



**Proven Real Estate Fund**

**Financial Statements  
31 March 2020**

# Proven Real Estate Fund

Index

31 March 2020

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## ***Independent Auditor's Report***

To the Fund Manager of Proven Real Estate Fund

### ***Report on the audit of the financial statements***

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#### ***Our opinion***

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair value of the financial position of Proven Real Estate Fund (the portfolio) as at 31 March 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

#### ***What we have audited***

The Portfolio's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in net assets attributable to unitholders for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

#### ***Basis for opinion***

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report.

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

#### ***Independence***

We are independent of the Portfolio in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

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

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

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

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

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***Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements***

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

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

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

*PricewaterhouseCoopers*

Chartered Accountants

3 July 2020

Kingston, Jamaica

# Proven Real Estate Fund

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Thirteen months ended 31 March 2020

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	<b>2020</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Income</b>	
Interest income	3,185
Rental Income	3,818
Investment property revaluation adjustments	3,965
Foreign exchange losses on investments	(142)
	<u>10,826</u>
<b>Operating expenses</b>	
Management fees	951
Administration expenses:	
Auditors' remuneration	645
Bank charges	48
Custody and trustee fees	1,090
Property maintenance	160
Miscellaneous expenses	243
	<u>3,137</u>
<b>Increase in Net Assets attributable to Unitholders from Investment Operations</b>	<u><u>7,689</u></u>

# Proven Real Estate Fund

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2020

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	2020 \$'000
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	4	13,732
Investment securities	5	40,210
Investment properties	8	64,397
Receivables	6	1,443
		<u>119,782</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Payables		1,177
Due to related party	7	99
		<u>1,276</u>
<b>NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS</b>	9	<u><u>118,506</u></u>

Approved for issue by the Directors of the Fund Manager on 3 July 2020 and signed on their behalf by:



Johann Heaven

Chief Executive Officer



Richard Gordon

Vice President & General Manager,  
Fund Management

# Proven Real Estate Fund

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders

Thirteen months ended 31 March 2020

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	2020 \$'000
<b>Net assets attributable to unitholders at beginning of the period</b>	-
<b>Capital transactions</b>	
Issue of new units	110,817
Redemption of units	-
<b>Net increase in capital transactions</b>	<u>110,817</u>
<b>Increase in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment operations</b>	<u>7,689</u>
<b>NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNITHOLDERS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD</b>	<u><u>118,506</u></u>



# Proven Real Estate Fund

## Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 March 2020

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	2020 \$'000
<b>Cash Used in Operating Activities</b>	
Increase in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment operations	7,689
Adjustments for:	
Investment property revaluation adjustments	(3,965)
Interest income	(3,185)
Foreign exchange losses on investments	142
Rental income	(3,818)
	<u>(3,137)</u>
<b>Changes in operating assets and liabilities:</b>	
Receivables	(1)
Payables	1,177
Due to related party	99
Purchase of investments	(40,000)
Purchase of investment property	(60,432)
	<u>(102,294)</u>
Interest received	2,974
Rental income received	2,377
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(96,943)</u>
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>	
Proceeds from sale of units	110,817
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>110,817</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalent	13,874
Effects of foreign exchange rate changes on net cash balances	(142)
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT AT THE END OF PERIOD</b>	<u><u>13,732</u></u>

# Proven Real Estate Fund

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 31 March 2020

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

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#### 1. Identification and Activities

- Proven Real Estate Fund is a portfolio under the Proven Non-Diversified Funds, an open-ended Collective Investment Scheme registered by the Financial Services Commission under certificate number UT/PNDF/010 on 24 January 2019. Proven Non-Diversified Funds is a product offered by Proven Wealth Limited which is an Investment Management Company licensed to deal in securities by the Financial Services Commission under license number P-05-1168. Proven Wealth Limited ("the Fund Manager") is a company incorporated and domiciled in Jamaica with its registered office at 26 Belmont Road, Kingston 5, Jamaica.

