, and to report on the performance of the Group. The period saw the first full quarter of consolidation for Arosa Limited and our second quarter with Spicy Hill Farms Limited.

Group Highlights of Q3 and 9 Months Performance - 2022

	Current Quarter			Year to Date		
	September 30, 2022 \$'000	September 30, 2021 \$'000	Change	September 30, 2022 \$'000	September 30, 2021 \$'000	% Change
Revenue	4,944,489	4,143,313	19.34%	13,808,878	12,195,721	13.23%
Gross Profit	1,122,063	819,964	36.84%	3,018,419	2,358,833	27.96%
Net Profit	196,123	133,980	46.38%	482,187	419,788	14.86%
Net Profit attributable to shareholders	191,013	128,828	48.27%	461,751	398,324	15.92%
Earnings Per Share	\$0.042	\$0.029	46.69%	\$0.102	\$0.092	10.71%

The nine (9) months consolidated results for Derrimon Trading Company Limited saw revenue of \$13.81 billion which is \$1.613 billion more than the \$12.20 billion reported for the corresponding nine (9) months period in 2021. The improved performance being reported is the result of our growth strategy being achieved throughout our companies and business segments. Caribbean Flavours and Fragrances Limited (CFF) achieved one of its highest ever quarterly revenue performance to date while Woodcats International Limited has surpassed its budget and the 2021 financial year performance. Arosa and Spicy Hill contributed moderately to the quarterly outrun with both Marnock businesses in New York improving in the third quarter after a slow start to the first half of the year.

The Group reported gross profit of \$3.02 billion which represents an increase of \$659.59 million (27.96%) above the \$2.36 billion reported for the comparative period last year. Despite rising raw material costs, higher distribution costs and new business lines, our gross margins improved from 19.34% to 21.86%.

Consolidated operating expenses for the nine (9) months was \$2.30 billion representing an increase of \$406.25 million (21.49%) over the \$1.89 billion reported for the comparative period last year. The increased expenses reflect the inflationary environment and rising cost of expenses such as staff costs , other business operating costs such as marketing and brand development and higher utility costs. This period also reflect the full consolidation of our latest acquisitions which were not accounted for in the prior period.

The Group's operating profit for the reporting period was \$792.15 million, an increase of \$246.69 million (45.22%). Our finance costs increased by \$186.40 million (231.49%) to \$266.92 million as the Group borrowed additional capital to fund the \$932 million acquisition of Arosa, complete the new flagship Select Grocers Store, and to extend the Delect Brand. Additionally, the recognition of IFRS 16 on a quarterly basis is factored. There was further increased capital expenditure in relation to Spicy Hill and Arosa which required additional funding to align them with the group structure and expand their business lines.

The Group profit before tax for this reporting period was \$525.23 million, an increase of \$60.29 million (12.97%) over the \$464.95 million reported for the comparative period. Consolidated net profit increased by \$62.40 million (14.86%) to \$482.19 million, this has exceeded the full year performance of \$444.22 million for 2021. Net profit attributable to shareholders grew by 15.92% to \$461.75 million with the Group recording an earnings per share of \$0.102 relative to the \$0.092 which was a 10.71% improvement.

The Group total assets grew by 35.85% to \$13.99 billion compared to the \$10.31 billion reported for similar period in 2021. This was influenced by the consolidation of the assets of all the new subsidiaries and continuous improvement in core assets. Total liabilities increased from \$4.55 billion to \$7.73 billion while equity attributable to shareholders moved from \$5.755 billion to \$6.25 billion.

Core Activity

Revenue grew by \$636.61 million or 7.85% from \$8.11 billion to \$8.75 billion which was driven by the rebound in the economy and improvement in the retail segment of the business for the reporting period. Gross profit for the nine (9) months period was \$1.78 billion which represents a \$465.58 million (35.34%) increase above the \$1.32 billion reported for the corresponding period last year.

The gross margins improved from 16.23% to 20.37% during the nine months period as the company worked on the diversification of sources to contain cost as well as the impact from our own proprietary brands. Our focus remains on growing our different business lines in the distribution space while building out our proprietary Delect brand.

Operating Expenses for the nine (9) months period was \$1.50 billion which is \$226.49 million (17.81%) above the \$1.27 billion reported for the comparative period last year. The major factors for this increase were salaries, utilities, distribution costs inclusive of trucking costs.

Finance charges for the core activities for the nine (9) months period was \$254.68 million compared to \$80.56 million, a 216.15% increase over the prior period. The company borrowed more capital during the period resulting in increased interest expense , additionally, the period include the capturing and

recording of all leases as a finance expenses as required by IFRS16. This was not the case in the similar period in 2021 . The debt to equity stands at 0.69 times for the company which is higher than 0.30 times reported last year. The recognition of IFRS 16 quarterly adjustment and the revaluation of the USD-JMD FX rate are evident on our income statement.

Pre-tax Profit recorded for the nine (9) months period was \$101.04 million representing a \$72.87 million (258.65%) increase over the \$28.172 million reported for the corresponding period last year.

Net profit for the nine (9) months period was \$81.58 million representing a \$60.45 million or 286.11% increase over the \$21.13 million reported for similar period last year.

Total Assets from core activities was at \$11.51 billion, which represents an increase of \$2.78 million (31.89%) above the \$8.73 billion reported for the similar period last year. Cash and bank balances decreased to \$55.35 million as we acquired Arosa and Spicy Hill during the period. Total liabilities increased from \$3.61 billion to \$6.12 billion.

Market Performance

	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2021	Percentage
DTL Stock Price	\$2.74	\$2.53	8.30%
Junior Market Index	4,349.44	3,370.59	29.04%
JSE Manufacturing and Distribution Index	107.69	106.13	1.47%
Market Capitalization	\$12.42 Billion	\$11.47 Billion	8.28%

The Junior Market hit new all-time highs during the second quarter with the Dolla Financial Services Limited initial public offering (IPO) being the largest IPO to date with a total of \$4.76 billion in demand relative to \$500 million being sought in the offer. This demonstrates the vibrancy of the Junior Market over the last 13 years and why we're proud to be listed on this market to fuel growth in Jamaica. A year over year comparison shows that the Junior Market Index has appreciated more than DTL's stock performance which appreciated higher than the JSE Manufacturing and Distribution Index. The company's market capitalization stood at a solid \$12.42 Billion at the end of the first six months.

