

JMMB LIFE GOAL FUNDS S2

Annual Report as at September 30, 2022

Management Discussions and Analysis for the Life Goal S2 Funds for the six (6) months ending September 30, 2022

This management discussion and analysis provides the performance highlights of the Life Goal S2 Funds for the period six (6) months ended September 30, 2022 and should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements.

The second year of the COVID-19 Pandemic brought additional challenges including a second period of national lockdown that exacerbated already difficult social and economic conditions both globally and in our local environment. While vaccinations become more widely available, Trinidad and Tobago saw staggering increases in infection levels and deaths due to the virus.

Notwithstanding, Trinidad and Tobago, like many other nations across the region, made deliberate efforts to "coexist with COVID" and return to a level of normalcy. In more recent times, globally, we see interest rates becoming elevated as central banks across the globe tries to get inflation under control against the backdrop of increased talks of a global recession.

Despite these challenges, JMMB launched the Life Goal S2 suite of funds with a view to support our clients in refocusing on their financial health and wellbeing over the long term. The suite brings the opportunity for broad-based diversification which enhances their ability to mitigate risks while improving their prospects for wealth creation.

As the portfolios are currently being established in alignment with their statement of investment policies (given their recent launch), we do anticipate short-term challenges as we seek to identify suitable assets to populate each fund. Notwithstanding, we have been deliberate in deploying the portfolio cash in stages in order to take advantage of new issues coming to market at higher rates. While we trail our long term strategic benchmarks, we are comfortable with the outlook for the portfolio given our established strategies.

With the worst of the pandemic behind us, we will continue to manage the funds in a prudent manner amidst the volatility and seek to make strategic asset purchases that add value to the funds within the confines of their risk and return objectives.

JMMB JMMB JMMB JMMB GLOBAL INTERNATIONAL JMMB USD TTD REGIONAL EQUITIES FUND CORPORATE **OPTIMAL FUND** OPTIMAL SOVEREIGN FUND FUND BOND FUND 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 US\$ US\$ US\$ US\$ TT\$ 8,558 Total Investment Income/(Loss) -25,057 -37,315 -16,638 -2,892 **Operating expenses** -2,220 -15,000 -2,220 -2,250 -2,220 **Total Comprehensive** Income/(Loss) -27,277 -39,565 -18,858 -5,112 -6,442

We are pleased to present the audited results of the Life Goal S2 Funds for the six (6) months ended September 30, 2022.

JMMB REGIONAL SOVEREIGN BOND FUND

The Fund incurred Net Loss of \$27,277 for the period.

REVENUES

Investment loss for the period totaled \$25,057, comprised of interest income of \$19,723, realized losses on sale of assets of \$4,849 and unrealized losses of \$39,931.

OPERATING EXPENSES

For the period, operating expenses totaled \$2,220 which represents audit fees.

BALANCE SHEET

The Fund's financial position stands at \$723,443. Cash and Cash Equivalents (including short-term investments) of \$236,419 consists of \$34,027 in money market accounts and \$202,391 repurchase agreements. The Fund is funded by \$721,223 by way of Equity.

JMMB Global EQUITIES FUND

The Fund incurred Net Loss of \$39,565 for the period.

REVENUES

Investment loss for the period totaled \$37,767 comprised of unrealized loss on financial assets of \$38,767 and dividend and interest income of \$1,452. The Fund invests primarily in stocks listed on New York Stock Exchange.

ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

For the period, administrative expenses totaled \$2,250 representing audit fees of \$2,220 and bank charges of \$30.

BALANCE SHEET

The Fund's financial position stands at \$702,157. Liquid funds or Cash and Cash Equivalents of \$44,246 million consists of \$35,788 in equity money market accounts and \$9,342 in Investment accounts. The Fund also had investments in stocks valued at \$653,658 and Net Assets attributable to unitholders of \$699,937.

JMMB INTERNATIONAL CORPORATE BOND FUND

The Fund incurred Net Loss of \$18,858 for the period.

REVENUES

Investment loss for the period totaled \$16,638, comprised of interest income of \$13,878 and unrealized losses of \$30,516.

OPERATING EXPENSES

For the period, operating expenses totaled \$2,220 which represents audit fees.

BALANCE SHEET

The Fund's financial position stands at \$731,862. Cash and Cash Equivalents (including short-term investments) of \$152,754 consists of \$3,932 in money market accounts and \$148,822 repurchase agreements. The Fund is funded by \$729,642 by way of Equity.

JMMB USD OPTIMAL FUND

The Fund incurred Net Loss of \$5,112 for the period.

INCOME

Income for the six (6) months totaled \$1,749 which netted against unrealized loss on financial assets of \$4,641. Income consists mainly of interest earned on fixed-income instruments.

EXPENSES

For the 6 months, expenses totaled \$2,220 which consists of audit fees for the period.

BALANCE SHEET

The Fund's Balance Sheet currently stands at \$737,512. Cash and Cash Equivalents of \$322,894 consists of repurchase agreements and deposits and \$397,180 consists of investments in financial assets measured at fair value. The Fund is funded by \$735,292 by way of Equity.

JMMB TTD OPTIMAL FUND

The Fund incurred Net Loss of \$6,442 for the period.

REVENUES

Investment losses incurred over the period amounted to \$6,442; comprising of interest income of \$13,041 and unrealized losses of \$4,483.

OPERATING EXPENSES

For the period, operating expenses amounted to \$15,000, which represents audit fees.

BALANCE SHEET

The Fund's financial position stands at \$5,069,318. Cash and Cash Equivalents of \$3,988,903 consists mainly of repurchase agreements. The Fund is funded by \$5,054,318 by way of Equity.

NOTES TO REPORT

Reference for additional notes can be found in the six (6) months ended audited report previously submitted.

The principal financial accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis as modified by the revaluation of financial assets.

Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for investing operations in the ordinary course of the Fund's activities. Revenue is recognized as follows: Interest income Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for all interest-bearing instruments using the effective yield method. Interest income includes coupons earned on fixed income investments and trading securities and accrued discounts on treasury bonds, commercial papers, floating-rate notes and other discounted instruments.

b) Taxation

(a) Tax levied on Unitholders

Tax on distribution income is withheld on distributions paid to non-resident unitholders at the rates applicable to the country in which the unitholders reside. Distribution income for Trinidad and Tobago residents are not subject to taxation.

(b) Tax levied on the Fund

Under the provisions of the Corporation Tax Act of Trinidad and Tobago, the Fund is exempt from taxation on its profits; therefore, no provisions have been made in these financial statements for taxes.

The Fund is subject to foreign withholding tax on certain interest, dividends and capital gains receivable.

c) Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentational currency

The accounting records, as well as the financial statements of the Fund, are maintained in the United States dollars ("USD"). USD is the functional and reporting currency of the Fund and subscriptions and redemptions are performed in USD. The Trustee considers the USD to be the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into USD using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated into USD using the exchange rate prevailing at the statement of financial position date.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

e) Financial instruments

The Fund classifies its investments as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at amortised cost. The classification depends on the purpose for which financial assets were acquired or originated. There were no changes in the presentation and measurement of financial liabilities.

i) Amortised cost

Financial assets measured at amortised cost include cash and cash equivalents and other receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other shortterm investments in an active market with original maturities of three (3) months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown in current liabilities in the statement of financial position. Other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost, less provision for impairment. For impairment of receivables, the Fund applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from the initial recognition of the receivables.

ii) Fair value through profit or loss

Investment in corporate bonds are classified as fair value through profit or loss.

These financial assets are held in a business model where they are held for trading. All of the investments are traded on the stock exchange and it is management's intention to sell based on responses to financial risks, inclusive of liquidity risk, market risk and price risk. Management assesses the performance of the investment portfolio based on the movement in fair value and is also compensated based on the fair value of the portfolio.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, based on their quoted market price at the reporting date without any deduction for transaction costs or their recoverable value. Gains and losses, both realised and unrealised, arising from the change in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Audited Financial Statements

For the six months ended September 30, 2022



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Fund's Directory As at September 30, 2022

Trustee

First Citizens Trustee Services Limited Trust Services Department 5th Floor East Albion Plaza 22-24 Victoria Avenue Port of Spain Trinidad and Tobago

Fund Administrator

JMMB Fund Manager Limited 6 Haughton Terrace Kingston 6 Jamaica

Legal Counsel

M. Hamel-Smith & Co. Eleven Albion, Cor.Dere Albion Streets P.O. Box 219, Port of Spain Trinidad and Tobago

Investment Manager JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited 169 Tragarete Road Port of Spain Trinidad and Tobago

Independent Auditors

BDO 2nd Floor, CIC Building 122-124 Frederick Street Port of Spain 100825 Trinidad and Tobago

Statement of Trustee's and Investment Manager's Responsibilities For the six months ended September 30, 2022

The Trustee, First Citizens Trustee Services Limited, is responsible for the following, and has delegated these responsibilities to the Investment Manager, JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited:

- The preparation and fair presentation of the accompanying financial statements of JMMB Regional Sovereign Bond Fund (the "Fund") which comprise the statement of financial position as at September 30, 2022, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in net assets attributable to unitholders and cash flows for the six months then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information;
- Ensuring that the Fund keeps proper accounting records;
- Ensuring that appropriate accounting policies are selected and applied in a consistent manner;
- The implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the system of internal control that gives reasonable assurance of the security of the Fund's assets, detection/prevention of fraud, and the achievement of Fund operational efficiencies;
- Ensuring that the system of internal control operated effectively during the reporting period;
- Ensuring the production of reliable financial reporting that comply with laws and regulations of Trinidad and Tobago; and
- Using reasonable and prudent judgement in the determination of estimates.

In preparing these financial statements, the Trustee and Investment Manager ensured that the International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Trinidad and Tobago were utilized. Where the International Financial Reporting Standards presented alternative accounting treatments, the Trustee chose those considered most appropriate in the circumstances.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Trustee and Investment Manager to indicate that the Fund will not remain a going concern for the next twelve months from the reporting date; or up to the date the accompanying financial statements have been authorised for issue, if later.

The Trustee and Investment Manager affirms that it has carried out its responsibilities as outlined above.

Trustee January 26, 2023

Investment Manager January 26, 2023



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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Unitholders of JMMB Regional Sovereign Bond Fund

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JMMB Regional Sovereign Bond Fund (the "Fund"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at September 30, 2022, the related statements of comprehensive income, changes in net assets attributable to unitholders and cash flows for the six months then ended and the accompanying notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at September 30, 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the six months then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code") and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Trustee and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Trustee is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as the Trustee 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, the Trustee is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Trustee either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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



Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

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

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

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

BDO

January 26, 2023

Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies

Statement of Financial Position

As at September 30, 2022

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	Notes	2022
Assets Corporate bonds Cash and cash equivalents Other receivables	5	464,700 236,419 22,324
Total assets		\$723,443
Liabilities Audit fees payable Total liabilities		2,220 2,220
Equity Net assets attributable to unitholders		721,223
Total equity Total liabilities and equity		721,223 \$723,443
Net asset value per share		\$24.08

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

On January 26, 2023, the Trustees of JMMB Regional Sovereign Bond Fund authorised these financial statements for issue.

Trustee

ille Fruit

Trustee

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the six months ended September 30, 2022

For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

	Notes	2022
Investment income/(loss)		
Interest		19,723
Net realised loss on disposal of financial assets		(4,849)
Net change in unrealized loss on financial assets		(39,931)
Total investment loss		(25,057)
Expenses		
Audit fees		(2,220)
Total operating expenses		(2,220)
Total comprehensive loss for the period		\$(27,277)

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders For the six months ended September 30, 2022

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	Unitholder	balances Nominal	Retained deficit	Net assets attributable to unitholders
	# of units	amount		
Six months ended September 30, 2022:				
Balance as at beginning of period	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from issuance of redeemable units	29,952	748,500	-	748,500
Net loss	-	-	(27,277)	(27,277)
Balance as at end of period	29,952	\$748,500	\$(27,277)	\$721,223

Statement of Cash Flows For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

	2022
Cash flows from operating activities Total comprehensive loss for the period <i>Adjustments fo</i> r:	(27,277)
Net loss on the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss Net change in unrealised loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,849 39,931
Net cash provided by operating activities Increase in other receivables Increase in audit fees payable	17,503 (22,324) 2,220
Net cash used in operating activities	(2,601)
Cash flows from investing activities Purchase of financial assets Proceeds on disposal/maturities of financial assets	(710,631) 201,151
Net cash used in investing activities	(509,480)
Cash flows from financing activities Proceeds from issuance of redeemable units	748,500
Net cash provided by financing activities	748,500
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of period	236,419
Cash and cash equivalents as at end of period	\$236,419

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

1. General information

The JMMB Regional Sovereign Bond Fund (the "Fund") was established by JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited (the "Investment Manager") under a Trust Deed dated September 29, 2016, as amended by the first supplemental trust deed dated September 28, 2018 and an amended and restated trust deed dated October 7, 2021.