The Trustee and Custodian of the Fund is JCSD Trustee Services Limited, a Company duly incorporated and licensed under the Laws of Jamaica and having its registered office at 40 Harbour Street, Kingston, Jamaica. The Trust Deed was signed by the Fund Manager and the Trustee and Custodian on 27 March 2018 and is available for inspection at 26 Belmont Road, Kingston 5, Jamaica.

The portfolio invests in various types of real estate properties, real estate unit trusts, REITs, and other investments permitted by the Financial Services Commission (FSC). Investments are made in Jamaica.

The financial statements show the financial position and results of operations of the Portfolio.

#### 3. Significant Accounting Policies

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

##### (a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) applicable to entities reporting under IFRS. The financial statements comply with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the Fund Manager to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the Fund Manager's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from those estimates.

##### ***Standards, interpretations of and amendments to published accounting standards effective in the current year***

Certain standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published that became effective during the current financial period. The Portfolio has assessed the relevance of all such new interpretations and amendments, and has adopted the following, which are relevant to its operations.

# Proven Real Estate Fund

## Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2020

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

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### 2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### (a) Basis of preparation (continued)

***Standards, interpretations of and amendments to published accounting standards effective in the current year (continued)***

***Amendment to IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments', on prepayment features with negative compensation (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).***

This amendment will enable companies to measure at amortised cost some financial assets with negative compensation. The assets affected, that include some loans and debt instruments, would otherwise have been measured at fair value profit or loss. Negative compensation arises where the contractual terms permit the borrower to prepay the instrument before its contractual maturity, but the prepayment amount could be less than unpaid amounts of principal and interest. To qualify to use amortised cost, such negative compensation should be reasonable compensation for early termination. The adoption of this standard did not have a significant impact on the Portfolio.

***IFRS 16, 'Leases', (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019) with earlier application permitted if IFRS 15, 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers', is also applied).***

This standard replaces the current guidance in IAS 17 and is a far-reaching change in accounting by lessees in particular. Under IAS 17, lessees were required to make a distinction between a finance lease (on balance sheet) and an operating lease (off balance sheet). IFRS 16 now requires lessees to recognise a lease liability reflecting future lease payments and a 'right-of-use asset' for virtually all lease contracts. The IASB has included an optional exemption for certain short-term leases and leases of low-value assets; however, this exemption can only be applied by lessees. For lessors, the accounting stays almost the same. However, as the IASB has updated the guidance on the definition of a lease (as well as the guidance on the combination and separation of contracts), lessors will also be affected by the new standard. At the very least, the new accounting model for lessees is expected to impact negotiations between lessors and lessees. Under IFRS 16, 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. The adoption of this standard did not have an impact on the Portfolio as it is a lessor.

***Standards, interpretations of and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective***

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, a number of new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been issued which were not effective at the date of the statement of financial position, and which the Portfolio has not early adopted. The Portfolio has assessed the relevance of all such new standards, interpretations and amendments and has determined that the following may be relevant to its operations, and has concluded as follows:

# Proven Real Estate Fund

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 31 March 2020

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

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## 2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

### (a) Basis of preparation (continued)

**Amendment to IAS 1 and IAS 8, (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020).** These amendments to IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements', and IAS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors', and consequential amendments to other IFRSs: i) use of a consistent definition of materiality throughout IFRSs and the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting; ii) clarify the explanation of the definition of material; and iii) incorporate some of the guidance in IAS 1 about immaterial information. The Portfolio is currently assessing the impact of future adoption of the new standard on its financial statements.

### (b) Units issued and redeemed

Units are issued to unitholders based on the prevailing unit price at the time of issue. Units redeemed by unitholders are based on the prevailing unit price at the time of redemption.

### (c) Foreign currency translation

#### (i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Portfolio operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Jamaican dollars, which is the Portfolio's functional currency.

#### (ii) Transactions and balances

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

Exchange differences resulting from the settlement of transactions at rates different from those at the dates of the transactions, and unrealised foreign exchange differences on unsettled foreign currency monetary and non-monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

### (d) Revenue recognition

Income comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable from investments made in the ordinary course of the Portfolio's activities. Income is recognised as follows:

#### **Interest income**

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method.

