MAYBERRY
GROUP LTD.

2024
Audited Accounts

Financial Year Ended 31 December 2024

Transforming lives positively through lasting relationships

At Mayberry, we create opportunities for customers to realise their financial objectives locally and internationally, through our team of highly trained and dedicated professionals adding value for all.

Mayberry Group Limited

Financial Statements
31 December 2024

Independent auditors' report

To the Members of Mayberry Group Limited

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Mayberry Group Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (together 'the Group') as at 31 December 2024, and their consolidated financial performance and their consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

What we have audited

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024;
- the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year end then ended;
- 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; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

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 financial statements* section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

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Our audit approach

Audit scope

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated 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.

We determined the scope of our audit by first considering the internal organisation of the Group and then identifying the components that have the most significant impact on the audit of the consolidated financial statements. The Group comprised five reporting components. We performed full scope audits on three of these components. The audit work performed covered 99% of the Group's total assets and total revenues. All components were audited by PwC network firms.

Key audit matters

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

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Measurement of investment in associates *Refer to notes 2(c), 3(a) and 21 to the consolidated financial statements for disclosures of related accounting policies and balances.* The Group's total investments in associates was $16.1 billion as at 31 December 2024, representing holdings in certain investment securities, which range between 19% to 26% of the issued share capital and where there is board and/or board subcommittee representation. As per the Group's accounting policies, management recognises associates as all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control, generally	Our approach to addressing the matter involved the following procedures, amongst others: • Performed inquiries and evaluated management's accounting policies against the requirements of the applicable accounting standards. • Read and evaluated management's position papers on the determination of the designation of the investments as associated companies.

accompanying a shareholding of 20% of the voting rights. As the Group is deemed by management to have a similar business model to an investment entity as defined by IFRS 10 - Consolidated Financial Statements, the Group has elected to implement the exemption from applying the equity method in IAS 28 - Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures and recognises its investment in associates at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments. We focused our audit efforts on this balance due to its material impact on the financial statements and because the determination of the most appropriate accounting treatment and accounting standard involved a level of judgement applied by management.	• Independently confirmed shareholdings of related associates with the local securities deposits registry. • Tested board and subcommittee membership through inspection of published submissions to the Jamaica Stock Exchange. • Evaluated management's assertion that it qualifies for the exemption from equity accounting under IAS 28 by assessing the following: ○ the nature of the subsidiary's operations; ○ how the business is managed; ○ how the performance of the subsidiary is assessed and management of the subsidiary is remunerated; and ○ whether the underlying information is consistent with the types of entities described by IAS 28 as being eligible for exemption.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Annual Report (but does not include the consolidated 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 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 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 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 financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 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 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 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 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 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 to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes 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, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated 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 matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Tonya Graham.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Chartered Accountants
Castries, St. Lucia
2 April 2025

Mayberry Group Limited

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2024

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
ASSETS			
Cash resources	13	2,766,166	3,827,534
Investment securities	14	17,936,790	11,800,087
Reverse repurchase agreements	15	3,305,323	3,615,228
Promissory notes	16	5,444,729	4,362,376
Loans and other receivables	17	10,096,939	10,243,891
Investment in associates	21	16,100,139	17,099,566
Investment in joint ventures	22	2,578,575	2,842,953
Investment properties	19	2,181,854	2,113,472
Property, plant and equipment	18	214,518	168,763
Right of use assets	20(a)	62,989	53,119
Taxation recoverable		198,728	198,691
Deferred tax asset	26	1,648,128	1,148,464
Intangible asset	32	1,362,990	1,242,262
Total Assets		63,897,868	58,716,406
LIABILITIES			
Bank overdraft	13	707,656	994,193
Securities sold under repurchase agreements		9,079,355	6,850,805
Loans	25	17,699,737	14,247,093
Accounts payable	27	11,665,685	11,745,451
Lease liabilities	20(b)	83,638	69,787
Total Liabilities		39,236,071	33,907,329
EQUITY			
Share capital	28	1,582,382	1,582,382
Fair value reserves	29	1,011,781	548,456
Translation reserve		157,639	129,090
Other reserves	30	77,939	77,939
Retained earnings	31	12,966,156	13,895,077
Equity Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent		15,795,897	16,232,944
Non-Controlling Interests	35	8,865,900	8,576,133
Total Equity		24,661,797	24,809,077
Total Equity and Liabilities		63,897,868	58,716,406

Approved for issue by the Board of Directors on April 1, 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:
9AAA2384C383463...
Christopher Berry Chairman

Signed by:
4C1E279C6C2E46E...
Gary Peart Director

Mayberry Group Limited

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

Year ended 31 December 2024

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Net Interest Income and Other Revenues			
Interest income	4	1,700,314	1,587,993
Interest expense	4	(2,200,794)	(1,914,208)
Net interest margin	4	(500,480)	(326,215)
Consulting fees and commissions	5	807,842	521,203
Dividend income	6	556,440	611,036
Net trading gains	7	60,799	35,756
Net change in fair value on financial instruments at FVTPL		265,579	235,335
Net change in fair value on investments in associates at FVTPL		305,781	(2,224,275)
Net foreign exchange gains		177,629	207,093
Net unrealised gains on investment properties		68,382	85,734
Other income		22,464	9,577
		1,764,436	(844,756)
Operating Expenses			
Salaries, statutory contributions and other staff costs	8	940,458	808,338
Provision for credit losses	14/16/17	148,130	(59,669)
Depreciation and amortisation		151,745	45,130
Other operating expenses		1,478,128	1,257,596
	9	2,718,461	2,051,395
Operating Loss		(954,025)	(2,896,151)
Share of (loss)/profit of joint venture		(290,030)	833,575
Loss before Taxation		(1,244,055)	(2,062,576)
Taxation credit	10	519,337	593,632
Net Loss for the Year	11	(724,718)	(1,468,944)
Attributable to:			
Stockholders of the parent		(656,049)	(256,548)
Non-controlling interests	35	(68,669)	(1,212,396)
		(724,718)	(1,468,944)
		$	**$**
EARNINGS PER STOCK UNIT – BASIC AND DILUTED	12(a)	(0.55)	(0.21)

Mayberry Group Limited

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year ended 31 December 2024

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Net Loss for the Year		(724,718)	(1,468,944)
Other Comprehensive Income Net of Taxation:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Net unrealised gains on financial instruments – fair value through other comprehensive income		849,179	36,518
Item that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation adjustments		28,549	43,290
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes		877,728	79,808
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		153,010	(1,389,136)
Total Comprehensive Income Attributable to:			
Stockholders of the parent		(136,757)	(201,818)
Non–controlling interests	35	289,767	(1,187,318)
		153,010	(1,389,136)
		$	$
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME PER STOCK UNIT- BASIC AND DILUTED	12(b)	(0.11)	(0.17)

Mayberry Group Limited

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 31 December 2024

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	No. of Shares	Share Capital $'000	Fair Value Reserves $'000	Translation Reserve $'000	Other Reserves $'000	Retained Earnings $'000	Non controlling Interests $'000	Total $'000
Balance at 1 January 2023	1,201,149,290	1,582,382	558,897	85,800	77,939	14,490,088	9,805,140	26,600,246
Total Comprehensive Income								
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	(256,548)	(1,212,396)	(1,468,944)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	11,440	43,290	-	-	25,078	79,808
Total comprehensive income	-	-	11,440	43,290	-	(256,548)	(1,187,318)	(1,389,136)
Transfer Between Reserves								
Transfer of realised fair value gains	-	-	(21,881)	-	-	21,881	-	-
Transaction with Owners								
Dividends paid by subsidiary to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	(41,689)	(41,689)
Dividend paid (Note 34)	-	-	-	-	-	(360,344)	-	(360,344)
	-	-	-	-	-	(360,344)	(41,689)	(402,033)
Balance at 31 December 2023	1,201,149,290	1,582,382	548,456	129,090	77,939	13,895,077	8,576,133	24,809,077
Total Comprehensive Income								
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	(656,049)	(68,669)	(724,718)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	490,743	28,549	-	-	358,436	877,728
Total comprehensive income	-	-	490,743	28,549	-	(656,049)	289,767	153,010
Transfer Between Reserves								
Transfer of realized fair value gains	-	-	(27,418)	-	-	27,418	-	-
Transactions with Owners								
Dividend paid (Note 34)	-	-	-	-	-	(300,290)	-	(300,290)
	-	-	-	-	-	(300,290)	-	(300,290)
Balance at 31 December 2024	1,201,149,290	1,582,382	1,011,781	157,639	77,939	12,966,156	8,865,900	24,661,797

Mayberry Group Limited

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 December 2024

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Loss before taxation		(1,244,055)	(2,062,576)
Adjustments for:			
Items not affecting cash:			
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities.	23	(2,494,820)	(2,400,023)
Interest received		1,704,407	1,465,931
Interest paid		(2,208,201)	(1,823,828)
Cash used in operating activities		(4,242,669)	(4,820,496)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Net purchase of intangible asset		(232,634)	(269,529)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(67,411)	(17,231)
Cash used in investing activities		(300,045)	(286,760)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Loans received		7,227,910	7,875,426
Loans repaid		(3,542,157)	(3,228,195)
Dividend payments		(300,290)	(402,033)
Lease payments		(14,202)	(13,858)
Cash provided by financing activities		3,371,261	4,231,340
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(1,171,453)	(875,916)
Exchange gain on foreign cash balances		2,686	23,759
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		3,830,461	4,682,618
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	13	2,661,694	3,830,461

1. Identification and Principal Activities

(a) Mayberry Group Limited ("the Company") is a company limited by shares, incorporated in Saint Lucia under the International Business Companies Act and its registered office is located at Bourbon House, Bourbon Street, Castries, St. Lucia.

The Company is a publicly listed company with its shares listed on the Jamaica Stock Exchange ("JSE").

The principal activities of the Company, its subsidiaries, associated companies and joint venture operation comprise dealing in securities, portfolio management, investment advisory services, operating a foreign exchange cambio, managing funds on behalf of clients and administrative and investment management services for pension plans, the investing and trading of Jamaican equity securities, the investing in unquoted securities, money services, general insurance business, the distribution of food and beverages and gaming and lottery operations.

The Company its subsidiaries, associates and joint venture operations are collectively referred to as "the Group".

(b) Reorganisation of the Mayberry Group of Companies
At an extraordinary General Meeting held on July 26, 2023, the stockholders of Mayberry Investments Limited (MIL) approved the reorganisation of the Mayberry Group of Companies under a Scheme of Arrangement. The Scheme of Arrangement was then approved by the Supreme Court of Jamaica in September 2023 in accordance with the Jamaica Companies Act. In December 2023, the new holding company, Mayberry Group Limited (MGL) was listed on the Jamaica Stock Exchange and at the same time MIL was delisted. The existing shareholders of MIL exchanged their shares for MGL shares of equal value. In December 31, 2023, MIL also transferred ownership of all its subsidiaries directly to MGL.

The consideration for the transfer of ownership of the subsidiaries from MIL to MGL was effected by interest bearing promissory notes.

As the reorganisation is a transaction among entities under common control, the Group has applied predecessor method of accounting. Under the predecessor method:

- The Group did not restate assets and liabilities to their fair values, instead the Group incorporated the assets and liabilities at the amounts recorded in the books of Group companies prior to the reorganisation, adjusted only to achieve harmonization of accounting policies where necessary.
- No goodwill arises.
- Under the predecessor method, the consolidated financial statements present the results of the Group as if Mayberry Group Limited had been in existence and the reorganisation had occurred at the beginning of the earliest period presented. Consequently, these consolidated financial statements include the full year's results of all group companies for all periods presented.

2. Material Accounting Policies

The material 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.

(a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the IASB (IFRS Accounting Standards). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"), investments in associates at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), investment properties and certain financial assets at FVTPL. The Group has determined that one of its subsidiaries is a similar entity to an investment entity as defined in IFRS 10 and that it continues to meet this definition (see Note 2 (c)).

The financial statements comprise the statement of profit and loss and statement of comprehensive income shown as two statements, 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 conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards 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 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 more judgement and complexity or areas where assumptions or estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

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

Certain new standards and amendments to existing standards have been published that became effective during the current financial year.

