2024

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Sales Inquiries: sales@mayberryinv.com
1 ½ Oxford Road, Kingston 5, Jamaica
facebook.com/mayberryinvja
linkedin.com/company/mayberry-investments-ltd
General Sales Inquires: 876. 929. 1908-9
876. 929. 1501
www.mayberryinv.com
MayberryInvJa

Mayberry Investments Limited

Financial Statements
31 December 2024

Independent auditor’s report

To the Member of Mayberry Investments Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Mayberry Investments Limited (the Company) as at 31 December 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and with the requirements of the Jamaican Companies Act.

What we have audited

The Company’s financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024;
- the statement of profit or loss for the year then ended;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the 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 *Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Company 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.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Annual Report (but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon).

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Chartered Accountants
Kingston, Jamaica
14 April 2025

Mayberry Investments Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2024

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
ASSETS			
Cash resources	10	2,596,181	3,604,504
Investment securities	11	9,627,796	3,662,388
Reverse repurchase agreements	12	3,305,323	3,615,228
Promissory notes	13	6,537,508	6,455,155
Due from related companies	28	3,775,923	8,050,147
Loans and other receivables	14	9,962,612	10,133,864
Property, plant and equipment	15	214,518	168,763
Investment properties	16	2,181,854	2,113,472
Right of use assets	17(a)	62,989	53,119
Intangible asset	27	1,362,990	1,242,262
Taxation recoverable		194,434	194,434
Deferred tax asset	22	1,648,128	1,148,464
Total Assets		41,470,256	40,441,800
LIABILITIES			
Bank overdraft	10	707,508	994,193
Securities sold under repurchase agreements		9,079,356	7,006,504
Loans	21	12,993,445	14,251,269
Accounts payable	23	12,106,279	11,535,534
Lease liabilities	17(b)	83,638	69,787
Total Liabilities		34,970,226	33,857,287
EQUITY			
Share capital	24	1,582,382	1,582,382
Fair value reserves	25	460,165	327,663
Other reserves	26	77,939	77,939
Retained earnings		4,379,544	4,596,529
Total Equity		6,500,030	6,584,513
Total Equity and Liabilities		41,470,256	40,441,800

Approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 14 April 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

Signed by:
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Signed by:
Patrick Bataille
4FB6756F2EAC408...

Gary Peart Chairman

Patrick Bataille Chief Executive Officer

Mayberry Investments Limited

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		2,451,306	2,062,748
Interest expense		(1,801,407)	(1,740,279)
Net interest income	4	649,899	322,469
Consulting fees and commissions	5	807,842	521,203
Dividend income	6	15,722	848,142
Net change in fair value on financial instruments at FVTPL		(5,634)	75,019
Gains on disposal of investment securities measured at amortised cost		60,799	35,756
Net foreign exchange gains		186,791	202,234
Other income		97,497	63,736
Unrealised gains on investment properties		68,382	85,734
		1,881,298	2,154,293
Operating Expenses			
Salaries, statutory contributions and other staff costs	7	777,589	800,581
Provision for credit losses		148,130	(59,669)
Depreciation and amortisation		151,745	45,130
Other operating expenses		1,183,889	1,047,592
	8	2,261,353	1,833,634
(Loss)/Profit before Taxation		(380,055)	320,659
Taxation credit	9	519,337	593,632
Net Profit for the Year		139,282	914,291

Mayberry Investments Limited
Statement of Comprehensive Income
Year ended 31 December 2024
(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Net Profit for the Year	139,282	914,291
Other Comprehensive Income Net of Taxation:		
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Net unrealised gains/(losses) on financial instruments – fair value through other comprehensive income	126,235	(14,059)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	265,517	900,232

Mayberry Investments Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 31 December 2024

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	No. of Shares	Share Capital	Fair Value Reserves	Other Reserves	Retained Earnings	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Balance at 1 January 2023	1,201,149,290	1,582,382	348,423	77,939	4,035,881	6,044,625
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	914,291	914,291
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(14,059)	-	-	(14,059)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(14,059)	-	914,291	900,232
Transfer Between Reserves						
From fair value reserves	-	-	(6,701)	-	6,701	-
Transactions with Owners						
Dividend paid (Note 29)	-	-	-	-	(360,344)	(360,344)
Balance at 31 December 2023	1,201,149,290	1,582,382	327,663	77,939	4,596,529	6,584,513
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	139,282	139,282
Other comprehensive income	-	-	126,235	-	-	126,235
Total comprehensive income	-	-	126,235	-	139,282	265,517
Transfer Between Reserves						
From fair value reserves	-	-	6,267	-	(6,267)	-
Transactions with Owners						
Dividend declared (Note 29)	-	-	-	-	(350,000)	(350,000)
Balance at 31 December 2024	1,201,149,290	1,582,382	460,165	77,939	4,379,544	6,500,030