Outlook

Air traffic travel into the Sangster International Airport and the Norman Manley International Airport surpassed pre-COVID levels for October which is a positive sign of tourists' view of the Jamaican market. This is against the backdrop of record inflation and other negative externalities being observed in the environment.

Inflation is trending down in Jamaica and the USA, but point-to-point inflation in both markets remains well above the targets of both central banks. In response to the elevated level of inflation, both central banks are raising their interest rates as a tool to combat the negative effects that high inflation can have on financial planning and stability in the long term. We continue to monitor the economic environment

both domestically in Jamaica and overseas as all of these varying factors have effects on our business as consumer demand shifts towards essential goods.

The Russia-Ukraine war and zero COVID-19 policy in China continue to cause further disruptions to supply chains and other commodities needed for the normal functioning of the global economy. Thus, while shipping rates have reduced, businesses continue to increase prices to account for these disruptions which impact how products are sold in Jamaica and elsewhere. While prices might decline over a few months, they can spike again as we've observed in some subsidiaries.

The supply chain disruptions impacted the completion of our new Select Grocers location in Clarendon as key supplies which were expected earlier last year came in at different points of the year which disrupted the grand opening. We recently launched the new Delect branded products which include corned beef, mackerel and coconut milk within the last two months which will form part of our expanded portfolio.

We are monitoring and managing each element of risk within the business space in which we operate and continue to communicate with our suppliers and partners is securing our business interest and product supplies. We maintain sufficient levels of inventory at the company and subsidiary levels without overstocking which ties up cash and carries its own inherent risks. Our group treasury team is constantly exploring methods to hedge various risks, especially foreign exchange risk (FX), based on the variation in the USD-JMD FX rate.

With our debt to equity at 0.69 times and the group not exposed to variable rate debt, we're currently not exposed to the increase in variable interest rates being doled out by the various financial institutions. The increased debt load was critical in supporting the capital expenditure of Arosa and Spicy Hill. This level of debt impacts profitability in the short term, but is necessary to grow the businesses for the viable long term however, we do not intend to keep these levels of debt on our books for a prolonged period and intend to reduce it within the next twelve months.

These are challenging times for business however, we have the right talent and leadership and remain confident that we will continue to diversify our business and operating markets to deliver on our plans for the ensuing periods. Our Marnock subsidiaries are reporting a significant increase in trade and are expected to maintain that growth trajectory for the remainder of the year.

We look forward to the yuletide season which will see the company working assiduously to serve our customers at home and abroad with the goods they want at the best prices and value. We are excited for the opportunities 2023 will bring as we prepare to say goodbye to what was an extremely successful year despite any hurdles that came our way.



Derrick Cotterell
Chairman/Chief Executive Officer



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Derrimon Trading Company Limited
Group Statement of Profit and Loss & Comprehensive Income
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022

	Notes	Group Unaudited Consolidated Three months ended September 30 <u>2022</u> \$'000	Group Unaudited Consolidated Three months ended September 30 <u>2021</u> \$'000	Group Unaudited Consolidated Nine months ended September 30 <u>2022</u> \$'000	Group Unaudited Consolidated Nine months ended September 30 <u>2021</u> \$'000	Group Audited year ended December 31 <u>2021</u> \$'000
Revenue						
Trading Income	3h	4,944,489	4,143,313	13,808,878	12,195,721	17,744,717
Less cost of sales		3,822,426	3,323,349	10,790,459	9,836,888	14,335,509
Gross Profit		<u>1,122,063</u>	<u>819,964</u>	<u>3,018,419</u>	<u>2,358,833</u>	<u>3,409,208</u>
				0.2186	0.1934	
Unrealised losses on investment valued at fair value through profit or loss						3,960
Other operating income		38,698	35,225	70,823	77,472	103,893
		<u>1,160,761</u>	<u>855,189</u>	<u>3,089,242</u>	<u>2,436,305</u>	<u>3,517,061</u>
Less operating expenses:						
Administrative		723,503	583,148	1,899,052	1,578,403	2,327,728
Selling & distribution		149,230	94,396	398,037	312,434	402,293
		<u>872,733</u>	<u>677,544</u>	<u>2,297,089</u>	<u>1,890,837</u>	<u>2,730,021</u>
Operating profits/ (loss) before finance charges		288,028	177,645	792,153	545,468	787,040
Less : finance cost		(91,905)	(34,116)	(266,920)	(80,522)	(231,321)
Profit before taxation		196,123	143,529	525,233	464,946	555,719
Taxation (Estimated)		-	9,549	43,046	45,158	107,536
Net Profit	4	<u>196,123</u>	<u>133,980</u>	<u>482,187</u>	<u>419,788</u>	<u>448,183</u>
Net Profit Attributable to:						
Shareholders of the company		191,013	128,828	461,751	398,324	399,942
Non-controlling interest		5,110	5,152	20,436	21,464	48,241
Total comprehensive income		<u>196,123</u>	<u>133,980</u>	<u>482,187</u>	<u>419,788</u>	<u>448,183</u>
* Earnings per stock unit	5	0.042	0.029	0.102	0.092	0.094

* Restated for comparative purposes

Derrimon Trading Company Limited
Company Statement of Profit and Loss & Comprehensive Income
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022