- *Amendment to IAS 1 - Non-current liabilities with covenants*
- *Amendment to IFRS 16 - Leases on sale and leaseback*
- *Amendment to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 - Supplier finance*

The Group has assessed the relevance of all such new standards and amendments and has concluded that they did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

New, revised and amended standards and interpretations not yet effective and not early adopted by the Group

Certain amendments to accounting standards have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2024 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the group.

- *Amendments to IAS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability*
- *Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments*
- *Annual improvements to IFRS – Volume 11*
- *IFRS 18, 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements'*
- *IFRS 19, 'Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures'*

These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

Mayberry Group Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
31 December 2024
(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Basis of consolidation

A subsidiary is an entity which is controlled by the Group. Control exists when the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that presently are exercisable are considered. The consolidated financial statements comprise those of the Company, its wholly owned subsidiaries Mayberry Holdings Limited (MHL), Mayberry Investments Limited (MIL), and Widebase Ltd., and its 50.4% (2023 - 50.4%) owned subsidiary, Mayberry Jamaican Equities Limited (MJE), presented as a single economic entity. Intra-group transactions, balances and unrealized gains and losses are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

On consolidation, 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. At the company level, the gains or losses are recorded in the profit or loss account.

When the Group ceases to have control, any retained interest in the entity is re-measured 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.

Entity	Country of incorporation and place of business	Principal Activities	Proportion of ordinary shares held by the Group %	Proportion of ordinary shares held by non-controlling interests %
Mayberry Holdings Limited	Jamaica	Holding company	100	-
Mayberry Investments Limited	Jamaica	Dealing in securities, portfolio management, investment advisory services, operating a foreign exchange cambio, funds management and administrative and investment management services	100	-
Mayberry Jamaican Equities Limited	St. Lucia	Investing in Jamaican quoted equities	50.4	49.6
Widebase Limited	St. Lucia	Investing in unquoted equities	100	-

2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(c) Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Joint ventures are entities over which the Group has joint control and has rights to the net assets of the investment. The Group has determined that its subsidiary Mayberry Jamaican Equities Limited's (MJE) business model and operations are similar to that of an "investment entity" as defined by IFRS 10.

An entity that meets the IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* definition of an investment entity is required to measure its investments at FVTPL in accordance with IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*. This is because using fair value results in more relevant information than, for example, consolidation for subsidiaries or the use of the equity method for interests in associates or joint ventures.

An investment entity is an entity that obtains funds from one or more investors for the purpose of providing them with investment management services, commits to its investors that its business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income, or both, and measures and evaluates the performance of substantially all of its investments on a fair value basis. MJE has met and continues to meet the substantive definition of an investment entity and is therefore considered similar to this type of entity, as its strategic objective of investing in Jamaican equities and providing investment management services to investors for the purpose of generating returns in the form of long term capital appreciation, remains unchanged.

As MJE is deemed to have a similar business model to an investment entity as defined by IFRS 10, the Group has elected the exemption from applying the equity method in IAS 28 for its investments in associates and accounts for its investments in associates at FVTPL in accordance with IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*.

The Group's investment in joint venture is accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognised at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the investee's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income after the date of acquisition. IAS 28 requires investment in joint ventures to include goodwill identified on acquisition, net of any accumulated impairment loss where present.

If the ownership interest in a joint venture is reduced but significant influence or joint control is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

Mayberry Group Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
31 December 2024
(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(c) Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures (continued)

The Group's share of its joint venture's post-acquisition profit or loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income are recognised in other comprehensive income. These cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. When the Group's share of loss in a joint venture equal or exceeds its interest in the joint venture, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint venture.

The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that investments in joint ventures are impaired. If this is the case, the Group recognises an impairment charge in the statement of profit or loss for the difference between the recoverable amount of the joint venture and it's carrying value. The Group's associates and joint venture operations are as follows:

Name of Entity	Accounting Year-end	Nature of Business	Nature of Relationship	The Group's Proportion of ordinary shares held (%)	
				2024	2023
Cherry Hills Development Limited	31 December	Real estate development	Joint Venture	50	50
Lasco Financial Services Limited	31 March	Money services	Associate	21	21
Caribbean Producers (Jamaica) Limited	30 June	Food trading	Associate	-	20
Iron Rock Insurance Limited	31 December	General insurance	Associate	23	20
Supreme Ventures Limited	31 December	Betting, gaming and lottery	Associate	19	19
Dolla Financial Services Limited	31 December	Microcredit	Associate	26	18
Vicol Limited	31 December	Investment	Associate	21	-

2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(d) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Jamaican dollars, which is the Group's presentation currency, unless otherwise stated.

Transaction and balances
Foreign currency transactions are accounted for at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the date of the statement of financial position, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the closing exchange rate at the date.

Exchange differences resulting from the settlement of transactions at rates different from those at the dates of the transactions, and unrealized foreign exchange differences on unsettled foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.
Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets are a component of the change in their fair value. Depending on the classification of a non-monetary financial asset, exchange differences are either recognized in the statement of profit or loss (applicable for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss), or within other comprehensive income if non-monetary financial assets are equity instruments which are designated as fair value through other comprehensive income.

The results and financial position of foreign operations that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position.
- Income and expenses for each statement of profit or loss and statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions) and;
- All resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(e) 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.

(f) Intangible assets

Computer software
Acquired computer software licenses and proprietary developed systems are capitalised on the basis of costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over the estimated useful life of the software, which ranges from 5 to 10 years.

2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(g) Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the ordinary course of the Group’s business and is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is made. Revenue is measured taking into account contractually defined terms of payment.

Consulting fees and commission income are recognized on an accrual basis when the performance obligations are satisfied, that is over time or at a point in time. Where a customer contract contains multiple performance obligations, the transaction price is allocated to each distinct performance obligation based on the relative stand-alone selling prices of the goods or services being provided to the customer.

Consulting fees and commission arising from negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party are recognized on completion of the underlying transaction.

Portfolio and other management advisory and service fees are recognized based on the applicable service contracts.

Asset management fees related to investment funds are recognized over the period the service is provided. Performance linked fees or fee components are recognized when the performance criteria are fulfilled.

(h) Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (repurchase agreements), and securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements), are treated as collateralized financing transactions. The difference between the sale/purchase and repurchase/resale price is treated as interest and accrued over the lives of the agreements using the effective yield method.

2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(i) Loans and receivables and provisions for credit losses

The Group recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on the following financial instruments: loans and other receivables, promissory notes and , debt instruments carried at amortised cost. Loans are recognized when cash is advanced to borrowers. They are initially recorded at cost, which is the cash given to originate the loan including any transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

The Group applies the "three stage model under IFRS 9 in measuring the ECL on loans and receivables, and makes estimations about likelihood of defaults occurring, associated loss ratios, changes in market conditions, and expected future cash flows. This is measured using the Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD) for a portfolio of assets.

- Probability of Default - This represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation either over the next 12 months (12-month PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation.
- Exposure at Default - This represents the expected balance at default, taking into account the repayment of principal and interest from the statement of financial position date to the default event together with any expected drawdowns of committed facilities.
- Loss Given Default – The LGD represents expected losses on the EAD given the event of default, taking into account the mitigating effect of collateral value at the time it is expected to be realised and also the time value of money.

The 'three stage' model is used to categorise financial assets according to credit quality as follows:
- Stage 1 – financial assets that are not credit impaired on initial recognition or are deemed to have low credit risk. These assets generally abide by the contractual credit terms. The ECL is measured using a 12-month PD, which represents the probability that the financial asset will default within the next 12 months.
- Stage 2 – financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition but are not credit impaired. The ECL is measured using a lifetime PD.
- Stage 3 – credit impaired financial assets. The ECL is measured using a lifetime PD.

Transfer between stages
Financial assets can be transferred between the different categories depending on their relative increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Financial instruments are transferred out of stage 2 if their credit risk is no longer considered to be significantly increased since initial recognition. Financial instruments are transferred out of stage 3 when they no longer exhibit any evidence of credit impairment. This assessment is done on a case-by-case basis.

2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(i) Loans and receivables and provisions for credit losses (continued)

The Group considers forward-looking information in determining the PDs of financial assets.

Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR)

The assessment of SICR is performed for individual loans, taking into consideration the sector grouping of the individual exposures, and incorporates forward-looking information. It also considers qualitative criteria specific to the borrower's risk rating, early signs of cash flow/liquidity problems and expected significant adverse change in the financial condition of the borrower. However, this assessment will differ for different types of lending arrangements.

Backstop
Irrespective of the above qualitative assessment, the Group presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due. The Group has monitoring procedures in place to assess whether the criteria used to identify SICR continue to be appropriate.

The ECL is determined by projecting the PD, LGD and EAD, which are multiplied together and discounted back to the reporting date. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

A loan is classified as impaired when, in management's opinion there has been deterioration in credit quality to the extent that there is no longer reasonable assurance of timely collection of the full amount of principal and interest.

Write offs are made when the Group determines that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Write offs are charged against previously established provisions for credit losses. Recoveries in part or in full of amounts previously written off are credited to provision for credit losses in the statement of profit or loss.

2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(j) Financial assets

i. Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes regular way purchases of financial assets and liabilities that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments. Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value, plus or minus directly attributable transaction costs for all instruments except in the case of financial assets recorded at FVTPL. For financial instruments measured at FVTPL transaction costs are expensed in the statement of profit and loss.

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

The Group classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the assets contractual terms. The following measurement categories are used in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9:

- those to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

iii. Business model assessment

IFRS 9 requires an assessment of the nature of the Group's business model at a level that best reflects how it manages portfolios of financial assets. The business model reflects how the Group manages the assets in order to generate cash flow; this is, whether the Group's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable (e.g., financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as "Other" business model and measured at FVTPL.

Factors considered by the Group in determining the business model for a Group of assets include:
1. How the asset's performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel;
2. How risks are assessed and managed; and
3. How managers are compensated.

The Group has determined that it has three business models:

- Hold-to-collect (HTC) business model: This comprises, cash and cash equivalents, debt securities, promissory notes, loans and other receivables, reverse repurchase agreements and accounts receivables. These financial assets are held to collect contractual cash flows.
- Hold-to-collect-and-sell (HTCS): where both collecting and contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets are the objective of the business model.
- Other business model: This comprises equity investments. These financial assets are managed and their performance is evaluated, on a fair value basis.

Solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) assessment.

Instruments held within HTC or HTCS business model are assessed to evaluate if their contractual cash flows are SPPI. SPPI payments are those which would typically be expected from basic lending arrangements. Principal amounts include par repayments from lending and financing arrangements, and interest primarily relates to basic lending returns, including compensation for credit risk and the time value of money associated with the principal amount outstanding over a period of time. Interest can also include other basic lending risks and costs (for example, liquidity risk, servicing or administrative costs) associated with holding the financial asset for a period of time, and a profit margin.

2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(j) Financial assets (continued)

iv. Debt Instruments

Debt instruments include cash and bank balances, promissory notes, loans and other receivables, investment securities, guarantees and other assets. Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Debt instruments are measured at amortised cost if they are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent SPPI. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest method. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition is recognized directly in profit or loss together with foreign exchange gains or losses. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

The Group's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise cash resources, trade receivables, investment securities for which the objective is to hold these investment securities in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual cash flows are SPPI, reverse repurchase agreements, promissory notes, other receivables and amounts due from related companies in the statement of financial position.

Debt instruments are measured at FVTPL are those which were either acquired for generating a profit from short term fluctuations in price or dealers' margin, or are securities included in a portfolio in which a pattern of short term profit taking exists or which fail the SPPI test.

The Group reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent, and none occurred during the period.

v. Equity Instruments

Financial assets measured at FVTOCI
Where the Group has made an irrevocable election to classify equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, they are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the related fair value reserve. There is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment, these realised gains are reclassified directly to retained earnings.

Financial assets measured at FVPL
This category comprises financial instruments which are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the "financial instruments – FVPL" line. The Group has equity investments held for trading which it has classified as being at fair value through profit or loss.