The investment objective of the Fund is to provide U.S. dollar stable medium term capital growth and income by investing primarily in fixed income instruments denominated in U.S. dollars and issued or granted by governments in the Caribbean and Latin America.

The financials are the first financial statements of the Fund and cover the period April 1, 2022 (date of commencement of operations) to September 30, 2022.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

2.1 Basis of preparation

The Fund's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and are presented in United States ("US") dollars. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets.

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

(a) Use of estimates

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the Trustee's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from those estimates. There are no area involving a high degree of judgment or complexity or area where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements.

(b) New and amended standards adopted by the Fund

There were no new or amended standards adopted by the Fund.

(c) New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective for the financial period, and not early adopted

There are a number of standards, amendments to standards and interpretations which have been issued by the IASB that are effective in future accounting periods but are not considered relevant to the Fund and have not been disclosed.

(d) Standards and amendments to published standards early adopted by the Fund

The Fund did not early adopt any new, revised or amended standards.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Foreign currency

(a) Functional and presentational currency

The accounting records, as well as the financial statements of the Fund, are maintained in the United States ("US") dollars. US dollar is the functional and reporting currency of the Fund and subscriptions and redemptions are performed in US dollars. The Trustee considers the US dollar to be the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into US dollars using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated into US dollars using the exchange rate prevailing at the statement of financial position date.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.3 Valuation principles

The Fund's net asset value is calculated daily, based on the valuation of its underlying assets and liabilities pertaining to the close of business on that business day. All subscriptions and redemptions are based on the Fund's equity as determined by the Investment Manager at the close of each business day.

The net asset value per unit is expressed in US dollars and is determined by dividing the equity of the Fund by the number of units in issue at the close of each business day.

The net asset attributable to unitholders of the Fund comprise the principal aggregate of all the investments owned by the Fund, cash, bills, accrued interest, or other property of any kind as defined by the Trustee, from which are deducted the management fees, custodian payments and administrative expenses, the aggregate amount of any borrowings, any interest or other charges, or other liabilities of any kind as defined by the Trustee.

2.4 Financial instruments

The Fund classifies its investments as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at amortised cost. The classification depends on the purpose for which financial assets were acquired or originated. There were no changes in the presentation and measurement of financial liabilities.

i) Amortised cost

Financial assets measured at amortised cost include cash and cash equivalents and other receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term investments in an active market with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown in current liabilities in the statement of financial position. Other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost, less provision for impairment.

For impairment of receivables, the Fund applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from the initial recognition of the receivables.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Financial instruments (continued)

ii) Fair value through profit or loss

Investment in corporate bonds are classified as fair value through profit or loss.

These financial assets are held in a business model where they are held for trading. All of the investments are traded on the stock exchange and it is management's intention to sell based on responses to financial risks, inclusive of liquidity risk, market risk and price risk. Management assesses the performance of the investment portfolio based on the movement in fair value and is also compensated based on the fair value of the portfolio.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, based on their quoted market price at the reporting date without any deduction for transaction costs or their recoverable value. Gains and losses, both realised and unrealised, arising from the change in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.5 Offsetting financial instruments

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

2.6 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for investing operations in the ordinary course of the Fund's activities.

The Fund recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Fund and when specific criteria have been met for the Fund's activities. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measured until all contingencies relating to the sale have been resolved. The Fund bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of investment, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

2.7 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for all interest-bearing instruments using the effective yield method. Interest income includes coupons earned on fixed income investments and trading securities and accrued discounts on treasury bonds, commercial papers, floating-rate notes and other discounted instruments.

2.8 Expenses

Accrued expenses are recognized initially at transaction price and subsequently stated at its amortised cost less repayments.

2.9 Distributions payable to the holders of redeemable units

The Fund distributes net investment income quarterly based on the Trustee's discretion. Distributions to holders of redeemable units are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

2.10 Taxation

(a) Tax levied on Unitholders

Tax on distribution income is withheld on distributions paid to non-resident unitholders at the rates applicable to the country in which the unitholders reside. Distribution income for Trinidad and Tobago residents are not subject to taxation.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Taxation (continued)

(b) Tax levied on the Fund

Under the provisions of the Corporation Tax Act of Trinidad and Tobago, the Fund is exempt from taxation on its profits; therefore, no provisions have been made in these financial statements for taxes.

The Fund is subject to foreign withholding tax on certain interest, dividends and capital gains receivable.

3. Financial risks

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Fund's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Fund is also exposed to operational risks such as custody risk. Custody risk is the risk of loss of securities held in custody occasioned by the insolvency or negligence of the custodian. Although an appropriate legal framework is in place that reduces the risk of loss of value of the securities held by the custodian, in the event of its failure, the ability of the Fund to transfer the securities might be temporarily impaired.

The Fund's overall risk management programme seeks to maximise the returns derived for the level of risk to which the Fund is exposed and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Fund's financial performance. The Fund's policy allows it to use derivative financial instruments to both moderate and create certain risk exposures.

All financial assets present a risk of loss of capital. The maximum loss of capital on debt securities is limited to the fair value of those positions.

The Trustee is ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks, there are separate independent bodies responsible for managing and monitoring risks.

(a) Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the Trustee has overall responsibility and oversight for corporate governance and specifically, investment policy approval and limits of authority. The Board of Directors has delegated authority to the management and risk management committee of the Investment Manager as appropriate.

(b) Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee provides oversight of the implementation and maintenance of risk-related procedures to ensure an independent control process. The Chief Risk Officer and Credit Risk Division is also responsible for monitoring compliance with risk policies and limits in the three key areas of market risk, credit risk and operational risk.

The day to day management of these risks is carried out by the Investment Manager under policies approved by the Board of Directors of the Trustee (the "Board"). The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, and the investment of excess liquidity.

The Fund uses different methods to measure and manage the various types of risk to which it is exposed; these methods are explained below.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

3.1.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

Market risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market rates or prices such as interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

(a) Currency risk

The Fund's assets and liabilities, monetary and non-monetary, are all denominated in US dollars and as such is not exposed to currency risk.

(b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on the fair value of financial assets and liabilities and future cash flow.

The Fund manages its exposure to interest rate risk by monitoring the daily interest sensitivity gap and attempts to ensure that an appropriate mix of interest-bearing securities are held.

At September 30, 2022, if interest rates on assets and liabilities had been lower by 1% with all other variables held constant, the increase in equity would have been \$nil, as the Fund has no floating rate bond.

Concentration of interest rate risk

The table below summarises the Fund's exposure to interest rate risk. Included in the table are the Fund's assets and liabilities at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual re-pricing or maturity dates.

	Up to one year	Over one year	Total
Six months ended September 30, 2022			
Financial assets at fair value through			
profit or loss	464,700	-	464,700
Cash and cash equivalents	236,419	-	236,419
Other receivables	22,324	-	22,324
Total financial assets	\$723,443	\$-	\$723,443
Current liabilities	(2,220)	-	(2,220)
Total financial liabilities	\$(2,220)	\$ -	\$(2,220)
Interest sensitivity gap	\$721,223	\$-	\$721,223

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

3.1.1 Market risk (continued)

(c) Price risk

The Fund is exposed to price risk on its financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instruments or issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

The Fund's policy is to manage price risk through diversification and selection of financial instruments within specified limits set by the Investment Manager's Board of Directors. If the market prices at September 30, 2022, had increased or decreased by 5% with all other variables held constant, this would have led to a corresponding increase or decrease in equity of approximately \$23,235.

3.1.2 Credit risk

The Fund is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The main concentration to which the Fund is exposed arises from the Fund's investments in debt securities. The Fund is also exposed to counterparty credit risk on short term deposits, cash and cash equivalents and other receivable balances. The Fund aims to mitigate this risk by carefully screening debt issuers prior to purchase and ensuring that deposits are maintained only with high-quality financial institutions.

In accordance with the Fund's policy, the Investment Manager monitors the Fund's credit position on a daily basis while the Investment Manager's Board of Directors reviews it on a quarterly basis. The maximum exposure to credit risk before any credit enhancements at year-end is the carrying amount of the financial assets as set out below.

	Maximum Exposure 2022
Corporate bonds	464,700
Cash and cash equivalents	236,419
Other receivables	22,324
Total Financial Assets	\$723,443

3.1.3 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Fund's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the Fund's operations.

The Fund's objective is to manage operational risks so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Fund's reputation with overall cost-effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within each business unit.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

3.1.3 Operational risk (continued)

A significant component of operational risk that has become increasingly prevalent in the business environment and that affects the operations of the Fund, is technology and information security risk.

The Fund acknowledges that the constantly evolving nature of technology and its importance in the conduct of financial transactions globally have increased the risk of attacks on the networks and systems that support electronic and digital information and transactions flow. The impact of any such attack on the Fund's technology and information systems includes, among others, unauthorised access to these systems, loss, misappropriation and destruction of data including that of customers and other stakeholders, critical system unavailability, increased costs of operations, potential fines and penalties for breaches of privacy laws, reputational damage and financial loss.

The Fund has implemented appropriate processes and controls across all its critical electronic interfaces and touchpoints to continuously monitor, manage and mitigate the impact of this risk on its networks, systems and other technology infrastructure in order to safeguard its information and other assets and by extension those of its customers and other stakeholders. This is monitored via an IT risk dashboard risk and a Cybersecurity Response Plan is in place to manage a cyber-attack. This is supported by ongoing updates to its technology infrastructure, system vulnerability assessments, training of IT team members and sensitisation of customers and other stakeholders to any new and emerging threats.

Compliance with the Fund's standards is supported by a programme of periodic reviews undertaken by Internal Audit. The results of internal audit reviews are discussed with the management of the business unit to which they relate, with summaries submitted to senior management and the Audit Committee.

3.1.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund may not be able to generate sufficient cash resources to settle its obligations in full as they fall due or can only do so on terms that are materially disadvantageous.

The Fund's major liquidity exposure is the settlement of daily cash redemptions of redeemable units. Its policy is, therefore, to invest a suitable portion of its assets in investments that are traded in an active market and can be readily disposed of.

The Fund may periodically invest in debt securities that are traded over the counter and unlisted equity investments that are not traded in an active market. As a result, the Fund may not be able to liquidate quickly its investments in these instruments at an amount close to their fair value to meet its liquidity requirements or be able to respond to specific events such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of any particular issuer.

In accordance with the Fund's policy, the Investment Manager monitors the Fund's liquidity position on a daily basis; the Board of Directors reviews it on a quarterly basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

3.1.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Fund's financial liabilities as of September 30, 2022 based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	On-demand/no stated maturity	Less than 3 months	Less than 6 months	Total
As at September 30, 2022				
Audit fees payable	-	2,220	-	2,220
Total	\$-	\$2,220	\$-	\$2,220

3.2 Capital risk management

The capital of the Fund is represented by equity. The amount of equity can change significantly on a daily basis as the Fund is subject to daily subscriptions and redemptions at the discretion of unitholders. The Fund's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for unitholders and benefits for other stakeholders while maintaining a strong capital base to support the development of the investment activities of the Fund.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Fund's strategy is to:

- Monitor the level of daily subscriptions and redemptions relative to the assets it expects to be able to liquidate.
- Restrict same-day redemptions to 1% of the total Net Asset Value of the Fund. If the amount requested for redemption exceeds 1% of the total net asset value of the Fund, only the portion of the redemption request up to 1% of the total Net Asset Value will be processed. The balance of the redemption request is settled on a subsequent day(s).

3.3 Climate Related Risks

Climate change presents immediate and long-term risks to the Fund and its clients with the risks expected to increase over time. Climate change risk refers to the risk of loss arising from climate change and is comprised of both physical risk and transition risk. Physical risk considers how chronic and acute climate change (e.g., increased storms, drought, fires, floods) can directly damage physical assets or otherwise impact their value or productivity.

Transition risk considers how changes in policy, technology, business practices and market preferences to address climate change can lead to changes in the value of assets. Climate change risk is an overarching risk that can act as a driver of other categories of risk, such as credit risk from obligors exposed to high climate risk, reputational risk from increased stakeholder concerns about financing high carbon industries and operational risk from physical climate risks to the Company's facilities.

The Fund currently identifies climate change risk as an emerging risk within its enterprise risk management framework. Emerging risks are risks or thematic issues that are either new to the landscape, or in the case of climate risk, existing risks that are rapidly changing or evolving in an escalating fashion, which are difficult to assess due to limited data or other uncertainties.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

4. Fair value classification

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives and trading securities) are based on quoted market prices at the close of trading on the year-end date. IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* requires the use of the last traded market price for both financial assets and financial liabilities where the last traded price falls within the bid-ask spread. In circumstances where the last traded price is not within the bid-ask spread, management will determine the point within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-thecounter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. The Fund uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each statement of financial position date. Valuation techniques used include the use of comparable recent arm's length transactions, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market 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.