Mayberry Investments Limited

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 December 2024

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
(Loss)/Profit before taxation		(380,055)	320,659
Adjustments for:			
Items not affecting cash:			
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities	18	(50,626)	(7,576,129)
Tax paid			-
Interest received		2,455,177	1,940,843
Interest paid		(1,839,791)	(1,655,115)
Cash provided by/(used in) operating activities		184,705	(6,969,742)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Additions to intangible assets		(232,634)	(269,529)
Additions to property, plant and equipment	15	(67,411)	(17,231)
Cash used in investing activities		(300,045)	(286,760)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Dividend payment	29	-	(360,344)
Lease principal payment	17	(14,202)	(13,858)
Loans received		2,556,272	7,883,446
Loans repaid		(3,542,157)	(1,028,195)
Cash (used in)/provided by financing activities		(1,000,087)	6,481,049
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(1,115,427)	(775,453)
Exchange (loss)/gain on foreign cash balances		(147)	15,218
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		3,607,431	4,367,666
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	10	2,491,857	3,607,431

1. Identification and Principal Activities

(a) Mayberry Investments Limited ("the Company") is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Jamaica. It is 100% (2023 – 100%) owned by Mayberry Holdings Limited ("MHL") which is also incorporated and domiciled in Jamaica. Mayberry Group Limited ("MGL") is the ultimate parent company, and is incorporated and domiciled in Saint Lucia under the International Business Companies Act. The registered office of the Company is located at 1 ½ Oxford Road, Kingston 5. The Company is a licensed securities dealer and is a member of the Jamaica Stock Exchange. The Company has primary dealer status from the Bank of Jamaica.

The principal activities of the Company 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.

(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, MGL was listed on the Jamaica Stock Exchange and at the same time the Company was delisted. The existing shareholders of the Company exchanged their shares for MGL shares of equal value. At 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 the Company to MGL was effected by interest bearing promissory notes.

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 (IFRS Accounting Standards) and IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) interpretations applicable to companies reporting under 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"), and investment properties and certain financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). These financial statements are also prepared in accordance with requirements of the Jamaican Companies Act.

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.

2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

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 Company 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, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been published that became effective during the current financial year.

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

The Company has assessed the relevance of all such new standards, interpretations 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 Company

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 Company.

- *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.

2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Jamaican dollars, which is the Company's functional and 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 FVTPL), or within other comprehensive income if non-monetary financial assets are equity instruments which are designated as FVTOCI.

(c) 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.

(d) 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)

(e) Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the ordinary course of business and is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company 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:

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.

2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(f) 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.

(g) Loans and receivables and provisions for credit losses

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on the following financial instruments: loans and other receivables, promissory notes, due from related parties 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 Company 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 Defaults (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)

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

The Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company 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.

(h) Financial assets

i. Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when the Company 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.

2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(h) Financial assets (continued)

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

The Company 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 FVTOCI
- FVTPL, and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

iii. Business model assessment

IFRS 9 requires an assessment of the nature of the Company's business model at a level that best reflects how it manages portfolios of financial assets. The business model reflects how the Company manages the assets in order to generate cash flow; this is, whether the Company'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 Company 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 Company 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.

Debt 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 basis 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)

(h) Financial assets (continued)

iv. Debt Instruments

Debt instruments include cash and bank balances, loans and other receivables, investment securities, guarantees and other assets. Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on the Company'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 Company'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 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 Company 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 Company has made an irrevocable election to classify equity investments at FVTOCI, 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 FVTPL
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 – FVTPL" line. The Company has equity investments held for trading which it has classified as being at FVTPL.

2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(h) Financial assets (continued)

vi. Impairment

Credit loss allowance are 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 FVTPL and equity securities designated as FVTOCI, which are not subject to impairment assessment. Financial assets subject to impairment assessment include loans and receivables, debt securities, reverse repurchase agreements, due from related parties and promissory notes. Loans and receivables, promissory notes and debt securities carried at amortised cost are presented net of ECL on the statement of financial position.

The Company 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 Company measures risk using PD, EAD and 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 Company 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)

(h) Financial assets (continued)

vii. De-recognition

The Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 but 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 Company 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.

(i) 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 Company’s financial liabilities comprise primarily amounts due to banks, repurchase agreements, accounts payable, debt security in issue and amounts due to related companies.

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

2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(j) 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 Company 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.

(k) 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 Company 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 Company's corporate paper (Note 21)

2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(l) 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.

(m) 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.

