Consolidated Financial Statements 30 June 2020

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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To the Members of SSL Venture Capital Jamaica Limited (formerly C2W Music Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Stand-Alone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the separate financial statements of SSL Venture Capital Jamaica Limited ("the Company") and the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group") set out on pages 1-62, which comprise the separate and consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, and the separate and consolidated statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the accompanying separate and consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and the Group as at 30 June 2020 and its separate and consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) and the Jamaican Companies Act.

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 Company and the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and we have fulfilled our other 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.

Material Uncertainty relating to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2(c) in the financial statements which indicates that the Group and the company reported losses in 2020 of \$152,826,362 (2019: \$45,594,888) and \$55,137,844 (2019: \$23,374,004) respectively. The Group and the Company as at 30 June 2020 has accumulated deficit of \$319,544,465 (2019: \$180,602,406) and \$222,553,282 (2019: \$167,415,438) respectively. Further, as at 30 June 2020, the Group's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by \$18,304,014 (2019: \$97,732,899) and the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by \$41,933,477 in 2019. This indicates the existence of material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

ADVISORY • ASSURANCE • TAX

PARTNERS: Wayne Strachan; FCA;FCCA;MBA Emile Lafayette; FCA;FCCA;MBA PRINCIPAL: Roxiana Malcolm-Tyrell; FCA;FCCA;MBA

Baker Tilly Strachan Lafayette trading as BakerTilly is a member of the global network of Baker Tilly International Ltd., the members of which are separate and independent legal entities.



<u>INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)</u>

To the Members of SSL Venture Capital Jamaica Limited (formerly C2W Music Limited) Page 2

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Stand-Alone Financial Statements (continued)

Material Uncertainty relating to Going Concern (continued)

Until the Group and the Company are able to sustain profitable operations, they remain dependent on their ultimate parent (SSL Growth Equity Limited) for continued financial support. SSL Growth Equity Limited has indicated that it has the intent and ability to provide financial support to the Group and the Company for the foreseeable future. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the *Material Uncertainty Relating to Going Concern* section, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key audit matter

The carrying value of the Group's goodwill and intangible assets.

The carrying value of the Group's goodwill and intangible assets may not be recoverable due to changes in the business and economic environment in which the subsidiaries operate. These factors create inherent uncertainty in forecasting and require significant judgement in estimating and discounting future cash flows that support the assessment of recoverability. See Note 8 of the financial statements.

How our audit addresses the Key audit matter

We tested the reasonableness of the Group's forecast and discounted cash flows including:

- The valuations of the companies. Historical data, was used to assess the reliability of these assumptions.
- We reviewed the valuations of the companies presented by the client and reviewed the goodwill impairment tests conducted by the firm's specialists.
- We found management's valuation of the carrying value of goodwill in these level 3 investments to be within an acceptable range of our estimation of fair value based on the outcome of our procedures.



<u>INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTI</u>NUED)

To the Members of SSL Venture Capital Jamaica Limited (formerly C2W Music Limited) Page 3

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Stand-Alone Financial Statements (continued)

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of Management and the Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Members of SSL Venture Capital Jamaica Limited (formerly C2W Music Limited) Page 4

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Stand-Alone Financial Statements (continued)

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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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 Group's and the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



<u>INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)</u>

To the Members of SSL Venture Capital Jamaica Limited (formerly C2W Music Limited) Page 5

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Stand-Alone Financial Statements (continued)

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our 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 Group and the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that presents a true and fair view.

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

Report on additional matters as required by the Jamaican Companies Act

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit.

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' opinion is Emile Lafayette.

Chartered Accountants

Kingston, Jamaica 28 September 2020

(formerly C2W Music Limited)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position As at 30 June 2020

| | Note | 2020 | 2019 |
|------------------------------------|------|---------------|---------------|
| | | \$ | \$ |
| ASSETS | | | |
| Non-current assets | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 5 | 12,813,696 | 18,499,874 |
| Intangible assets | 6 | 62,688 | 2,645,479 |
| Goodwill | 8 | - | 112,013,299 |
| Deferred tax asset | 10 | 47,392,303 | 33,151,288 |
| | | 60,268,687 | 166,309,940 |
| Current assets | | | |
| Inventories | 11 | 2,176,841 | 6,707,076 |
| Receivables | 12 | 45,935,442 | 23,463,577 |
| Directors' accounts | 17 | 3,390,301 | - |
| Taxation recoverable | | 3,161,539 | 1,471,114 |
| Cash and short-term deposits | 13 | 3,443,572 | 21,055,955 |
| | | 58,107,695 | 52,697,722 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | 118,376,382 | 219,007,662 |
| EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | | |
| Capital and reserves | | | |
| Share capital | 14 | 111,880,297 | 111,880,297 |
| Capital reserves | 15 | 294,881 | 294,881 |
| Accumulated deficit | | (319,544,465) | (180,602,406) |
| | | (207,369,287) | (68,427,228) |
| Non-controlling interest | 16 | (24,294,385) | (19,779,173) |
| G | | (231,663,672) | (88,206,401) |
| Non-current liabilities | | | |
| Directors' accounts | 17 | - | 2,110,620 |
| Due to related companies | 18 | 270,910,072 | 148,794,752 |
| Long term loans | 19 | 2,718,273 | 5,878,070 |
| | | 273,628,345 | 156,783,442 |
| Current liabilities | | | |
| Payables | 20 | 53,377,530 | 103,738,252 |
| Short term loans | 21 | 13,309,028 | 37,524,966 |
| Current portion of long-term loans | 19 | 5,252,813 | 6,221,558 |
| Taxation payable | | 581,919 | 967,854 |
| Bank overdraft | 22 | 3,890,419 | 1,977,991 |
| | | 76,411,709 | 150,430,621 |
| TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | 118,376,382 | 219,007,662 |