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2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(j) Financial assets (continued)

v. Equity Instruments (continued)

Dividend income
Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payments is established

vi. Impairment

Credit loss allowance is measured on each reporting date according to a three-stage expected credit loss impairment model. Changes in the required ECL are recorded in profit or loss for the period at each reporting date.

ECL are established for all financial assets, except for financial assets classified or designated as FVPL and equity securities designated as FVTOCI, which are not subject to impairment assessment. Financial assets subject to impairment assessment include loans and other receivables, debt securities, reverse repurchase agreements and promissory notes. Loans and other receivables, promissory notes and debt securities carried at amortised cost are presented net of ECL on the statement of financial position.

The Group assesses on a forward looking basis the ECL associated with its financial assets classified at amortised cost. The estimation of credit exposure for risk management purposes requires the use of complex models, as the exposure varies with changes in market conditions, expected cash flows and the passage of time. The assessment of credit risk of a portfolio of assets entails further estimations as to the likelihood of defaults occurring, of the associated loss ratios and of defaults correlations between counterparties. The Group measures risk using Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD).

The methodology used to determine the amount of the provision is based on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial asset. For those where the credit risk has not been increased significantly since initial recognition of the financial asset, twelve month ECLs along with gross interest income are recognised. For those for which credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECLs along with interest income on a net basis are recognised. The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(j) Financial assets (continued)

vii. De-recognition

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or when it transfers the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for de-recognition that is created or retained by the Group is recognized as a separate asset or liability in the statement of financial position. On de-recognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or carrying amount allocated to the portions of the asset transferred), and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new assets obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain/loss recognized in OCI in respect of equity investment securities is transferred from OCI to retained earnings on disposal.

viii. Revenue

Interest income and expense are recognised in arriving at net profit or loss for all interest-bearing instruments on the accrual basis using the effective yield method based on the actual purchase price. Interest income includes coupons earnings on fixed income investments and accrued discounts or premiums on instruments.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expenses over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates cash flows considering the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums and discounts.

When a loan is classified as impaired it is written down to its recoverable amount and interest income on the loans is thereafter recognized based on the rate of interest that was used to discount the future cash flows for measuring the recoverable amount.

Dividend income is recognized when the stockholder's right to receive payment is established.

(k) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value, being their issue proceeds, net of transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the instrument. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, which ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried in the statement of financial position.

The Group’s financial liabilities comprise primarily amounts due to banks, repurchase agreements, accounts payable, debt security in issue and amounts due to related companies.

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

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2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(l) Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis at annual rates estimated to write off the cost of the assets over their expected useful lives as follows:

Furniture, fixtures and fittings	10 years
Office equipment	5 years
Computer equipment	5 years
Motor vehicles	3 years
Leasehold improvements	30 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and carrying values are reassessed at the reporting date.

Property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Gains or losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amounts and are taken into account in determining profit or loss.

(m) Investment properties

Investment properties, principally comprising land and buildings from foreclosed assets, are held for capital appreciation and sale and are treated as long-term investments. They are measured initially at cost, including related transaction costs and are subsequently carried at fair value with changes in the carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The carrying amount includes repairs and maintenance costs to investment property at the time that the cost is incurred only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Capital gains on disposals of investment properties are calculated by comparison with their latest market value recorded in the closing statement of financial position for the previous year.

Fair value is determined periodically by an independent registered valuer. Fair value is based on current prices in an active market for similar properties in the same location and condition.

Some of these properties are used as collateral for the Group's corporate paper (note 25).

2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(n) Investments in subsidiaries

Investments by the Company in its subsidiaries are stated at cost less impairment loss.

(o) Borrowings

Borrowings including those arising under securitization arrangements are recognized initially at cost, being their issue proceeds, net of transaction costs incurred. Subsequently, borrowings are stated at amortised cost and any difference between net proceeds and the redemption value is recognized in the statement of profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective yield method.

(p) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets.

Preference share capital is classified as equity except where it is redeemable on a specific or determinable date or at the option of the shareholders and/or if dividend payments are not discretionary, in which case it is classified as a liability.

(q) Employee benefits

(i) Pension scheme costs

The Group operates a defined contribution pension scheme (note 39), the assets of which are held in a separate trustee administered fund. Contributions to the scheme are fixed and are made on the basis provided for in the rules. Contributions are charged to the statement of profit or loss when due. The Group has no legal or constructive obligation beyond paying these contributions.

(ii) Profit-sharing and bonus plan

The Group recognizes a liability and an expense for bonuses and profit-sharing based on a formula that takes into consideration the profit attributable to the Company's stockholders after certain adjustments. The Group recognizes a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

(iii) Other employee benefits:

Employee entitlement to annual leave and other benefits are recognized when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave and other benefits as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(r) Leases

The Group leases various offices, and vehicles. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 1 to 25 years but may have extension options as described below. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions.

Leases are accounted for by recognising a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases with a term greater than 12 months.

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 amounts expected to be payable under any residual value guarantee, the exercise price of any purchase option granted in favour of the Group if it is reasonably certain to exercise that option, any penalties payable for terminating the lease, if the term of the lease has been estimated on the basis of termination option being exercised.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at the amount of the lease liability, reduced for any lease incentives received, and increased for lease payments made at or before commencement of the lease, initial direct costs incurred and the amount of any provision recognised where the Group is contractually required to dismantle, remove or restore the leased asset.

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, whichever is shorter.

When the Group revises its estimate of the term of any lease (because, for example, it re-assesses the probability of a lessee extension or termination option being exercised), it adjusts the carrying amount of the lease liability to reflect the payments to make over the revised term, which are discounted at the same discount rate that applied on lease commencement. The carrying value of lease liabilities is similarly revised when the variable element of future 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 lease term.

2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(s) Taxation

Taxation expense in the statement of profit or loss and statement of comprehensive income comprises current and deferred tax charges.

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

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Currently enacted tax rates are used in the determination of deferred income tax. 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.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Management has reviewed the investment portfolio and concluded that none of the Group's investment properties are held under a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all the economic benefits embodied in the investment properties over time, rather than entirely through sale, As a result the Group has not recognized any deferred taxes on changes in fair value of the investment properties as the Group is not subject to any income taxes on the fair value changes of the investment properties on disposal.

Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they arise from the same taxable entity and relate to the same Tax Authority and when the legal right of offset exists. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the statement of profit or loss except where it relates to items charged or credited to equity, in which case deferred tax is also accounted for in equity. The principal temporary differences arise from depreciation of property, plant and equipment, revaluation of certain financial assets and tax losses carried forward.

(t) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, 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.

(u) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of less than three months, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value and are used by the Group in the management of its short-term commitments. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with original maturities of less than three months from the date of acquisition, including cash resources and bank overdraft.

2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(v) Funds under management

The Group accepts funds from individuals and institutions to manage with complete discretion and without reference to the account holders, in accordance with the relevant guidelines issued by the Financial Services Commission, taking into account the investment objective and risk profile of the account holder. The Group also acts in other fiduciary capacities that result in holding or placing of assets on behalf of individuals and institutions. These assets and income arising thereon are excluded from these financial statements, as they are not assets of the Group.

(w) Dividends

Dividends are recognized when they become legally payable. In the case of interim dividends to equity shareholders, these are payable when declared by the directors. In the case of final dividends, these are payable when approved by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting.

(x) Segment reporting

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

Based on the information presented to and reviewed by the Chief Executive Officer, the entire operations of the Group are considered as one operating segment.

(y) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an unconditional and legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3. Critical Accounting Judgements and Estimates

(a) Critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policy

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Group's accounting policies. The Group makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. This note provides an overview of the areas that involve a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and major sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in the related notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

3. Critical Accounting Judgements and Estimates (Continued)

(a) Critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policy (continued)

(i) Investment Entity Business Model

The Group has determined that the business model of its subsidiary MJE is, and always has been, similar to that of an "investment entity" as defined in IFRS 10 having consideration to the following key matters amongst other facts:

i. MJE provides investment management services to multiple investors who have invested in the Company via the JSE to take advantage of the management of a portfolio of Jamaican equities on their behalf.
ii. MJE's principal objective is solely to invest in Jamaican equities for returns from capital appreciation and investment income.
iii. MJE manages and evaluates performance on the Jamaican equities on a fair value basis. A Net Asset Value (NAV) is tracked daily and communicated to the Company's investors and potential investors via the JSE and MJE's website. Additionally, MJE's Investment Manager is compensated based on the fair value appreciation of the portfolio over time (note 33)

The purpose and design of the Company is therefore similar to that of an investment entity per IFRS 10.

3. Critical Accounting Judgements and Estimates (Continued)

(a) Critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policy (continued)

(ii) Investments in associated companies

IAS 28 precribes the accounting requirements for entities that while not controlled or jointly controlled by the reporting entity, are subject to significant influence by it and are deemed associates. The standard indicates that a holding of 20% or more of the voting power of the investee is presumed to give rise to significant influence, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that this is in fact not the case. Conversely, a holding of less than 20% of the voting power is presumed not to give rise to significant influence, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that there is in fact significant influence. The Group has five investments which meet the criteria of having significant influence based on management's representation on the Board of Directors which places it in a position to contribute to policy formation and participate in decisions about dividends and other distributions.

Some of the directors and executive management of the Group are members of the Board of Directors of Lasco Financial Services Limited, Caribbean Producers (Jamaica) Limted, Supreme Ventures Limited, Dolla Financial Services Limited, Vicol Limited and Iron Rock Insurance Limited and are able to participate in all significant financial and operating decisions. Based on the foregoing, the Group has determined that it has significant influence over these entities though some shareholdings are below 20%.

The Group elected to use the IAS 28 exemption from applying the equity method of accounting to measure its investments in associates and instead measure them at FVTPL in accordance with IFRS 9. Management is of the view that fair value measurement provides more useful information for users of the financial statements.

(iii) Accounting for the Scheme of Arrangement

As explained in Note 1, the Group has exercised judgement in determining that the Scheme of Arrangements which was executed during 2023 should be accounted for as a re-organisation. The conclusion was based on the fact that before and after the transaction, there was no change in ultimate control with respect to the entities which were part of the re-organisation.

3. Critical Accounting Judgements and Estimates (Continued)

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

(i) Impairment losses on loans, investments and receivables

The Group reviews its loan and investment portfolios to assess impairment at least on a quarterly basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the statement of profit or loss, the Group makes judgements as to whether there are any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from the loans resulting from adverse change in the payment status of the borrower or national and economic conditions that correlate with defaults on loans and investments in the Group. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio when scheduling its future cash flows. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

(ii) Income taxes

There are certain transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group recognises liabilities for actual and anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. In determining these estimates, Management considers the merit of any tax audit issues raised, based on their interpretation of the taxation laws, and their knowledge of any precedents established by the taxation authorities. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences could materially impact the current tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. The Group also recognises deferred tax assets on tax losses carried forward where it anticipates making future taxable income to offset these losses.

3. Critical Accounting Judgements and Estimates (Continued)

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

(iii) Fair value of financial assets

A significant amount of financial assets and liabilities included in the Group's financial statements require measurement at, and/or disclosure of fair value. Management uses its judgment in selecting appropriate valuation techniques supported by appropriate assumptions to determine fair value of investment securities (note 38).

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Market price is used to determine fair value of a financial instrument. For financial instruments where no market price is available, the fair values presented have been estimated using present value or other estimation and valuation techniques based on market conditions existing at the end of the reporting period.

The values derived from applying these techniques are significantly affected by the underlying assumptions used concerning both the amounts and timing of future cash flows and the discount rates.

The Group uses the following hierarchy in determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1 quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value is observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

Transfers of items between levels are recognised in the period they occur.

The following methods and assumptions have been used:

(i) Investment securities classified as fair value through profit or loss and fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value by reference to quoted market prices when available. If quoted market prices are not available, then fair values are estimated on the basis of pricing models or discounted cash flows or other recognized valuation techniques.

The fair values of liquid assets and other maturing within one year are assumed to approximate their carrying amount. The assumption is applied to liquid assets and short term elements of all financial assets and liabilities.

(ii) The fair values of variable rate financial instruments are assumed to approximate their carrying amounts.