(n) Employee benefits

(i) Pension scheme costs

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme (Note 33), 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 Company has no legal or constructive obligation beyond paying these contributions.

(ii) Profit-sharing and bonus plan

The Company 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 Company 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)

(o) Leases

The Company 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.

All 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 Company'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 Company 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 Company 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 Company 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)

(p) 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 Company'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 Company has not recognized any deferred taxes on changes in fair value of the investment properties as the Company 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.

(q) 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.

(r) 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 Company 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)

(s) Funds under management

The Company 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 Company 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 Company.

(t) 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.

(u) Segment reporting

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

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

(v) 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 Company'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 Company's accounting policies. The Company 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 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)

(b) Key Sources of estimation uncertainty

(i) Impairment losses on loans, investments and receivables

The Company 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 Company 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 Company. 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 Company 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 Company also recognises deferred tax assets on tax losses carried forward where it anticipates making future taxable income to offset these losses.

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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 Company'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 32).

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 following methods and assumptions have been used:

(i) Investment securities classified as FVTPL and 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.

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.

The Company 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.

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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	2,419,268	1,938,757
	2,451,306	2,062,748
Interest expense -		
Margin loans with brokers	116,936	37,544
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	585,354	418,701
Corporate papers and notes	1,035,784	1,044,072
Other	63,333	239,962
	1,801,407	1,740,279
	649,899	322,469

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
Subsidiaries	-	842,391
Equity securities measured at FVTPL	5,352	38
Equity securities measured at FVTOCI	10,370	5,713
	15,722	848,142

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7. Salaries, Statutory Contributions and Staff Costs

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Wages and salaries	667,913	686,651
Statutory contributions	69,691	71,871
Pension contributions	13,190	15,301
Training and development	15,198	15,272
Staff welfare	11,597	11,486
	777,589	800,581

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

8. Expenses by Nature

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Sales, marketing, and public relations	114,848	105,550
Auditors' remuneration	19,106	17,845
Computer expenses	76,379	99,168
Depreciation (Note 15)	21,656	22,707
Amortisation of intangibles (Note 27)	111,906	5,468
Amortization – right-of-use assets (Note 17)	18,183	16,955
Provision for credit losses	148,130	(59,669)
Insurance	37,954	35,734
Licensing fees	109,678	103,021
Short term lease expense	13,772	11,164
Legal and professional fees	217,478	216,129
Registrar and broker fees	21,197	15,120
Directors' fees	18,057	29,456
Bank charges	21,836	21,811
Repairs and maintenance	8,200	19,043
Salaries, statutory contributions and staff costs (Note 7)	777,589	800,581
Security	20,942	33,358
Travelling and motor vehicles expenses	6,474	28,956
Assets tax	84,624	57,916
Operational losses	255,492	120,491
Utilities	53,618	56,428
Irrecoverable general consumption taxes	66,781	18,465
Other operating expenses	37,453	57,937
	2,261,353	1,833,634

Fees for non-audit services for the year were $1,890,000 (2023 - $1,091,475).

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9. 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%	-	-
Deferred tax (credit) (Note 22)	(519,337)	(593,632)
Taxation credit	(519,337)	(593,632)

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

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
(Loss)/Profit before taxation	(380,055)	320,659
Tax calculated at a tax rate 33 1/3%	(126,685)	106,885
Adjustments for the effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax	37,584	25,977
Income not subject to tax	(331,856)	(788,046)
Other adjustments	(98,380)	61,552
Taxation credit	(519,337)	(593,632)

(c) Subject to agreement with Tax Administration Jamaica, the Company's tax losses of approximately $4,639 million (2023 - $3,083 million) are available for set-off against future taxable profits.

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

	2024 $'000			2023 $'000		
	Before tax	**Tax charge**	**After tax**	**Before tax**	**Tax credit**	**After tax**
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss						
Net unrealised gains/(losses) on financial instruments -	145,908	(19,673)	126,235	(181,127)	167,068	(14,059)
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year	145,908	(19,673)	126,235	(181,127)	167,068	(14,059)
Deferred taxation (Note 22)		(19,673)			167,068	

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10. Cash Resources

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Current accounts - Jamaican dollar	789,162	779,202
Current accounts - Foreign currencies	1,805,202	2,823,756
Deposits - Jamaican dollar	1,488	1,488
Cash in hand	329	58
	2,596,181	3,604,504

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

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Cash resources	2,596,181	3,604,504
Investment securities with 90-day maturity	603,184	997,120
Bank overdraft	(707,508)	(994,193)
	2,491,857	3,607,431

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.

