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UNAUDITED FINANCIAL REPORT
THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Access Financial Services Limited

Directors' Statement

The Board of Directors of Access Financial Services Limited is pleased to present the Consolidated Unaudited Financial Statements of the Group for the three months ended June 30, 2024.

Overview

Access Financial Services Limited (AFS) recorded Consolidated Net Profit after Tax of $101 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024, compared to $94 million for the prior period ended June 30, 2023. This performance reflects a 9% increase in Operating Revenues in line with a growing loan portfolio. For the quarter ended June 30, 2024, the profit before tax amounted to $163 million, a 14% increase over the prior year.

As at June 30, 2024, the Group's asset base stood at $7.52 billion; an increase of $825 million or 12% when compared to the prior year. Loans and Advances grew by 13% year over year to $5.82 billion, driven by consistent disbursements, a trend that aligns with the gradual improvement in the economic environment.

Financial Performance

Net Operating Income for the three months ended June 30, 2024, increased by $50 million to $614 million; an increase of 9% year over year. Increasing interest rates in the domestic market have negatively impacted the company's cost of funds year over year. The increasing funding cost were offset by a 19% growth in interest income in line with the growth of the portfolio.

Operating Expenses increased by $30 million, or 7%, largely due to higher Allowance for credit losses, which was primarily driven by the expansion of the loan

HIGHLIGHTS	Unaudited 3 Months Ended June 30, 2024	Unaudited 3 Months Ended June 30, 2023	Audited Year Ended March 31, 2024	% Change Year over Year
OPERATING RESULTS (INCOME STATEMENT DATA):				
Net Profit After Tax - J$ millions	101	94	340	8%
FINANCIAL POSITION & STRENGTH (BALANCE SHEET DATA):				
Loans & Advances - J$ billions	5.82	5.14	5.73	13%
Total Asset - J$ billions	7.52	6.69	7.14	12%
Stockholder's Equity - J$ billions	3.03	2.77	2.92	9%)
PROFITABILITY:				
Return on average Stockholder's Equity (ROE)	14%	13%	12%	1%
Earnings Per Stock unit (EPS) - J$	$0.37	$0.34	$1.23	9%
Efficiency Ratio	73%	75%	76%	1%
Efficiency Ratio (excluding Allowances for Credit Losses)	51%	60%	55%	9%

portfolio. In the Jamaican context, economic fluctuations and the higher risk profile of micro-enterprise lending necessitate a more cautious approach to provisioning, requiring lenders to maintain robust reserves to effectively manage potential defaults.

Net Profit for the period was $101 million, an increase of 8% when compared to $94 million for the prior year. This resulted in Earnings per Share for the period increasing to $0.36 compared to $0.34 for the prior year.

Financial Position

Total Assets as at June 30, 2024, was $7.52 billion, compared to the prior year amount of $6.69 billion as at June 30, 2023. Loans and advances for the Group as at the end of the period was $5.82 billion, an improvement of 13% year over year due to the higher levels of demand for consumer loans.

Total liabilities increased by $566 million or 14% year over year to $4.48 billion as at June 30, 2024. This increase was mainly due to the additional debt financing used to grow the loan portfolio year over year.

Access Financial Services Limited

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT JUNE 30, 2024

	Unaudited June 2024 $'000	Unaudited June 2023 $'000	Audited March 2024 $'000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	765,884	584,708	505,380
Other accounts receivables	75,807	80,100	96,342
Loans and advances	5,823,822	5,144,314	5,732,883
Property, plant and equipment	58,445	58,410	61,348
Intangible assets	447,930	451,352	445,465
Right use of assets	130,791	153,925	140,787
Deferred tax assets	212,160	218,738	154,474
Total Assets	**7,516,539**	**6,691,547**	**7,136,679**
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payables	452,719	471,475	435,681
Loan payables	3,673,863	3,122,907	3,491,173
Lease liability	144,027	161,627	152,369
Taxation payable	213,930	162,358	136,123
Total Liabilities	**4,484,539**	**3,918,367**	**4,215,346**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	96,051	96,051	96,051
Foreign exchange translation	204,996	194,663	195,085
Retained earnings	2,730,983	2,482,466	2,630,197
Total Stockholders' Equity	**3,032,000**	**2,773,180**	**2,921,333**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY	**7,516,539**	**6,691,547**	**7,136,679**