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4. Net Interest Income

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Interest income -		
Investment securities measured at FVTPL	32,038	123,991
Investments, loans and promissory notes at amortised cost	1,668,276	1,464,002
	1,700,314	1,587,993
Interest expense -		
Margin loans with brokers	116,936	37,544
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	330,019	401,210
Corporate papers and notes	1,485,248	1,219,425
Other funding sources	268,591	256,029
	2,200,794	1,914,208
	(500,480)	(326,215)

5. Consulting Fees and Commissions

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Services transferred at a point in time -		
Brokerage fees and commissions	593,649	321,554
Structured financing fees	36,277	90,690
	629,926	412,244
Services transferred over time -		
Portfolio management	177,916	108,959
	807,842	521,203

6. Dividend Income

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Investments in associates measured at FVTPL	342,789	472,148
Equity securities measured at FVTPL	203,281	62,773
Equity securities measured at FVTOCI	10,370	76,115
	556,440	611,036

7. Net Trading Gains

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Gains on disposal of investment securities measured at amortised cost	60,799	35,756
	60,799	35,756

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8. Salaries, Statutory Contributions and Staff Costs

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Wages and salaries	813,775	694,408
Statutory contributions	82,217	71,871
Pension contributions	17,671	15,301
Training and development	15,198	15,272
Staff welfare	11,597	11,486
	940,458	808,338

The number of employees at year-end was 117 (2023 – 108).

9. Expenses by Nature

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Sales, marketing, and public relations	153,134	116,395
Auditors' remuneration	27,932	27,951
Computer expenses	84,989	102,689
Depreciation (Note 18)	21,656	22,707
Amortisation of intangibles (Note 32)	111,906	5,468
Amortization – right-of-use assets (Note 20)	18,183	16,955
Provision for credit losses	148,130	(59,669)
Insurance	40,146	35,734
Licensing fees	109,678	103,021
Short term lease expense	20,772	11,164
Legal and professional fees	252,001	264,889
Registrar and broker fees	33,262	23,007
Directors' fees	31,475	34,761
Bank charges	22,246	22,285
Repairs and maintenance	9,716	19,043
Investment, incentive and management fee	111,683	119,479
Salaries, statutory contributions and staff costs (Note 8)	940,458	808,338
Security	39,347	33,358
Travelling and motor vehicles expenses	27,514	28,956
Assets tax	84,624	57,916
Operational losses	255,492	120,491
Utilities	54,540	56,428
Irrecoverable General Consumption Tax	66,781	18,465
Other operating expenses	52,796	61,564
	2,718,461	2,051,395

Fees for non-audit services for the year $2,975,000 (2023 - $1,890,000)

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10. Taxation

(a) Taxation is based on the operating results for the year, adjusted for taxation purposes, and is made up as follows:

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Current year income tax at 33 1/3% / 30%	-	-
Deferred tax credit (Note 26)	(519,337)	(593,632)
Taxation credit	(519,337)	(593,632)

(b) Reconciliation of theoretical tax charge that would arise on loss before taxation using applicable tax rate to actual tax charge.

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Loss before taxation	(1,244,054)	(2,062,576)
Tax calculated at a tax rate 33 1/3% / 30%	(49,933)	(355,368)
Adjustments for the effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax	37,584	40,572
Income not subject to tax	(408,608)	(340,388)
Other adjustments	(98,380)	61,552
Taxation credit	(519,337)	(593,632)

(c) Subject to agreement with Tax Administration Jamaica, the MIL tax losses of approximately $4,639 million (2023 - $3,195 million) available for set-off against future taxable profits. The Group's subsidiaries have tax losses of US$1,992,573 (2023 – US$1,992,573) available for set–off against future taxable profits.

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10. Taxation (Continued)

(d) Tax charge relating to components of other comprehensive income is as follows:

	2024 $'000			2023 $'000		
	Before tax	Tax credit	After tax	Before tax	Tax credit	After tax
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:-						
Net unrealisedgains /(losses) on financial instruments - FVOCI	868,852	(19,673)	849,179	(130,550)	167,068	36,518
Item that may be reclassified to profit or loss:-						
Foreign currency translation adjustments	28,549	-	28,549	43,290	-	43,290
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year	897,401	(19,673)	877,728	(87,260)	167,068	79,808
Deferred taxation (Note 26)		(19,673)			167,068	

11. Net Profit

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Dealt with in the financial statements of:		
The Company	418,455	(48,651)
Subsidiaries	(316,873)	(1,420,293)
	101,582	(1,468,944)
Less: Dividends paid by subsidiaries to parent	(826,300)	-
	(724,718)	(1,468,944)
Attributable to:		
Stockholders of the parent	(656,049)	(256,548)
Non-controlling interests	(68,669)	(1,212,396)
	(724,718)	(1,468,944)

12. Financial Ratios

(a) Earnings per stock unit:

Earnings-per-stock unit is calculated by dividing the net loss attributable to stockholders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary stock units in issue during the year. There are no dilutive potential instruments.

	2024	2023
Net loss attributable to stockholders of the parent ($'000)	(656,049)	(256,548)
Number of ordinary stock units in issue ('000)	1,201,149	1,201,149
Earnings per stock unit – basic and fully diluted	($0.55)	($0.21)

(b) Comprehensive income per stock unit:

Comprehensive income per stock unit is calculated by dividing the comprehensive income attributable to stockholders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary stock units in issue during the year.

	2024	2023
Comprehensive income attributable to stockholders of the parent ($'000)	(136,758)	(201,818)
Number of ordinary stock units in issue ('000)	1,201,149	1,201,149
Comprehensive income per stock unit – basic and fully diluted	($0.11)	($0.17)

(c) Net book value per stock unit:

Net book value per stock unit is calculated by dividing the stockholder's equity attributable to the owners of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary stock units in issue during the year.

	2024	2023
Stockholders' equity attributable to stockholders of the parent ($'000)	15,795,897	16,232,944
Number of ordinary stock units in issue ('000)	1,201,149	1,201,149
Net book value per stock unit	$13.15	$13.51

(d) Market value of ordinary stock units:

Market value of ordinary stock units is calculated by multiplying the closing bid price per stock unit as quoted on the Jamaica Stock Exchange by the weighted average number of ordinary stock units in issue during the year.

	2024	2023
Closing bid price per stock unit as at 31 December	7.78	$8.45
Number of ordinary stock units in issue ('000)	1,201,149	1,201,149
Market value of ordinary stock units ($'000)	9,344,941	10,149,712

13. Cash Resources

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Current accounts - Jamaican dollar	802,336	831,192
Current accounts - Foreign currencies	1,962,306	2,994,796
Deposits - Jamaican dollar	1,488	1,488
Cash in hand	36	58
	2,766,166	3,827,534

For the purposes of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Cash resources	2,766,166	3,827,534
Reverse repurchase agreements with 90-day maturity	603,184	997,120
Bank overdraft	(707,656)	(994,193)
	2,661,694	3,830,461

The bank overdraft resulted from un-presented cheques at year-end. National Commercial Bank Jamaica Limited (NCB) holds as security, Government of Jamaica Global Bond with a nominal value of US$219,000 (2023 - US$219,000), to cover its overdraft facility of $300,000,000. NCB also holds as security Government of Jamaica Benchmark Notes with a nominal value of $18,400,000 (2023 - $18,400,000) and a lien over idle cash balances to cover 10% of the un-cleared effects limit of $60,000,000 i.e. $6,000,000.

14. Investment Securities

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Investment securities at FVTPL -		
Debt securities		
Government of Jamaica bonds	22,346	16,404
Foreign government bonds	25,828	15,191
Corporate bonds	38,873	73,256
Equities	2,996,013	3,556,570
Total FVTPL	3,083,060	3,661,421
Investment securities at FVTOCI -		
Equities	6,762,979	5,044,919
Total FVTOCI	6,762,979	5,044,919
Investment securities at amortised cost, net of ECL -		
Debt securities		
Government of Jamaica bonds	5,235,405	1,555,204
Foreign government bonds	217	201
Corporate bonds	2,856,814	1,442,789
Less ECL	(27,428)	(8,997)
Total investment securities at amortised cost, net of ECL	8,065,008	2,989,197
	17,911,047	11,695,537
Accrued interest	25,743	104,550
Total investment securities	17,936,790	11,800,087

The movement in the ECL determined under the requirements of IFRS is as follows:

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Balance at beginning of year	8,997	37,724
Net increase/(decrease) included in provision for credit losses	18,431	(28,727)
Balance at end of year	27,428	8,997

The Government and Corporate bonds are used as collateral for the Group's demand loans received from Oppenheimer and Co. Inc., Raymond James and Morgan Stanley (Note 25).

The current portion of investment securities is $5,727 million(2023 - $1,661.3 million).

15. Reverse Repurchase Agreements

The Group enters into repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements collateralised by Government of Jamaica debt securities. These agreements may result in credit exposure in the event that the counterparty to the transaction is unable to fulfil its contractual obligations.

	2024	2023
	$'000	$'000
Reverse repurchase agreements	3,268,133	3,526,965
Interest receivable	37,190	88,263
	3,305,323	3,615,228

Included in reverse repurchase agreements is $3,268,133,000 (2023: $3,526,965,000) which matures within the next 12 months, of which $603,184,000 (2023: $997,120,000) with original maturities of 90 days or less, are regarded as cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the statement of cash flows.

16. Promissory Notes

	2024	2023
	$'000	$'000
Gross loans	5,651,783	4,535,508
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(388,506)	(228,680)
Interest receivable	181,452	55,548
	5,444,729	4,362,376

This represents Jamaican and United States dollar promissory notes from customers. These are hypothecated against balances held for the customers, registered mortgages and other properties.

The current portion of promissory notes is $4,718 million (2023 - $1,949 million).

The movement in the ECL determined under the requirements of IFRS is as follows:

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Balance at beginning of year	228,680	252,211
Net increase/(decrease) included in provision for credit losses	171,045	(23,531)
Writeoffs	(11,219)	-
Balance at end of year	388,506	228,680

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17. Loans and other Receivables

	2024	2023
	$'000	$'000
Client margins	5,448,135	4,838,121
Client receivables	3,425,734	4,197,386
Due from broker	76,099	63,284
Current account with joint venture	278,395	283,790
Withholding tax recoverable	111,806	214,869
Prepayments	120,395	105,753
Other receivables	832,285	791,714
	10,292,849	10,494,917
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(195,910)	(251,026)
	10,096,939	10,243,891

Client margins are secured against their equity portfolios held at the Jamaica Central Securities Depository.

The current portion of loans and other receivables is $9,070 million (2023 - $9,958 million)

The movement in the ECL determined under the requirements of IFRS is as follows:

	2024	2023
	$'000	$'000
Balance at beginning of year	251,026	298,477
Write offs	(13,770)	(40,040)
Net decrease included in provision for credit losses	(41,346)	(7,411)
Balance at end of year	195,910	251,026

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18. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Leasehold Improvements $'000	Computer Equipment $'000	Office Equipment $'000	Furniture, Fixtures & Fittings $'000	Motor Vehicles $'000	CWIP $'000	Total $'000
Cost -							
At 1 January 2023	82,511	267,069	37,224	63,627	28,244	74,111	552,786
Additions	-	10,606	3,716	-	-	2,909	17,231
At 31 December 2023	82,511	277,675	40,940	63,627	28,244	77,020	570,017
Additions	7,763	42,860	886	209	-	15,693	67,411
At 31 December 2024	90,274	320,535	41,826	63,836	28,244	92,713	637,428
Accumulated Depreciation -							
At 1 January 2023	31,044	227,771	31,429	60,330	27,973	-	378,547
Charge for the year	1,813	16,226	2,561	1,836	271	-	22,707
At 31 December 2023	32,857	243,997	33,990	62,166	28,244	-	401,254
Charge for the year	1,715	16,425	2,773	743	-	-	21,656
At 31 December 2024	34,572	260,422	36,763	62,909	28,244	-	422,910
Net Book Value -							
31 December 2024	55,702	60,113	5,063	927	-	92,713	214,518
31 December 2023	49,654	33,678	6,950	1,461	-	77,020	168,763

19. Investment Properties

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Balance at beginning of year	2,113,472	2,027,738
Net gain from fair value adjustment	68,382	85,734
Balance at end of year	2,181,854	2,113,472

Amounts recognised in profit or loss for investment properties

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Direct operating expenses from property that did not generate rental income	-	-
Fair value gain recognised in other income	68,382	85,734
	68,382	85,734

Some of these properties are used as collateral for the Group's corporate paper (note 25)

The properties held are stated at fair market value as appraised by professional independent valuers. The valuation is done on the basis of market value and is defined as the estimated amount for which an asset or liability should exchange on the valuation date between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing and where the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion.