	Company Unaudited Derrimon Three months ended September 30 2022 \$'000	Company Unaudited Derrimon Three months ended September 30 2021 \$'000	Company Unaudited Derrimon Nine months ended September 30 2022 \$'000	Company Unaudited Derrimon Nine months ended September 30 2021 \$'000	Company Audited year ended December 31 2021 \$'000
Revenue					
Trading Income	3h 2,932,979	2,648,025	8,751,041	8,114,428	11,037,979
Less cost of sales	2,308,349	2,222,908	6,968,197	6,797,162	9,298,936
Gross Profit	624,630	425,117	1,782,844	1,317,266	1,739,043
	624,630		0.2037	0.162	
Unrealised lossess on InvestmentOther Income					(3,682)
Other Income	47,186	32,340	70,780	62,880	428,598
	671,816	457,457	1,853,624	1,380,146	2,163,959
Less operating expenses:					
Administrative	323,404	367,291	1,099,869	972,005	1,309,125
Selling & distribution	149,230	89,502	398,037	299,412	387,621
	472,634	456,793	1,497,906	1,271,417	1,696,746
Operating profits/ (loss) before finance charges	199,182	664	355,718	108,729	467,213
Less : finance cost	(175,970)	(34,309)	(254,680)	(80,557)	(201,672)
Profit before taxation	23,212	(33,645)	101,038	28,172	265,541
Taxation (Estimated)	4 -	-	19,457	7,043	51,223
Net Profit	23,212	(33,645)	81,581	21,129	214,318
Total comprehensive income	23,212	(33,645)	81,581	21,129	214,318
* Earnings per stock unit	5 0.051	(0.008) ^r	0.018	0.005	0.050

* Restated for comparative purposes

Derrimon Trading Company Limited
Statement of Financial Position
Nine Months ended September 30, 2022

Notes	Company Unaudited Derrimon Nine Months September 30 2022 S'000	Company Unaudited Derrimon Nine Months September 30 2021 S'000	Group Unaudited Consolidated Nine months ended September 30 2022 S'000	Group Unaudited Consolidated Nine months ended September 30 2021 S'000	Company Audited year ended December 31 2021 S'000	Group Audited year ended December 31 2021 S'000
ASSETS						
Non-current assets:						
Fixed Assets	2,112,374	455,707	3,397,501	880,775	1,758,276	2,353,972
Right of use assets	921,191	1,016,935	1,615,579	1,213,196	1,061,383	1,791,254
Deferred tax asset		35,421		35,421	-	-
Intangible assets	33,220	33,220	1,648,203	438,643	33,220	1,648,203
Investment in Subsidiary and joint venture	3,892,541	2,547,381		1,423,987	2,283,390	-
Investment	459,100	4,744	326,842	163,695	107,729	297,273
	<u>7,418,426</u>	<u>4,093,408</u>	<u>6,988,125</u>	<u>4,155,717</u>	<u>5,243,998</u>	<u>6,090,702</u>
Current assets:						
Receivables and prepayments	2,297,240	1,521,646	2,812,135	2,314,634	1,078,489	1,585,693
Inventories	1,741,040	1,902,531	3,258,492	2,440,780	1,522,167	2,680,576
Investment		719,212	800,942	834,756	-	-
Cash & bank	55,350	491,789	131,520	552,691	924,318	1,147,552
Tax recoverable	-		3,617	3,225	1,075	4,692
Due from related parties					831,104	-
	<u>4,093,630</u>	<u>4,635,178</u>	<u>7,006,706</u>	<u>6,146,086</u>	<u>4,357,153</u>	<u>5,418,513</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>11,512,056</u>	<u>8,728,586</u>	<u>13,994,831</u>	<u>10,301,803</u>	<u>9,601,151</u>	<u>11,509,215</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITY						
Current Liabilities:						
Payables	1,329,813	832,255	2,753,333	1,720,103	791,828	1,393,912
Short term loans	280,000	377,563	280,000	386,784	296,200	296,200
Current portion of long term loan	84,000	20,857	84,000	20,857	104,668	111,227
Current portion of lease Liability	171,000	19,146	171,000	23,794	239,030	298,123
Taxation payable	19,549	27,624	19,549	27,624	-	63,544
Bank overdraft	17,554		17,554	-	73,488	73,488
	<u>1,901,916</u>	<u>1,277,445</u>	<u>3,325,436</u>	<u>2,179,162</u>	<u>1,505,214</u>	<u>2,236,494</u>
Capital and reserves						
Share capital	3,863,849	3,863,848	3,863,849	3,863,848	3,863,849	3,863,849
Non-controlling interest	-		231,269	206,132	-	210,833
Retained earnings	1,436,726	1,161,955	2,052,099	1,589,879	1,355,144	1,590,348
Investment revaluation reserve	614	614	614	614	614	614
Capital Reserve	94,638	94,638	94,638	94,638	94,638	94,638
Foreign exchange reserves	-		1,885		-	1,885
	<u>5,395,827</u>	<u>5,121,055</u>	<u>6,244,354</u>	<u>5,755,111</u>	<u>5,314,245</u>	<u>5,762,167</u>
Non Current Liability:						
Borrowings	3,351,847	1,204,392	3,389,707	1,237,889	1,594,814	1,636,429
Lease liability	841,606	1,125,694	1,030,244	1,126,091	972,686	1,677,212
Due to related party	20,860				211,823	191,823
Deferred tax liability	-		5,090	3,550	2,369	5,090
	<u>4,214,313</u>	<u>2,330,086</u>	<u>4,425,041</u>	<u>2,367,530</u>	<u>2,781,692</u>	<u>3,510,554</u>
Total equity and non-current liabilities	<u>11,512,056</u>	<u>8,728,586</u>	<u>13,994,831</u>	<u>10,301,803</u>	<u>9,601,151</u>	<u>11,509,215</u>

* Restated for comparative purposes

Approved for issue by the Board of Directors on November 11, 2022 by:



Derrick Cotterell
Chairman



Ian Kelly
Director

Derrimon Trading Limited
Group Statement of change in Shareholders' Equity
September Months Ended September 30, 2022

Attributable to the Company's Shareholders

	<u>Number of</u>	<u>Share Capital</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Investment</u>		<u>Non-controlling</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Shares</u>				<u>Revaluation Reserve</u>		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 31 December 2020	2,733,361	140,044	1,190,406	614	94,638	178,235	1,603,938
Total comprehensive income		-	398,324	-	-	21,464	419,788
Non-controlling interest						7,581	7,581
Issue of shares	1,800,000	3,723,804					3,723,804
Balance at September 30, 2021	4,533,361	3,863,848	1,588,730	614	94,638	207,280	5,755,111