#### **Gain or loss on sale of investment**

Gain or loss on the sale of investments is determined by comparing sale proceeds with the carrying amount of the investment. This amount is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

#### **Fair value gains or losses on investments**

Fair value gains or losses on investments are recognised when there is a change in the fair value of investments from one period to the next.

#### **Rental Income**

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on an accrual basis.

# Proven Real Estate Fund

## Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2020

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

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### 2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

**(e) Taxation**

The Portfolio is domiciled in Jamaica and is exempt from paying corporation taxes under section 12(t) of the Income Tax Act.

**(f) Expenses**

Expenses are accounted for on an accrual basis and are charged to the statement of comprehensive income. In addition to the management fees, the Portfolio is responsible for the payment of all direct expenses relating to its operations such as audit, custody and trustee fees and, professional fees.

**(g) Financial instruments**

Financial instruments carried on the statement of financial position include cash, securities purchased under agreements to resell, investment securities, receivables, securities sold under agreements to repurchase and payables.

The fair value of the Portfolio's financial instruments is discussed in Note 3.

The Portfolio classifies its financial assets in the following categories: loans and receivables and fair value through profit or loss. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. The Fund Manager determines the classification of the Portfolio's financial assets at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

***Fair value through profit or loss***

A financial asset is classified in this category if it is so designated by the Fund Manager or is acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term.

Purchases and sales of investments are recognised on settlement date - the date on which the Portfolio receives or transfers the security. Investments are initially recognised at fair value, and transaction costs for all financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed as incurred.

Investments are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or the Portfolio has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are included in income and expenditure in the period in which they arise.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded securities) is based on quoted market prices at the statement of financial position date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Portfolio is the current bid price. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Portfolio establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, and option pricing models making maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity-specific inputs.

**(h) Receivables**

Receivables are carried at cost which approximates the fair value of those assets.

**(i) Cash and cash equivalents**

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and short-term deposits with original maturities of three months or less, net of bank overdrafts.

# Proven Real Estate Fund

## Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2020

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

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### 2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

**(j) Investment property**

Investment property comprises rental property and is held for long-term rental yields. Investment property is recorded initially at cost. In subsequent financial years, investment property is recorded at fair values determined by independent valuers, with the appreciation or depreciation in value being taken to the statement of comprehensive income.

**(k) Payables**

Payables are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently carried at amortised cost.

**(l) Related party balance and transactions**

Parties are considered to be related if they have common directors and/or common shareholders or if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Related party transactions and balances are recognised and disclosed for the following:

- (i) Enterprises and individuals having operational and financial decision-making responsibilities for the Portfolio that gives them significant influence over the Portfolio's affairs and close members of the family of these individuals.
- (ii) Key management personnel that are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Portfolio, including management and close members of the families of these individuals.

**(m) Leases**

As lessor:

Assets leased out under operating leases are included in investment property in the statement of financial position. They are initially recognized at cost and subsequently carried at fair value with any gains/loss on revaluation taken to the profit/loss in the period it which they occur. Rental income is recognised on an accrual.

# Proven Real Estate Fund

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 31 March 2020

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

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### 3. Financial Risk Management

The Portfolio's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk. The Portfolio's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Portfolio's financial performance.

The Fund Manager is ultimately responsible for the establishment and oversight of the Portfolio's risk management framework. The Fund Manager provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, and investment of excess liquidity.

#### (a) Credit risk

The Portfolio takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that its counterparties will cause a financial loss for the Portfolio by failing to discharge their contractual obligations. Credit risk is the most significant risk for the Portfolio's business. The Fund Manager therefore carefully manages the Portfolio's exposure to credit risk. Credit exposure arises principally from the Portfolio's operating activities. The Portfolio structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to any one investment.