IFRS 13 requires the Fund to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly (level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability. The determination of what constitutes 'observable' requires significant judgement by the Fund. The Fund considers observable data to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

The following table analyses within the fair value hierarchy the Fund's financial assets and liabilities (by class) measured at fair value at:

As at September 30, 2022 Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:	-	464,700	-	464,700
Total assets	\$-	\$464,700	\$ -	\$464,700

Level 2 investments include corporate bonds that are valued by the Investment Manager using observable inputs.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

5. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	2022	
	Cost	Fair Value
Corporate bonds	464,700	464,700
\$4	64,700	\$464,700
Movement during the period		
Balance brought forward		-
Purchases		710,631
Disposal/maturities of financial assets		(201,151)
Net loss on the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(4,849)
Net change in unrealised loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or	loss	(39,931)
Balance carried forward		\$464,700

6. Subsequent events

The Fund evaluated all events that occurred from October 1, 2022, through January 26, 2023, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. During the period, the Fund did not have any subsequent events requiring recognition or disclosure in the financial statements, other than those disclosed below.

From October 1, 2022, through January 26, 2023, the Fund had subscriptions of \$4,245,812 and redemptions of \$231,922.

Audited Financial Statements

For the six months ended September 30, 2022



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Fund's Directory As at September 30, 2022

Trustee

First Citizens Trustee Services Limited Trust Services Department 5th Floor East Albion Plaza 22-24 Victoria Avenue Port of Spain Trinidad and Tobago

Fund Administrator

JMMB Fund Manager Limited 6 Haughton Terrace Kingston 6 Jamaica

Legal Counsel

M. Hamel-Smith & Co. Eleven Albion, Cor.Dere Albion Streets P.O. Box 219, Port of Spain Trinidad and Tobago

Investment Manager

JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited 169 Tragarete Road Port of Spain Trinidad and Tobago

Independent Auditors

BDO 2nd Floor, CIC Building 122-124 Frederick Street Port of Spain 100825 Trinidad and Tobago

Statement of Trustee's and Investment Manager's Responsibilities For the six months ended September 30, 2022

The Trustee, First Citizens Trustee Services Limited, is responsible for the following, and has delegated these responsibilities to the Investment Manager, JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited:

- The preparation and fair presentation of the accompanying financial statements of JMMB Global Equities Fund (the "Fund") which comprise the statement of financial position as at September 30, 2022, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in net assets attributable to unitholders and cash flows for the six months then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information;
- Ensuring that the Fund keeps proper accounting records;
- Ensuring that appropriate accounting policies are selected and applied in a consistent manner;
- The implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the system of internal control that gives reasonable assurance of the security of the Fund's assets, detection/prevention of fraud, and the achievement of Fund operational efficiencies;
- Ensuring that the system of internal control operated effectively during the reporting period;
- Ensuring the production of reliable financial reporting that comply with laws and regulations of Trinidad and Tobago; and
- Using reasonable and prudent judgement in the determination of estimates.

In preparing these financial statements, the Trustee and Investment Manager ensured that the International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Trinidad and Tobago were utilized. Where the International Financial Reporting Standards presented alternative accounting treatments, the Trustee chose those considered most appropriate in the circumstances.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Trustee and Investment Manager to indicate that the Fund will not remain a going concern for the next twelve months from the reporting date; or up to the date the accompanying financial statements have been authorised for issue, if later.

The Trustee and Investment Manager affirms that it has carried out its responsibilities as outlined above.

Trustee January 26, 2023

Investment Manager January 26, 2023



Tel: +1 (868) 625 8662 Fax: +1 (868) 627 6515 www.bdo.tt 2nd Floor CIC Building 122-124 Frederick Street Port of Spain 100825 Trinidad and Tobago

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Unitholders of JMMB Global Equities Fund

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JMMB Global Equities Fund (the "Fund"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at September 30, 2022, the related statements of comprehensive income, changes in net assets attributable to unitholders and cash flows for the six months then ended and the accompanying notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at September 30, 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the six months then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code") and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Trustee and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Trustee is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as the Trustee 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, the Trustee is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Trustee either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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



Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

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

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

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

BDO

January 26, 2023

Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies

Statement of Financial Position

As at September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

	Notes	2022
Assets Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss Cash and cash equivalents Other receivables	5	653,658 44,246 4,253
Total assets		\$702,157
Liabilities Audit fees payable		2,220
Total liabilities		2,220
Equity Net assets attributable to unitholders		699,937
Total equity		699,937
Total liabilities and equity		\$702,157
Net asset value per share		\$9.47

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

On January 26, 2023, the Trustees of JMMB Global Equities Fund authorised these financial statements for issue.

Trustee

ille Fruit

Trustee

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the six months ended September 30, 2022

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	Notes	2022
Investment income/(loss)		
Interest and dividend income		1,452
Net change in unrealized loss on financial assets		(38,767)
Total investment loss		(37,315)
Expenses		
Audit fees		(2,220)
Bank charges		(30)
Total operating expenses		(2,250)
Total comprehensive loss for the period		(39,565)

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders For the six months ended September 30, 2022

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	Unitholder balances			Net assets
	# of units	Nominal amount	Retained deficit	attributable to unitholders
Six months ended September 30, 2022:				
Balance as at beginning of period	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from issuance of redeemable units	73,950	739,502	-	739,502
Net loss	-	-	(39,565)	(39,565)
Balance as at end of period	73,950	\$739,502	\$(39,565)	\$699,937

Statement of Cash Flows For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

	2022
Cash flows from operating activities Total comprehensive loss for the period <i>Adjustments fo</i> r:	(39,565)
Net change in unrealised loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	38,767
Net cash used in operating activities Increase in other receivables Increase in audit fees payable	(798) (4,253) 2,220
Net cash used in operating activities	(2,831)
Cash flows from investing activities Purchase of financial assets	(692,425)
Net cash used in investing activities	(692,425)
Cash flows from financing activities Proceeds from issuance of redeemable units	739,502
Net cash provided by financing activities	739,502
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of period	44,246
Cash and cash equivalents as at end of period	\$44,246

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

1. General information

The JMMB Global Equities Fund (the "Fund") was established by JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited (the "Investment Manager") under a Trust Deed dated September 29, 2016, as amended by the first supplemental trust deed dated September 28, 2018 and an amended and restated trust deed dated October 7, 2021.

The investment objective of the Fund is to provide risk adjusted rate of return through exposure to international equities market. This fund is designed to be a long term investments that provide long term capital growth.

The financials are the first financial statements of the Fund and cover the period April 1, 2022 (date of commencement of operations) to September 30, 2022.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

2.1 Basis of preparation

The Fund's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and are presented in United States ("US") dollars. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets.

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

(a) Use of estimates

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the Trustee's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from those estimates. There are no area involving a high degree of judgment or complexity or area where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements.

(b) New and amended standards adopted by the Fund

There were no new or amended standards adopted by the Fund.

(c) New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective for the financial period, and not early adopted

There are a number of standards, amendments to standards and interpretations which have been issued by the IASB that are effective in future accounting periods but are not considered relevant to the Fund and have not been disclosed.

(d) Standards and amendments to published standards early adopted by the Fund

The Fund did not early adopt any new, revised or amended standards.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Foreign currency

(a) Functional and presentational currency

The accounting records, as well as the financial statements of the Fund, are maintained in the United States ("US") dollars. US dollar is the functional and reporting currency of the Fund and subscriptions and redemptions are performed in US dollars. The Trustee considers the US dollar to be the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into US dollars using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated into US dollars using the exchange rate prevailing at the statement of financial position date.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.3 Valuation principles

The Fund's net asset value is calculated daily, based on the valuation of its underlying assets and liabilities pertaining to the close of business on that business day. All subscriptions and redemptions are based on the Fund's equity as determined by the Investment Manager at the close of each business day.

The net asset value per unit is expressed in US dollars and is determined by dividing the equity of the Fund by the number of units in issue at the close of each business day.

The net asset attributable to unitholders of the Fund comprise the principal aggregate of all the investments owned by the Fund, cash, bills, accrued interest, or other property of any kind as defined by the Trustee, from which are deducted the management fees, custodian payments and administrative expenses, the aggregate amount of any borrowings, any interest or other charges, or other liabilities of any kind as defined by the Trustee.

2.4 Financial instruments

The Fund classifies its investments as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at amortised cost. The classification depends on the purpose for which financial assets were acquired or originated. There were no changes in the presentation and measurement of financial liabilities.

i) Amortised cost

Financial assets measured at amortised cost include cash and cash equivalents and other receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term investments in an active market with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown in current liabilities in the statement of financial position. Other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost, less provision for impairment.

For impairment of receivables, the Fund applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from the initial recognition of the receivables.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Financial instruments (continued)

ii) Fair value through profit or loss

Investment in equities are classified as fair value through profit or loss.

These financial assets are held in a business model where they are held for trading. All of the investments are traded on the stock exchange and it is management's intention to sell based on responses to financial risks, inclusive of liquidity risk, market risk and price risk. Management assesses the performance of the investment portfolio based on the movement in fair value and is also compensated based on the fair value of the portfolio.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, based on their quoted market price at the reporting date without any deduction for transaction costs or their recoverable value. Gains and losses, both realised and unrealised, arising from the change in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.5 Offsetting financial instruments

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

2.6 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for investing operations in the ordinary course of the Fund's activities.

The Fund recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Fund and when specific criteria have been met for the Fund's activities. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measured until all contingencies relating to the sale have been resolved. The Fund bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of investment, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

2.7 Interest and dividend income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for all interest-bearing instruments using the effective yield method. Interest income includes coupons earned on fixed income investments and trading securities and accrued discounts on treasury bonds, commercial papers, floating-rate notes and other discounted instruments.

Dividend income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the Fund's right to receive payment has been established.

2.8 Expenses

Accrued expenses are recognized initially at transaction price and subsequently stated at its amortised cost less repayments.

2.9 Distributions payable to the holders of redeemable units

The Fund distributes net investment income quarterly based on the Trustee's discretion. Distributions to holders of redeemable units are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Taxation

(a) Tax levied on Unitholders

Tax on distribution income is withheld on distributions paid to non-resident unitholders at the rates applicable to the country in which the unitholders reside. Distribution income for Trinidad and Tobago residents are not subject to taxation.

(b) Tax levied on the Fund

Under the provisions of the Corporation Tax Act of Trinidad and Tobago, the Fund is exempt from taxation on its profits; therefore, no provisions have been made in these financial statements for taxes.

The Fund is subject to foreign withholding tax on certain interest, dividends and capital gains receivable.

3. Financial risks

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Fund's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Fund is also exposed to operational risks such as custody risk. Custody risk is the risk of loss of securities held in custody occasioned by the insolvency or negligence of the custodian. Although an appropriate legal framework is in place that reduces the risk of loss of value of the securities held by the custodian, in the event of its failure, the ability of the Fund to transfer the securities might be temporarily impaired.

The Fund's overall risk management programme seeks to maximise the returns derived for the level of risk to which the Fund is exposed and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Fund's financial performance. The Fund's policy allows it to use derivative financial instruments to both moderate and create certain risk exposures.

All financial assets present a risk of loss of capital. The maximum loss of capital on debt securities is limited to the fair value of those positions.

The Trustee is ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks, there are separate independent bodies responsible for managing and monitoring risks.

(a) Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the Trustee has overall responsibility and oversight for corporate governance and specifically, investment policy approval and limits of authority. The Board of Directors has delegated authority to the management and risk management committee of the Investment Manager as appropriate.

(b) Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee provides oversight of the implementation and maintenance of risk-related procedures to ensure an independent control process. The Chief Risk Officer and Credit Risk Division is also responsible for monitoring compliance with risk policies and limits in the three key areas of market risk, credit risk and operational risk.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(b) Risk Management Committee (continued)

The day to day management of these risks is carried out by the Investment Manager under policies approved by the Board of Directors of the Trustee (the "Board"). The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, and the investment of excess liquidity.

The Fund uses different methods to measure and manage the various types of risk to which it is exposed; these methods are explained below.

3.1.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

Market risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market rates or prices such as interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

(a) Currency risk

The Fund's assets and liabilities, monetary and non-monetary, are all denominated in US dollars and as such is not exposed to currency risk.

(b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on the fair value of financial assets and liabilities and future cash flow.

The Fund manages its exposure to interest rate risk by monitoring the daily interest sensitivity gap and attempts to ensure that an appropriate mix of interest-bearing securities are held.

At September 30, 2022, if interest rates on assets and liabilities had been lower by 1% with all other variables held constant, the increase in equity would have been \$nil, as the Fund has no floating rate bond.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

3.1.1 Market risk (continued)

(b) Interest rate risk (continued)

Concentration of interest rate risk

The table below summarises the Fund's exposure to interest rate risk. Included in the table are the Fund's assets and liabilities at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual re-pricing or maturity dates.