	<u>Number of</u>	<u>Share Capital</u>	<u>Foreign Exchange</u>		<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Treasurystock</u>	<u>Capital Reserves</u>	<u>Non-</u>	<u>Total</u>
			<u>Reserves</u>	<u>Reserves</u>		<u>realized gain</u>		<u>controlling</u>	
	<u>Shares</u>	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 31 December 2021	4,533,361	3,863,849	1,885	1,590,348	-	94,638	210,833	5,762,167	
Total comprehensive income		-		461,751		-	20,436	482,187	
Balance at September 30, 2022	4,533,361	3,863,849	1,885	2,052,099	-	94,638	231,269	6,244,354	

Derrimon Trading Limited
Company Statement of change in Shareholders' Equity
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022

	<u>Number of</u>	<u>Share Capital</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Investment</u>		<u>Capital Reserves</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Shares</u>				<u>Revaluation Reserve</u>		
	000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 31 December 2020	2,733,361	140,044	1,140,826	614	94,638	1,376,122	
Total comprehensive income	-	-	21,129	-	-	21,129	
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Issue of shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balance at September 30, 2021	2,733,361	140,044	1,161,954	614	94,638	1,397,250	

	<u>Number of</u>	<u>Share Capital</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Investment</u>		<u>Capital Reserves</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Shares</u>				<u>Revaluation Reserve</u>		
	000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 31 December 2021	4,533,361	3,863,849	1,355,144	614	94,638	5,314,245	
Total comprehensive income		-	81,581	-	-	81,581	
Non-controlling interest						-	
Ordinary dividends						-	
Issue of shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balance at September 30, 2022	4,533,361	3,863,849	1,436,725	614	94,638	5,395,827	

Derrimon Trading Limited
Group Statement of Cash flows
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022

	Note	9 Months ended September 30, 2022 \$'000	9 Months ended September 30, 2021 \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net profit before taxation		525,233	464,946
Taxation paid		(43,046)	(45,158)
Changes in non-cash working capital components:-			
Depreciation		165,900	58,864
Depreciation-right of use		175,675	274,239
Deferred tax		-	(25,562)
Inventory		(577,916)	(254,220)
Tax recoverable		1,075	(3,225)
Receivables		(1,226,442)	(439,824)
Taxation payable		(43,995)	-
Payables		1,359,421	1,002,018
Decrease in related parties		(191,823)	-
Net funds provided by/(used in) operating activities		144,082	1,032,078
Cash flows from Investment activities:			
Investment		(830,511)	(834,756)
Investments in Subsidiary		-	(1,373,184)
Intangibles			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(1,209,429)	(401,854)
Net cash used in investment activities		(2,039,940)	(2,609,794)
Financing activities:			
Loans received during the period		1,322,851	-
Lease liability		(774,091)	(458,528)
Repayment of loans		387,000	(1,756,103)
Dividends paid			(29,233)
Dividends paid by Subsidiary to non-controlling interest			(14,012)
Deferred tax liability		-	3,550
Proceeds from shares issued in Additional Public Offering		-	3,723,804
Net cash used financing activities		935,760	1,469,478
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash balances		(960,098)	(108,238)
Net cash balance at beginning of period		1,074,064	660,929
Net cash balance at end of period		113,966	552,691
Represented by:			
Cash & cash equivalents		131,520	552,691
Bank overdraft		(17,554)	-
Net cash and cash equivalents at end of period		113,966	552,691

Derrimon Trading Limited
Company Statement of Cash flows
Nine Months Ended September 30,2022

	Note	9 Months ended September 30,2022 \$'000	9 Months ended September 30,2021 \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net profit before taxation		101,038	21,129
Taxation paid		19,457	7,043
Changes in non-cash working capital components:-			
Depreciation		149,639	42,611
Depreciation-right of use		140,192	285,097
Deferred tax		-	(16,530)
Inventory		(218,873)	73,403
Tax recoverable		1,075	
Receivables		(1,218,751)	169,796
Taxation payable		(19,549)	-
Payables		537,985	182,352
Related parties		190,963	
Net funds provided by/(used in) operating activities		<u>(507,787)</u>	<u>764,901</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY:			
Investments		(1,960,522)	(2,022,927)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(204,459)	(71,592)
Net cash used in investment activities	-	<u>(2,164,981)</u>	<u>(2,094,519)</u>
Financing activities:			
Loans received during the period		2,061,213	-
Lease liability		(199,110)	(264,514)
Repayment of loans		-	(2,132,235)
Deferred tax liability		(2,369)	-
Proceeds from shares issued in Additional Public Offering		-	3,723,804
Net cash provided by financing activities		<u>1,859,734</u>	<u>1,327,055</u>
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash balances		<u>(813,034)</u>	<u>(2,563)</u>
Net cash balance at beginning of period		<u>850,830</u>	<u>517,920</u>
Net cash balance at end of period		<u><u>37,796</u></u>	<u><u>515,357</u></u>
Represented by:			
Cash & cash equivalents		55,350	515,357
Bank overdraft		(17,554)	-
Net cash and cash equivalents at end of period		<u><u>37,796</u></u>	<u><u>515,357</u></u>

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements

Nine (9) Months Ended September 30, 2022

1. IDENTIFICATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Derrimon Trading Company Limited (“the Company”) is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Jamaica. The Company registered office is located at 233-235 Marcus Garvey Drive, Kingston 11. The Company was incorporated in 1998.

The principal activities of the Company include the wholesale and bulk distribution of household and food items inclusive of meat products, chilled and ambient beverages 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 three (3) subsidiaries are involved in manufacturing of flavours and fragrances, wooden pallets manufacturing and food retail business in New York. Derrimon Trading Company Limited together with its subsidiaries is referred to as the “Group”.