A revolving credit line facility of $575,000,000 was granted in February 2020, by Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited to assist with the working capital requirements of the Company. This overdraft facility is unsecured at a current effective interest rate of 9% per annum. The facility is reviewed on an annual basis.

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11. 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	37,232	73,256
Equities	37,187	37,978
Total FVTPL	122,593	142,829
Investment securities at FVTOCI -		
Equities	635,260	425,812
Total FVTOCI	635,260	425,812
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	3,635,902	1,442,789
Less ECL	(27,428)	(8,997)
Total investment securities at amortised cost, net of ECL	8,844,096	2,989,197
	9,601,949	3,557,838
Accrued interest	25,847	104,550
Total investment securities	9,627,796	3,662,388

The Government and Corporate bonds are used as collateral for the Company's demand loans received from, Oppenheimer and Co. Inc. and Morgan Stanley (Note 21).

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

12. Reverse Repurchase Agreements

The Company 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.

13. Promissory Notes

	2024	2023
	$'000	$'000
Gross loans	6,744,562	6,628,287
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(388,506)	(228,680)
Interest receivable	181,452	55,548
	6,537,508	6,455,155

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 - $1,949.2 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)
Write-offs	(11,219)	-
Balance at end of year	388,506	228,680

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14. 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 Cherry Hill Developments Limited	222,377	222,377
Withholding tax recoverable	111,806	214,869
Prepayments	120,395	103,214
Other receivables	753,976	745,639
	10,158,522	10,384,890
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(195,910)	(251,026)
	9,962,612	10,133,864

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

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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15. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Leasehold Improvements $'000	Computer Equipment $'000	Office Equipment $'000	Furniture, Fixtures & Fittings $'000	Motor Vehicles $'000	CWIP	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

16. 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 Company's corporate paper (Note 21)

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 as defined by the RICS Valuation Global Standard 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 using public and private data sources. There has been no change in the valuation technique during the year.

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17. 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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18. Cash Flows

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

	Note	2024	2023
		$'000	$'000
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Provision for credit losses		148,130	(59,669)
Intangible asset – amortization		111,906	5,468
Depreciation	15	21,656	22,707
Right-of-use assets - amortization	17	18,183	16,955
Interest income	4	(2,451,306)	(2,062,748)
Interest expense	4	1,801,407	1,740,279
Interest expense – right-of-use assets	17	10,728	8,310
Gains on disposal of investment securities measured at amortised cost		(60,799)	(35,756)
Net change in fair value on financial instruments at FVTPL		5,634	(75,019)
Net foreign exchange gains		(186,791)	(202,234)
Unrealised fair value gains on investment properties		(68,382)	(85,734)
		(649,634)	(727,441)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Loans and other receivables		399,536	(3,834,651)
Investments		(5,861,468)	(279,140)
Promissory notes		(127,494)	(33,849)
Reverse repurchase agreements		(135,104)	687,699
Accounts payable		220,745	776,003
Due from related companies		4,274,224	(6,395,284)
Demand loans		(297,578)	135,426
Securities sold under repurchase agreements		2,126,147	2,095,108
		(50,626)	(7,576,129)

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19. Investments in subsidiaries

	2024	2023
	$'000	$'000
Balance at beginning of the year	-	1,092,779
Relieved on disposal of Mayberry Jamaican Equities	-	(1,092,654)
Relieved on disposal of Widebase Limited	-	(125)
	-	-

Consequent on the reorganisation of the Mayberry Group of Companies at December 31, 2023, the Company transferred ownership of all its subsidiaries directly to MGL. The consideration for the transfer of ownership of the subsidiaries from the Company to MGL was effected by interest bearing promissory notes.

20. Pledged Assets

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

	2024	2023
	$'000	$'000
Investment securities at FVTPL	-	59,117
Investment securities at amortised cost	52,477	159,220
Promissory notes	1,371,585	-
Loans and receivables	5,448,135	6,509,800
Due from subsidiaries	671,530	-
Investment property at FVTPL	1,505,607	1,446,108
Total assets pledged as collateral	9,049,334	8,174,245

21. Loans

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Demand loans (i) -		
Oppenheimer & Co. Inc.	2,085,775	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
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	6,393,365
	13,021,790	14,299,357
Unamortised Transaction Fees	(45,917)	(50,755)
Interest Payable	17,572	2,667
	12,993,445	14,251,269

(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. (Note 14).

(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 June 5, 2025 and August 22, 2026. The Company 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 November 30, 2025. The previous paper matured November 2023. The Company was compliant with the Collateral Coverage Ratio of 2 times.

21. Loans (continued)

(iii) On January 20, 2023, the Company completed a secured corporate bond issue amounting to $6.3 billion. The bonds are in several 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 included in note 16 and note 17. The Company was compliant with financial debt covenants.