Six months ended September 30, 2022	Up to one year	Over one year	Total
Cash and cash equivalents Other receivables	44,246 4,253	-	44,246 4,253
Total financial assets	\$48,499	\$-	\$48,499
Current liabilities	(2,220)	-	(2,220)
Total financial liabilities	\$(2,220)	\$-	\$(2,220)
Interest sensitivity gap	\$46,279	\$-	\$46,279

(c) Price risk

The Fund is exposed to price risk on its financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instruments or issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

The Fund's policy is to manage price risk through diversification and selection of financial instruments within specified limits set by the Investment Manager's Board of Directors. If the market prices at September 30, 2022, had increased or decreased by 5% with all other variables held constant, this would have led to a corresponding increase or decrease in equity of approximately \$32,683.

3.1.2 Credit risk

The Fund is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The main concentration to which the Fund is exposed arises from the Fund's investments in debt securities. The Fund is also exposed to counterparty credit risk on short term deposits, cash and cash equivalents and other receivable balances. The Fund aims to mitigate this risk by carefully screening debt issuers prior to purchase and ensuring that deposits are maintained only with high-quality financial institutions.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

3.1.2 Credit risk (continued)

In accordance with the Fund's policy, the Investment Manager monitors the Fund's credit position on a daily basis while the Investment Manager's Board of Directors reviews it on a quarterly basis. The maximum exposure to credit risk before any credit enhancements at year-end is the carrying amount of the financial assets as set out below.

	Maximum Exposure 2022
Cash and cash equivalents	44,246
Other receivables	4,253
Total Financial Assets	\$48,499

3.1.3 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Fund's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the Fund's operations.

The Fund's objective is to manage operational risks so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Fund's reputation with overall cost-effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within each business unit.

A significant component of operational risk that has become increasingly prevalent in the business environment and that affects the operations of the Fund, is technology and information security risk.

The Fund acknowledges that the constantly evolving nature of technology and its importance in the conduct of financial transactions globally have increased the risk of attacks on the networks and systems that support electronic and digital information and transactions flow. The impact of any such attack on the Fund's technology and information systems includes, among others, unauthorised access to these systems, loss, misappropriation and destruction of data including that of customers and other stakeholders, critical system unavailability, increased costs of operations, potential fines and penalties for breaches of privacy laws, reputational damage and financial loss.

The Fund has implemented appropriate processes and controls across all its critical electronic interfaces and touchpoints to continuously monitor, manage and mitigate the impact of this risk on its networks, systems and other technology infrastructure in order to safeguard its information and other assets and by extension those of its customers and other stakeholders. This is monitored via an IT risk dashboard risk and a Cybersecurity Response Plan is in place to manage a cyber-attack. This is supported by ongoing updates to its technology infrastructure, system vulnerability assessments, training of IT team members and sensitisation of customers and other stakeholders to any new and emerging threats.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

3.1.3 Operational risk (continued)

Compliance with the Fund's standards is supported by a programme of periodic reviews undertaken by Internal Audit. The results of internal audit reviews are discussed with the management of the business unit to which they relate, with summaries submitted to senior management and the Audit Committee.

3.1.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund may not be able to generate sufficient cash resources to settle its obligations in full as they fall due or can only do so on terms that are materially disadvantageous.

The Fund's major liquidity exposure is the settlement of daily cash redemptions of redeemable units. Its policy is, therefore, to invest a suitable portion of its assets in investments that are traded in an active market and can be readily disposed of.

The Fund may periodically invest in debt securities that are traded over the counter and unlisted equity investments that are not traded in an active market. As a result, the Fund may not be able to liquidate quickly its investments in these instruments at an amount close to their fair value to meet its liquidity requirements or be able to respond to specific events such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of any particular issuer.

In accordance with the Fund's policy, the Investment Manager monitors the Fund's liquidity position on a daily basis; the Board of Directors reviews it on a quarterly basis.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Fund's financial liabilities as of September 30, 2022 based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	On-demand/no stated maturity	Less than 3 months	Less than 6 months	Total
As at September 30, 2022 Audit fees payable	-	2,220	-	2,220
Total	\$-	\$2,220	Ş-	\$2,220

3.2 Capital risk management

The capital of the Fund is represented by equity. The amount of equity can change significantly on a daily basis as the Fund is subject to daily subscriptions and redemptions at the discretion of unitholders. The Fund's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for unitholders and benefits for other stakeholders while maintaining a strong capital base to support the development of the investment activities of the Fund.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Fund's strategy is to:

- Monitor the level of daily subscriptions and redemptions relative to the assets it expects to be able to liquidate.
- Restrict same-day redemptions to 1% of the total Net Asset Value of the Fund. If the amount requested for redemption exceeds 1% of the total net asset value of the Fund, only the portion of the redemption request up to 1% of the total Net Asset Value will be processed. The balance of the redemption request is settled on a subsequent day(s).

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.3 Climate Related Risks

Climate change presents immediate and long-term risks to the Fund and its clients with the risks expected to increase over time. Climate change risk refers to the risk of loss arising from climate change and is comprised of both physical risk and transition risk. Physical risk considers how chronic and acute climate change (e.g., increased storms, drought, fires, floods) can directly damage physical assets or otherwise impact their value or productivity.

Transition risk considers how changes in policy, technology, business practices and market preferences to address climate change can lead to changes in the value of assets. Climate change risk is an overarching risk that can act as a driver of other categories of risk, such as credit risk from obligors exposed to high climate risk, reputational risk from increased stakeholder concerns about financing high carbon industries and operational risk from physical climate risks to the Company's facilities.

The Fund currently identifies climate change risk as an emerging risk within its enterprise risk management framework. Emerging risks are risks or thematic issues that are either new to the landscape, or in the case of climate risk, existing risks that are rapidly changing or evolving in an escalating fashion, which are difficult to assess due to limited data or other uncertainties.

4. Fair value classification

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives and trading securities) are based on quoted market prices at the close of trading on the year-end date. IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* requires the use of the last traded market price for both financial assets and financial liabilities where the last traded price falls within the bid-ask spread. In circumstances where the last traded price is not within the bid-ask spread, management will determine the point within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-thecounter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. The Fund uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each statement of financial position date. Valuation techniques used include the use of comparable recent arm's length transactions, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market 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.

IFRS 13 requires the Fund to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly (level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

4. Fair value classification (continued)

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability. The determination of what constitutes 'observable' requires significant judgement by the Fund. The Fund considers observable data to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

The following table analyses within the fair value hierarchy the Fund's financial assets and liabilities (by class) measured at fair value at:

As at September 30, 2022

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:	-	653,658	-	653,658
Total assets	Ş-	\$653,658	\$ -	\$653,658

Level 2 investments include stocks that are listed on a stock exchange and actively traded.

5. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	2022	
Cos	st Fair Value	
Equities 653,65	653,658	
\$653,650	8 \$653,658	
Movement during the period		
Balance brought forward	-	
Purchases	692,425	
Net change in unrealised loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(38,767)	
Balance carried forward	\$653,658	

6. Subsequent events

The Fund evaluated all events that occurred from October 1, 2022, through January 26, 2023, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. During the period, the Fund did not have any subsequent events requiring recognition or disclosure in the financial statements, other than those disclosed below.

From October 1, 2022, through January 26, 2023, the Fund had subscriptions of \$1,711,523, and redemptions of \$66,767.

Audited Financial Statements

For the six months ended September 30, 2022



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Fund's Directory As at September 30, 2022

Trustee

First Citizens Trustee Services Limited Trust Services Department 5th Floor East Albion Plaza 22-24 Victoria Avenue Port of Spain Trinidad and Tobago

Fund Administrator

JMMB Fund Manager Limited 6 Haughton Terrace Kingston 6 Jamaica

Legal Counsel

M. Hamel-Smith & Co. Eleven Albion, Cor.Dere Albion Streets P.O. Box 219, Port of Spain Trinidad and Tobago

Investment Manager JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited 169 Tragarete Road Port of Spain

Independent Auditors

Trinidad and Tobago

BDO 2nd Floor, CIC Building 122-124 Frederick Street Port of Spain 100825 Trinidad and Tobago

Statement of Trustee's and Investment Manager's Responsibilities For the six months ended September 30, 2022

The Trustee, First Citizens Trustee Services Limited, is responsible for the following, and has delegated these responsibilities to the Investment Manager, JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited:

- The preparation and fair presentation of the accompanying financial statements of JMMB International Corporate Bond Fund (the "Fund") which comprise the statement of financial position as at September 30, 2022, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in net assets attributable to unitholders and cash flows for the six months then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information;
- Ensuring that the Fund keeps proper accounting records;
- Ensuring that appropriate accounting policies are selected and applied in a consistent manner;
- The implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the system of internal control that gives reasonable assurance of the security of the Fund's assets, detection/prevention of fraud, and the achievement of Fund operational efficiencies;
- Ensuring that the system of internal control operated effectively during the reporting period;
- Ensuring the production of reliable financial reporting that comply with laws and regulations of Trinidad and Tobago; and
- Using reasonable and prudent judgement in the determination of estimates.

In preparing these financial statements, the Trustee and Investment Manager ensured that the International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Trinidad and Tobago were utilized. Where the International Financial Reporting Standards presented alternative accounting treatments, the Trustee chose those considered most appropriate in the circumstances.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Trustee and Investment Manager to indicate that the Fund will not remain a going concern for the next twelve months from the reporting date; or up to the date the accompanying financial statements have been authorised for issue, if later.

The Trustee and Investment Manager affirms that it has carried out its responsibilities as outlined above.

Trustee January 26, 2023

Investment Manager January 26, 2023



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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Unitholders of JMMB International Corporate Bond Fund

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JMMB International Corporate Bond Fund (the "Fund"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at September 30, 2022, the related statements of comprehensive income, changes in net assets attributable to unitholders and cash flows for the six months then ended and the accompanying notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at September 30, 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the six months then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code") and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Trustee and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Trustee is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as the Trustee 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, the Trustee is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Trustee either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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



Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

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

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

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

KDO

January 26, 2023

Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies

Statement of Financial Position

As at September 30, 2022

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	Notes	2022
Assets Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss Cash and cash equivalents Other receivables	5	557,256 152,754 21,852
Total assets		\$731,862
Liabilities Other payables		2,220
Total liabilities		2,220
Equity Net assets attributable to unitholders		729,642
Total equity		729,642
Total liabilities and equity		\$731,862
Net asset value per share		\$24.37

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

On January 26, 2023, the Trustees of JMMB International Corporate Bond Fund authorised these financial statements for issue.

Trustee

ielle Ernert

Trustee

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

	Notes	2022
Investment income/(loss)		
Interest and dividend income		13,878
Net change in unrealized loss on financial assets		(30,516)
Total investment loss		(16,638)
Expenses		
Audit fees		(2,220)
Total operating expenses		(2,220)
Total comprehensive loss for the period		\$(18,858)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders For the six months ended September 30, 2022

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	Unitholder balances		Net assets	
	# of units	Nominal amount	Retained deficit	attributable to unitholders
Six months ended September 30, 2022:				
Balance as at beginning of period	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from issuance of redeemable units	29,943	748,500	-	748,500
Net loss	-	-	(18,858)	(18,858)
Balance as at end of period	29,943	\$748,500	\$(18,858)	\$729,642

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

	2022
Cash flows from operating activities Total comprehensive loss for the period <i>Adjustments fo</i> r: Net change in unrealised loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(18,858) 30,516
Net cash provided by operating activities Increase in other receivables Increase in other payables	11,658 (21,852) 2,220
Net cash provided by operating activities	(7,974)
Cash flows from investing activities Purchase of financial assets	(587,772)
Net cash used in investing activities	(587,772)
Cash flows from financing activities Proceeds from issuance of redeemable units	748,500
Net cash provided by financing activities	748,500
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of period	152,754
Cash and cash equivalents as at end of period	\$152,754

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

1. General information

The JMMB International Corporate Bond Fund (the "Fund") was established by JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited (the "Investment Manager") under a Trust Deed dated September 29, 2016, as amended by the first supplemental trust deed dated September 28, 2018 and an amended and restated trust deed dated October 7, 2021.

The investment objective of the Fund is to provide U.S. dollar stable medium term capital growth and income by investing primarily in fixed income instruments denominated in U.S. dollars and issued or guaranteed by corporations and companies.

The financials are the first financial statements of the Fund and cover the period April 1, 2022 (date of commencement of operations) to September 30, 2022.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

2.1 Basis of preparation

The Fund's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and are presented in United States ("US") dollars. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets.

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

(a) Use of estimates

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the Trustee's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from those estimates. There are no area involving a high degree of judgment or complexity or area where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements.