The Company maintained the entity’s trading name, Sampars Cash & Carry as well as its operating Outlets: Sampars Outlet Washington Boulevard at 8-10 Brome Close, Kingston 20; Sampars Outlet West Street at 60 ½ West Street, Kingston; Sampars Outlet Mandeville at 26 Hargreaves Avenue Mandeville; Sampars Old Harbour at 3 Arscott Drive, Old Harbour, St. Catherine, Sampars St. Ann's Bay at 3 Harbour Street, St. Ann's Bay, St. Ann, and Sampars Cross Roads, 1-3 Retirement Road, Kingston 5 and Select Grocers at Shop # 15, Upper Manor Park Plaza, Constant Spring Road, Kingston 8, Marnock LLC operating as FoodSavers New York and Good Foods for Less at 402-412 E83rd Street, Brooklyn New York. The recent acquisition of Spicy Hill Farms limited is also reflected in our operations.

Effective December 17, 2013, the Company’s shares were listed on the Junior Market of the Jamaica Stock Exchange (JSE). The Company closed a successful Additional Public Offering which was closed on January 26, 2021 and shares listed on the Junior Marker on the Jamaica Stock Exchange on February 23, 2021.

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, unless otherwise stated. These unaudited interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and IFRS Interpretation Committee (IFRS IC) applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost conventions. The accounting policies used in the preparations of these interim financial statements are consistent with those used in the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) using the accounting policies described herein.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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.

Basis of presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the following, which are measured at fair value:

- Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- Revaluation of certain property, plant and equipment

Revenues and expenses

Revenues and expenses are recorded on the accrual basis, whereby transactions and events are recognized in the period in which the transactions and events occur, regardless of whether there has been a receipt or payment of cash or its equivalent.

Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect:

- The application of accounting policies;
- The reported amounts of assets and liabilities;
- Disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities; and
- The reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods.

Actual results may differ from estimates made in these consolidated and separate financial statements. The use of estimates is an essential part of the preparation of financial statements and does not undermine their reliability.

Judgments are made in the selection and assessment of the Company's accounting policies. Estimates are used mainly in determining the measurement of recognized transactions and balances. Estimates are based on historical experience, and other factors, including expectations of future events, believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Judgments and estimates are interrelated. Management's judgments and estimates are continually re-evaluated to ensure they remain appropriate. Revision to accounting estimates is recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in the future periods affected.

The following are the accounting policies that are subject to judgments and estimates that the Management believes could have the most significant impact on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Operating segments information

Judgment – Management uses judgment in determining the similarity of the economic characteristic of the segments for aggregation.

Financial assets

Judgment – Financial assets are classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss based on a) the company's business model for managing the financial assets and b) the contractual cash flow characteristic of the financial assets. Judgment is required in determining the business model and its objective.

Revenue from contract with customers

Judgment – is required in a) identifying performance obligations and determining the timing of the satisfaction of the performance obligations and b) the transaction price and the amount allocated to the performance obligations.

Estimation – if the consideration promised in a contract includes a variable amount, the company is required to estimate the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to the customer.

Leases

Estimation – The initial measurement of the Lease Liability is based on an estimate of the present value of the lease payments outstanding, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Also, the cost of the right-of-use asset comprises an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Company in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

Consolidation

Judgment – The Company uses judgment in determining the entities that it controls and accordingly consolidates. An entity is controlled when the Company has power over the entity, exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and the ability to use its power over the entity to affect the number of returns it receives from the entity. If facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the control elements, the Company reassess whether it still has control.

Joint arrangement

Judgment – Management applies judgment in determining the type of joint arrangement in which it is involved. The classification of the joint arrangement as a joint operation or a joint venture depends upon the rights and obligations of the parties to the arrangement, its structure and legal form, the terms agreed by the parties in the contractual arrangement, and when relevant, other facts and circumstances.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Investment property

Judgment – Management applies judgment in determining whether a property qualifies as an investment property. Criteria are developed to allow management to exercise that judgment consistently.

Related parties and related party transactions

Judgment – Management uses judgment in determining the level of details to be disclosed. Consideration is given to the closeness of the related party relationship and other factors relevant in establishing the level of significance of the transaction(s).

Receivables

Estimation – Management’s estimate of allowance on accounts receivable is based on an analysis of the Aged Receivables and measurement of the Expected Credit Losses. The Company measure expected credit losses by applying an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Income and other taxes

Judgment – Income and other taxes are subject to Government policies. In calculating current and recoverable income and other taxes, Management uses judgment when interpreting the tax rules and in determining the tax position. There are some transactions and events for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business.

Estimation – Income and other taxes are subject to Government policies, and estimates are required in determining the provision. Management recognizes liabilities for possible tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes may be due.

Contingencies

In determining the existence of a contingent liability, management assesses the existence of:

- A possible obligation that arises from a past event and which existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company, or;
- A present obligation that arises from a past event but is not recognized because it is not possible that an outflow of economic benefit is required to settle or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably. In estimating possible outflow of economic benefits In relation to a contingent liability, management, sometimes in consultation with experts such as legal counsel may or may not make provision in the financial statements based on judgments regarding possible outcomes according to specific but uncertain circumstances. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless immaterial or the possibility of an outflow of economic benefits is remote.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Inventories

Estimation – Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realized value. Cost is measured at the weighted average basis, the estimation of net realized value is based on the most reliable evidence available, at the time the estimates are made, of the amount the inventories are expected to realize. Additionally, estimation is required for inventory provision due to shrinkage, slow-moving and expiration.

Impairment of assets

Judgment – Management uses judgment in determining the grouping of assets to identify the Cash-Generating Units (“CGUs”) for testing for impairment of property, plant and equipment (“PPE”), Intangibles and Goodwill. Management has determined that its three (3) strategic business units are its CGUs which comprise Distribution (Household products, detergents and bulk foods), Wholesale (Trading outlets and supermarkets) and Other Operations (Manufacturer of flavours and fragrances; and wood products). In testing for impairment of PPE, these assets are allocated to the CGUs to which they relate.

Judgment has been used, at each reporting date, in determining whether there has been an indication of impairment which would require the completion of impairment testing.