Approved for issue by the Board of directors on <u>28 September 2020</u> and signed on its behalf by:

Jeffrey Cobham Director

Zachary Harding

Director

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income Year ended 30 June 2020

| | Note | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|------|---------------|---------------|
| | | \$ | \$ |
| Revenue | 23 | 116,756,540 | 332,267,569 |
| Cost of sales | | (105,121,032) | (275,867,539) |
| Gross profit | | 11,635,508 | 56,400,030 |
| Other operating income | 24 | 42,821,734 | 20,100,728 |
| Operating and administrative expenses | 25 | (139,692,325) | (147,161,660) |
| Loss on disposal of subsidiary | 9b | (13,065,240) | - |
| Goodwill impairment | 8 | (53,812,657) | - |
| Impairment losses on financial assets | 3a | (1,622,879) | (2,955,380) |
| Operating loss | 26 | (153,735,859) | (73,616,282) |
| Finance costs, net | 28 | (16,024,651) | (3,272,475) |
| Loss before taxation | | (169,760,510) | (76,888,757) |
| Taxation | 29 | 16,934,148 | 31,293,869 |
| Loss after taxation, being total comprehensive loss | | (152,826,362) | (45,594,888) |
| Net loss attributable to: | | | |
| Stockholders of the Company | | (138,942,059) | (35,958,783) |
| Non-controlling interests | | (13,884,303) | (9,636,105) |
| | | (152,826,362) | (45,594,888) |
| Loss per stock unit | 31 | (0.35) | (0.09) |

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity Year ended 30 June 2020

| | | Equity Attributable to Stockholders of the Company | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---|---------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| | Number of Shares | Share Capital | Capital Reserves | Accumulated Deficit | Total | Non- controlling Interest | Total Equity |
| | | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Balance at 30 June 2018 | 400,000,000 | 111,880,297 | - | (144,041,434) | (32,161,137) | - | (32,161,137) |
| Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 9 | - | - | - | (602,189) | (602,189) | (200,728) | (802,917) |
| Restated total equity at 1 July 2018 | 400,000,000 | 111,880,297 | - | (144,643,623) | (32,763,326) | (200,728) | (32,964,054) |
| Non-controlling interest arising on acquisition of subsidiaries | - | - | _ | _ | - | (10,225,657) | (10,225,657) |
| Capital reserves | - | - | 294,881 | _ | 294,881 | 283,317 | 578,198 |
| Total comprehensive loss | - | - | - | (35,958,783) | (35,958,783) | (9,636,105) | (45,594,888) |
| Balance at 30 June 2019 | 400,000,000 | 111,880,297 | 294,881 | (180,602,406) | (68,427,228) | (19,779,173) | (88,206,401) |
| Elimination of non-controlling interest on disposal of Blue Dot Data Intelligence Limited | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | 9,369,091 | 9,369,091 |
| Total comprehensive loss | _ | _ | _ | (138,942,059) | (138,942,059) | , , | (152,826,362) |
| Balance at 30 June 2020 | 400,000,000 | 111,880,297 | 294,881 | (319,544,465) | (207,369,287) | | (231,663,672) |

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows Year ended 30 June 2020

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| CASH RESOURCES WERE PROVIDED BY/(USED IN): | | |
| Operating Activities | | |
| Loss before taxation | (169,760,510) | (76,888,757) |
| Adjustments for: | | |
| Amortisation | 513,913 | 554,543 |
| Amortisation of right-of-use assets | 5,402,152 | - |
| Impairment loss on financial assets | 1,622,879 | 654,885 |
| Depreciation | 4,441,010 | 4,055,170 |
| Foreign exchange losses | 870,747 | 236,919 |
| Goodwill impairment | 53,812,657 | - |
| Loss on disposal of subsidiary | 13,065,240 | - |
| Loss on disposal of plant and equipment | 406,725 | 1,646,600 |
| Lease interest expense | 1,167,211 | - |
| Interest expense | 14,051,318 | 3,214,007 |
| Interest income | (64,625) | (178,451) |
| | (74,471,283) | (66,705,084) |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities: | | |
| (Increase)/decrease in receivables | (28,693,733) | 8,907,515 |
| (Decrease)/increase in payables | (23,357,923) | 9,183,502 |
| Decrease/(increase) in inventories | 4,530,235 | (3,583,618) |
| Cash used in operating activities | (121,992,704) | (52,197,685) |
| Taxes paid | (2,268,010) | (1,064,580) |
| Lease interest paid | (1,167,211) | - |
| Interest paid | (13,267,256) | (3,214,007) |
| Interest received | 64,625 | 178,451 |
| Net cash used in operating activities | (138,630,556) | (56,297,821) |
| Investing Activities | | |
| Acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash acquired | - | (88,705,888) |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment | (2,671,750) | (7,773,165) |
| Purchase of intangible assets | - | (3,138,298) |
| Proceeds from disposal of plant and equipment | - | 1,330,000 |
| Proceeds from disposal of subsidiary, net of cash transferred | 34,717,465 | - |
| Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities | 32,045,715 | (98,287,351) |
| Financing Activities | | |
| Increase in related companies | 118,725,019 | 148,794,752 |
| Lease principal payment | (1,420,678) | 110,771,732 |
| Directors' accounts, net | (2,400,919) | (5,589,685) |
| Long term loans, net | (4,128,542) | 9,965,358 |
| Short term loans, net | (23,765,675) | 19,918,885 |
| Net cash provided by financing activities | 87,009,205 | 173,089,310 |
| 1.50 cash provided of infancing activities | 07,007,203 | 1,0,000,010 |