Approved for issue by the Board of Directors on August 14, 2024 and signed on its behalf by:

Michael Shaw
Chairman

Charmaine Boyd–Walker
Director

Access Financial Services Limited

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Unaudited 3 Months Ended June 2024 $'000	Unaudited 3 Months Ended March 2024 $'000	Unaudited 3 Months Ended June 2023 $'000	Audited Year Ended March 2024 $'000
Operating Income				
Interest income from loans	590,397	599,488	497,282	2,234,257
Interest income from securities	2,171	–	727	2,522
Total Interest Income	**592,568**	**599,488**	**498,009**	**2,236,779**
Interest expense	(98,052)	(90,739)	(82,600)	(356,095)
Net Interest Income	**494,516**	**508,749**	**415,409**	**1,880,684**
Net fees and commissions on loans	73,636	(75,217)	94,449	297,756
	568,152	**583,966**	**509,858**	**2,178,440**
Other Operating Income				
Money services fees and commission	4	235	310	1,190
Foreign exchanges gains / (losses)	(1,857)	(413)	3,217	1,384
Other income	47,329	35,147	50,046	159,769
	45,476	34,969	53,573	162,343
Net Operating Income	**613,628**	**618,935**	**563,431**	**2,340,783**
Operating Expenses				
Staff costs	162,253	169,526	166,733	644,247
Allowances for credit losses	137,418	136,448	85,399	480,787
Depreciation and amortization	22,576	23,077	29,042	106,546
Marketing expenses	21,594	22,793	25,604	91,897
Other operating expenses	106,443	124,025	113,865	446,203
	450,284	**475,869**	**420,644**	**1,769,680**
Profit / (loss) before taxation	**163,344**	**143,066**	**142,787**	**571,103**
Taxation	(62,558)	(127,855)	(49,157)	(230,920)
PROFIT /(LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD / YEAR	**100,786**	**15,211**	**93,629**	**340,183**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Items that may be reclassified to profit/loss:				
Foreign currency translation gain on overseas subsidiary Translation gains / loss	9,881	(1,544)	21,506	21,928
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**110,667**	**13,667**	**115,135**	**362,111**
EARNINGS PER STOCK UNIT – JMD cents	**$0.37**	**$0.06**	**$0.34**	**$1.23**

Access Financial Services Limited

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Share Capital $'000	Fair Value Reserve $'000	Translation Reserve $'000	Retained Earnings $'000	Total $'000
Unaudited					
Balance as at March 31, 2023 as previously reported	**96,051**	-	**173,157**	**2,388,837**	**2,658,045**
Total Comprehensive Income for the period:					
Net profit	-	-	-	340,183	340,183
Other comprehensive income / (loss)					
Foreign exchange translation reserve	-	-	21,928	-	21,928
Transaction with Owners:					
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(98,823)	(98,823)
Balance as at 30 June 2023	**96,051**	-	**195,085**	**2,630,197**	**2,921,333**
Balance as at March 31, 2024 as previously reported	**96,051**	-	**195,085**	**2,630,197**	**2,921,333**
Total Comprehensive Income for the period:					
Net profit	-	-	-	100,786	100,786
Other comprehensive income					
Foreign exchange translation reserve	-	-	9,881	-	9,881
Transaction with Owners:					
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2024	**96,051**		**204,966**	**2,730,983**	**3,032,000**