(iv) On June 16, 2022, the Company entered into a revolving line of credit facility 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 current $475 million loan is secured by some of the shares in Mayberry Jamaican Equities Limited which are held in trust by the Company on behalf of MGL. The shares are required to have a fair value coverage of 2 times the principal amount, and a maintenance margin of 1.5 times is to be achieved.

The Company was compliant with all covenants with the exception of the maintenance margin requirement.

(v) The loans from Development Bank of Jamaica are granted in Jamaican dollars and are utilized by the Company 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% - 9.25%.

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22. Deferred Taxation

Deferred income taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using a tax rate of 33 1/3%. 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 (charge)/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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22. 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
Credited/(Charged) 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	$'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	(751)	-	21,575	62,537
Credited to other comprehensive income	-	-	(167,068)	-	(167,068)
As at 31 December 2023	83,865	32,900	3,731	21,575	142,071
(Credited)/Charged to income statement	(2,369)	5,813	1,574	11,646	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

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22. 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 assets to be settled after more than 12 months	71,934	54,475
Deferred tax assets to be settled within 12 months	106,474	87,596
	178,408	142,071
Deferred tax asset, net	1,648,128	1,148,464

23. Accounts Payable

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Accounts payable	2,293,144	613,715
Dividend payable	350,000	-
General Consumption Tax payable	399	1,464
Client payables	9,462,736	10,920,355
	12,106,279	11,535,534

24. Share Capital

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Authorized – 2,120,000,000 Ordinary Shares		
- 380,000,000 Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares		
Issued and fully paid –		
1,201,149,290 Ordinary Shares	1,582,382	1,582,382

25. 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 FVTOCI securities are based on short term fluctuations in market prices.

26. 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

27. Intangible Asset

	Computer Software $'000	Work in progress $'000	Total $'000
At Cost –			
1 January 2023	27,343	955,617	982,960
Additions	-	269,529	269,529
Transfers	996,980	(996,980)	-
At 31 December 2023	1,024,323	228,166	1,252,489
Additions	-	232,634	232,634
Transfers	408,090	(408,090)	-
At 31 December 2024	1,432,413	52,710	1,485,123
Amortisation –			
1 January 2023	4,759	-	4,759
Charge for the year	5,468	-	5,468
31 December 2023	10,227	-	10,227
Charge for the year	111,906	-	111,906
31 December 2024	122,133	-	122,133
Net book value -			
31 December 2024	1,310,280	52,710	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 Company to integrate financial reporting with the new integrated client service, customer management, operations management and back office financial management system to digitise the Company's operations.

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28. 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
Due from related companies:		
Mayberry Jamaican Equities Limited	223,573	6,044,514
Widebase Limited	3,267,122	1,991,341
Mayberry Group Limited	285,228	14,292
	3,775,923	8,050,147
Investments Securities:		
Cherry Hill Developments Limited	406,368	393,438
Dolla Financial Services Limited	452,300	-
Mayberry Jamaican Equities	782,887	-
Chalmers Oasis Limited	653,529	-
Loans and other receivables:		
Cherry Hill Developments Limited	222,377	277,913
Companies controlled by directors	1,089,827	349,237
Directors and key management personnel	326,431	356,116
Promissory Note:		
Mayberry Jamaican Equities Limited	-	1,000,000
Cherry Hill Developments Limited	-	366,949
Mayberry Group Limited	1,092,779	1,092,779
Accounts payable:		
Dividend Payable	350,000	-
Companies controlled by directors	267,500	206,623
Directors and key management personnel	277,421	219,352

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

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Dividend income	120	842,391
Interest income	755,995	445,729
Other income earned	119,698	63,093
Investment management and incentive fees	7,184	119,479
Key management compensation		
Salaries and other short term employee benefits	203,889	188,030
Pension contributions	4,654	4,626
Directors' emoluments:-		
Fees	15,503	60,382
Executive directors' remuneration	9,406	75,915
Pension contributions	-	3,166

29. Dividends

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Final dividend to ordinary shareholders – 29 cents per share (2023 – 30 cents per share)	350,000	360,344
	350,000	360,344

A dividend of $0.29 (2023 - $0.30) was approved 16 December 2024 to those shareholders on record as at 27 December 2024.