Estimation – Management’s estimates of a CGUs’ recoverable based on value-in-use involves estimating future cash flows before taxes. Future cash flows are estimated based on a multi-year extrapolation of the last five years historical actual results and a terminal value by discounting the final year in perpetuity. The growth rate applied to the terminal value is based on the Bank of Jamaica’s target inflation rate or Management’s estimate of the growth rate specific to the individual item being tested. The future cash flow estimates are then discounted to their present value using the appropriate pre-tax discount rate, which includes a risk premium specific to the business. The final determination of a CGUs’ recoverable amount is based on fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use.

Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. This is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount and not to exceed the original carrying amount before its impairment. The reversal is also recognized in other comprehensive income.

Others

Estimation – Other estimates include determining the useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment for depreciation; in accounting for and measuring payables and accruals and in measuring fair values of financial instruments.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Standards, amendments and interpretations to published standards effective in the current year.

The following new standards, amendments and interpretations have been issued and adopted, and, accordingly, have been applied in preparing the financial statements.

Leases (IFRS 16)

In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16 – Leases, which replace IAS 17– Leases and related interpretations. IFRS 16 provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring the recognition of assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12-months or less or the underlying assets has a low value. IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting in IAS 17 with the distinction between operating and finance leases being retained.

Annual Improvements 2015-2017

In December 2017, the IASB issued amendments to four standards, including IFRS 3 – Business Combinations, IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements, IAS 12 – Income Taxes and IAS 23 – Borrowing Costs.

The amendment to IFRS 3 clarifies how a company re-measures its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains control of a business. The amendments to IAS 12 clarify that all income tax consequences of dividends should be recognized in profit or loss, regardless of how the tax arises. The amendment to IAS 23 clarifies that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity generally borrows when calculating the capitalization rate on general borrowings.

Effects of Changes in Accounting Policies

The Company and Group adopted IFRS 16: Leases, effective January 1, 2019. This resulted in material changes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2020.

The change in accounting policy was made in accordance with the transitional provisions of IFRS 16. These provisions required the Company and Group to recognize right-of-use assets and Lease Liability in the statement of financial position. And, depreciation expense on right-of-use in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

In addition, the Company and Group applied the practical expedient of continuing with contracts that were previously identified as leases applying IAS 17 Leases and IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease and not to apply leases to contracts that were not previously identified as containing a lease applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.

IFRS 16: Leases, will be applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initial application recognized in the opening balance of retained earnings, comparative information will not be restated.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Basis of Consolidation

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

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Derrimon Trading Company Limited (DTCL) and entities it controls. An entity is controlled when the Company has the ability to direct the relevant activities of the entity, has exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity, and is able to use its power over the entity to affect its returns from the entity. Income or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the shareholders of the Company and the non-controlling interests.

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its holdings in Select Grocers and its subsidiaries, Caribbean Flavours and Fragrances Limited (CFFL) and Woodcats International Company Limited as follows:

Entity	Principal Activity	% Ownership by Company at 30 September 2022	% Ownership by Company at 31 December 2021
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	Operations of Supermarket	100%	100%
Marnock LLC	Operation of Wholesale	80%	80%
Spicy Hill Limited	Manufacture of Spices	100%	0%
Arosa Limited	Meat processing & wine and cheese distribution	100%	0%

Derrimon Trading Company Limited (DTCL) as at September 30, 2022, 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.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

On January 10, 2022, DTCL acquired 100% of the shares of Spicy Hill Farms Limited, a manufacturer of spices making it a wholly-owned subsidiary.

On April 1, 2022, DTCL acquired 100% of the shares of Arosa Limited, a meat processing plant and wine and cheese distributor making it a wholly-owned subsidiary.

(b) Joint operation

A joint operation is an arrangement in which two or more parties contractually agree to the sharing of control and decisions about relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. In a joint operation, the parties that have joint control have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities.

The Company records its interest in the joint operation's assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses in the Group accounts.

(c) Business combination

The company applies the acquisition method in accounting for a business combination.

The consideration transferred by the company 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 company.

The company recognizes identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination regardless of whether they have been previously recognized in the company'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 Company 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.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses. The operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available.

The Company has identified the following segments:

1. Distribution (Household products, chilled and ambient beverages, detergents and bulk foods);
2. Retail (Trading outlets and supermarkets); and
3. Other Operations (Manufacturer of flavours and fragrances, pallets and by products of wood)
4. Manufacture of soups and spices.
5. Processors of meats, distributor of wines, spirits and cheese.

(e) Impairment of assets

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, investment property, and intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there are any indicators of impairment. Indicators of impairment may include a significant decline in asset market value, material adverse changes in the external operating environment which affect how the asset is used or is expected to be used, obsolescence, or physical damage of the asset.

If any such indicators exist, then the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are not amortized but are tested for impairment at least annually or whenever there is an indicator that the asset may be impaired.

(f) 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 obtain 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 evidence by an invoice or the right to invoiced

ii. Interest income

The performance obligation, satisfied over time, the company simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs. Revenue is recognized when earned.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

iii. Dividend income

The performance obligation, satisfied at a point-in-time, the company simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs. Revenue is recognized when declared, and the right to receive payment is established.

iv. Other operating income

Includes gains and losses on disposal of assets, rental income received from investment properties and miscellaneous inflows. The performance obligation, satisfied at a point-in-time, the company simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs. Revenue is recognized when received from customers.

(g) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of items. The land is carried at cost and is not depreciated.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment and adjusted for any re-measurement of the lease liability.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis at such rates that will write off the carrying value of the assets over the period of their expected useful lives or lease term.

Current annual rates of depreciation are:

Buildings	2.5%
Leasehold improvement	2.5%
Machinery and equipment	10.0%
Furniture, fittings and fixtures	20.0%
Motor vehicles	20.0%
Computer	33.33%
Right-of-use	Straight-line over the period of the lease term

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed periodically for impairment. Where the assets' carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized in other income in the statement of other comprehensive income. Repairs and maintenance expenditure are included in the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred. The cost of major renovations is included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that the future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Company.

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour and related cost to put the asset into service. Borrowing costs, including but not limited to, interest on borrowings and exchange

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

differences arising on such borrowings, that are directly attributable to the acquisition and/or construction of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. Capitalization of borrowing costs ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its use are complete. Thereafter, borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss when they are incurred.