Access Financial Services Limited

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

AS AT JUNE 30, 2024

	Unaudited Year Ended June 2024 $'000	Unaudited Year Ended June 2023 $'000	Audited Year Ended March 2024 $'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Profit for the period	**100,786**	**93,629**	**340,183**
Items not affecting cash resources:			
Exchange (gain)/loss on foreign balances	1,857	(3,217)	(1,384)
Depreciation and amortization	6,722	7,581	28,131
Depreciation of right right-of-use-asset	15,855	21,461	78,415
Gains on disposal of property,plant & equip	-	-	(4,512)
Increase in allowance for loan losses	137,419	85,399	480,787
Loans and receivables written-off	-	16,861	-
Impairment of intangible assets	-	-	-
Interest income	(592,568)	(440,439)	(2,236,779)
Interest expense	94,433	20,369	339,698
Lease interest expense	3,619	4,662	16,397
Income Tax	120,087	77,573	187,015
Deferred tax	(57,529)	(19,445)	(43,905)
	(169,319)	**(135,567)**	**(728,144)**
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Other accounts receivable	19,362	(13,826)	8,865
Payable	(1,098)	(286,454)	(1,196)
Loans and advances	(252,869)	(495,587)	(1,447,995)
	(403,924)	**(903,782)**	**(2,168,430)**
Interest received	698,808	491,735	2,236,779
Interest paid	(3,619)	(44,076)	(339,364)
Lease interest paid	(154,275)	-	(16,397)
Loans payable / (repaid)	-	397,048	-
Taxation paid	(42,270)	-	(171,450)
Net Cash provided by / (used) in operating activities	**(94,720)**	**(59,075)**	**(458,862)**

	Unaudited Year Ended June 2024 $'000	Unaudited Year Ended June 2023 $'000	Audited Year Ended March 2024 $'000
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Acquisition of property, plant and Equipment and intangible assets	(1,467)	4,591	(18,445)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant & equipment	-	-	4,846
Net Cash used by Investing Activities:	**(1,467)**	**(4,591)**	**(13,599)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from borrowings	1,026,666	-	1,311,764
Repayment of borrowings	(842,298)	-	(825,114)
Lease payments	(14,964)	(23,030)	(71,943)
Dividends paid			(98,823)
Net Cash Used by Financing Activities:	**169,404**	**(23,030)**	**315,884**
Increase / (Decrease) in Cash And Cash Equivalents For The Period / Year	**262,657**	**(77,515)**	**(160,050)**
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents	(2,153)	(4,515)	(1,307)
Exhange Gain on Translation of Subsidary	-	-	-
Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of period / year	505,380	666,737	666,737
Cash and Cash Equivalents At End Of Period / Year	**765,884**	**584,708**	**505,380**

1. Identification and Principal Activities

Access Financial Services Limited (the Company) is incorporated and domiciled in Jamaica and its registered office is situated at 41B Half-Way Tree Road, Kingston 5, Jamaica W.I. The Company is listed on the Junior Market of the Jamaica Stock Exchange.

The Company acquired a 100% shareholding in its subsidiary, Embassy Loans Inc., on December 15, 2018. The Company and its subsidiary are collectively referred to as "the Group" in these financial statements.

The principal activity of the Group is retail lending to the micro enterprise sector for personal and business purposes. Funding is provided by financial institutions, government entities and non-governmental organizations. The Company also operates a money services division and offers bill payment services.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

The condensed consolidated financial statements for the three months ended June 30, 2024 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, 'Interim financial reporting'. The condensed financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accounting policies as set out in Note 3 of the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

New Standards effective and adopted in the current year

Certain new and amended standards came into effect during the current financial year. None of which resulted in any changes to amounts recognised or disclosed in the financial statements.

New and amended standards and interpretations that are not yet effective:

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, certain new and amended standards and interpretations have been issued which were not effective for the current year and which the Group has not early-adopted. The Group has assessed them with respect to its operations and has determined that the following are relevant:

- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 and may be applied earlier. The amendments help companies provide useful accounting policy disclosures.

  The key amendments to IAS 1 include:

- requiring companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies;
- clarifying that accounting policies related to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions are themselves immaterial and as such need not be disclosed; and
- clarifying that not all accounting policies that relate to material transactions, other events or conditions are themselves material to a company's financial statements.

The amendments are consistent with the refined definition of material:

"Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements".

The Group is assessing the impact that the amendment will have on its financial statements

- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, will apply retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. The amendments promote consistency in application and clarify the requirements on determining if a liability is current or non-current.

  The Group does not expect the amendment to have a significant impact on its financial statements.

- Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases is effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022, with early application permitted. The amendments extend the practical expedient by 12 months – i.e. allowing lessees to apply it to rent concessions for which any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022.