Valuations have been performed using a comparable sales approach incorporating a review of sales with similar highest and best use. There has been no change in the valuation technique during the year.

20. Leases

(a) Right-of-use assets

	Land & Building $'000	Motor Vehicles $'000	Total $'000
As at December 2022	62,278	7,796	70,074
Amortization	(11,758)	(5,197)	(16,955)
As at December 2023	50,520	2,599	53,119
Addition	11,108	16,945	28,053
Amortization	(13,231)	(4,952)	(18,183)
At 31 December 2024	48,397	14,592	62,989

(b) Lease liabilities

	Land & Building $'000	Motor Vehicles $'000	Total $'000
As at 31 December 2022	76,715	6,930	83,645
Interest expense	7,654	656	8,310
Lease payments	(17,328)	(4,840)	(22,168)
As at 31 December 2023	67,041	2,746	69,787
Addition	11,108	16,945	28,053
Interest expense	9,971	757	10,728
Lease payments	(19,364)	(5,566)	(24,930)
At 31 December 2024	68,756	14,882	83,638

(c) Amount recognised in the income statement

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Amortization charge of right-of-use assets	18,183	16,955
Interest expense	10,728	8,310
Short term lease expense	13,772	11,164

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21. Investment in Associates

Details of each of the Group's material associates at FVTPL at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	2024	2023
	$'000	$'000
Supreme Ventures Limited	13,118,104	13,207,045
Caribbean Producers (Jamaica) Limited	-	1,986,880
Lasco Financial Services Limited	381,582	513,542
Ironrock Insurance Company Limited	194,579	105,277
Dolla Financial Services Limited	1,909,778	1,286,822
Vicol Limited	496,096	-
	16,100,139	17,099,566

22. Investment in Joint Venture

i) Details of the Group's material joint venture accounted for using the equity method at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	2024	2023
	$'000	$'000
Cherry Hills Development Limited:		
Balance at 1 January	2,842,953	1,964,454
Share of after tax earnings	(290,030)	833,575
Translation adjustments	25,652	44,924
Balance at 31 December	2,578,575	2,842,953

ii) Summarised financial information for joint venture.
The tables below provide summarised financial information in respect of the Group's investment in joint venture. The information disclosed reflects the amounts presented in the financial statements of the joint venture in accordance with IFRS standards, and not the Group's share of those amounts.

Summarised statement of financial position

	2024	2023
	$'000	$'000
Current Assets	153,161	149,395
Non-current Assets	9,372,941	9,208,562
Total Assets	9,526,102	9,357,957
Current Liabilities	2,272,938	1,670,345
Non-current Liabilities	2,117,838	2,032,451
Total Liabilities	4,390,776	3,702,796
Net Assets	5,135,326	5,655,161

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22. Investment in Joint Venture (Continued)

iii) Summarised financial information for joint venture (continued)

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Revenue	7,778	2,054,342
Interest expense	(320,597)	(291,988)
Other expenses	(267,242)	(95,205)
(Loss)/Profit before income tax	(580,061)	1,667,149
Taxation	-	-
(Loss)/Profit after tax and total comprehensive income	(580,061)	1,667,149

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23. Cash Flows

Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities.

	Notes	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Provision for credit losses		148,130	(59,669)
Intangible asset – amortization		111,906	5,468
Depreciation	18	21,656	22,707
Right-of-use assets - amortization	20	18,183	16,955
Interest income	4	(1,700,314)	(1,587,993)
Interest expense	4	2,200,794	1,914,208
Interest expense – lease liabilities		10,728	8,310
Realized gains on trading		(60,799)	(35,756)
Net change in fair value on investments in associates at FVTPL		(305,781)	2,224,275
Net change in fair value on financial instruments at FVTPL		(265,579)	(235,335)
Unrealised foreign exchange gains		(177,629)	(207,093)
Share of results in joint venture		290,030	(833,575)
Unrealised fair value gains on investment properties		(68,382)	(85,734)
		222,943	1,146,768
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Loans and other receivables		158,004	(3,833,619)
Investments		(5,022,313)	(1,826,059)
Promissory notes		(1,127,494)	(33,849)
Reverse repurchase agreements		21,415	687,798
Investment in associates		1,633,565	(1,312,364)
Accounts payable		(209,509)	696,467
Demand loans		(297,578)	135,426
Securities sold under repurchase agreements		2,126,147	1,939,409
		(2,494,820)	(2,400,023)

24. Pledged Assets

The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for current and non–current borrowings are:

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Investment securities at FVTPL	2,141,250	59,117
Investment securities at amortised cost	52,477	159,220
Investment securities at FVOCI	1,080,000	-
Investment in associates	7,114,500	-
Loans and other receivables	6,393,180	6,509,800
Investment property at FVTPL	1,505,607	1,446,108
Total assets pledged as collateral	18,287,014	8,174,245

25. Loans

	2024	2023
	$'000	$'000
Demand loans (i) -		
Oppenheimer & Co. Inc.	2,079,879	2,238,548
Morgan Stanley	770	139,679
Term loans –		
Corporate paper (unsecured) (ii)	1,848,076	1,906,540
Corporate paper (secured) (ii)	730,788	967,000
Corporate notes (iii)	4,795,912	-
Revolving line of credit (iv)	475,000	500,000
Development Bank of Jamaica (v)	1,556,331	2,154,225
Bonds -		
Bondberry bond (iii)	6,325,050	6,385,345
	17,811,806	14,291,337
Unamortised Transaction Fees	(129,474)	(50,755)
Interest Payable	17,405	6,511
	17,699,737	14,247,093

(i) The demand loans attract interest at 5.75% (2023 – 6.19%) per annum - Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. and 5.70% (2023– 5.86%) per annum - Morgan Stanley. The collaterals for the demand loans are investment securities which were purchased with the proceeds of the loans received from Morgan Stanley and Oppenheimer & Co. Inc.

(ii) The Unsecured Corporate Paper attracts interest at 10% per annum (2023 - 10%) and matures January 14, 2026. The previous paper matured November 19, 2023.

The Secured Corporate Paper is backed by real estate and attracts a weighted average rate of interest at 10.33% per annum (2023 – 10.47%) with outstanding Tranches maturing between and June 5, 2025 and August 22, 2026.. The Group was compliant with the Loan to Value Ratio requirement of 1.35 times.

The Secured Corporate Paper is backed by secured loans and attracts an interest rate of 11% per annum (2023 – 11%) and matures 30 November 2025. The previous paper matured November 2023. The Group was compliant with the Collateral Coverage Ratio of 2 times.

25. Loans (Continued)

(iii) On 30 January 2024 the Company's subsidiary, Mayberry Jamaican Equities Limited, completed a secured corporate notes issue amounting to $2.2 billion refinancing secured fixed rate note which matured November 30, 2023. The notes are in two Tranches and principal is repayable at maturity between 2026 and 2027, and pay quarterly interest at a fixed interest rate of between 10.75% and 11.50% per.
The notes are secured by a charge over some of the Group's portfolio of quoted equities. The shares are required to have a fair value coverage of 1.75 times the principal amount and a maintenance margin of 1.2 times is to be achieved.

The Group was compliant with the fair value coverage ratio but was non compliant with the maintenance margin requirement.

On January 20, 2023, the Company's sub-subsidiary, MIL, completed a secured corporate bond issue amounting to $6.3 billion. The bonds are in four Tranches and are repayable between 2024 and 2026. The fixed rate notes attract interest between 9.25% and 12% with interest paid quarterly. The bonds are secured by a charge over the Secured Loan Portfolio of MIL included in note 16 and note 17. The Group was compliant with financial debt covenants.

On June 26, 2024, the Company's subsidiary, MJE, completed a secured corporate bond issue amounting to $3.4 billion. The bonds are in three Tranches and are repayable between 2025 and 2027. The fixed rate notes attract interest between 9.25% and 10.5% with interest paid quarterly. The bonds are secured by a charge over some of the Group's portfolio of quoted equities. The Group was compliant with financial debt covenants.

(iv) On June 16, 2022, the Company's sub-subsidiary, MIL, entered into a revolving line of credit facility amounting to $500 million attracting interest at 12% (2023-12%) per annum with monthly interest payments. The effective interest rate is subject to change based on prevailing market conditions and the facility matures in 36 months. The loan is secured by some of the Group's shares in Mayberry Jamaican Equities Limited.
The shares are required to have a fair value coverage of 2X the principal amount, and a maintenance margin of 1.5 times is to be achieved.

The Group was compliant with all covenants with the exception of the maintenance margin requirment.

(v) The loans from Development Bank of Jamaica are granted in Jamaican dollars and are utilized by the Group to finance customers with projects in various sectors of the economy. These loans are for terms up to 10 years and at rates ranging from 5.75% - 9%

26. Deferred Taxation

Deferred income taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using a tax rate of 33 1/3% for the subsidiaries incorporated in Jamaica, and 30% for the Company and its subsidiaries incorporated in St Lucia. The movement in the net deferred income tax balance is as follows:

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Net balance at beginning of year	1,148,464	387,764
Deferred tax credit (Note 10)	519,337	593,632
Deferred tax credit on investment securities (OCI)	(19,673)	167,068
Net balance at end of year	1,648,128	1,148,464

Net deferred income taxation is due to the following items:

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Deferred income tax assets:		
Interest payable	33,742	46,539
Property, plant and equipment	7,092	7,992
Provisions	203,948	162,901
Tax losses carried forward	1,546,334	1,027,698
Unrealised foreign exchange loss	19,708	33,066
Other	15,712	12,339
	1,826,536	1,290,535
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment	38,713	32,900
Intangibles	33,221	21,575
Investment securities:		
- Trading	(1,838)	(3,412)
- Other comprehensive income	26,816	7,143
Interest receivable	81,496	83,865
	178,408	142,071
Net deferred tax asset	1,648,128	1,148,464

Deferred income taxes are recognized for tax losses carried forward only to the extent that realization of the related tax benefit is probable (Note 10).

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26. Deferred Taxation (Continued)

The movement in deferred income taxation is due to the following items:

	Interest payable	Property, plant and equipment	Unrealised foreign exchange loss	Other	Tax losses carried forward	Provisions	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Deferred income tax assets:							
As at 1 January 2023	31,609	5,907	33,066	11,030	351,841	200,913	634,366
(Charged)/Credited to profit or loss	14,930	2,085	-	1,309	675,857	(38,012)	656,169
As at 31 December 2023	46,539	7,992	33,066	12,339	1,027,698	162,901	1,290,535
(Charged)/Credited to profit or loss	(12,797)	(900)	(13,358)	3,373	518,636	41,047	536,001
As at 31 December 2024	33,742	7,092	19,708	15,712	1,546,334	203,948	1,826,536

	Interest receivable	Property, plant and equipment	Unrealised fair value gain	Intangibles	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000		$'000
Deferred income tax liabilities:					
As at 1 January 2023	42,152	33,651	170,799	-	246,602
Charged/(Credited) to profit or loss	41,713	(750)	-	21,574	62,537
Credited to other comprehensive income	-	-	(167,068)	-	(167,068)
As at 31 December 2023	83,865	32,901	3,731	21,574	142,071
Charged/(Credited) to income statement	(2,369)	5,812	1,574	11,647	16,664
Charged to other comprehensive income	-	-	19,673	-	19,673
As at 31 December 2024	81,496	38,713	24,978	33,221	178,408

26. Deferred Taxation (Continued)

The gross amounts shown in the above tables include the following:-

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Deferred income tax assets:		
Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months	1,773,087	1,210,931
Deferred tax assets to be recovered within 12 months	53,449	79,604
	1,826,536	1,290,535
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled after more than 12 months	71,934	54,475
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled within 12 months	106,474	87,596
	178,408	142,071
Deferred tax assets, net	1,648,128	1,148,464

27. Accounts Payable

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Accounts payable	2,173,899	792,089
General Consumption Tax payable	399	1,464
Management and incentive fee payable	28,650	31,543
Client payables	9,462,737	10,920,355
	11,665,685	11,745,451

The current portion of accounts payable is disclosed in Note 37(a).