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows Year ended 30 June 2020

| Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents | (19,575,636) | 18,504,138 |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Effect of exchange losses on cash and cash equivalents | 50,825 | 540,315 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year | 19,077,964 | 33,511 |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR | (446,847) | 19,077,964 |
| | | |
| | 2020 | 2019 |
| Represented by: | | |
| Represented by: Cash and short-term deposits | 2020 3,443,572 | 2019 21,055,955 |
| | | |

(formerly C2W Music Limited)

Company Statement of Comprehensive Income Year ended 30 June 2020

| | Note | 2020 | 2019 |
|-------------------------------|------|---------------|---------------|
| | | \$ | <u> </u> |
| ASSETS | | | |
| Non-current assets | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 5 | 1,295,655 | 858,511 |
| Intangible assets | 6 | 62,688 | 96,520 |
| Investments in subsidiaries | 7 | 32,365,577 | 86,070,182 |
| Due from related companies | 18 | 59,049,365 | 34,367,835 |
| Deferred tax asset | 10 | 9,096,057 | 3,778,713 |
| | | 101,869,342 | 125,171,761 |
| Current assets | | | |
| Receivables | 12 | 43,218,615 | 2,827,327 |
| Due from related companies | 18 | 1,535,546 | - |
| Taxation recoverable | | 3,079,391 | 1,471,114 |
| Cash and short-term deposits | 13 | 1,109,589 | 14,826,529 |
| | | 48,943,141 | 19,124,970 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | 150,812,483 | 144,296,731 |
| EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | | |
| Capital and reserves | | | |
| Share capital | 14 | 111,880,297 | 111,880,297 |
| Accumulated deficit | | (222,553,282) | (167,415,438) |
| | | (110,672,985) | (55,535,141) |
| Non-current liability | | | |
| Due to related companies | 18 | 243,248,818 | 138,773,425 |
| | | 243,248,818 | 138,773,425 |
| Current liabilities | | | |
| Payables | 20 | 4,927,622 | 23,533,481 |
| Short-term loans | 21 | 13,309,028 | 37,524,966 |
| | | 18,236,650 | 61,058,447 |
| TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | 150,812,483 | 144,296,731 |
| | | | |

Approved for issue by the Board of directors on 28 September 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

Jeffrey Cobham Director

Zachary Harding

Director

Company Statement of Comprehensive Income Year ended 30 June 2020

| | Note | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|------|--------------|--------------|
| | | \$ | \$ |
| Revenue | 23 | 1,914,187 | 9,889,432 |
| Other operating income | 24 | 17,078,447 | 10,453,660 |
| Operating and administrative expenses | 25 | (55,100,736) | (46,268,993) |
| Loss on disposal of subsidiary | 9b | (13,946,355) | |
| Operating loss | 26 | (50,054,457) | (25,925,901) |
| Finance costs, net | 28 | (10,400,731) | (1,226,816) |
| Loss before taxation | | (60,455,188) | (27,152,717) |
| Taxation | 29 | 5,317,344 | 3,778,713 |
| Loss after taxation, being total comprehensive loss | | (55,137,844) | (23,374,004) |
| | | | |

Company Statement of Changes in Equity Year ended 30 June 2020

| | Share Capital | Accumulated Deficit | Total |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Balance at 1 July 2018 | 111,880,297 | (144,041,434) | (32,161,137) |
| Total comprehensive loss | | (23,374,004) | (23,374,004) |
| Balance at 30 June 2019 | 111,880,297 | (167,415,438) | (55,535,141) |
| Total comprehensive loss | | (55,137,844) | (55,137,844) |
| Balance at 30 June 2020 | 111,880,297 | (222,553,282) | (110,672,985) |