(b) New and amended standards adopted by the Fund

There were no new or amended standards adopted by the Fund.

(c) New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective for the financial period, and not early adopted

There are a number of standards, amendments to standards and interpretations which have been issued by the IASB that are effective in future accounting periods but are not considered relevant to the Fund and have not been disclosed.

(d) Standards and amendments to published standards early adopted by the Fund

The Fund did not early adopt any new, revised or amended standards.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Foreign currency

(a) Functional and presentational currency

The accounting records, as well as the financial statements of the Fund, are maintained in the United States ("US") dollars. US dollar is the functional and reporting currency of the Fund and subscriptions and redemptions are performed in US dollars. The Trustee considers the US dollar to be the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into US dollars using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated into US dollars using the exchange rate prevailing at the statement of financial position date.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.3 Valuation principles

The Fund's net asset value is calculated daily, based on the valuation of its underlying assets and liabilities pertaining to the close of business on that business day. All subscriptions and redemptions are based on the Fund's equity as determined by the Investment Manager at the close of each business day.

The net asset value per unit is expressed in US dollars and is determined by dividing the equity of the Fund by the number of units in issue at the close of each business day.

The net asset attributable to unitholders of the Fund comprise the principal aggregate of all the investments owned by the Fund, cash, bills, accrued interest, or other property of any kind as defined by the Trustee, from which are deducted the management fees, custodian payments and administrative expenses, the aggregate amount of any borrowings, any interest or other charges, or other liabilities of any kind as defined by the Trustee.

2.4 Financial instruments

The Fund classifies its investments as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at amortised cost. The classification depends on the purpose for which financial assets were acquired or originated. There were no changes in the presentation and measurement of financial liabilities.

i) Amortised cost

Financial assets measured at amortised cost include cash and cash equivalents and other receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term investments in an active market with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown in current liabilities in the statement of financial position. Other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost, less provision for impairment.

For impairment of receivables, the Fund applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from the initial recognition of the receivables.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Financial instruments (continued)

ii) Fair value through profit or loss

Investment in corporate bonds are classified as fair value through profit or loss.

These financial assets are held in a business model where they are held for trading. All of the investments are traded on the stock exchange and it is management's intention to sell based on responses to financial risks, inclusive of liquidity risk, market risk and price risk. Management assesses the performance of the investment portfolio based on the movement in fair value and is also compensated based on the fair value of the portfolio.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, based on their quoted market price at the reporting date without any deduction for transaction costs or their recoverable value. Gains and losses, both realised and unrealised, arising from the change in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.5 Offsetting financial instruments

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

2.6 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for investing operations in the ordinary course of the Fund's activities.

The Fund recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Fund and when specific criteria have been met for the Fund's activities. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measured until all contingencies relating to the sale have been resolved. The Fund bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of investment, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

2.7 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for all interest-bearing instruments using the effective yield method. Interest income includes coupons earned on fixed income investments and trading securities and accrued discounts on treasury bonds, commercial papers, floating-rate notes and other discounted instruments.

2.8 Expenses

Accrued expenses are recognized initially at transaction price and subsequently stated at its amortised cost less repayments.

2.9 Distributions payable to the holders of redeemable units

The Fund distributes net investment income quarterly based on the Trustee's discretion. Distributions to holders of redeemable units are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

- 2.10 Taxation
 - (a) Tax levied on Unitholders

Tax on distribution income is withheld on distributions paid to non-resident unitholders at the rates applicable to the country in which the unitholders reside. Distribution income for Trinidad and Tobago residents are not subject to taxation.

(b) Tax levied on the Fund

Under the provisions of the Corporation Tax Act of Trinidad and Tobago, the Fund is exempt from taxation on its profits; therefore, no provisions have been made in these financial statements for taxes.

The Fund is subject to foreign withholding tax on certain interest, dividends and capital gains receivable.

3. Financial risks

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Fund's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Fund is also exposed to operational risks such as custody risk. Custody risk is the risk of loss of securities held in custody occasioned by the insolvency or negligence of the custodian. Although an appropriate legal framework is in place that reduces the risk of loss of value of the securities held by the custodian, in the event of its failure, the ability of the Fund to transfer the securities might be temporarily impaired.

The Fund's overall risk management programme seeks to maximise the returns derived for the level of risk to which the Fund is exposed and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Fund's financial performance. The Fund's policy allows it to use derivative financial instruments to both moderate and create certain risk exposures.

All financial assets present a risk of loss of capital. The maximum loss of capital on debt securities is limited to the fair value of those positions.

The Trustee is ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks, there are separate independent bodies responsible for managing and monitoring risks.

(a) Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the Trustee has overall responsibility and oversight for corporate governance and specifically, investment policy approval and limits of authority. The Board of Directors has delegated authority to the management and risk management committee of the Investment Manager as appropriate.

(b) Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee provides oversight of the implementation and maintenance of risk-related procedures to ensure an independent control process. The Chief Risk Officer and Credit Risk Division is also responsible for monitoring compliance with risk policies and limits in the three key areas of market risk, credit risk and operational risk.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(b) Risk Management Committee (continued)

The day to day management of these risks is carried out by the Investment Manager under policies approved by the Board of Directors of the Trustee (the "Board"). The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, and the investment of excess liquidity.

The Fund uses different methods to measure and manage the various types of risk to which it is exposed; these methods are explained below.

3.1.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

Market risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market rates or prices such as interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

(a) Currency risk

The Fund's assets and liabilities, monetary and non-monetary, are all denominated in US dollars and as such is not exposed to currency risk.

(b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on the fair value of financial assets and liabilities and future cash flow.

The Fund manages its exposure to interest rate risk by monitoring the daily interest sensitivity gap and attempts to ensure that an appropriate mix of interest-bearing securities are held.

At September 30, 2022, if interest rates on assets and liabilities had been lower by 1% with all other variables held constant, the increase in equity would have been \$nil, as the Fund has no floating rate bond.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

3.1.1 Market risk (continued)

(b) Interest rate risk (continued)

Concentration of interest rate risk

The table below summarises the Fund's exposure to interest rate risk. Included in the table are the Fund's assets and liabilities at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual re-pricing or maturity dates.

	Up to one year	Over one year	Total
Six months ended September 30, 2022			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	557,256	-	557,256
Cash and cash equivalents Other receivables	152,754 21,852	-	152,754 21,852
Total financial assets	\$731,862	\$-	\$731,862
Current liabilities	(2,220)	-	(2,220)
Total financial liabilities	\$(2,220)	\$-	\$(2,220)
Interest sensitivity gap	\$729,642	\$-	\$729,642

(c) Price risk

The Fund is exposed to price risk on its financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instruments or issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

The Fund's policy is to manage price risk through diversification and selection of financial instruments within specified limits set by the Investment Manager's Board of Directors. If the market prices at September 30, 2022, had increased or decreased by 5% with all other variables held constant, this would have led to a corresponding increase or decrease in equity of approximately \$27,863.

3.1.2 Credit risk

The Fund is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The main concentration to which the Fund is exposed arises from the Fund's investments in debt securities. The Fund is also exposed to counterparty credit risk on short term deposits, cash and cash equivalents and other receivable balances. The Fund aims to mitigate this risk by carefully screening debt issuers prior to purchase and ensuring that deposits are maintained only with high-quality financial institutions.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

3.1.2 Credit risk (continued)

In accordance with the Fund's policy, the Investment Manager monitors the Fund's credit position on a daily basis while the Investment Manager's Board of Directors reviews it on a quarterly basis. The maximum exposure to credit risk before any credit enhancements at year-end is the carrying amount of the financial assets as set out below.

	Maximum Exposure 2022
Corporate bonds	557,256
Cash and cash equivalents	152,754
Other receivables	21,852
Total Financial Assets	\$731,862

3.1.3 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Fund's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the Fund's operations.

The Fund's objective is to manage operational risks so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Fund's reputation with overall cost-effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within each business unit.

A significant component of operational risk that has become increasingly prevalent in the business environment and that affects the operations of the Fund, is technology and information security risk.

The Fund acknowledges that the constantly evolving nature of technology and its importance in the conduct of financial transactions globally have increased the risk of attacks on the networks and systems that support electronic and digital information and transactions flow. The impact of any such attack on the Fund's technology and information systems includes, among others, unauthorised access to these systems, loss, misappropriation and destruction of data including that of customers and other stakeholders, critical system unavailability, increased costs of operations, potential fines and penalties for breaches of privacy laws, reputational damage and financial loss.

The Fund has implemented appropriate processes and controls across all its critical electronic interfaces and touchpoints to continuously monitor, manage and mitigate the impact of this risk on its networks, systems and other technology infrastructure in order to safeguard its information and other assets and by extension those of its customers and other stakeholders. This is monitored via an IT risk dashboard risk and a Cybersecurity Response Plan is in place to manage a cyber-attack. This is supported by ongoing updates to its technology infrastructure, system vulnerability assessments, training of IT team members and sensitisation of customers and other stakeholders to any new and emerging threats.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

3.1.3 Operational risk (continued)

Compliance with the Fund's standards is supported by a programme of periodic reviews undertaken by Internal Audit. The results of internal audit reviews are discussed with the management of the business unit to which they relate, with summaries submitted to senior management and the Audit Committee.

3.1.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund may not be able to generate sufficient cash resources to settle its obligations in full as they fall due or can only do so on terms that are materially disadvantageous.

The Fund's major liquidity exposure is the settlement of daily cash redemptions of redeemable units. Its policy is, therefore, to invest a suitable portion of its assets in investments that are traded in an active market and can be readily disposed of.

The Fund may periodically invest in debt securities that are traded over the counter and unlisted equity investments that are not traded in an active market. As a result, the Fund may not be able to liquidate quickly its investments in these instruments at an amount close to their fair value to meet its liquidity requirements or be able to respond to specific events such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of any particular issuer.

In accordance with the Fund's policy, the Investment Manager monitors the Fund's liquidity position on a daily basis; the Board of Directors reviews it on a quarterly basis.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Fund's financial liabilities as of September 30, 2022 based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	On-demand/no stated maturity	Less than 3 months	Less than 6 months	Total
As at September 30, 2022				
Other payables	-	2,220	-	2,220
Total	\$-	\$2,220	\$-	\$2,220

3.2 Capital risk management

The capital of the Fund is represented by equity. The amount of equity can change significantly on a daily basis as the Fund is subject to daily subscriptions and redemptions at the discretion of unitholders. The Fund's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for unitholders and benefits for other stakeholders while maintaining a strong capital base to support the development of the investment activities of the Fund.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Fund's strategy is to:

- Monitor the level of daily subscriptions and redemptions relative to the assets it expects to be able to liquidate.
- Restrict same-day redemptions to 1% of the total Net Asset Value of the Fund. If the amount requested for redemption exceeds 1% of the total net asset value of the Fund, only the portion of the redemption request up to 1% of the total Net Asset Value will be processed. The balance of the redemption request is settled on a subsequent day(s).

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.3 Climate Related Risks

Climate change presents immediate and long-term risks to the Fund and its clients with the risks expected to increase over time. Climate change risk refers to the risk of loss arising from climate change and is comprised of both physical risk and transition risk. Physical risk considers how chronic and acute climate change (e.g., increased storms, drought, fires, floods) can directly damage physical assets or otherwise impact their value or productivity.

Transition risk considers how changes in policy, technology, business practices and market preferences to address climate change can lead to changes in the value of assets. Climate change risk is an overarching risk that can act as a driver of other categories of risk, such as credit risk from obligors exposed to high climate risk, reputational risk from increased stakeholder concerns about financing high carbon industries and operational risk from physical climate risks to the Company's facilities.

The Fund currently identifies climate change risk as an emerging risk within its enterprise risk management framework. Emerging risks are risks or thematic issues that are either new to the landscape, or in the case of climate risk, existing risks that are rapidly changing or evolving in an escalating fashion, which are difficult to assess due to limited data or other uncertainties.

4. Fair value classification

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives and trading securities) are based on quoted market prices at the close of trading on the year-end date. IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* requires the use of the last traded market price for both financial assets and financial liabilities where the last traded price falls within the bid-ask spread. In circumstances where the last traded price is not within the bid-ask spread, management will determine the point within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-thecounter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. The Fund uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each statement of financial position date. Valuation techniques used include the use of comparable recent arm's length transactions, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market 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.

IFRS 13 requires the Fund to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly (level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

4. Fair value classification (continued)

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability. The determination of what constitutes 'observable' requires significant judgement by the Fund. The Fund considers observable data to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

The following table analyses within the fair value hierarchy the Fund's financial assets and liabilities (by class) measured at fair value at:

As at September 30, 2022

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:	-	557,256	-	557,256
Total assets	Ş-	\$557,256	\$-	\$557,256

Level 2 investments include corporate bonds that are valued by the Investment Manager using observable inputs.

5. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	202	2022	
	Cost	Fair Value	
Corporate bonds	557,256	557,256	
	\$557,256	\$557,256	
Movement during the period			
Balance brought forward		-	
Purchases		587,772	
Net change in unrealised loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(30,516)	
Balance carried forward		\$557,256	

6. Subsequent events

The Fund evaluated all events that occurred from October 1, 2022, through January 26, 2023, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. During the period, the Fund did not have any subsequent events requiring recognition or disclosure in the financial statements, other than those disclosed below.

From October 1, 2022, through January 26, 2023, the Fund had subscriptions of \$4,254,139 and redemptions of \$190,176.

Audited Financial Statements

For the six months ended September 30, 2022



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Fund's Directory As at September 30, 2022

Trustee

First Citizens Trustee Services Limited Trust Services Department 5th Floor East Albion Plaza 22-24 Victoria Avenue Port of Spain Trinidad and Tobago

Fund Administrator

JMMB Fund Manager Limited 6 Haughton Terrace Kingston 6 Jamaica

Legal Counsel

M. Hamel-Smith & Co. Eleven Albion, Cor.Dere Albion Streets P.O. Box 219, Port of Spain Trinidad and Tobago

Investment Manager

JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited 169 Tragarete Road Port of Spain Trinidad and Tobago

Independent Auditors

BDO 2nd Floor, CIC Building 122-124 Frederick Street Port of Spain 100825 Trinidad and Tobago

Statement of Trustee's and Investment Manager's Responsibilities For the six months ended September 30, 2022

The Trustee, First Citizens Trustee Services Limited, is responsible for the following, and has delegated these responsibilities to the Investment Manager, JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited:

- The preparation and fair presentation of the accompanying financial statements of JMMB USD Optimal Fund (the "Fund") which comprise the statement of financial position as at September 30, 2022, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in net assets attributable to unitholders and cash flows for the six months then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information;
- Ensuring that the Fund keeps proper accounting records;
- Ensuring that appropriate accounting policies are selected and applied in a consistent manner;
- The implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the system of internal control that gives reasonable assurance of the security of the Fund's assets, detection/prevention of fraud, and the achievement of Fund operational efficiencies;
- Ensuring that the system of internal control operated effectively during the reporting period;
- Ensuring the production of reliable financial reporting that comply with laws and regulations of Trinidad and Tobago; and
- Using reasonable and prudent judgement in the determination of estimates.

In preparing these financial statements, the Trustee and Investment Manager ensured that the International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Trinidad and Tobago were utilized. Where the International Financial Reporting Standards presented alternative accounting treatments, the Trustee chose those considered most appropriate in the circumstances.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Trustee and Investment Manager to indicate that the Fund will not remain a going concern for the next twelve months from the reporting date; or up to the date the accompanying financial statements have been authorised for issue, if later.

The Trustee and Investment Manager affirms that it has carried out its responsibilities as outlined above.

Trustee January 26, 2023

Investment Manager January 26, 2023



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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Unitholders of JMMB USD Optimal Fund

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JMMB USD Optimal Fund (the "Fund"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at September 30, 2022, the related statements of comprehensive income, changes in net assets attributable to unitholders and cash flows for the six months then ended and the accompanying notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at September 30, 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the six months then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code") and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Trustee and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Trustee is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as the Trustee 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, the Trustee is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Trustee either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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



Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

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

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

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

KDO

January 26, 2023

Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies

Statement of Financial Position

As at September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

	Notes	2022
Assets		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5	397,180
Cash and cash equivalents		332,894
Other receivables		7,438
Total assets		\$737,512
Liabilities		
Audit fees payable		2,220
Total liabilities		2,220
Equity		
Net assets attributable to unitholders		735,292
Total equity		735,292
Total liabilities and equity		\$737,512
Net asset value per share		\$9.93

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

On January 26, 2023, the Trustees of JMMB USD Optimal Fund authorised these financial statements for issue.

Trustee

ille Fruit

Trustee

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

	Notes	2022
Investment income/(loss)		
Interest income		1,749
Net change in unrealized loss on financial assets		(4,641)
Total investment loss		(2,892)
Expenses		
Audit fees		(2,220)
Total operating expenses		(2,220)
Total comprehensive loss for the period		\$(5,112)

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders For the six months ended September 30, 2022

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	Unitholder	balances Nominal	Retained deficit	Net assets attributable to unitholders
	# of units	amount		
Six months ended September 30, 2022:				
Balance as at beginning of period	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from issuance of redeemable units	74,040	740,404	-	740,404
Net loss	-	-	(5,112)	(5,112)
Balance as at end of period	74,040	\$740,404	\$(5,112)	\$735,292

Statement of Cash Flows For the six months ended September 30, 2022

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	2022
Cash flows from operating activities Total comprehensive loss for the period Adjustments for:	(5,112)
Net change in unrealised loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,641
Net cash used in operating activities Increase in other receivables Increase in audit fees payable	(471) (7,438) 2,220
Net cash used in operating activities	(5,689)
Cash flows from investing activities Purchase of financial assets	(401,821)
Net cash used in investing activities	(401,821)
Cash flows from financing activities Proceeds from issuance of redeemable units	740,404
Net cash provided by financing activities	740,404
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of period	332,894
Cash and cash equivalents as at end of period	\$332,894

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

1. General information

The JMMB USD Optimal Fund (the "Fund") was established by JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited (the "Investment Manager") under a Trust Deed dated September 29, 2016, as amended by the first supplemental trust deed dated September 28, 2018 and an amended and restated trust deed dated October 7, 2021.

The investment objective of the Fund is to provide US dollar stable short to medium term liquidity by investing primarily in money market instruments denominated primarily in US dollars and issued or granted by companies, central banks and governments.

The financials are the first financial statements of the Fund and cover the period April 1, 2022 (date of commencement of operations) to September 30, 2022.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

2.1 Basis of preparation

The Fund's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and are presented in United States ("US") dollars. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets.

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

(a) Use of estimates

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the Trustee's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from those estimates. There are no area involving a high degree of judgment or complexity or area where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements.

(b) New and amended standards adopted by the Fund

There were no new or amended standards adopted by the Fund.

(c) New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective for the financial period, and not early adopted

There are a number of standards, amendments to standards and interpretations which have been issued by the IASB that are effective in future accounting periods but are not considered relevant to the Fund and have not been disclosed.

(d) Standards and amendments to published standards early adopted by the Fund

The Fund did not early adopt any new, revised or amended standards.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Foreign currency

(a) Functional and presentational currency

The accounting records, as well as the financial statements of the Fund, are maintained in the United States ("US") dollars. US dollar is the functional and reporting currency of the Fund and subscriptions and redemptions are performed in US dollars. The Trustee considers the US dollar to be the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into US dollars using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated into US dollars using the exchange rate prevailing at the statement of financial position date.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.3 Valuation principles

The Fund's net asset value is calculated daily, based on the valuation of its underlying assets and liabilities pertaining to the close of business on that business day. All subscriptions and redemptions are based on the Fund's equity as determined by the Investment Manager at the close of each business day.

The net asset value per unit is expressed in US dollars and is determined by dividing the equity of the Fund by the number of units in issue at the close of each business day.

The net asset attributable to unitholders of the Fund comprise the principal aggregate of all the investments owned by the Fund, cash, bills, accrued interest, or other property of any kind as defined by the Trustee, from which are deducted the management fees, custodian payments and administrative expenses, the aggregate amount of any borrowings, any interest or other charges, or other liabilities of any kind as defined by the Trustee.

2.4 Financial instruments

The Fund classifies its investments as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at amortised cost. The classification depends on the purpose for which financial assets were acquired or originated. There were no changes in the presentation and measurement of financial liabilities.

i) Amortised cost

Financial assets measured at amortised cost include cash and cash equivalents and other receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term investments in an active market with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown in current liabilities in the statement of financial position. Other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost, less provision for impairment.

For impairment of receivables, the Fund applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from the initial recognition of the receivables.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Financial instruments (continued)

ii) Fair value through profit or loss

Investment in corporate bonds are classified as fair value through profit or loss.

These financial assets are held in a business model where they are held for trading. All of the investments are traded on the stock exchange and it is management's intention to sell based on responses to financial risks, inclusive of liquidity risk, market risk and price risk. Management assesses the performance of the investment portfolio based on the movement in fair value and is also compensated based on the fair value of the portfolio.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, based on their quoted market price at the reporting date without any deduction for transaction costs or their recoverable value. Gains and losses, both realised and unrealised, arising from the change in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.5 Offsetting financial instruments

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

2.6 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for investing operations in the ordinary course of the Fund's activities.

The Fund recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Fund and when specific criteria have been met for the Fund's activities. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measured until all contingencies relating to the sale have been resolved. The Fund bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of investment, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

2.7 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for all interest-bearing instruments using the effective yield method. Interest income includes coupons earned on fixed income investments and trading securities and accrued discounts on treasury bonds, commercial papers, floating-rate notes and other discounted instruments.

2.8 Expenses

Accrued expenses are recognized initially at transaction price and subsequently stated at its amortised cost less repayments.

2.9 Distributions payable to the holders of redeemable units

The Fund distributes net investment income quarterly based on the Trustee's discretion. Distributions to holders of redeemable units are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Taxation

(a) Tax levied on Unitholders

Tax on distribution income is withheld on distributions paid to non-resident unitholders at the rates applicable to the country in which the unitholders reside. Distribution income for Trinidad and Tobago residents are not subject to taxation.

(b) Tax levied on the Fund

Under the provisions of the Corporation Tax Act of Trinidad and Tobago, the Fund is exempt from taxation on its profits; therefore, no provisions have been made in these financial statements for taxes.

The Fund is subject to foreign withholding tax on certain interest, dividends and capital gains receivable.

3. Financial risks

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Fund's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Fund is also exposed to operational risks such as custody risk. Custody risk is the risk of loss of securities held in custody occasioned by the insolvency or negligence of the custodian. Although an appropriate legal framework is in place that reduces the risk of loss of value of the securities held by the custodian, in the event of its failure, the ability of the Fund to transfer the securities might be temporarily impaired.

The Fund's overall risk management programme seeks to maximise the returns derived for the level of risk to which the Fund is exposed and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Fund's financial performance. The Fund's policy allows it to use derivative financial instruments to both moderate and create certain risk exposures.

All financial assets present a risk of loss of capital. The maximum loss of capital on debt securities is limited to the fair value of those positions.

The Trustee is ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks, there are separate independent bodies responsible for managing and monitoring risks.

(a) Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the Trustee has overall responsibility and oversight for corporate governance and specifically, investment policy approval and limits of authority. The Board of Directors has delegated authority to the management and risk management committee of the Investment Manager as appropriate.

(b) Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee provides oversight of the implementation and maintenance of risk-related procedures to ensure an independent control process. The Chief Risk Officer and Credit Risk Division is also responsible for monitoring compliance with risk policies and limits in the three key areas of market risk, credit risk and operational risk.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(b) Risk Management Committee (continued)

The day to day management of these risks is carried out by the Investment Manager under policies approved by the Board of Directors of the Trustee (the "Board"). The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, and the investment of excess liquidity.

The Fund uses different methods to measure and manage the various types of risk to which it is exposed; these methods are explained below.

3.1.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

Market risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market rates or prices such as interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

(a) Currency risk

The Fund's assets and liabilities, monetary and non-monetary, are all denominated in US dollars and as such is not exposed to currency risk.

(b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on the fair value of financial assets and liabilities and future cash flow.

The Fund manages its exposure to interest rate risk by monitoring the daily interest sensitivity gap and attempts to ensure that an appropriate mix of interest-bearing securities are held.

At September 30, 2022, if interest rates on assets and liabilities had been lower by 1% with all other variables held constant, the increase in equity would have been \$nil, as the Fund has no floating rate bond.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

3.1.1 Market risk (continued)

(b) Interest rate risk (continued)

Concentration of interest rate risk

The table below summarises the Fund's exposure to interest rate risk. Included in the table are the Fund's assets and liabilities at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual re-pricing or maturity dates.

	Up to one year	Over one year	Total
Six months ended September 30, 2022			
Financial assets at fair value through			
profit or loss	397,180	-	397,180
Cash and cash equivalents	332,894	-	332,894
Other receivables	7,438	-	7,438
Total financial assets	\$737,512	\$-	\$737,512
Current liabilities	(2,220)	-	(2,220)
Total financial liabilities	\$(2,220)	\$-	\$(2,220)
Interest sensitivity gap	\$735,292	\$-	\$735,292

(c) Price risk

The Fund is exposed to price risk on its financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instruments or issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

The Fund's policy is to manage price risk through diversification and selection of financial instruments within specified limits set by the Investment Manager's Board of Directors. If the market prices at September 30, 2022, had increased or decreased by 5% with all other variables held constant, this would have led to a corresponding increase or decrease in equity of approximately \$19,859.