Right-of-use assets are initial measurement at the present value of the lease payments outstanding, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate and include an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Company in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

(h) Leases (right-of-use assets)

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. This is reassessed if the terms and conditions of the contract are changed.

Lessee

At January 1, 2019, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

Initial measurement of the right-of-use asset is at cost, cost being the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate; plus an estimate of costs to be incurred on retiring the asset, i.e., asset retirement obligations required by the terms and conditions of the lease. The cost is remeasured if the terms of the lease changes.

The Company has elected to not to apply the right-of-use asset and lease liability to:

- (a) short-term leases, less than 12-months; and
- (b) leases for which the underlying asset is of low value, i.e., printers, laptop computers, small furniture and selected properties.

These will be charged as lease expense in the statement of profit or loss.

(l) Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Company's share of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

Goodwill is tested annually for impairment. Goodwill is impaired, when the cash-generating unit (CGU) to which the goodwill is allocated, carrying value is higher than the recoverable value of the unit. Impairment of goodwill is not reversed.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Other intangibles – brand name, formula, customer and supplier relationships and technological expertise.

Other intangible represents the identified asset embedded in excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Company's share of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

Other intangible is tested annually for impairment. Other intangible is impaired when the cash-generating unit (CGU) to which the other intangible applies, carrying value is higher than the recoverable value of the unit. Impairment of other intangible is reversed if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized, and only to the extent of the original impairment loss

Research and development expenditure

Expenditures in relation to research activities are expensed as incurred.

Expenditure in relation to development activities is recognized as an asset if, and only if, the Company can demonstrate all of the following; otherwise, it is expensed as incurred:

- (a) the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale.
- (b) its intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it.
- (c) its ability to use or sell the intangible asset.
- (d) how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits. Among other things, the entity can demonstrate the existence of a market for the output of the intangible asset or the intangible asset itself or, if it is to be used internally, the usefulness of the intangible asset.
- (e) the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset.
- (f) its ability to reliably measure the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

(j) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a receipt or payment in cash or its equivalents, and a financial asset of one party and a financial liability or equity instrument of another party. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument. All financial instruments are measured at fair value on initial recognition. Subsequent measurement of these assets and liabilities is based on fair value or amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and financial liabilities, other than financial assets and financial liabilities classified as Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL), are added to or deducted from the fair value on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized immediately in net income.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Financial assets

The Company classifies financial assets according to its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. All the financial assets are classified in the measurement category amortized cost because the financial assets are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

Credit risk and expected credit loss

The Company is only expose to credit risk on its trade receivables, and as such does not provide for any lifetime expected credit loss (LECL). It applies the practical experience of not adjusting the promised consideration receivable because the period is less than 12-months.

The Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are classified and measured as follows:

Asset/Liability	Classification	Measurement
Receivables	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Investments	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Investments in equity	Amortized cost	Fair value
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Related party receivables	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Bank overdraft	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Payables	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Short-term loan	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Long-term borrowing	Amortized cost	Amortized cost

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(k) Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is determined based on the weighted average cost and includes costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Inventories comprised finished goods, work-in-progress, and raw and packaging materials.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventory during the normal course of business less estimated selling expenses.

(l) Trade and other 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 Company 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.

(m) Income tax

The income tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in net income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current taxation

Current tax charge is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates in effect at the reporting date plus any over or under provision of tax in respect of previous years.

Deferred taxation

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 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.

At December 31, 2018, deferred tax was accounted for because DTCL 100% tax free remission status expired December 16, 2018. DTCL will be subject to 50% income tax on its taxable profits from December 17, 2018 to December 16, 2023. The recent Additional Public Offering which increased the Company's capital beyond the allowable \$500 million threshold means that the taxation payable is now 100%. The company is awaiting a response from Tax Administration Department to our request to continue with the 50% for the next three (3) years.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The other subsidiaries of the Group that are subject to income tax are as follows:

(i) CFLL, is also listed on the Junior Market of the JSE and effective October 3, 2018, its 100% tax free status expired, and it is now subject to income tax at 50% on its taxable profits for the next five (5) years to October 2, 2023; and

(ii) The other subsidiaries, Woodcats International and Marnock LLC are not listed on the Junior Market of the JSE and are subject to payment of full income tax.

(n) Borrowing; borrowing cost and interest

Borrowing (loans) is classified as current when the Company expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle, it holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading, the liability is due to be settled within 12 months after the date of the statement of financial position, or it does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the date of the statement of financial position. Otherwise, it is classified as long-term. Subsequent to initial recognition, borrowings are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment, with gains and losses recognized in net income in the period that the liability is derecognized.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost of these assets. Capitalization of such borrowing costs ceases when the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(o) Share capital, dividends and distributions

Shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are deducted, net of tax from proceeds.

Dividends

Dividends declared, and payable to the Company's shareholders are recognized as a liability in the consolidated statement of financial position in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's Board of Directors.

Distributions

Distributions to non-controlling interest are recognized as a liability in the consolidated statement of financial position in the period in which the distributions are declared.

(p) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share ("EPS") are calculated by dividing the net income attributable to the shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the reporting period. The Calculation of earnings per ordinary share is based on the Group and Company net profit attributable to shareholders divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares of 4,533,360,670 (2021 – 2,853,360,670). New shares were issued and listed on the Junior Market of the Jamaica Stock Exchange on February 23, 2021 given the successful Additional Public Offer.

3. SEGMENTAL 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, which is new due to the consolidation of the subsidiary, manufactures flavours and fragrances. The principal divisions are:

- (i) Distribution- distribution of Nestle household products, Sun Power Detergents and bulk food products and chilled beverages.
- (ii) Wholesale and retail - operation of seven (7) outlets, six trading under the name Sampars Cash and Carry and Sampars Outlets and the other under the name Select Grocers.

The distribution hub, along with four (4) outlets is located in Kingston and Saint Andrew, and the other three (3) locations are in rural Jamaica.