Company Statement of Cash Flows Year ended 30 June 2020

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| CASH RESOURCES WERE PROVIDED BY/(USED IN): | | |
| Operating Activities | | |
| Loss before taxation | (60,455,188) | (27,152,717) |
| Adjustments for: | | |
| Amortisation and depreciation | 254,513 | 78,766 |
| Loss on disposal of plant and equipment | 132,808 | - |
| Loss on disposal of subsidiary | 13,946,355 | - |
| Foreign exchange losses | 860,083 | 206,236 |
| Interest expenses | 9,543,676 | 1,121,452 |
| Interest income | (3,028) | (100,872) |
| | (35,720,781) | (25,847,135) |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities: | | |
| Increase in receivables | (40,391,288) | (2,827,327) |
| (Decrease)/increase in payables | (18,605,859) | 3,840,407 |
| Cash used in operating activities | (94,717,928) | (24,834,055) |
| Taxes paid | (1,608,277) | (1,287,001) |
| Interest paid | (8,759,614) | (1,121,452) |
| Interest received | 3,028 | 100,872 |
| Net cash used in operating activities | (105,082,791) | (27,141,636) |
| Investing Activities | | |
| Acquisition of subsidiaries | - | (86,070,182) |
| Proceeds from disposal of investment in subsidiary | 39,758,250 | - |
| Purchase of intangibles | - | (102,000) |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment | (790,633) | (891,637) |
| Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities | 38,967,617 | (87,063,819) |
| Financing Activities | | |
| Related companies, net | 78,258,317 | 104,405,590 |
| Short-term loans, net | (25,910,908) | 24,052,568 |
| Net cash provided by financing activities | 52,347,409 | 128,458,158 |
| Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents | (13,767,765) | 14,252,703 |
| Effect of exchange losses on cash and cash equivalent | 50,825 | 540,315 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year | 14,826,529 | 33,511 |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR | 1,109,589 | 14,826,529 |
| Represented by: | | |
| Cash at bank | 1,109,589 | 14,826,529 |

(formerly C2W Music Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

1. Identification and principal activities

The company was incorporated under the Companies Act of Jamaica on 24 November 2011. The registered office of the company is located at Unit 15, Barbican Business Centre, 88 Barbican Road, Kingston 10.

On July 1, 2018, the shareholders of Stocks and Securities Limited entered into a rescue plan to acquire the majority shares in C2W Music Limited in an effort to rescue the company from financial failure. The rescue of C2W Music Limited was approved by the Jamaica Stock Exchange and the Financial Services Commission.

The business model of the company was changed to specializing in investing in equity of companies that show great potential through sale to private parties. The company's income thereafter, consists mainly of management fees earned from its subsidiaries.

Effective August 8, 2018, C2W Music Limited's name was legally changed to SSL Venture Capital Jamaica Limited ("SSL Ventures"). The Company is listed as a member of the Junior Market of the Jamaica Stock Exchange.

The company's subsidiaries, together with the company are referred to as "the group"; the subsidiaries are as follows:

| Date of Acquisition | Subsidiaries | Principal Activities | Proportion of issued share capital held by company |
|---------------------|--|---|--|
| July 2, 2018 | Bar Central Limited | Distribution and provision of branding services | 75% (2019:75%) |
| August 7, 2018 | Blue Dot Data Intelligence Limited | Marketing and commercial solutions | Nil (2019:50%) |
| July 20, 2018 | Muse 360 Integrated Limited | Marketing and commercial solutions | 51% (2019:51%) |

All of the company's subsidiaries are incorporated and domiciled in Jamaica.

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements for the company and its subsidiaries. These financial statements are presented in Jamaican dollars, which is the functional currency.

On the 27th of March 2020, SSL Ventures sold its 50% stake in Blue Dot Data Intelligence Limited. Muse 360 Integrated Limited ceased operational activities as of August 31, 2019. Management has yet to decide on the future operation of Muse 360 Integrated Limited.

(formerly C2W Music Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

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 for all the years presented. Where necessary, prior year comparatives have been restated and reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

(a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and their interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board and have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the valuation of certain items. They are also prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Jamaican Companies Act.

The financial statements comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and the notes.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the end of the reporting period and the total comprehensive income during the reporting period. The group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and any adjustments that may be necessary would be reflected in the year in which actual results are known. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement in complexity or areas where assumptions or estimates are significant to the financial statements are discussed in note 4.

(formerly C2W Music Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Standards and amendments to published standards effective in the current year that are relevant to the group's operations

New standards impacting the company that have been adopted in the annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020, and which have given rise to changes in the company's accounting policies are:

Amendments to IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments', 'Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019). Under the current IFRS 9 requirements, the solely for payments of principal and interest (SPPI) condition is not met if the lender has to make a settlement payment in the event of termination by the borrower (also referred to as early repayment gain). 'Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation' amends the existing requirements in IFRS 9 regarding termination rights in order to allow measurement at amortised cost (or, depending on the company model, at fair value through other comprehensive income) even in the case of negative compensation payments.

The final amendments also contain (in the Basis for Conclusions) a clarification regarding the accounting for a modification or exchange of a financial liability measured at amortised cost that does not result in the derecognition of the financial liability. The IASB clarifies that an entity recognises any adjustment to the amortised cost of the financial liability arising from a modification or exchange in profit or loss at the date of the modification or exchange. A retrospective change of the accounting treatment may therefore become necessary if in the past the effective interest rate was adjusted and not the amortised cost amount.