3.1.2 Credit risk

The Fund is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The main concentration to which the Fund is exposed arises from the Fund's investments in debt securities. The Fund is also exposed to counterparty credit risk on short term deposits, cash and cash equivalents and other receivable balances. The Fund aims to mitigate this risk by carefully screening debt issuers prior to purchase and ensuring that deposits are maintained only with high-quality financial institutions.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

3.1.2 Credit risk (continued)

In accordance with the Fund's policy, the Investment Manager monitors the Fund's credit position on a daily basis while the Investment Manager's Board of Directors reviews it on a quarterly basis. The maximum exposure to credit risk before any credit enhancements at year-end is the carrying amount of the financial assets as set out below.

	Maximum Exposure 2022
Corporate bonds	397,180
Cash and cash equivalents	332,894
Other receivables	7,438
Total Financial Assets	\$737,512

3.1.3 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Fund's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the Fund's operations.

The Fund's objective is to manage operational risks so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Fund's reputation with overall cost-effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within each business unit.

A significant component of operational risk that has become increasingly prevalent in the business environment and that affects the operations of the Fund, is technology and information security risk.

The Fund acknowledges that the constantly evolving nature of technology and its importance in the conduct of financial transactions globally have increased the risk of attacks on the networks and systems that support electronic and digital information and transactions flow. The impact of any such attack on the Fund's technology and information systems includes, among others, unauthorised access to these systems, loss, misappropriation and destruction of data including that of customers and other stakeholders, critical system unavailability, increased costs of operations, potential fines and penalties for breaches of privacy laws, reputational damage and financial loss.

The Fund has implemented appropriate processes and controls across all its critical electronic interfaces and touchpoints to continuously monitor, manage and mitigate the impact of this risk on its networks, systems and other technology infrastructure in order to safeguard its information and other assets and by extension those of its customers and other stakeholders. This is monitored via an IT risk dashboard risk and a Cybersecurity Response Plan is in place to manage a cyber-attack. This is supported by ongoing updates to its technology infrastructure, system vulnerability assessments, training of IT team members and sensitisation of customers and other stakeholders to any new and emerging threats.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

3.1.3 Operational risk (continued)

Compliance with the Fund's standards is supported by a programme of periodic reviews undertaken by Internal Audit. The results of internal audit reviews are discussed with the management of the business unit to which they relate, with summaries submitted to senior management and the Audit Committee.

3.1.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund may not be able to generate sufficient cash resources to settle its obligations in full as they fall due or can only do so on terms that are materially disadvantageous.

The Fund's major liquidity exposure is the settlement of daily cash redemptions of redeemable units. Its policy is, therefore, to invest a suitable portion of its assets in investments that are traded in an active market and can be readily disposed of.

The Fund may periodically invest in debt securities that are traded over the counter and unlisted equity investments that are not traded in an active market. As a result, the Fund may not be able to liquidate quickly its investments in these instruments at an amount close to their fair value to meet its liquidity requirements or be able to respond to specific events such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of any particular issuer.

In accordance with the Fund's policy, the Investment Manager monitors the Fund's liquidity position on a daily basis; the Board of Directors reviews it on a quarterly basis.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Fund's financial liabilities as of September 30, 2022 based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	On-demand/no stated maturity	Less than 3 months	Less than 6 months	Total
As at September 30, 2022 Audit fees payable	-	2,220	-	2,220
Total	\$-	\$2,220	\$-	\$2,220

3.2 Capital risk management

The capital of the Fund is represented by equity. The amount of equity can change significantly on a daily basis as the Fund is subject to daily subscriptions and redemptions at the discretion of unitholders. The Fund's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for unitholders and benefits for other stakeholders while maintaining a strong capital base to support the development of the investment activities of the Fund.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Fund's strategy is to:

- Monitor the level of daily subscriptions and redemptions relative to the assets it expects to be able to liquidate.
- Restrict same-day redemptions to 1% of the total Net Asset Value of the Fund. If the amount requested for redemption exceeds 1% of the total net asset value of the Fund, only the portion of the redemption request up to 1% of the total Net Asset Value will be processed. The balance of the redemption request is settled on a subsequent day(s).

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.3 Climate Related Risks

Climate change presents immediate and long-term risks to the Fund and its clients with the risks expected to increase over time. Climate change risk refers to the risk of loss arising from climate change and is comprised of both physical risk and transition risk. Physical risk considers how chronic and acute climate change (e.g., increased storms, drought, fires, floods) can directly damage physical assets or otherwise impact their value or productivity.

Transition risk considers how changes in policy, technology, business practices and market preferences to address climate change can lead to changes in the value of assets. Climate change risk is an overarching risk that can act as a driver of other categories of risk, such as credit risk from obligors exposed to high climate risk, reputational risk from increased stakeholder concerns about financing high carbon industries and operational risk from physical climate risks to the Company's facilities.

The Fund currently identifies climate change risk as an emerging risk within its enterprise risk management framework. Emerging risks are risks or thematic issues that are either new to the landscape, or in the case of climate risk, existing risks that are rapidly changing or evolving in an escalating fashion, which are difficult to assess due to limited data or other uncertainties.

4. Fair value classification

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives and trading securities) are based on quoted market prices at the close of trading on the year-end date. IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* requires the use of the last traded market price for both financial assets and financial liabilities where the last traded price falls within the bid-ask spread. In circumstances where the last traded price is not within the bid-ask spread, management will determine the point within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-thecounter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. The Fund uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each statement of financial position date. Valuation techniques used include the use of comparable recent arm's length transactions, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market 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.

IFRS 13 requires the Fund to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly (level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in United States Dollars)

4. Fair value classification (continued)

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability. The determination of what constitutes 'observable' requires significant judgement by the Fund. The Fund considers observable data to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

The following table analyses within the fair value hierarchy the Fund's financial assets and liabilities (by class) measured at fair value at:

As at September 30, 2022

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:	-	397,180	-	397,180
Total assets	Ş-	\$397,180	Ş-	\$397,180

Level 2 investments include corporate bonds that are valued by the Investment Manager using observable inputs.

5. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	2022	
	Cost	Fair Value
Corporate bonds	397,180	397,180
	\$397,180	\$397,180
Movement during the period		
Balance brought forward		-
Purchases		401,821
Net change in unrealised loss on financial assets at fair value through	profit or loss	(4,641)
Balance carried forward		\$397,180

6. Subsequent events

The Fund evaluated all events that occurred from October 1, 2022, through January 26, 2023, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. During the period, the Fund did not have any subsequent events requiring recognition or disclosure in the financial statements.

Audited Financial Statements

For the six months ended September 30, 2022



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Fund's Directory As at September 30,2022

Trustee

First Citizens Trustee Services Limited Trust Services Department 5th Floor East Albion Plaza 22-24 Victoria Avenue Port of Spain Trinidad and Tobago

Fund Administrator

JMMB Fund Manager Limited 6 Haughton Terrace Kingston 6 Jamaica

Legal Counsel

M. Hamel-Smith & Co. Eleven Albion, Cor.Dere Albion Streets P.O. Box 219, Port of Spain Trinidad and Tobago

Investment Manager

JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited 169 Tragarete Road Port of Spain Trinidad and Tobago

Independent Auditors

BDO 2nd Floor, CIC Building 122-124 Frederick Street Port of Spain 100825 Trinidad and Tobago

Statement of Trustee's and Investment Manager's Responsibilities For the six months ended September 30, 2022

The Trustee, First Citizens Trustee Services Limited, is responsible for the following, and has delegated these responsibilities to the Investment Manager, JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited:

- The preparation and fair presentation of the accompanying financial statements of JMMB TTD Optimal Fund (the "Fund") which comprise the statement of financial position as at September 30, 2022, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in net assets attributable to unitholders and cash flows for the six months then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information;
- Ensuring that the Fund keeps proper accounting records;
- Ensuring that appropriate accounting policies are selected and applied in a consistent manner;
- The implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the system of internal control that gives reasonable assurance of the security of the Fund's assets, detection/prevention of fraud, and the achievement of Fund operational efficiencies;
- Ensuring that the system of internal control operated effectively during the reporting period;
- Ensuring the production of reliable financial reporting that comply with laws and regulations of Trinidad and Tobago; and
- Using reasonable and prudent judgement in the determination of estimates.

In preparing these financial statements, the Trustee and Investment Manager ensured that the International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Trinidad and Tobago were utilized. Where the International Financial Reporting Standards presented alternative accounting treatments, the Trustee chose those considered most appropriate in the circumstances.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Trustee and Investment Manager to indicate that the Fund will not remain a going concern for the next twelve months from the reporting date; or up to the date the accompanying financial statements have been authorised for issue, if later.

The Trustee and Investment Manager affirms that it has carried out its responsibilities as outlined above.

Trustee January 26, 2023

Investment Manager January 26, 2023



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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Unitholders of JMMB TTD Optimal Fund

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JMMB TTD Optimal Fund (the "Fund"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at September 30, 2022, the related statements of comprehensive income, changes in net assets attributable to unitholders and cash flows for the six months then ended and the accompanying notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at September 30, 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the six months then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code") and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Trustee and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Trustee is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as the Trustee 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, the Trustee is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Trustee either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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



Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

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

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

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

BDO

January 26, 2023

Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies

Statement of Financial Position

As at September 30, 2022

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	2022
Assets Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss Cash and cash equivalents Other receivables	5	1,000,000 3,988,903 80,415
Total assets		\$5,069,318
Liabilities Audit fees payable		15,000
Total liabilities		15,000
Equity Net assets attributable to unitholders		5,054,318
Total equity		5,054,318
Total liabilities and equity		\$5,069,318
Net asset value per share		\$9.99

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

On January 26, 2023, the Trustees of JMMB TTD Optimal Fund authorised these financial statements for issue.

Trustee

Elle Fruit

Trustee

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	2022
Investment income/(loss)		
Interest income		13,041
Net change in unrealized loss on financial assets		(4,483)
Total investment income		8,558
Expenses		
Audit fees		(15,000)
Total operating expenses		(15,000)
Total comprehensive loss for the period		\$(6,442)

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders For the six months ended September 30, 2022

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Unitholder balances		Retained Unitholder balances deficit	
	# of units	Nominal amount		
Six months ended September 30, 2022: Balance as at beginning of period	-		-	
Proceeds from issuance of redeemable units Net loss	506,068 -	5,060,760 -	- (6,442)	5,060,760 (6,442)
Balance as at end of period	506,068	\$5,060,760	\$(6,442)	\$5,054,318

Statement of Cash Flows

For the six months ended September 30, 2022

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	2022
Cash flows from operating activities Total comprehensive loss for the period <i>Adjustments for</i> : Net change in unrealised loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(6,442) 4,483
Net cash used in operating activities Increase in other receivables Increase in audit fees payable	(1,959) (80,415) 15,000
Net cash used in operating activities	(67,374)
Cash flows from investing activities Purchase of financial assets	(1,004,483)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,004,483)
Cash flows from financing activities Proceeds from issuance of redeemable units	5,060,760
Net cash provided by financing activities	5,060,760
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of period	3,988,903
Cash and cash equivalents as at end of period	\$3,988,903

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

1. General information

The JMMB TTD Optimal Fund (the "Fund") was established by JMMB Investments (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited (the "Investment Manager") under a Trust Deed dated September 29, 2016, as amended by the first supplemental trust deed dated September 28, 2018 and an amended and restated trust deed dated October 7, 2021.

The investment objective of the Fund is to provide Trinidad and Tobago (TT) dollar stable short to medium term liquidity by investing primarily in money market instruments denominated primarily in TT dollars and issued or granted by companies, central banks and governments.

The financials are the first financial statements of the Fund and cover the period April 1, 2022 (date of commencement of operations) to September 30, 2022.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

2.1 Basis of preparation

The Fund's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and are presented in Trinidad and Tobago ("TT") dollars. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets.

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

(a) Use of estimates

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the Trustee's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from those estimates. There are no area involving a high degree of judgment or complexity or area where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements.

(b) New and amended standards adopted by the Fund

There were no new or amended standards adopted by the Fund.

(c) New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective for the financial period, and not early adopted

There are a number of standards, amendments to standards and interpretations which have been issued by the IASB that are effective in future accounting periods but are not considered relevant to the Fund and have not been disclosed.

(d) Standards and amendments to published standards early adopted by the Fund

The Fund did not early adopt any new, revised or amended standards.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Foreign currency

(a) Functional and presentational currency

The accounting records, as well as the financial statements of the Fund, are maintained in the Trinidad and Tobago ("US") dollars. TT dollar is the functional and reporting currency of the Fund and subscriptions and redemptions are performed in TT dollars. The Trustee considers the TT dollar to be the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into TT dollars using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated into TT dollars using the exchange rate prevailing at the statement of financial position date.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.3 Valuation principles

The Fund's net asset value is calculated daily, based on the valuation of its underlying assets and liabilities pertaining to the close of business on that business day. All subscriptions and redemptions are based on the Fund's equity as determined by the Investment Manager at the close of each business day.