28. Share Capital

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Authorized – 100,000,000,000 Ordinary Shares		
- 1 Special rights redeemable Preference Share		
Issued and fully paid –		
1,201,149,290 Ordinary Shares	1,582,382	1,582,382

29. Fair Value Reserves

These represent net unrealised gains on the revaluation of equity securities. These unrealised gains are transferred to retained earnings on disposal of the equities. The fair value through other comprehensive income securities are based on short term fluctuations in market prices.

30. Other Reserves

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Capital redemption reserve fund	51,343	51,343
Stock option reserve	26,596	26,596
	77,939	77,939

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31. Retained Earnings

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Reflected in the financial statements of:		
The Company	4,379,544	(48,651)
Subsidiaries	8,586,612	13,943,728
	12,966,156	13,895,077

32. Intangible Asset

	Computer Software $'000	Work in progress $'000	Total $'000
At Cost –			
1 January 2023	34,063	955,617	989,680
Additions	-	269,529	269,529
Transfers	996,980	(996,980)	-
At 31 December 2023	1,031,043	228,166	1,259,209
Additions	-	232,634	232,634
Transfers	408,094	(408,094)	-
At 31 December 2024	1,439,137	52,706	1,491,843
Amortisation –			
1 January 2023	11,479	-	11,479
Charge for the year	5,468	-	5,468
31 December 2023	16,947	-	16,947
Charge for the year	111,906		111,906
31 December 2024	128,853	-	128,853
Net book value -			
31 December 2024	1,310,284	52,706	1,362,990
31 December 2023	1,014,096	228,166	1,242,262

Work in progress represents primarily the implementation of a new ERP application for the Group to integrate financial reporting with the new integrated client service, customer management, operations management and back office financial management system implemented to digitise the Group's operations.

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33. Related Party Transactions and Balances

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

(i) The following are the balances with related parties:

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Investments Securities		
Cherry Hill Developments	406,368	393,438
Dolla Financial Services Limited	452,300	-
Chalmers Oasis Limited	653,529	-
Loans and other receivables:		
Joint venture	278,395	277,913
Companies controlled by directors	1,089,827	349,237
Directors and key management personnel	326,431	356,116
Promissory Note		
Cherry Hill Developments	-	366,949
Accounts payable:		
Management fees payable (Mayberry Asset Managers Limited)	28,650	31,543
Companies controlled by directors	277,421	206,623
Directors and key management personnel	267,500	219,352

(ii) The following are transactions with related parties

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Dividend Income	342,789	472,148
Interest Income	58,770	36,344
Other income earned	44,665	13,918
Investment management and incentive fees	111,683	119,479
Key management compensation		
Salaries and other short term employee benefits	211,091	195,787
Pension contributions	4,654	4,626
Directors' emoluments:-		
Fees	66,100	65,687
Executive directors' remuneration	89,128	75,915
Pension contributions	4,915	3,166

33. Related Party Transactions and Balances (Continued)

On 15 February 2017, the Company's subsidiary, Mayberry Jamaican Equities Limited, entered into an agreement with Mayberry Asset Managers Limited, a company incorporated in St. Lucia that is jointly controlled with the Company by Christopher Berry and K. Mark Berry. The said agreement ratifies and confirms a course of conduct that had been entered into by Mayberry West Indies Limited whereby the principals of Mayberry Asset Managers Limited had previously performed investment management services. The new agreement provides for the following fees to be paid to Mayberry Asset Managers Limited as compensation for the services rendered, and expenses borne by it, calculated as follows:
(i) A management fee calculated as 0.50% of the net asset value; and
(ii) An incentive fee calculated as 8.00% of the increase in the comprehensive income.
The management fee is accrued and charged quarterly in arrears. The amount charged for the year was $111,683,000 (2023 – $119,479,000).

The incentive fee is accrued and charged on the last day of each calendar year with reference to the total comprehensive income earned for the calendar year in question. No incentive fee is payable if the net book value per share falls below previous levels attained ("hurdle per share") until and unless those previous levels are regained and surpassed. The amount charged for the year was $nil (2023 – $nil).

34. Dividends

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Final dividend–25 cents per share (2023 – 30 cents per share)	300,290	360,344
Payment to minority shareholders	-	41,689
	300,290	402,033

The dividends declared for 2024 represented a dividend per share of $0.25 (2023 - $0.30)

35. Non-Controlling Interests

The table below shows the summarised financial information for Mayberry Jamaican Equities Limited that has non-controlling interests and is material to the Group:

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Summarized statement of financial position		
Total assets	23,651,659	24,491,995
Total liabilities	(5,769,650)	(7,194,429)
Net assets	17,882,009	17,297,566
Attributable to non-controlling interests	8,865,900	8,576,133
Summarized statement of comprehensive income		
Revenue	957,362	(1,586,637)
Loss for the period	(138,500)	(2,445,333)
Other comprehensive income	722,944	50,577
Total comprehensive income	584,444	(2,394,756)
Loss allocated to non-controlling interests	(68,669)	(1,212,396)
Other comprehensive income allocated to non-controlling interests	358,436	25,078
Attributable to non-controlling interests	289,767	(1,187,318)
Summarized statement of cash flows		
Cash flows from operating activities	(3,838,086)	2,976,467
Interest received	24,695	10,988
Interest paid	(849,753)	(638,983)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	(4,663,144)	2,348,472
Cash flows provided by/(used in) financing activities	4,450,726	(2,283,705)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(212,418)	64,767
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	379,549	314,952
Exchange losses on cash and cash equivalents	2,833	(170)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	169,964	379,549

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36. Reconciliation of Liabilities arising from Financing Activities

The table below details the movement in debt for each of the periods presented. Financing activities represent debt security issued and other loans.

	Loans		Lease liabilities	
	2024 $'000	2023 $'000	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
As at 1 January	14,247,093	9,407,868	69,787	83,645
Interest payable	(6,511)	(5,373)	-	-
	14,240,582	9,402,495	69,787	83,645
Changes related to Operating Activities				
Loans received	(297,578)	815,234	-	-
Principal repayments	-	(679,808)	-	-
Net Changes related to Operating Activities	(297,578)	135,426	-	-
Changes related to Financing Activities				
Loan received	7,227,910	7,875,426	28,053	-
Repayments	(3,542,157)	(3,228,195)	(14,202)	(13,858)
Amortization of borrowing costs	53,575	55,430	-	-
Interest payable	17,405	6,511	-	-
Net Changes related to Financing Activities	3,756,733	4,709,172	13,851	(13,858)
As at 31 December	17,699,737	14,247,093	83,638	69,787

37. Financial Risk Management

Risk Management Framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Board has established the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Group's risk management policies in their specified areas.

ALCO places trading limits on the level of exposure that can be taken and monitors risks and adherence to limits. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop disciplined and constructive control environment, in which all employees understand their roles and obligations. This is supplemented by the Compliance Committee which was established in 2020, to specifically monitor regulatory measures.

The Audit Committee is responsible for monitoring compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures and for reviewing the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Audit Committee is assisted in these functions by both the Compliance Unit and Internal Audit. The Compliance Unit and Internal Audit undertake both regular and ad-hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee, respectively.

By its nature, the Group's activities are principally related to the use of financial instruments. The Group accepts funds from customers at both fixed and floating rates and for various periods and seeks to earn above average interest margins by investing these funds in high quality assets. The Group seeks to increase these margins by consolidating short-term funds and lending for longer periods at higher rates while maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet all claims that might fall due.

37. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

Risk Management Framework (continued)

(a) Liquidity risk

The Group also seeks to raise its interest margins by obtaining above average margins, net of provisions, through lending to commercial and retail borrowers with a range of credit standing.

The Group also trades in financial instruments where it takes positions to take advantage of short-term market movements in equity and bond prices and in foreign exchange and interest rates. The Group is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources from maturing repurchase agreements and loan draw downs. The Group does not maintain cash resources to meet all of these needs as experience shows that a minimum level of re-investment of maturing funds can be predicted with a high level of certainty. The Group's treasury and securities department seek to have available a minimum proportion of maturing funds to meet such calls. The Group's policy is to hold a high proportion of liquid assets to cover withdrawals at unexpected levels of demand. Daily reports cover the liquidity position of the Group as well as any exceptions and remedial actions taken.

The matching and controlled mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities is fundamental to the management of the Group. It is unusual for the Group ever to be completely matched since business transacted is often of uncertain term and of different types. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability but can increase the risk of loss. The maturities of assets and liabilities and the ability to replace, at an acceptable cost, interest-bearing liabilities as they mature, are important factors in assessing the liquidity of the Group and exposure to changes in interest rates and exchange rates.

The key measure used by the Group for managing liquidity risk is the ratio of liquid assets to securities sold under repurchase agreements and loans. For this purpose liquid assets are considered as including cash and cash equivalents, investment grade securities, excluding equities, for which there is an active and liquid market and loans and other receivables.

The tables below present the undiscounted cash flows (both interest and principal cash flows) to settle financial liabilities, based on contractual repayment obligations. However, the Group expects that many customers will not request repayment on the earliest date the Group could be required to pay.

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37. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Liquidity risk (continued)

	2024					
	Within 1 Month $'000	1 to 3 Months $'000	3 to 12 Months $'000	1 to 5 Years $'000	Over 5 Years $'000	Total $'000
Financial Liabilities:						
Bank overdraft	707,656	-	-	-	-	707,656
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	1,945,285	4,299,751	3,488,075	-	-	9,733,111
Loans	5,086,929	552,548	2,406,796	12,361,305	548,074	20,955,652
Lease liabilities	1,602	3,205	14,420	61,045	75,991	156,263
Accounts payable	11,421,748	6,531	63,924	-	-	11,492,203
Total liabilities (contractual maturity dates)	19,163,220	4,862,035	5,973,215	12,422,350	624,065	43,044,885

	2023					
	Within 1 Month $'000	1 to 3 Months $'000	3 to 12 Months $'000	1 to 5 Years $'000	Over 5 Years $'000	Total $'000
Financial Liabilities						
Bank overdraft	994,193	-	-	-	-	994,193
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	2,053,312	2,290,461	2,624,645	-	-	6,968,418
Loans	2,908,695	1,314,020	4,859,240	8,260,987	1,114,151	18,457,093
Lease liabilities	1,098	2,216	10,310	20,987	49,326	83,937
Accounts payables	11,564,347	15,119	165,985	-	-	11,745,451
Total liabilities (contractual maturity dates)	17,521,645	3,621,816	7,660,180	8,281,974	1,163,477	38,249,092

37. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual security, its issuer or factors affecting all securities traded in the market. The Group manages this risk through extensive research and monitors the price movement of securities on the local and international markets. The Group's portfolio is balanced with respect to the duration of the securities included in order to minimize exposure to volatility, based on projected market conditions.

Management of market risks

The Group separates its exposure to market risk between trading and non-trading portfolios. The trading portfolios are held by the Group and include positions arising from market making and proprietary position taking, together with financial assets and liabilities that are managed on a fair value basis. The Group's foreign exchange positions relating to Foreign Currency Trading are treated as part of the Group's trading portfolios for risk management purposes.

The Group's market risk is monitored on a daily basis by its Compliance Unit, which is responsible for the development of risk management policies (subject to review and approval by ALCO) and for the daily review of their implementation.