30. 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	14,251,269	7,209,240	69,787	83,645
Interest payable	(2,667)	(4,062)	-	-
	14,248,602	7,205,178	69,787	83,645
Changes related to Operating Activities				
Loans received	-	815,234	-	-
Principal repayments	(297,578)	(679,808)	-	-
Net Changes related to Operating Activities	(297,578)	135,426	-	-
Changes related to Financing Activities				
Loan received	2,556,272	7,883,446	-	-
Lease additions	-	-	28,053	-
Repayments	(3,542,157)	(1,028,195)	(14,202)	(13,858)
Amortization of borrowing costs	10,734	52,747	-	-
Interest payable	17,572	2,667	-	-
Net Changes related Financing Activities	(957,579)	6,910,665	13,851	(13,858)
As at 31 December	12,993,445	14,251,269	83,638	69,787

31. Financial Risk Management

Risk Management Framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company risk management framework. The Board has established the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company'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 Company, 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 Company's risk management policies and procedures and for reviewing the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. 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 Company's activities are principally related to the use of financial instruments. The Company 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 Company 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.

The Company 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 Company 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.

31. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

Risk Management Framework (continued)

(a) Liquidity risk

The Company is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources from maturing repurchase agreements and loan draw downs. The Company 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 Company's treasury and securities department seek to have available a minimum proportion of maturing funds to meet such calls. The Company'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 Company 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 Company. It is unusual for the Company 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 Company and exposure to changes in interest rates and exchange rates.

The key measure used by the Company 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 Company expects that many customers will not request repayment on the earliest date the Company could be required to pay.

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31. 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	707,508	-	-	-	-	707,508
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	1,944,158	3,791,034	3,491,291	-	-	9,226,483
Loans	5,086,929	429,886	1,075,435	7,365,311	548,074	14,505,635
Lease liabilities	1,602	3,205	14,420	61,045	75,991	156,263
Accounts payable	11,945,231	161,048	-	-	-	12,106,279
Total liabilities (contractual maturity dates)	19,685,428	4,385,173	4,581,146	7,426,356	624,065	36,702,168

	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	2,209,011	2,290,461	2,624,645	-	-	7,124,117
Loans	2,908,695	1,288,111	2,587,574	8,260,987	1,114,151	16,159,518
Lease liabilities	1,098	2,216	10,310	20,987	49,326	83,937
Accounts payables	11,535,534	-	-	-	-	11,535,534
Total liabilities (contractual maturity dates)	17,648,531	3,580,788	5,222,529	8,281,974	1,163,477	35,897,299

31. 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 Company manages this risk through extensive research and monitors the price movement of securities on the local and international markets. The Company'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 Company separates its exposure to market risk between trading and non-trading portfolios. The trading portfolios are held by the Company 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 Company's foreign exchange positions relating to Foreign Currency Trading are treated as part of the Company's trading portfolios for risk management purposes.

The Company'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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31. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Interest rate risk

The following table summarizes the Company's exposure to interest rate risk. Included in the table are the Company'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	2,596,181	-	-	-	-	-	2,596,181
Investment securities	4,967,002	543,264	682,194	2,719,986	42,903	672,447	9,627,796
Reverse repurchase agreements	1,186,045	1,351,179	768,099	-	-	-	3,305,323
Promissory notes	703,450	915,279	3,342,496	1,045,498	530,785	-	6,537,508
Due from related companies	-	-	-	-	-	3,775,923	3,775,923
Loans and other receivables	8,655,351	-	-	-	-	1,307,261	9,962,612
Total assets	18,108,029	2,809,722	4,792,789	3,765,484	573,688	5,755,631	35,805,343
Financial Liabilities							
Bank overdraft	707,508	-	-	-	-	-	707,508
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	1,924,078	3,770,134	3,385,144	-	-	-	9,079,356
Loans	4,619,819	207,551	955,600	6,712,457	498,018	-	12,993,445
Other	919,294	149,647	-	-	-	11,120,976	12,189,917
Total liabilities	8,170,699	4,127,332	4,340,744	6,712,457	498,018	11,120,976	34,970,226
Total interest rate sensitivity gap	9,937,330	(1,317,610)	452,045	(2,946,973)	75,670	(5,365,345)	835,117
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap	9,937,330	8,619,720	9,071,765	6,124,792	6,200,462	835,117	