(formerly C2W Music Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Standards and amendments to published standards effective in the current year that are relevant to the group's operations (continued)

IFRS 16 'Leases', specifies how an IFRS reporter will recognise, measure, present and disclose leases. IFRS 16 was issued January 2016 and became effective 1 January 2019. It replaces IAS 17 Leases, IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, SIC-15 Operating Leases - Incentives and SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease. It resulted in almost all leases being recognised on the balance sheet by lessees, as the distinction between operating and finance leases is removed.

Adoption of IFRS 16 resulted in the group recognising right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all contracts that are, or contain, a lease. The only exceptions are short-term (less than 12 months) and low-value leases. The company applied the standard from its mandatory adoption date of 1 April 2019. The company elected to adopt the modified retrospective approach and have not restated comparative amounts for the year prior to first adoption. Right-of-use assets were measured at the amount of the lease liability on adoption (adjusted for any prepaid or accrued lease expenses). Commitments relating to short-term leases and low value leases will continue to be recognised on a straight-line basis as expense in profit and loss.

For leases previously classified as operating leases, under previous accounting requirements the group did not recognise related assets or liabilities, and instead had spread the lease payments on a straight-line basis over the lease term, disclosing in its annual financial statements the total commitment.

Under IFRS 16, instead of recognising an operating expense for its operating lease payments, the group has instead recognised interest on its lease liabilities and amortisation on its right-of-use assets. Operating cash flows increased, and financing cash flows decreased as repayment of the principal portion of the lease liabilities have been classified as cash flows from financing activities.

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Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Standards and amendments to published standards effective in the current year that are relevant to the group's operations (continued)

IFRIC 23, 'Uncertainty over income tax treatments' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019). This IFRIC clarifies how the recognition and measurement requirements of IAS 12 'Income taxes' are applied where there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. An uncertain tax treatment is any tax treatment applied by an entity where there is uncertainty over whether the treatment will be accepted by the tax authority. The interpretation explains how to recognise and measure deferred and current income tax assets and liabilities where there is uncertainty over a tax treatment. In particular, it discusses:

- how to determine the appropriate unit of account, and that each uncertain tax treatment should be considered separately or together as a group, depending on which approach better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty
- that the entity should assume a tax authority will examine the uncertain tax treatments and have full knowledge of all related information, i.e. that detection risk should be ignored
- that the entity should reflect the effect of the uncertainty in its income tax accounting when it is not probable that the tax authorities will accept the treatment
- that the impact of the uncertainty should be measured using either the most likely amount or the expected value method, depending on which method better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty, and
- that the judgements and estimates made must be reassessed whenever circumstances have changed or there is new information that affects the judgements.

While there are no new disclosure requirements, entities are reminded of the general requirement to provide information about judgements and estimates made in preparing the financial statements.

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Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Standards and amendments to published standards effective in the current year that are relevant to the group's operations (continued)

Annual improvements to IFRS 2015 - 2017 Cycle – Amendments to IFRS 3, IFRS 11, IAS 12 and IAS 23 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019). The IASB issued its Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015 -2017 cycle amending a number of standards:

- Amendments to IFRS 3 'Business combinations' which clarifies that an entity should remeasure its previously held interest in the joint operation at fair value when it obtains control of the business.
- Amendments to IFRS 11 'Joint arrangements' which clarifies that an entity should not remeasure its previously held interest in the joint operation at fair value when it obtains joint control of the business.
- Amendments to IAS 12 'Income Taxes' which clarifies that the income tax consequences of dividends on financial instruments classified as equity should be recognised according to where the past transactions or events that generated distributable profits were recognised.
- Amendments to IAS 23 'Borrowing costs' which clarifies that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of general borrowings and is included when calculating the capitalization rate on general borrowings.

The amendments did not result in any material effect on the group's financial statements.

Coronavirus (COVID-19)

The World Health Organisation declared the Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak a pandemic due to its rapid spread across the globe. Jamaica has been affected by the outbreak, which resulted in the Government of Jamaica declaring Jamaica a disaster area on March 13, 2020. This has disrupted business operations, caused a downturn in the economy and significantly increased economic uncertainty. However, the impact the pandemic has on the group's operations for audited period ended 30 June 2020 is still undergoing assessment due to the adverse effects it has on the various revenue streams for all companies.

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Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Standards and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the group

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, certain new accounting standards, amendments and interpretation to existing standards have been issued which are not yet effective, and which the company has not early adopted. The company has assessed the relevance of all such new standards, interpretations and amendments and has determined that the following may be relevant to its operations. Unless stated otherwise, the impact of the changes is still being assessed by management.

Definition of a Company – Amendments to IFRS 3 (effective for Company combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2020). The amended definition of a company requires an acquisition to include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The definition of the term 'outputs' is amended to focus on goods and services provided to customers, generating investment income and other income, and it excludes returns in the form of lower costs and other economic benefits. The amendments will likely result in more acquisitions being accounted for as asset acquisitions.

Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8) The amendments clarify the definition of 'material' and align the definition used in the Conceptual Framework and the standards. The amendment further clarifies that the reference to obscuring information addresses situations in which the effect is similar to omitting or misstating that information, and that an entity assesses material in the context of the financial statements as a whole. The standard also states that the meaning of 'primary users of general-purpose financial statements' to whom those financial statements are directed, by defining this as 'existing and potential investors, lenders and other creditors' that must rely on general purpose financial statements for much of the financial information they need.

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Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Standards and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the group (continued)

Revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020). The IASB has issued a revised Conceptual Framework which will be used in standard-setting decisions with immediate effect. These new standards include increasing the prominence of stewardship in the objective of financial reporting. It also includes changes in reinstating prudence as a component of neutrality. Further key changes include defining a reporting entity, which may be a legal entity, or a portion of an entity and revising the definitions of an asset and a liability as well as removing the probability threshold for recognition and adding guidance on de-recognition.

The standard further includes changes to adding guidance on different measurement basis and stating that profit or loss is the primary performance indicator and that, in principle, income and expenses in other comprehensive income should be recycled where this enhances the relevance or faithful representation of the financial statements.

The standard clarifies that no changes will be made to any of the current accounting standards. However, entities that rely on the Framework in determining their accounting policies for transactions, events or conditions that are not otherwise dealt with under the accounting standards will need to apply the revised Framework from 1 January 2020.

IFRS 17, 'Insurance Contracts', (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021). In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17 which replaces the current guidance in IFRS 4. Under IFRS 17, insurance liabilities are to be measured at a current fulfilment value. The standard also provides a more uniform measurement and presentation approach for all insurance contracts. These requirements are designed to achieve the goal of a consistent, principle-based accounting for insurance contracts

There are no standards, interpretations or amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the operations of the group.

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Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the company and its subsidiaries as at 30 June 2020. A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is achieved when the group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the group controls an investee, if and only if, the group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of the subsidiaries to bring its accounting policy in line with the group's accounting policy. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between the members of the group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries without change of control

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions, that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

Disposal of subsidiaries

When the Group ceases to have control any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

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Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Going concern

The Group and the company reported losses in 2020 of \$152,826,362 (2019: \$45,594,888) and \$55,137,844 (2019: \$23,374,004) respectively. The Group and the Company as at 30 June 2020 has accumulated deficit of \$319,544,465 (2019: \$180,602,406) and \$222,553,282 (2019: \$167,415,438) respectively. Further, as at 30 June 2020, the Group's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by \$18,304,014 (2019: \$97,732,899) and the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by \$41,933,477 in 2019. This indicates the existence of material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

The parent company has indicated that it has the intent and ability to provide financial support to the Group and the Company for the foreseeable future. On this basis, the directors have maintained the going concern assumption in the preparation of these financial statements.

The basis of preparation presumes that the company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

(d) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Executive Committee that makes strategic decisions.

(formerly C2W Music Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Owned assets:

Items of plant and equipment are stated at cost or deemed cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour and related costs to put the asset into service.

The cost of replacing part of an item of plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of an item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the business and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of day-to-day servicing of plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(ii) Depreciation

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (see below). Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis at rates to write off the carrying value of the assets over their period of expected useful lives. The annual depreciation rates are as follows:

| Camera equipment | 10% |
|------------------------|-----|
| Computer equipment | 25% |
| Furniture and fixtures | 10% |
| Leasehold improvements | 10% |
| Motor vehicles | 20% |
| Office equipment | 10% |

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount and are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

Repairs and maintenances are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

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Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Financial Instruments

Classification

The group and company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The group and company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the group and company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Measurement

At initial recognition, the group and company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

(formerly C2W Music Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Financial Instruments (continued)

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the group's and company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the group and company classifies its debt instruments:

- Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.
- FVOCI: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains/(losses) and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.
- FVPL: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

Impairment

The group and company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

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Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Intangible assets

Items of intangible assets represent purchased computer software not integral to computer hardware, with finite useful lives that are acquired separately and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life of three years.

(h) Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which they are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

(i) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value, cost being determined on a first in first out basis. Net realizable value is the estimate of the selling price in the ordinary course of the business, less selling expenses.

(j) Receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance. For trade receivables impairment provisions, the group and company applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. To measure expected credit losses on a collective basis, trade receivables are grouped based on similar credit risk and ageing.

Under the simplified approach within IFRS 9, the impairment provision is assessed using a provision matrix in the determination of the lifetime expected credit losses. During this process the probability of the non-payment of the trade receivables is assessed. This probability is then multiplied by the amount of the expected loss arising from default to determine the lifetime expected credit loss for the trade receivables. For trade receivables, which are reported net, such provisions are recorded in a separate provision account with the loss being recognised within cost of sales in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. On confirmation that the trade receivables will not be collectable, the gross carrying value of the asset is written off against the associated provision.

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Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at cost. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand and bank overdraft.

(l) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Mandatorily redeemable preference shares are classified as liabilities.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(m) Interest bearing loans and borrowings

Borrowings are stated initially at cost, being the fair value of the consideration received, net of issue costs associated with the borrowings. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost using the effective yield method. Any difference between proceeds and the redemption value is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings.