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37. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Interest rate risk

The following table summarizes the Group's exposure to interest rate risk. Included in the table are the Group's financial assets and liabilities at carrying amounts, categorized by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

	2024						
	Within 1 Month	**1 to 3 Months**	**3 to 12 Months**	**1 to 5 Years**	**Over 5 Years**	**Non-Interest Bearing**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Financial Assets							
Cash resources	2,766,166	-	-	-	-	-	2,766,166
Investment securities	4,967,002	543,264	682,194	1,940,794	42,903	9,758,991	17,935,148
Reverse repurchase agreements	1,186,045	1,351,179	768,099	-	-	-	3,305,323
Promissory notes	703,450	915,279	2,249,717	1,045,498	530,785	-	5,444,729
Loans and other receivables	8,655,350	-	-	-	-	1,441,589	10,096,939
Total assets	18,278,013	2,809,722	3,700,010	2,986,292	573,688	11,200,580	39,548,305
Financial Liabilities							
Bank overdraft	707,656	-	-	-	-	-	707,656
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	1,924,078	3,770,134	3,385,144	-	-	-	9,079,356
Loans	4,619,819	207,551	1,862,440	10,511,909	498,018	-	17,699,737
Other	569,292	6,531	-	-	-	11,173,499	11,749,322
Total liabilities	7,820,845	3,984,216	5,247,584	10,511,909	498,018	11,173,499	39,236,071
Total interest rate sensitivity gap	10,457,168	(1,174,494)	(1,547,574)	(7,525,617)	75,670	27,081	312,234
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap	10,457,168	9,282,674	7,735,100	209,483	285,153	312,234	

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37. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Interest rate risk (continued)

	2023						
	Within 1 Month	1 to 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Non-Interest Bearing	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial Assets							
Cash resources	3,827,534	-	-	-	-	-	3,827,534
Investment securities	1,554,798	199,577	57,478	1,361,945	24,800	8,601,489	11,800,087
Reverse repurchase agreements	1,403,162	1,286,231	925,835	-	-	-	3,615,228
Promissory notes	884,074	1,008,465	512,160	651,816	1,305,861	-	4,362,376
Loans and other receivables	9,196,420	69,604	-	-	-	977,867	10,243,891
Total assets	16,865,988	2,563,877	1,495,473	2,013,761	1,330,661	9,579,356	33,849,116
Financial Liabilities							
Bank overdraft	994,193	-	-	-	-	-	994,193
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	2,017,340	2,339,071	2,494,394	-	-	-	6,850,805
Loans	2,995,429	959,355	1,874,180	7,414,141	1,003,988	-	14,247,093
Other	907	1,828	8,506	17,314	41,232	11,745,451	11,815,238
Total liabilities	6,007,869	3,300,254	4,377,080	7,431,455	1,045,220	11,745,451	33,907,329
Total interest rate sensitivity gap	10,858,119	(736,377)	(2,881,607)	(5,417,694)	285,441	(2,166,095)	(58,213)
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap	10,858,119	10,121,742	7,240,135	1,822,441	2,107,882	(58,213)	

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37. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Interest rate risk (continued)

The table below summarises the effective interest rate by major currencies for financial instruments of the Group.

	JA$	US$	JA$	US$
	2024		2023	
	%	%	%	%
Assets				
Investment securities	8.14	7.92	7.98	8.73
Reverse repurchase agreements	7.32	5.08	9.03	5.39
Promissory notes	11.90	9.40	13.11	9.05
Liabilities				
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	6.93	4.49	8.20	3.04
Loans	7.23	-	7.76	-
Corporate papers	10.96	-	10.72	-

The management of interest rate risk is supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of the Group's financial assets to various standard and non-standard interest rate scenarios. Standard scenarios that are considered include a 25 basis point (bp) (2023 - 25 bp) parallel rise and a 25 bp (2023– 25 bp) parallel fall in the yield curve applicable to Government of Jamaica local instruments and a 25 bp (2023 - 25 bp) parallel rise and a 25 bp (2023 – 25 bp) parallel fall in the yield curves applicable to Government of Jamaica global bonds and other sovereign bonds. An analysis of the Group's sensitivity to an increase or decrease in market interest rates and the likely impact on equity and statement of income (fair value through profit or loss account instruments) is as follows:

Change in basis points JMD / USD 2024	Effect on Net Profit 2024 $'000	Effect on other components of equity 2024 $'000	Change in basis points JMD / USD 2023	Effect on Net Profit 2023 $'000	Effect on other components of equity 2023 $'000
-25-25	11,545	-	-25/-25	5,280	-
+25/+25	(11,545)	-	+25/+25	(5,280)	-

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37. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Currency risk

The Group takes on exposure to effects of fluctuation in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows.

Net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by matching foreign assets with liabilities as far as possible. The following foreign currency balances are included in these financial statements:

	2024			
	GBP	**US$**	**CAN$**	**EURO**
	J$'000	**J$'000**	**J$'000**	**J$'000**
Financial Assets				
Cash resources	35,046	1,863,077	61,814	7,470
Investment securities	-	2,254,016	-	-
Promissory notes	-	3,002,881	-	-
Reverse repurchase agreement	-	2,301,933	-	-
Interest receivable	-	167,197	-	-
Loans and other receivables	39,036	1,930,205	-	1,739
Total assets	74,082	11,519,309	61,814	9,209
Financial Liabilities				
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	-	2,942,500	-	-
Loans and other payables	59,031	7,749,186	61,082	-
Other	-	26,222	-	-
Total liabilities	59,031	10,717,908	61,082	-
Net position	15,051	801,401	732	9,209

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37. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Currency risk (continued)

	2023			
	GBP	**US$**	**CAN$**	**EURO**
	J$'000	**J$'000**	**J$'000**	**J$'000**
Financial Assets				
Cash resources	30,786	2,906,763	33,852	817
Investment securities	-	496,658	-	-
Promissory notes	-	1,490,541	-	-
Reverse repurchase agreement	-	1,740,457	-	-
Interest receivable	-	120,858	-	-
Loans and other receivables	2,736	1,572,896	102	67,487
Total assets	33,522	8,328,173	33,954	68,304
Financial Liabilities				
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	-	2,439,679	-	-
Loans and other payables	57,009	5,368,453	20,213	-
Other	-	6,171	-	-
Total liabilities	57,009	7,814,303	20,213	-
Net position	(23,487)	513,870	13,741	68,304

Sensitivity analysis

Changes in the exchange rates of the Jamaican dollar (JA$) to the following currencies would have the effects as described below:

	Change in Currency Rate	**Effect on Loss before Taxation**	**Change in Currency Rate**	**Effect on Loss before Taxation**
	2024	**2024**	**2023**	**2023**
	%	**$'000**	**%**	**$'000**
Currency:				
GBP	-4	595	-4	(939)
GBP	+1	(149)	+1	235
US$	-4	(11,085)	-4	20,555
US$	+1	2,771	+1	(5,139)
CAN$	-4	26	-4	550
CAN$	+1	(7)	+1	(137)
EURO	-4	368	-4	2,732
EURO	+1	(92)	+1	(683)

The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. It is performed on the basis of 4% weakening and 1% strengthening (2023 – 4% weakening and 1% strengthening) in exchange rates.

37. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(e) 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 and arises principally from the Group's loans and advances to customers, promissory notes and investment securities. For risk management reporting purposes, the Group considers and consolidates all elements of credit risk exposure (such as individual obligor default risk, country and sector risk).

For risk management purposes, credit risk arising on trading securities is managed independently, but reported as a component of market risk exposure.

The Board of Directors has delegated responsibility for the management of credit risk to its ALCO and its Risk Unit. The Risk Unit is responsible for oversight of the Group's credit risk, including:

- Formulating credit policies in consultation with business units, covering collateral requirements, credit assessment, risk grading and reporting, documentary and legal procedures, and compliance with regulatory and statutory requirements.

- Establishing the authorization structure for the approval and renewal of credit facilities. Authorisation limits are allocated to business unit credit officers. Larger facilities require approval by the Board of Directors as appropriate.

- Reviewing and assessing credit risk. The Risk Unit assesses all credit exposures in excess of designated limits, prior to facilities being committed to customers by the business unit concerned. Renewals and reviews of facilities are subject to the same review process.

- Limiting concentrations of exposure to counterparties, geographies and industries (for loans and advances), and by issuer, credit rating band, market liquidity and country (for investment securities).

- Developing and maintaining the Group's risk grading in order to categorise exposures according to the degree of risk of the financial loss faced and to focus management on the attendant risks. The risk grading system is used in determining where impairment provisions may be required against specific credit exposures. The current risk grading framework consists of six grades reflecting varying degrees of risk of default and the availability of collateral or other credit risk mitigation. The responsibility for setting risk grades lies with the final approving executive as appropriate.

- Reviewing compliance of business units with agreed exposure limits, including those for selected industries, country risk and product types. Regular reports are provided to the Board of Directors on the credit quality of loan portfolios and appropriate corrective actions taken.

- Providing advice, guidance and specialist skills to business units to promote best practice throughout the Group in the management of credit risk.

Each business unit is required to implement credit policies and procedures, with credit approval authorities delegated by the Board of Directors. In addition, each business unit is responsible for the quality and performance of its credit portfolio and for monitoring and controlling all credit risks in its portfolios.

Regular audits of business units and credit processes are undertaken by Internal Audit.

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37. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(e) Credit risk (continued)

Exposure to credit risk is also managed in part by obtaining collateral, corporate and personal guarantees. It is the policy of the Group to obtain or take possession of or register lien against securities. The Group monitors the market value of the underlying securities which collateralize the related receivable including accrued interest and request additional collateral where deemed appropriate.

An estimate of fair value of collateral held against defaulted promissory notes is $226,600,000 (2023 - $232,194,000).

The Group monitors concentrations of credit risk by sector and geographic location. See Note 14 for an analysis of the credit exposure for debt securities at amortised cost as categorised by issuer. An analysis of concentrations of credit risk at the reporting date for promissory notes and loans and other receivables is shown below:

	Promissory Notes		Loans and Other Receivables	
	2024 $'000	2023 $'000	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Concentration by sector -				
Corporate	5,092,807	4,202,031	7,446,900	372,374
Retail	351,922	160,345	2,417,838	9,550,895
Total carrying amount	5,444,729	4,362,376	9,864,738	9,923,269

Loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year is summarized below:

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Promissory notes (Note 16)	171,045	(23,531)
Loans and other receivables (Note 17)	(41,346)	(7,411)
Investment securities – at amortised cost (Note 14)	18,431	(28,727)
	148,130	(59,669)

Loans and other receivables

The loss allowance as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 was determined as follows for loans and other receivables:

	At 31 December 2024			At 31 December 2023		
	Gross Carrying Amount $'000	Loss Allowance $'000	Expected Loss Rate %	Gross Carrying Amount $'000	Loss Allowance $'000	Expected Loss Rate %
Less than 1 month	7,582,836	1,228	0.02	6,723,219	767	0.01
Within 1 to 3 months	1,935,540	589	0.03	3,172,996	697	0.02
Over 3 months	542,272	194,093	35.79	278,080	249,562	89.74
	10,060,648	195,910		10,174,295	251,026	

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37. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(e) Credit risk (continued)

Promissory notes

The expected credit loss is summarised as follows:

	2024			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL $'000	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL $'000**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL $'000**	**Total $'000**
Standard risk	5,270,046	-	-	5,270,046
Past due risk	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	563,189	563,189
Gross carrying amount	5,270,046	-	563,189	5,833,235
Loss allowance	(25,254)	-	(363,252)	(388,506)
Carrying amount	5,244,792	-	199,937	5,444,729

	2023			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL $'000	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL $'000**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL $'000**	**Total $'000**
Standard risk	4,190,984	-	-	4,190,984
Past due risk	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	400,072	400,072
Gross carrying amount	4,190,984	-	400,072	4,591,056
Loss allowance	(28,108)	-	(200,572)	(228,680)
Carrying amount	4,162,876	-	199,500	4,362,376

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37. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(e) Credit risk (continued)

Promissory notes (continued)

Movement in the maximum exposure to credit risk:

	2024			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL $'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL $'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL $'000	Total $'000
Maximum exposure to credit risk as at January 01, 2024	5,190,983	-	400,072	5,591,055
Transfer from stage 1 to stage 3	(177,107)	-	177,107	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	3,447,724	-	-	3,447,724
Financial assets fully derecognised during the period	(2,973,860)	-	(11,228)	(2,985,088)
Changes in principal and interest	(222,005)	-	(2,751)	(224,756)
Foreign exchange adjustments	4,300	-	-	4,300
Maximum exposure to credit risk as at December 31, 2024	5,270,035	-	563,200	5,833,235