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31. 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	3,604,504	-	-	-	-	-	3,604,504
Investment securities	1,659,348	95,027	57,478	1,356,076	30,668	463,791	3,662,388
Reverse repurchase agreements	1,403,162	1,286,231	925,835	-	-	-	3,615,228
Promissory notes	939,622	952,917	1,604,939	1,651,816	1,305,861	-	6,455,155
Due from related companies	-	-	-	-	-	8,050,147	8,050,147
Loans and other receivables	9,529,420	-	-	-	-	200,991	9,730,411
Total assets	17,136,056	2,334,175	2,588,252	3,007,892	1,336,529	8,714,929	35,117,833
Financial Liabilities							
Bank overdraft	994,193	-	-	-	-	-	994,193
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	2,172,940	2,339,071	2,494,493	-	-	-	7,006,504
Loans	2,995,429	967,375	1,870,336	7,414,141	1,003,988	-	14,251,269
Other	906	1,828	8,506	17,314	41,047	11,535,720	11,605,321
Total liabilities	6,163,468	3,308,274	4,373,335	7,431,455	1,045,035	11,535,720	33,857,287
Total interest rate sensitivity gap	10,972,588	(974,099)	(1,785,083)	(4,423,563)	291,494	(2,820,791)	1,250,546
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap	10,972,588	9,998,489	8,213,406	3,789,843	4,081,337	1,250,546	

31. 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 Company.

	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 Company'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 Company's sensitivity to an increase or decrease in market interest rates and the likely impact on equity and statement of income (FVTPL instruments) is as follows:

Change in basis points JMD / USD	Effect on Net Profit	Effect on other components of equity	Change in basis points JMD / USD	Effect on Net Profit	Effect on other components of equity
2024	2024 $'000	2024 $'000	2023	2023 $'000	2023 $'000
-25/+25	11,545	-	-50/-50	5,280	-
+25/+25	(11,545)	-	+100/+100	(5,280)	-

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31. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Currency risk

The Company 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	1,701,062	61,814	7,470
Investment securities	-	1,397,857	-	-
Promissory notes	-	3,002,881	-	-
Reverse repurchase agreement	-	2,301,933	-	-
Interest receivable	-	167,197	-	-
Due from related companies	-	544,401	-	-
Loans and other receivables	39,036	1,830,649	-	1,740
Total assets	74,082	10,945,980	61,814	9,210
Financial Liabilities				
Bank overdraft	-	130,097	691	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	-	2,942,500	-	-
Loans and other payables	59,031	7,749,202	61,082	-
Interest payable	-	26,222	-	-
Total liabilities	59,031	10,848,021	61,773	-
Net position	15,051	97,959	41	9,210

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31. 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	2,737,436	33,852	817
Investment securities	-	496,658	-	-
Promissory notes	-	1,490,541	-	-
Reverse repurchase agreement	-	1,740,457	-	-
Interest receivable	-	120,858	-	-
Due from related companies	-	541,562	-	-
Loans and other receivables	2,736	1,562,379	102	67,487
Total assets	33,522	8,689,891	33,954	68,304
Financial Liabilities				
Bank overdraft	-	-	-	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	57,009	2,439,679	20,213	-
Loans and other payables	-	5,374,640	-	-
Total liabilities	57,009	7,814,319	20,213	-
Net position	(23,487)	875,572	13,741	68,304

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31. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Currency risk (continued)

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 2024 %	Effect on Loss before Taxation 2024 $'000	Change in Currency Rate 2023 %	Effect on Loss before Taxation 2023 $'000
Currency:				
GBP	-4	595	-4	(939)
GBP	+1	(149)	+1	235
US$	-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 4% strengthening (2023 – 4% weakening and 1% strengthening) in exchange rates.

31. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(e) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's loans and advances to customers, promissory notes and investment securities. For risk management reporting purposes, the Company 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 Company'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 Company'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 Company 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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31. 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 Company to obtain or take possession of or register lien against securities. The Company 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 Company monitors concentrations of credit risk by sector and geographic location. Other than exposure to Government of Jamaica securities, there is no significant concentration of credit risk for the Company's investment securities at amortised cost. 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	6,185,586	6,294,810	7,354,991	372,374
Retail	351,922	160,345	2,375,420	9,761,490
Total carrying amount	6,537,508	6,455,155	9,730,411	10,133,864

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

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

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31. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(e) Credit risk (continued)

Loans and other receivables

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

	At 31 December 2024			At 31 December 2023		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Loss Allowance	Expected Loss Rate	Gross Carrying Amount	Loss Allowance	Expected Loss Rate
	$'000	$'000	%	$'000	$'000	%
Less than 1 month	7,640,975	1,228	0.02	6,615,731	767	0.01
Within 1 to 3 months	1,743,074	589	0.03	3,172,996	697	0.02
Over 3 months	542,272	194,093	35.79	278,080	249,562	89.74
	9,926,321	195,910		10,066,807	251,026	

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31. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(e) Credit risk (continued)

Promissory notes

The expected credit loss is summarised as follows:

	2024			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Standard risk	6,362,825	-	-	6,362,825
Past due risk	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	563,189	563,189
Gross carrying amount	6,362,825	-	563,189	6,926,014
Loss allowance	(25,254)	-	(363,252)	(388,506)
Carrying amount	6,337,571	-	199,937	6,537,508