(iii) Other operations – manufacturer of flavours and fragrances, wooden pallets and wholesaling retailing of Foods in New York. On September 6, 2018, the Company acquired 100% shareholding in Woodcats International Limited (WIL), a manufacture of wooden pallets and by products of wood such as mulch. The directors classified the operations of this entity under the ‘other operations’ segment.

(iv) On January 10. 2022, DTL acquired 100% of Spicy Hill Farms Limited and has entered the manufacturing space of the range of spices.

Segmental Financial Information

	<u>The Group</u> <u>2022</u>			<u>Total</u> <u>\$'000</u>
	<u>Distribution</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>Sampars Outlets</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>Other Operations</u> <u>\$'000</u>	
Revenue from external customers	4,134,006	4,617,054	5,057,818	13,808,878
Depreciation	73,982	75,657	16,261	165,900
Current Liabilities	711,572	1,190,344	1,423,520	3,325,436
Current Assets	2,901,363	1,192,267	2,913,076	7,006,706

	<u>The Company</u> <u>2022</u>		<u>Total</u> <u>\$'000</u>
	<u>Distribution</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>Sampars Outlets & Select Grocers</u> <u>\$'000</u>	
Revenue from external customers	4,133,987	4,617,054	8,751,041
Depreciation	73,982	75,657	149,639
Current Liabilities	711,572	1,190,344	1,901,916
Current Assets	2,901,363	1,192,267	4,093,630

4. JOINT OPERATIONS

Since March 2017, the Company has a 60% interest in Select Grocers, an unincorporated business. Select Grocers is operated as an “upscaled” 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.

5. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

As at September 30, 2022, the Company has holdings as follows:

- Caribbean Flavours and Fragrances Limited - 65.02%
- Woodcats International Limited - 100%
- Marnock LLC and Marnock Retail – 80% and 100% respectively.
- Spicy Hills Farms Limited – 100%
- Arosa Limited -100%.

6. 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 is now required to account for income tax at 50% during the second five (5) years, from December 17, 2018, to December 16, 2023.

To obtain the remission of income taxes, the following conditions should be adhered to over the period:

- (a) DTCL remains listed for at least 15 years and is not suspended from the JSE for any breaches of the rules of the JSE;
- (b) The Subscribed Participating Voting Share Capital of DTCL does not exceed \$500 million; and
- (c) DTCL has at least 50 Participating Voting Shareholders.

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis that DTCL will have the full benefit of the tax remissions. The period is as follows:

Years 1 to 5 (December 17, 2013- December 16, 2018) – 100%

Years 6 to 10 (December 17, 2018- December 16, 2023) - 50%

DTCL’s subsidiary, CFFL also benefits from tax remission effective October 2, 2013, the Company’s shares were listed on the Junior Market of the JSE. Effective October 3, 2018, the 100% remission status expired and CFFL is now subject to Income Tax at 50% for the year ended December 31, 2018. The Company is entitled to a remission of income taxes for (10) ten years in the following proportion:

Period October 3, 2013 – October 2, 2018 - 100% of standard rate.

Period October 3, 2018 – October 2, 2023 – 50% of standard rate.

The recent Additional Public Offering which increased the Company’s capital beyond the allowable \$500 million threshold. As a result, the company does not qualify to claim the 50% remission of Income Tax which means that the taxation payable is at the normal 25% rate.

7. LEASE LIABILITY

Right-of-use Assets, blended principal and interest payments (rent payments) are made monthly in the amount of \$24,811,000 interest is charged at 7.25%, maturing in 2039.

Principal amounts payable:

Current portion	\$ 178,870,000
Long-term	\$1,677,712,000
Total	\$1,856,582,000

8. Earnings Per Stock Unit

Earnings per stock unit is calculated by dividing the profit for the period by the weighted average number of shares issued for the period.

Group	Quarter ended September 30, 2022 \$'000	Quarter ended September 30, 2021 \$'000	9 Months ended September 30, 2022 \$'000	9 Months ended September 30, 2021 \$'000	Year ended December 31, 2021 \$'000
Net profit attributable to shareholders	191,013	128,828	461,751	398,324	399,942
Weighted average number of shares	4,533,360,670	4,233,360,670	4,533,360,670	4,233,360,670	4,271,991,000
Earnings Per share	0.042	0.029	0.102	0.092	0.094

DERRIMON TRADING COMPANY LIMITED

SHAREHOLDINGS OF TOP TEN (10) STOCKHOLDERS, DIRECTORS AND SENIOR OFFICERS AS AT

September 30, 2022

Top (10) Stockholders	Number of Shares Held	Percentage Ownership
Derrick Cotterell	1,125,531,673	24.83%
Barita Investment Ltd-Long A/C	918,510,927	20.26%
Monique Cotterell	400,000,000	8.82%
Mayberry Jamaican Equities Limited	309,645,980	6.83%
Ian C. Kelly	169,107,209	3.73%
JCSD Trustee Services Limited A/C Barita Unit Trust Capital Growth Fund	132,642,245	2.92%
Estate of E. Cotterell (Deceased)	100,000,000	2.21%
Winston Thomas	59,801,180	1.60%
ATL Group Pension Trustees NOM Ltd	56,349,216	1.24%
Heart Trust / NTA Pension Scheme	56,606,000	1.20%

DERRIMON TRADING COMPANY LIMITED**SHAREHOLDINGS OF TOP TEN (10) STOCKHOLDERS, DIRECTORS AND SENIOR OFFICERS AS AT****September 30, 2022 (continued)**

Directors	Number of Shares Held	Percentage Ownership
Derrick Cotterell	1,125,531,673	24.83%
Monique Cotterell	400,000,000	8.82%
Ian C. Kelly	169,107,209	3.73%
Winston Thomas	59,801,180	1.60%
Earl Anthony Richards	5,441,167	0.12%
Alexander I. E. Williams	500,000	0.01%
Paul Buchanan	300,000	0.01%
Tania Waldron-Gooden	Nil	0.00%
Howard Mitchell	Nil	0.00%
Senior Officers	Number of Shares Held	Percentage Ownership
Sheldon Simpson	2,591,358	0.06%
Craig Robinson	325,704	0.01%