#### *Credit review process*

The Fund Manager performs ongoing analyses of the ability of borrowers and other counterparties to meet repayment obligations.

#### (i) Investment securities

The Portfolio limits its exposure to credit risk by investing mainly in liquid securities, with counterparties that have high credit quality. Accordingly, the Fund Manager does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligations.

#### (ii) Cash

Cash transactions are limited to high credit quality financial institutions. The Portfolio has policies in place to limit the amount of exposure to any one financial institution.

#### (b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Portfolio is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due and demands for redemption of units, when such demands are made. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions.

#### *Liquidity risk management process*

The Portfolio is exposed to cash redemptions by unit holders. The Portfolio's liquidity management process, as carried out within the Portfolio and monitored by the Fund Manager, includes:

- (i) Monitoring future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of collateral which could be used to secure funding if required.
- (ii) Maintaining a portfolio of highly marketable and liquid assets that can easily be liquidated as protection against any unforeseen interruption to cash flow.

# Proven Real Estate Fund

## Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2020

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

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### 3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

#### (b) Liquidity risk (continued)

##### (iii) Optimising cash returns on investments.

The maturity profile of the Portfolio's financial liabilities at year end based on contractual undiscounted payments was as follows:

The Portfolio's undiscounted liabilities at year end, equal their carrying amounts, as these liabilities bear no interest. At 31 March 2020, all liabilities are due within months. The Portfolio is also exposed to liquidity risks from redemption of units held by unit holders. The potential liability arising from these redemptions is fully backed by the assets held by the Portfolio, which can be liquidated by the Portfolio to settle any such amounts which will be then owing.

#### (c) Market risk

The Portfolio takes on exposure to market risks, which is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks mainly arise from changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. Market risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analysis. There has been no change to the Portfolio's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

##### *Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Floating rate instruments expose the Portfolio to cash flow interest risk, whereas fixed interest rate instruments expose the Portfolio to fair value interest risk.

The Portfolio's interest rate risk policy requires it to manage interest rate risk by maintaining an appropriate mix of fixed rate instruments. The policy also requires it to manage the maturities of interest-bearing financial assets. The Portfolio has no interest-bearing financial liabilities.

The following table summarises the Portfolio's exposure to interest rate risk. It includes the Portfolio's financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual interest rate repricing or maturity dates.



# Proven Real Estate Fund

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 31 March 2020

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

### 3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

#### (c) Market risk (continued)

##### *Interest rate risk (continued)*

	2020					Total \$'000
	Within 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Non- Interest Bearing	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	13,732	-	-	-	-	13,732
Investment securities	-	-	40,210	-	-	40,210
Receivables	-	-	-	-	1,443	1,443
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>13,732</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40,210</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,443</b>	<b>55,385</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Payables	-	-	-	-	1,177	1,177
Due to related party	-	-	-	-	99	99
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>1,276</b>
<b>Total interest repricing gap</b>	<b>13,732</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40,210</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>54,109</b>

The following table indicates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, on the Portfolio's comprehensive income.

The sensitivity of the statement of comprehensive income is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on net assets attributable to unitholders based on the financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss. Revaluing fixed rate financial assets at fair value through profit or loss for the effects of the assumed changes in interest rates will impact fair value gains or losses. The effect on changes in net assets attributable to unitholders below is the total of the individual sensitivities done for each asset.

	Change in Basis Points 2020	Effect on Statement of Comprehensive Income 2020 \$'000
USD	+100	402
USD	-100	(402)

# Proven Real Estate Fund

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 31 March 2020

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

### 3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

#### (d) Capital management

The capital of the Portfolio is represented by the net assets attributable to unitholders. The Portfolio is not directly subject to any externally imposed capital requirement. Capital is managed by the Fund Manager who reports the required information on a quarterly basis to the Financial Services Commission.

#### (e) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at year end. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Portfolio is the current bid price.