	2023			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Standard risk	6,283,763	-	-	6,283,763
Past due risk	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	400,072	400,072
Gross carrying amount	6,283,763	-	400,072	6,683,835
Loss allowance	(28,108)	-	(200,572)	(228,680)
Carrying amount	6,255,655	-	199,500	6,455,155

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31. 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	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Maximum exposure to credit risk as at January 01, 2024	6,283,763	-	400,072	6,683,835
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 recognised 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	4,299	-	-	4,299
Maximum exposure to credit risk as at December 31, 2024	6,362,814	-	563,200	6,926,014

	2023			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Maximum exposure to credit risk as at January 01, 2023	5,083,817	23,633	400,008	5,507,458
New financial assets originated or purchased	2,861,950	-	-	2,861,950
Financial assets fully recognised 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	6,283,763	-	400,072	6,683,835

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

Promissory notes (continued)

Movement in the loss allowance:

	2024			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'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)
Write-offs	-	-	(11,219)	(11,219)
Recoveries	-	-	(3,208)	(3,208)
Loss allowance recognised in profit or loss	(2,854)	-	162,680	159,826
At 31 December 2024	25,254	-	363,252	388,506

	2023			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'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)
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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31. 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	8,871,524	-	-	8,871,524
Past due risk	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	8,871,524	-	-	8,871,524
Loss allowance	(27,428)	-	-	(27,428)
Carrying amount	8,844,096	-	-	8,844,096

	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

31. 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	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Maximum exposure to credit risk as at January 01, 2024	2,998,194	-	-	2,998,194
New financial assets originated or purchased	7,483,547	-	-	7,483,547
Financial assets fully decognised 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	8,871,524	-	-	8,871,524

	2023			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Maximum exposure to credit risk as at January 01, 2023	2,313,718	-	-	2,313,718
New financial assets originated or purchased	1,504,658	-	-	1,504,658
Financial assets fully decognised during the period	(826,298)	-	-	(826,298)
Foreign exchange adjustments	6,116	-	-	6,116
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.

31. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(f) Settlement risk

The Company'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 Company 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 Company'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 Company operates;
- To safeguard the Company'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 Company's risk profile, strategic objectives to support the development of its business.

Mayberry 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 Company 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, the Company's was in compliance with all external externally imposed capital requirements to which it is exposed.

Through the capital management framework, capital adequacy and regulatory capital are monitored by the Company'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, the Company 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.

The Company'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 Company's commitment to a sustained capital planning process that satisfies the expectations of our stakeholders.

The Company 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 Company's growth strategy.

31. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(g) Regulatory capital management (continued)

The Company'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 Company 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.

The Company 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.

32. 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 Company. 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.

32. 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 Company 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 Company 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.

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32. 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	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Financial assets -				
Debt securities				
Government of Jamaica	-	22,346	-	22,346
Foreign government	-	25,828	-	25,828
Corporate bonds	-	37,232	-	37,232
Quoted equity securities	672,447	-	-	672,447
Non Financial assets:				
Investment Properties	-	2,181,854	-	2,181,854
	672,447	2,267,260	-	2,939,707

	2023			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Financial assets -				
Debt securities				
Government of Jamaica	-	16,404	-	16,404
Foreign government	-	15,191	-	15,191
Corporate bonds	-	73,256	-	73,256
Quoted equity securities	463,790	-	-	463,790
Non financial assets	-	-	-	-
Investment Properties	-	2,113,472	-	2,113,472
	463,790	2,218,323	-	2,682,113

32. 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	8,092,436	9,269,754	2,263,754	2,204,754
Reverse repurchase agreements	3,305,323	3,305,323	3,615,228	3,615,228
Promissory notes	6,537,508	6,585,192	6,455,155	6,683,497
Loans and other receivables	9,730,411	9,730,411	10,133,864	10,133,864
Liabilities				
Securities purchased under resale agreements	9,079,356	9,079,356	7,006,504	7,006,504
Loans	12,993,445	12,885,353	14,251,269	14,251,269
Accounts payable	12,106,279	12,106,279	11,535,534	11,535,534

33. Pension Scheme

The Company 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 Company's contribution for the year amounted to $17,671,000 (2023: $15,272,000).

34. Funds Under Management

The Company provides custody, investment management and advisory services for both institutions and individuals which involve the Company 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.

35. Segment Information

The Company is a licensed Securities Dealer (note 1).

Based on the information presented to and reviewed by the CODM, the entire operations of the Company 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 Company'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 Company's assets and liabilities.

Entity-wide disclosure:

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

36. Capital Commitments

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

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

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