  The 2021 amendments are applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying it being recognised in opening retained earnings. The disclosure requirements of Paragraph 28(f) of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors do not apply on initial application.

  The Group does not expect the amendment to have a significant impact on its financial statements.

- Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with early adoption permitted. The amendments introduce a new definition for accounting estimates: clarifying that they are monetary amounts in the financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty.

- The amendments also clarify the relationship between accounting policies and accounting estimates by specifying that a company develops an accounting estimate to achieve the objective set out by an accounting policy.

  Developing an accounting estimate includes both:

  - selecting a measurement technique (estimation or valuation technique) – e.g. an estimation technique used to measure a loss allowance for expected credit losses when applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments; and

- choosing the inputs to be used when applying the chosen measurement technique – e.g. the expected cash outflows for determining a provision for warranty obligations when applying IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

The effects of changes in such inputs or measurement techniques are changes in accounting estimates, unless they result from the corrections of prior periods errors. The definition of accounting policies remains unchanged.

The Group is assessing the impact that the amendment will have on its financial statements.

- Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with early adoption permitted. The amendments clarify how companies should account for deferred tax on certain transactions – e.g. leases and decommissioning provisions.

For leases and decommissioning liabilities, the associated deferred tax asset and liabilities will need to be recognised from the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, with any cumulative effect recognised as an adjustment to retained earnings or other components of equity at that date. If a company previously accounted for deferred tax on leases and decommissioning liabilities under the net approach, then the impact on transition is likely to be limited to the separate presentation of the deferred tax asset and the deferred tax liability.

For all other transactions, the amendments apply to transactions that occur after the beginning of the earliest period presented.

The Group is assessing the impact that the amendment will have on its financial statements.

- Amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts, effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 and provides for the following amendments to the standard:

  For loan contracts that meet the definition of insurance but limit the compensation for insured events to the amount otherwise required to settle the policyholder's obligation created by the contract, companies that issue such loans have an option to apply IFRS 9 or IFRS 17, reducing the impact of IFRS 17 for non-insurers.

The Group has done its assessment for the impact of IFRS 17 and has determined that there is no exposure to this standard.

(b) Basis of preparation:

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost basis, except for investments at fair value.

(c) Functional and presentation currency:

These financial statements are presented in thousands of Jamaica dollars ($'000), which is the Company's functional currency, unless otherwise indicated. The financial statements of the subsidiary, which has a different functional currency, (United States Dollar), are translated into the presentation currency in the manner described in note 3(g)(ii).

(d) Use of estimates and judgements:

The preparation of the financial statements to conform to IFRS requires management to make estimates and judgements that affect the selection of accounting policies and the reported amounts of, and disclosures relating to, assets, liabilities, contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the reporting date and the income, expenses, gains and losses for the year then ended. Actual amounts could differ from those estimates. The estimates and the assumptions underlying them, are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The critical judgements made in applying accounting policies and the key areas of estimation uncertainty that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements, and or that have a significant risk of material adjustment in the next financial period, are as follows:

(i) Judgements:
For the purpose of these financial statements, judgement refers to the informed identification and analysis of reasonable alternatives, considering all relevant facts and circumstances, and the well-reasoned, objective and unbiased choice of the alternative that is most consistent with the agreed principles set out in IFRS.

The key relevant judgements are as follows:

(i) Classification of financial assets:

The assessment of the business model within which financial assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest.

(ii) Impairment of financial assets:

Establishing the criteria for determining whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, determining the methodology for incorporating forward-looking information into measurement of expected credit losses (ECL) and the selection and approval of models used to measure ECL requires significant judgement [see note 3(i)].