(n) Payables

Payables, including provisions, are stated at their nominal value. A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when the group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, if it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money, and where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

(formerly C2W Music Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(o) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, if it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

(p) Fair value of financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset of one enterprise and a financial liability or equity instrument of another enterprise. Financial assets carried on the statement of financial position include cash and cash equivalents and receivables. Financial liabilities consist of payables, long term loans, directors' loans, short term loans and due to related companies.

Generally financial instruments are recognized on the statement of financial position when the group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. The particular recognition methods adopted are disclosed in the respective accounting policies associated with each items.

The fair values of the financial instruments are discussed in Note 3(f).

(q) Related party transactions

Related parties:

A party is related to the group, if:

- (i) directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the party controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the group (this includes parents, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries); has an interest in the group that gives it significant influence over the group; or has joint control over the group;
- (ii) the party is an associate of the group;
- (iii) the party is a joint venture in which the group is a venturer;
- (iv) the party is a member of the key management personnel of the group or its parent;
- (v) the party is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in (i) or (iv);
- (vi) the party is the group that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by, or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any individual referred to in (iv) or (v); or
- (vii) the party is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of the group, or of any company that is a related party of the group.

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged.

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Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(r) Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable of goods and customer acceptance or performance of service. Revenue is shown net of General Consumption Tax, returns, rebates and discounts. Revenue is recognized as follows:

i) Sales of goods

Sales of goods are recognized upon the delivery of goods and acceptance or performance of services.

ii) Interest income

Interest income is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income for all interest-bearing instruments on an accrual basis using the effective yield method based on the actual purchase price.

(formerly C2W Music Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(s) Taxation

Taxation on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred taxes are recognized as income tax expense or benefit in the statement of comprehensive income except, where they relate to items recorded in shareholders' equity, they are also charged or credited to shareholders' equity.

(i) Current taxation

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

(ii) Deferred income taxes

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their amounts as measured for tax purposes, which will result in taxable amounts in future periods. Deferred tax assets are recognized for temporary differences which will result in deductible amounts in future periods, but only to the extent it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which these differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the asset will be realized or the liability will be settled based on enacted rates.

Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the legal right of offset exists.

(t) Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are accounted for at the exchange rate prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Jamaican dollars at the exchange rate prevailing at the statement of financial position date; that is, in the case of each currency, the Bank of Jamaica weighted average buying and selling rates at that date. Gains or losses arising from fluctuations in the exchange rates are reflected in the statement of comprehensive income.

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Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(u) Lease Liabilities and Right-of-use assets

All leases are accounted for by recognising a right-of-use asset and a lease liability except for:

- (i) Leases of low value assets; and
- (ii) Leases with a duration of 12 months or less.

IFRS 16 was adopted 1 July 2019 without restatement of comparative figures. The following policies apply subsequent to the date of initial application, 1 July 2019.

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the contractual payments due to the lessor over the lease term, with the discount rate determined by reference to the rate inherent in the lease unless (as is typically the case) this is not readily determinable, in which case the group's incremental borrowing rate on commencement of the lease is used. Variable lease payments are only included in the measurement of the lease liability if they depend on an index or rate. In such cases, the initial measurement of the lease liability assumes the variable element will remain unchanged throughout the lease term. Other variable lease payments are expensed in the period to which they relate.

On initial recognition, the carrying value of the lease liability also includes:

- (i) amounts expected to be payable under any residual value guarantee;
- (ii) the exercise price of any purchase option granted in favour of the group if it is reasonable certain to assess that option;
- (iii) any penalties payable for terminating the lease, if the term of the lease has been estimated on the basis of termination option being exercised.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the group:

- (i) since it does not have recent third-party financing, uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk for leases, and
- (ii) makes adjustments specific to the lease, e.g. term, currency and security.

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Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(u) Leases Liabilities and Right-of-use assets (continued)

Right of use assets are initially measured at the amount of the lease liability, reduced for any lease incentives received, and increased for:

- (i) lease payments made at or before commencement of the lease;
- (ii) initial direct costs incurred; and
- (iii) the amount of any provision recognised where the company is contractually required to dismantle, remove or restore the leased asset (typically leasehold dilapidations).

Subsequent to initial measurement lease liabilities increase as a result of interest charged at a constant rate on the balance outstanding and are reduced for lease payments made. Right-of-use assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the lease or over the remaining economic life of the asset if, rarely, this is judged to be shorter than the lease term.

Payments associated with short-term leases and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets are assets valued as US\$5,000 or less when new. The group has no short-term leases or leases for low valued assets at this time.)

Extension and termination options

Extension and termination options are included in a number of property and equipment leases across the group. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the group's operations. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the group and not by the respective lessor.

When the group renegotiates the contractual terms of a lease with the lessor, the accounting depends on the nature of the modification:

- if the renegotiation results in one or more additional assets being leased for an amount commensurate with the standalone price for the additional rights-of-use obtained, the modification is accounted for as a separate lease in accordance with the above policy.
- in all other cases where the renegotiation increases the scope of the lease (whether that is an extension to the lease term, or one or more additional assets being leased), the lease liability is remeasured using the discount rate.