The net asset value per unit is expressed in TT dollars and is determined by dividing the equity of the Fund by the number of units in issue at the close of each business day.

The net asset attributable to unitholders of the Fund comprise the principal aggregate of all the investments owned by the Fund, cash, bills, accrued interest, or other property of any kind as defined by the Trustee, from which are deducted the management fees, custodian payments and administrative expenses, the aggregate amount of any borrowings, any interest or other charges, or other liabilities of any kind as defined by the Trustee.

2.4 Financial instruments

The Fund classifies its investments as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at amortised cost. The classification depends on the purpose for which financial assets were acquired or originated. There were no changes in the presentation and measurement of financial liabilities.

i) Amortised cost

Financial assets measured at amortised cost include cash and cash equivalents and other receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term investments in an active market with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown in current liabilities in the statement of financial position. Other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost, less provision for impairment.

For impairment of receivables, the Fund applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from the initial recognition of the receivables.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Financial instruments (continued)

ii) Fair value through profit or loss

Investment in corporate bonds are classified as fair value through profit or loss.

These financial assets are held in a business model where they are held for trading. All of the investments are traded on the stock exchange and it is management's intention to sell based on responses to financial risks, inclusive of liquidity risk, market risk and price risk. Management assesses the performance of the investment portfolio based on the movement in fair value and is also compensated based on the fair value of the portfolio.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, based on their quoted market price at the reporting date without any deduction for transaction costs or their recoverable value. Gains and losses, both realised and unrealised, arising from the change in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.5 Offsetting financial instruments

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

2.6 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for investing operations in the ordinary course of the Fund's activities.

The Fund recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Fund and when specific criteria have been met for the Fund's activities. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measured until all contingencies relating to the sale have been resolved. The Fund bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of investment, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

2.7 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for all interest-bearing instruments using the effective yield method. Interest income includes coupons earned on fixed income investments and trading securities and accrued discounts on treasury bonds, commercial papers, floating-rate notes and other discounted instruments.

2.8 Expenses

Accrued expenses are recognized initially at transaction price and subsequently stated at its amortised cost less repayments.

2.9 Distributions payable to the holders of redeemable units

The Fund distributes net investment income quarterly based on the Trustee's discretion. Distributions to holders of redeemable units are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Taxation

(a) Tax levied on Unitholders

Tax on distribution income is withheld on distributions paid to non-resident unitholders at the rates applicable to the country in which the unitholders reside. Distribution income for Trinidad and Tobago residents are not subject to taxation.

(b) Tax levied on the Fund

Under the provisions of the Corporation Tax Act of Trinidad and Tobago, the Fund is exempt from taxation on its profits; therefore, no provisions have been made in these financial statements for taxes.

The Fund is subject to foreign withholding tax on certain interest, dividends and capital gains receivable.

3. Financial risks

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Fund's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Fund is also exposed to operational risks such as custody risk. Custody risk is the risk of loss of securities held in custody occasioned by the insolvency or negligence of the custodian. Although an appropriate legal framework is in place that reduces the risk of loss of value of the securities held by the custodian, in the event of its failure, the ability of the Fund to transfer the securities might be temporarily impaired.

The Fund's overall risk management programme seeks to maximise the returns derived for the level of risk to which the Fund is exposed and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Fund's financial performance. The Fund's policy allows it to use derivative financial instruments to both moderate and create certain risk exposures.

All financial assets present a risk of loss of capital. The maximum loss of capital on debt securities is limited to the fair value of those positions.

The Trustee is ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks, there are separate independent bodies responsible for managing and monitoring risks.

(a) Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the Trustee has overall responsibility and oversight for corporate governance and specifically, investment policy approval and limits of authority. The Board of Directors has delegated authority to the management and risk management committee of the Investment Manager as appropriate.

(b) Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee provides oversight of the implementation and maintenance of risk-related procedures to ensure an independent control process. The Chief Risk Officer and Credit Risk Division is also responsible for monitoring compliance with risk policies and limits in the three key areas of market risk, credit risk and operational risk.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(b) Risk Management Committee (continued)

The day to day management of these risks is carried out by the Investment Manager under policies approved by the Board of Directors of the Trustee (the "Board"). The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, and the investment of excess liquidity.

The Fund uses different methods to measure and manage the various types of risk to which it is exposed; these methods are explained below.

3.1.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

Market risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market rates or prices such as interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

(a) Currency risk

The Fund's assets and liabilities, monetary and non-monetary, are all denominated in TT dollars and as such is not exposed to currency risk.

(b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on the fair value of financial assets and liabilities and future cash flow.

The Fund manages its exposure to interest rate risk by monitoring the daily interest sensitivity gap and attempts to ensure that an appropriate mix of interest-bearing securities are held.

At September 30, 2022, if interest rates on assets and liabilities had been lower by 1% with all other variables held constant, the increase in equity would have been \$nil, as the Fund has no floating rate bond.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

3.1.1 Market risk (continued)

(b) Interest rate risk (continued)

Concentration of interest rate risk

The table below summarises the Fund's exposure to interest rate risk. Included in the table are the Fund's assets and liabilities at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual re-pricing or maturity dates.

	Up to one year	Over one year	Total
Six months ended September 30, 2022			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Cash and cash equivalents	3,988,903	-	3,988,903
Other receivables	80,415	-	80,415
Total financial assets	\$5,069,318	\$ -	\$5,069,318
Current liabilities	(15,000)	-	(15,000)
Total financial liabilities	\$(15,000)	\$-	\$(15,000)
Interest sensitivity gap	\$5,054,318	Ş-	\$5,054,318

(c) Price risk

The Fund is exposed to price risk on its financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instruments or issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

The Fund's policy is to manage price risk through diversification and selection of financial instruments within specified limits set by the Investment Manager's Board of Directors. If the market prices at September 30, 2022, had increased or decreased by 5% with all other variables held constant, this would have led to a corresponding increase or decrease in equity of approximately \$249,445.

3.1.2 Credit risk

The Fund is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The main concentration to which the Fund is exposed arises from the Fund's investments in debt securities. The Fund is also exposed to counterparty credit risk on short term deposits, cash and cash equivalents and other receivable balances. The Fund aims to mitigate this risk by carefully screening debt issuers prior to purchase and ensuring that deposits are maintained only with high-quality financial institutions.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

3.1.2 Credit risk (continued)

In accordance with the Fund's policy, the Investment Manager monitors the Fund's credit position on a daily basis while the Investment Manager's Board of Directors reviews it on a quarterly basis. The maximum exposure to credit risk before any credit enhancements at year-end is the carrying amount of the financial assets as set out below.

	Maximum Exposure 2022
Corporate bonds	1,000,000
Cash and cash equivalents	3,988,903
Other receivables	80,415
Total Financial Assets	\$5,069,318

3.1.3 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Fund's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the Fund's operations.

The Fund's objective is to manage operational risks so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Fund's reputation with overall cost-effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within each business unit.

A significant component of operational risk that has become increasingly prevalent in the business environment and that affects the operations of the Fund, is technology and information security risk.

The Fund acknowledges that the constantly evolving nature of technology and its importance in the conduct of financial transactions globally have increased the risk of attacks on the networks and systems that support electronic and digital information and transactions flow. The impact of any such attack on the Fund's technology and information systems includes, among others, unauthorised access to these systems, loss, misappropriation and destruction of data including that of customers and other stakeholders, critical system unavailability, increased costs of operations, potential fines and penalties for breaches of privacy laws, reputational damage and financial loss.

The Fund has implemented appropriate processes and controls across all its critical electronic interfaces and touchpoints to continuously monitor, manage and mitigate the impact of this risk on its networks, systems and other technology infrastructure in order to safeguard its information and other assets and by extension those of its customers and other stakeholders. This is monitored via an IT risk dashboard risk and a Cybersecurity Response Plan is in place to manage a cyber-attack. This is supported by ongoing updates to its technology infrastructure, system vulnerability assessments, training of IT team members and sensitisation of customers and other stakeholders to any new and emerging threats.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

3.1.3 Operational risk (continued)

Compliance with the Fund's standards is supported by a programme of periodic reviews undertaken by Internal Audit. The results of internal audit reviews are discussed with the management of the business unit to which they relate, with summaries submitted to senior management and the Audit Committee.

3.1.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund may not be able to generate sufficient cash resources to settle its obligations in full as they fall due or can only do so on terms that are materially disadvantageous.

The Fund's major liquidity exposure is the settlement of daily cash redemptions of redeemable units. Its policy is, therefore, to invest a suitable portion of its assets in investments that are traded in an active market and can be readily disposed of.

The Fund may periodically invest in debt securities that are traded over the counter and unlisted equity investments that are not traded in an active market. As a result, the Fund may not be able to liquidate quickly its investments in these instruments at an amount close to their fair value to meet its liquidity requirements or be able to respond to specific events such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of any particular issuer.

In accordance with the Fund's policy, the Investment Manager monitors the Fund's liquidity position on a daily basis; the Board of Directors reviews it on a quarterly basis.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Fund's financial liabilities as of September 30, 2022 based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	On-demand/no stated maturity	Less than 3 months	Less than 6 months	Total
As at September 30, 2022 Audit fees payable		15,000	_	15,000
Audit lees payable	-	13,000	-	13,000
Total	\$-	\$15,000	\$-	\$15,000

3.2 Capital risk management

The capital of the Fund is represented by equity. The amount of equity can change significantly on a daily basis as the Fund is subject to daily subscriptions and redemptions at the discretion of unitholders. The Fund's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for unitholders and benefits for other stakeholders while maintaining a strong capital base to support the development of the investment activities of the Fund.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Fund's strategy is to:

- Monitor the level of daily subscriptions and redemptions relative to the assets it expects to be able to liquidate.
- Restrict same-day redemptions to 1% of the total Net Asset Value of the Fund. If the amount requested for redemption exceeds 1% of the total net asset value of the Fund, only the portion of the redemption request up to 1% of the total Net Asset Value will be processed. The balance of the redemption request is settled on a subsequent day(s).

Notes to the Financial Statements For the six months ended September 30, 2022 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3. Financial risks (continued)

3.3 Climate Related Risks

Climate change presents immediate and long-term risks to the Fund and its clients with the risks expected to increase over time. Climate change risk refers to the risk of loss arising from climate change and is comprised of both physical risk and transition risk. Physical risk considers how chronic and acute climate change (e.g., increased storms, drought, fires, floods) can directly damage physical assets or otherwise impact their value or productivity.

Transition risk considers how changes in policy, technology, business practices and market preferences to address climate change can lead to changes in the value of assets. Climate change risk is an overarching risk that can act as a driver of other categories of risk, such as credit risk from obligors exposed to high climate risk, reputational risk from increased stakeholder concerns about financing high carbon industries and operational risk from physical climate risks to the Company's facilities.

The Fund currently identifies climate change risk as an emerging risk within its enterprise risk management framework. Emerging risks are risks or thematic issues that are either new to the landscape, or in the case of climate risk, existing risks that are rapidly changing or evolving in an escalating fashion, which are difficult to assess due to limited data or other uncertainties.

4. Fair value classification

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives and trading securities) are based on quoted market prices at the close of trading on the year-end date. IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* requires the use of the last traded market price for both financial assets and financial liabilities where the last traded price falls within the bid-ask spread. In circumstances where the last traded price is not within the bid-ask spread, management will determine the point within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-thecounter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. The Fund uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each statement of financial position date. Valuation techniques used include the use of comparable recent arm's length transactions, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market 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.

IFRS 13 requires the Fund to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly (level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the six months ended September 30, 2022

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4. Fair value classification (continued)

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability. The determination of what constitutes 'observable' requires significant judgement by the Fund. The Fund considers observable data to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

The following table analyses within the fair value hierarchy the Fund's financial assets and liabilities (by class) measured at fair value at:

As at September 30, 2022

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Total assets	Ş-	\$1,000,000	\$ -	\$1,000,000

Level 2 investments include corporate bonds that are valued by the Investment Manager using observable inputs.

5. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	202	2022	
	Cost	Fair Value	
Corporate bonds	1,000,000	1,000,000	
	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	
Movement during the period			
Balance brought forward		-	
Purchases		1,004,483	
Net change in unrealised loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(4,483)	
Balance carried forward		\$1,000,000	

6. Subsequent events

The Fund evaluated all events that occurred from October 1, 2022, through January 26, 2023, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. During the period, the Fund did not have any subsequent events requiring recognition or disclosure in the financial statements, other than those disclosed below.

From October 1, 2022, through January 26, 2023, the Fund had subscriptions of \$92,664 and no redemptions.