The financial instruments that, subsequent to initial recognition, are measured at fair value are grouped into levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable, as follows:

- (i) Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments;
- (ii) Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the instrument, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and
- (iii) Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the instrument that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The Portfolio uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each statement of financial position date. Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used for quoted debt securities. Other techniques, such as estimated discounted cash flows are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments. The following methods and assumptions have been used:

- (i) Investment securities are measured at fair value by reference to quoted market prices when available. If quoted prices are not available, then fair values are estimated on the basis of pricing models or other recognised valuation techniques.
- (ii) The fair value of liquid assets and other assets maturing within three months is assumed to approximate their carrying amount. This assumption is applied to liquid assets and the short-term elements of all other financial instruments.

	2020			Total Balance \$'000
	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	
<b>At 31 March 2020</b>				
Investment securities				
Corporate bonds	-	-	40,000	40,000

# Proven Real Estate Fund

## Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2020

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

### 3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

#### (e) Fair value of financial instruments (Continued)

Reconciliation of level 3 inputs -	<b>2020</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>
Balance at beginning of the period	-
Purchases	<u>40,000</u>
Balance at end of period	<u><u>40,000</u></u>

### 4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

	<b>2020</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>
Cash and bank balances	2,206
Repurchase agreements with original maturities of less than three months	<u>11,526</u>
	<u><u>13,732</u></u>

The weighted average effective interest rate on bank balances and deposits at year end was NIL and 1.25%.

### 5. Investment Securities

	<b>Carrying</b>
	<b>Value</b>
	<b>2020</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>
Investment securities	40,000
Interest receivable	<u>210</u>
	<u><u>40,210</u></u>
	<b>Carrying</b>
	<b>Value</b>
	<b>2020</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>
<i>Investment securities -</i>	
Corporate bond	40,000
Interest receivable	<u>210</u>
	<u><u>40,210</u></u>

# Proven Real Estate Fund

## Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2020

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

### 5. Investment Securities (Continued)

Investment securities comprise the following:

#### Corporate bonds

	2020	
	Nominal Value \$'000	Carrying Value \$'000
Island Car Rental 7.00% 2023	400	40,000

### 6. Receivables

Receivables comprise of the following:

	2020 \$'000
Other receivables	2
Rent receivable	1,441
	<u>1,443</u>

### 7. Related Party Transactions and Balances

#### (a) Related party transactions

##### (i) Transactions with the Fund Manager

	2020 \$'000
Management fees	<u>(951)</u>

##### (ii) Transactions with unitholders

	2020 \$'000
Contributions	
Proven Wealth Limited	20,000
Proven Diversified Pooled Fund	32,712
Proven Select Equity JMD Fund	10,004
	<u>62,716</u>

#### (b) Related party balances

	2020 \$'000
Proven Wealth Limited	<u>99</u>

The balance represents unpaid management fees at period end.

# Proven Real Estate Fund

## Notes to the Financial Statements

31 March 2020

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

### 7. Related Party Transactions and Balances (Continued)

(b) Related party balances (continued)

	2020 \$'000
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	
Proven Wealth Limited	<u>11,526</u>

The Portfolio has Reverse Repurchase Agreements with its broker Proven Wealth Limited that have original maturities of three months or less. During the period, the Portfolio recorded \$181,000 interest income from the Reverse Repurchase Agreements.

### 8. Investment Property

	2020 \$'000
At beginning of the period	-
Additions during the period	60,432
Fair value adjustments	3,965
Balance at the end of the period	<u>64,397</u>

The portfolio holds two investment properties: Unit 21 R1 Commercial Park and Barnett Industrial Technical Park. The R1 Commercial Complex was valued at current market value by D.C Tavares & Finson Realty Ltd as at year end.

Rental income in relation to investment properties was \$3,818,000.

### 9. Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders

	2020 Units
<b>Movement of units issued</b>	
Balance of units issued at the beginning of the period	-
Units issued during the period	1,108,420
Units redeemed during the period	<u>-</u>
Balance of units issued at the end of the period	<u>1,108,420</u>
	<b>\$</b>
Net assets attributable to unitholders	118,506,000
Net asset value per unit	<u>106.91</u>