	2023			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL $'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL $'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL $'000	Total $'000
Maximum exposure to credit risk as at January 01, 2023	4,083,817	23,633	400,008	4,507,458
New financial assets originated or purchased	1,769,171	-	-	1,769,171
Financial assets fully decognised during the period	(1,042,336)	(23,633)	-	(1,065,969)
Changes in principal and interest	(637,502)	-	-	(637,502)
Foreign exchange adjustments	17,834	-	64	17,898
Maximum exposure to credit risk as at December 31, 2023	4,190,984	-	400,072	4,591,056

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37. Financial Risk Management (Continued)
(e) Credit risk (continued)

Promissory notes (continued)

Movement in the loss allowance:

	2024			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL $'000	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL $'000**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL $'000**	**Total $'000**
At 1 January 2024	28,108	-	200,572	228,680
Movements with profit or loss impact:				
New financial assets originated	18,532	-	177,107	195,639
Changes in PDs/LGD/EADs	(753)	-	-	(753)
Financial assets derecognised during the period	(20,633)	-	-	(20,633)
Direct write-offs	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	-	-	(3,208)	(3,208)
Loss allowance recognised in profit or loss	(2,854)	-	173,899	171,045
Other movements:				
Net write-off against provision	-	-	(11,219)	(11,219)
At 31 December 2024	25,254	-	363,252	388,506

	2023			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL $'000	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL $'000**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL $'000**	**Total $'000**
At 1 January 2023	47,052	259	204,900	252,211
Movements with profit or loss impact:				
New financial assets originated	12,384	-	-	12,384
Changes in PDs/LGD/EADs	(22,276)	-	-	(22,276)
Financial assets derecognised during the period	(9,052)	(259)	-	(9,311)
Direct write-offs	-	-	(4,328)	(4,328)
Loss allowance recognised in profit or loss	(18,944)	(259)	(4,328)	(23,531)
At 31 December 2023	28,108	-	200,572	228,680

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37. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(e) Credit risk (continued)

Debt securities

The expected credit loss is summarised as follows:

	2024			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL $'000	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL $'000**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL $'000**	**Total $'000**
Standard risk	8,092,436	-	-	8,092,436
Past due risk	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	8,092,436	-	-	8,092,436
Loss allowance	(27,428)	-	-	(27,428)
Carrying amount	8,065,008	-	-	8,065,008

	2023			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL $'000	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL $'000**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL $'000**	**Total $'000**
Standard risk	2,998,194	-	-	2,998,194
Past due risk	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	2,998,194	-	-	2,998,194
Loss allowance	(8,997)	-	-	(8,997)
Carrying amount	2,989,197	-	-	2,989,197

37. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(e) Credit risk (continued)

Debt securities (continued)

Movement in the maximum exposure to credit risk:

	2024			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL $'000	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL $'000**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL $'000**	**Total $'000**
Maximum exposure to credit risk as at January 01, 2024	2,998,194	-	-	2,998,194
New financial assets originated or purchased	6,677,031	-	-	6,677,031
Financial assets fully recognised during the period	(1,612,505)	-	-	(1,612,505)
Foreign exchange adjustments	2,288	-	-	2,288
Maximum exposure to credit risk as at December 31, 2024	8,065,008	-	-	8,065,008

	2023			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL $'000	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL $'000**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL $'000**	**Total $'000**
Maximum exposure to credit risk as at January 01, 2023	2,313,719	-	-	2,313,719
New financial assets originated or purchased	1,504,658	-	-	1,504,658
Financial assets fully recognised during the period	(826,298)	-	-	(826,298)
Foreign exchange adjustments	6,115	-	-	6,115
Maximum exposure to credit risk as at December 31, 2023	2,998,194	-	-	2,998,194

The loss allowance recognised in profit or loss for debt securities was $18,431,000 (2023 – $27,727,000). There were no transfers between stages during the period.

37. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(f) Settlement risk

The Group's activities may give rise to risk at the time of settlement of transactions and trades. Settlement risk is the risk of loss due to the failure of a company to honour its obligations to deliver cash, securities or other assets as contractually agreed.

For certain types of transactions, the Group mitigates this risk by conducting settlements through a settlement/clearing agent to ensure that a trade is settled only when both parties have fulfilled their contractual settlement obligations.

(g) Regulatory capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital, which is a broader concept than the "equity" on the face of the statement of financial position, are:

- To comply with the capital requirements set by the regulators of the financial markets where the entities within the group operate;
- To safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for stockholder and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- To maintain a strong and efficient capital base consistent with the Group's risk profile, strategic objectives to support the development of its business.

MIL is subject to regulatory capital standards issued by the Financial Services Commission (FSC) which, are largely guided by international criteria set by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS). The FSC requires the entity to hold a specified level of regulatory capital and to maintain the following:

- a minimum ratio of total regulatory capital to total risk weighted assets of 10%,

and capital to total assets ratio of 6%.

At year end, MIL was in compliance with all externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject.

Through the capital management framework, capital adequacy and regulatory capital are monitored by the Group's management, employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the FSC. The required information including early warning ratios is filed with the regulator at the stipulated intervals.

In addition, MIL is subject to bi-annual Stress Testing by the Financial Services Commission to determine if capital is sufficient to absorb losses during economic and financial market stress as well as effective capital planning processes.

MIL's capital adequacy ratios have passed all individual and combined shocks applied to its balance sheet data in the bi-annual stress tests. Passing the bi-annual stress tests underscores the Group's commitment to a sustained capital planning process that satisfies the expectations of our stakeholders.

MIL remains adequately capitalized well in excess of the minimum regulatory capital adequacy requirements which further underscores the strength and resilience of the business and is a key component of the Group's growth strategy.

37. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(g) Regulatory capital management (continued)

The Group's policy is to maintain a strong capital base to ensure investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain the future development of the business. The impact of the level of capital on shareholders' return is also recognised and the Group recognises the need to maintain a balance between higher returns that might be possible with greater leverage and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

MIL has complied with all regulatory capital requirements throughout the period. There have been no material changes in the management of capital during the period.

Capital allocation

Although maximization of the return on risk-adjusted capital is the principal basis used in determining how capital is allocated within the Company to operations or activities, it is not the sole basis used for decision making. Account is also taken of synergies with other operations and activities, availability of management and other resources, and the fit of the activity with the Company's longer-term strategic objectives. Capital management and allocation are reviewed regularly by the Board of Directors.

38. Fair Values

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Market price is used to determine the fair value of a financial instrument. However, market prices are not available for some of the financial assets held by the Group. Therefore, for financial instruments where no market price is available, the fair values presented have been estimated using present value or other estimation and valuation techniques based on market conditions existing at the end of the reporting period.

The values derived from applying these techniques are significantly affected by the underlying assumptions used concerning both the amounts and timing of future cash flows and the discount rates. The following methods and assumptions have been used:

(i) Investment securities and investment in associates classified as FVTPL and investment securities FVTOCI are measured at fair value by reference to quoted market prices when available. If quoted market prices are not available, then fair values are estimated on the basis of pricing models or discounted cash flows or other recognized valuation techniques.

(ii) The fair values of liquid assets and other assets maturing within one year are assumed to approximate their carrying amount. This assumption is applied to liquid assets and short term elements of all financial assets and financial liabilities.

(iii) The fair values of variable rate financial instruments are assumed to approximate their carrying amounts.

38. Fair Values (Continued)

(iv) The fair values of fixed rate loans are estimated by comparing market interest rates when the loans were granted with the current market rate offered on similar loans. Changes in the credit quality of loans within the portfolio are not taken to account in determining gross fair values as the impact of credit risk is recognized separately by deducting the amount of the provisions for credit losses from both book and fair values.

The Group uses the following hierarchy in determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- Level 1: quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets and investments in associates held by the Group when available is with reference to the current bid, ask and trade prices.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2. This category includes government bonds, certificates of deposit and corporate paper. Indicative prices or yields of these instruments are obtained from regular, publicly available quotes by reputable pricing services, dealers and brokers.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. The Group measures its unquoted investment securities at fair value using level 3 inputs.

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38. Fair Values (Continued)

The following table shows an analysis of assets measured at the date of the statement of financial position that, subsequent to initial recognition, are measured at fair value. The assets are grouped into levels of the fair value hierarchy:

	2024			
	Level 1 $'000	**Level 2 $'000**	**Level 3 $'000**	**Total $'000**
Financial assets -				
Debt securities				
Government of Jamaica	-	22,346	-	22,346
Foreign government	-	25,828	-	25,828
Corporate bonds	1,641	37,232	-	38,873
Equities				
Quoted	9,611,170	-	-	9,611,170
Unquoted	-	-	147,822	147,822
Investment in associates	15,604,043	-	496,096	16,100,139
Non financial assets				
Investment properties	-	2,181,854	-	2,181,854
	25,216,854	2,267,260	643,918	28,128,032

	2023			
	Level 1 $'000	**Level 2 $'000**	**Level 3 $'000**	**Total $'000**
Financial assets -				
Debt securities				
Government of Jamaica	-	16,404	-	16,404
Foreign government	-	15,191	-	15,191
Corporate bonds	-	73,256	-	73,256
Equities				
Quoted	8,209,339	-	-	8,209,339
Unquoted	-	-	392,150	392,150
Investment in associates	17,099,566	-	-	17,099,566
Non financial assets				
Investment properties	-	2,113,472	-	2,113,472
	25,308,905	2,218,323	392,150	27,919,378

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38. Fair Values (Continued)

As at 31 December, the fair value of the financial instruments valued at amortized cost is detailed below:

	2024		2023	
	Carrying Value $'000	Fair Value $'000	Carrying Value $'000	Fair Value $'000
Assets				
Debt securities	8,065,008	8,709,410	3,093,747	3,000,857
Reverse repurchase agreements	3,305,323	3,305,323	3,615,228	3,615,228
Promissory notes	5,444,729	4,885,942	4,362,376	4,885,942
Loans and other receivables	10,096,939	10,096,939	10,243,891	10,243,891
Liabilities				
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	9,079,356	9,079,356	6,850,805	6,850,805
Loans	17,699,737	13,286,318	14,247,093	14,106,597
Accounts payable	11,492,203	11,492,203	11,745,451	11,745,451

The tables below show a reconciliation of the movement in the assets measured at fair value, that are classified as level 3.

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Opening balance	392,150	216,245
Additions	251,768	175,905
Closing balance	643,918	392,150

39. Pension Scheme

The Group operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees who have satisfied certain minimum service requirements. The scheme is funded by equal contributions of employer and employees of 5% of pensionable salaries and an option for employees to contribute an additional 10%. The Group's contribution for the year amounted to $17,671,000 (2023: $15,272,000).

40. Funds Under Management

The Group provides custody, investment management and advisory services for both institutions and individuals which involve the Group making allocation and purchases and sales decisions in relation to quoted shares and government financial instruments on a non-recourse basis. Those assets that are held in a fiduciary capacity are not included in these financial statements.

41. Segment Information

The sub-subsidiary, MIL, is a licensed Securities Dealer (Note 1).

Based on the information presented to and reviewed by the CODM, the entire operations of the Group are considered as one operating segment.

Financial information related to the operating segment results from continuing operations for the two years ended 31 December 2024, can be found in the consolidated statement of income. There are no differences in the measurement of the reportable segment results and the Group's results.

Details of the segment assets and liabilities for the two years ended 31 December 2024, can be found in the consolidated statement of financial position and related notes. There are no differences in the measurement of the reportable segment assets and liabilities and the Group's assets and liabilities.

Entity-wide disclosure:

The revenue from operations can be found in the consolidated statement of income.

42. Capital Commitments

Significant capital expenditure contracted for the at the end of the reporting period but not recognized as liabilities is as follows:

	2024	**2023**
	$'000	**$'000**
Intangible assets	265,924	104,160

The above commitments relate primarily to the implementation of a new ERP application for the Group and a new Asset Management system supporting the Group's digitisation strategy.