(ii) Key assumptions concerning the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty:

(i) Allowance for impairment losses:

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance measured at amortised cost is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour. (e.g. the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses). Management also estimates the likely amount of cash flows recoverable on the financial assets in determining loss given default. The use of assumptions make uncertainty inherent in such an estimate. Explanations of the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL is further detailed in note 25(a)(iv), which also sets out key sensitivities of the ECL to changes in these elements.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the assets, liabilities, and results of operations of the Company and its subsidiaries presented as a single economic entity. Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the acquisition date, which is at the date on which control is transferred to the Group. The Group measures goodwill at the acquisition date as:

the fair value of the consideration transferred; plus
the recognised amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquired entity; plus
if the business combination is achieved in stages, the fair value of the pre-existing interest in the acquired entity; less
the net recognised amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts generally are recognised in profit or loss. Any contingent consideration payable is measured at fair value at the acquisition date. Transaction costs, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

Subsidiaries are all entities controlled by the Group. The Company controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

Balances and transactions between companies within the Group, and any unrealized gains arising from those transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. In these financial statements, financial assets comprise cash and cash equivalents, financial investments, other accounts receivable, and loans and advances. Financial liabilities comprise accounts payable and loans payable.

(i) Financial Assets

Financial assets include both debt and equity instruments.

<u>Classification and measurement</u>

Debt instruments includes loans and debt securities. In applying IFRS 9, the Group classified its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL);
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or
- Amortised cost.

Classification of debt instruments is determined based on the business model under which the asset is held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument. Equity instruments are measured at FVTPL, unless an election is made to designate them at FVOCI upon purchase. The Group's financial assets mainly comprise of loans and advances and are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

<u>Impairment of Financial Assets</u>

The Group recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on the financial instruments measured at amortised cost and debt instruments at FVOCI. No impairment loss is recognised on equity instruments. The Group applies a three-stage approach to measure allowance for credit losses, using an expected credit loss approach as required under IFRS 9. Financial assets migrate through three stages based on the change in credit risk since initial recognition.

The Group's allowance for credit loss calculations are outputs of models with several underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. This impairment model uses a three-stage approach based on the extent of credit deterioration since origination:

- A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in 'Stage 1' and has its credit risk continuously monitored by the Group.
- If a significant increase in credit risk ('SICR') since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to 'Stage 2' but is not yet deemed to be credit-impaired. See below for a description of how the Group determines when a significant increase in credit risk has occurred. A financial asset is credit impaired ('Stage 3') when one or more events that has a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.
- Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12months. Instruments in Stages 2 and 3 have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis.
- A pervasive concept in measuring ECL in accordance with IFRS 9 is that it should consider forward-looking information.
- Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets (POCI) are those financial assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition. Their ECL is always measured on a lifetime basis (Stage 3).

(ii) Financial liabilities
The Group's financial liabilities, comprising loans and accounts payable, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Property, Plant, and equipment:
Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.
Depreciation and amortisation:
Depreciation is recognised in the income statement on the straight-line basis, over the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment. The depreciation rates are as follows:

• Right-of-use assets	20%-50%
• Furniture and fixtures	10%
• Leasehold improvement	10%
• Computer equipment	20%
• Motor vehicle	25%

Intangible assets:

(i) Intangible assets which represents computer software is deemed to have a finite useful life of five years and is measured at cost, less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The depreciation rate for computer software is 20%.

(ii) Customer relationship and non-compete agreements that are acquired by the Company are deemed to have a finite useful lives of eight years and are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The depreciation rate for customer relationship is 12.5%.

(iii) Trade name and trademark have indefinite useful lives and are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. The useful lives of such assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support an indefinite useful life assessment for those assets. A change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

(iv) Goodwill represents the excess of cost of the acquisition over the Company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets of the acquiree. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses and is assessed for impairment annually.

(v) Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Interest income and expense:

Interest income and expense are recognised in profit or loss for using the effective interest method. The "effective interest rate" is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instruments to its gross carrying amount.

The 'gross carrying amount of a financial asset' is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance.

Fee and commission income

Fee and commission income are recognized on the accrual basis when service has been provided. Fees and commissions arising from negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party are recognized on completion of the underlying transaction.

Leases:

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16.

4. Dividend Declaration

After the quarter-ended on June 30, 2024, The Board of Directors of Access Financial Services Limited declared an interim dividend of $0.12 per share, with a record date of August 30, 2024 and a payment date of September 13, 2024.

5. Earnings per Stock Unit

Access Financial Services Limited Earnings per stock unit "EPS" is computed by dividing the profit attributable to stockholders for the quarter ended June 30, 2024 of J$100,786,000 by the number of ordinary stock units in issue of 274,509,840 shares.