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Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(u) Leases Liabilities and Right-of-use assets (continued)

- applicable on the modification date, with the right-of-use asset being adjusted by the same amount.
- if the renegotiation results in a decrease in the scope of the lease, both the carrying amount of the lease liability and right-of-use asset are reduced by the same proportion to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease with any difference recognised in profit or loss. The lease liability is then further adjusted to ensure its carrying amount reflects the amount of the renegotiated payments over the renegotiated term, with the modified lease payments discounted at the rate applicable on the modification date. The right-of-use asset is adjusted by the same amount.

The carrying value of lease liabilities is similarly revised when the variable element of future lease payments dependent on a rate or index is revised. In both cases an equivalent adjustment is made to the carrying value of the right-of-use asset, with the revised carrying amount being amortised over the remaining (revised) lease term.

For contracts that both convey a right to the group to use an identified asset and require services to be provided to the group by the lessor, the group has elected to account for the entire contract as a lease, i.e. it does not allocate any amount of the contractual payments to, and account separately for, any services provided by the supplier as part of the contract.

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Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

3. Financial risk management

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

The group's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyse these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up-to-date information systems. The group regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practice.

The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for the establishment and oversight of the group's risk management framework. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, credit risk and investment of excess liquidity.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as outstanding receivables from credit sales.

Risk management

Management has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for credit worthiness before the group's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered.

If customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, management assesses the credit quality of the customer, considering its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the board. The compliance with credit limits by customers is regularly monitored by management.

(formerly C2W Music Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

3. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Management determines concentrations of credit risk by monitoring the creditworthiness rating of existing customers and through a monthly review of the trade receivables ageing analysis. In monitoring the customers' credit risk, customers are grouped according to their credit characteristics. Customers that are graded as "high risk" are placed on a restricted customer list, and future credit sales are made only with approval.

Security

The group does not hold any collateral as security.

Impairment of financial assets

The group has one type of financial asset that is subject to the expected credit loss model:

• trade receivables

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

Trade receivables

The group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

To measure expected credit losses on a collective basis, trade receivables are grouped based on similar credit risk and ageing.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 36 months before 30 June 2019 or 1 July 2019 respectively and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The group and company has identified the GDP, inflation and the unemployment rate of the countries in which it sells its goods and services to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

(formerly C2W Music Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

3. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

On that basis, the loss allowance as at 30 June 2019 and 30 June 2020 was determined as follows for trade receivables:

| 30 June 2020 | Current | More than 30 days past due | More than 60 days past due | More than 90 days past due | Total |
|---|---------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Expected loss rate | 44.00% | 45.16% | 70.00% | 100% | 93.36% |
| Gross carrying amount – trade receivables | 137,956 | 279,146 | 145,212 | 3,560,243 | 4,122,557 |
| Loss allowance | 60,701 | 126,051 | 101,649 | 3,560,243 | 3,848,644 |

| 30 June 2019 | Current | More than 30 days past due | More than 60 days past due | More than 90 days past due | Total |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Expected loss rate | 13.57% | 12.06% | 12.06% | 12.73% | 12.66% |
| Gross carrying amount – | 2 (20 270 | 2.557.690 | 2.072.012 | 14 074 214 | 02 042 077 |
| trade receivables Loss allowance | 2,638,370 358,029 | 3,557,680 429,137 | 2,073,013 250,052 | 14,974,214 1,906,522 | 23,243,277 2,943,740 |

The closing loss allowances for trade receivables as at 30 June 2020 reconcile to the opening loss allowances as follows:

| _ | Trade receivables | Trade receivables |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 |
| _ | \$ | \$ |
| 30 June 2019 calculated under IFRS 9; (1 July 2018 calculated under IAS 39) | 2,943,740 | - |
| Amounts restated through opening retained earnings | | 802,917 |
| Opening loss allowance as at 1 July 2019; (1 July 2018 calculated under IFRS 9) | 2,943,740 | 802,917 |
| Increase in loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year | 1,622,879 | 2,955,380 |
| Bad debts recovered during the year | (717,975) | (814,557) |
| Closing balance at end of year | 3,848,644 | 2,943,740 |

Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the group and company, and a failure to make contractual payments for a period of greater than 90 days past due.

(formerly C2W Music Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

3. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Impairment losses on trade receivables are presented as net impairment losses within operating profit. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

As at 30 June 2020 trade receivables had lifetime expected credit losses of \$3,724,234 (2019: Nil).

Net impairment losses on financial assets recognised in profit or loss

During the year, the following losses were recognised in profit or loss in relation to impaired financial assets:

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Impairment losses | | |
| - movement in loss allowance for trade receivables | 1,622,879 | 2,955,380 |
| Net impairment losses on financial assets | 1,622,879 | 2,955,380 |

(formerly C2W Music Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

3. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

Liquidity risk is the risk that the group is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due. 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 group's liquidity management process includes:

- (i) Monitoring future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis;
- (ii) Maintaining marketable and diverse assets that can easily be liquidated as protection against any unforeseen interruption to cash flow;
- (iii) Maintaining a committed line of credit;
- (iv) Optimising cash returns on investment.

Undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities

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

| The | Group | • |
|-----|-------|---|
|-----|-------|---|

| | 1 to 3 months | 3 to 12 months | 1 to 5 Years 2020 | Contractual cashflows | Carrying amount |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Due to related companies | _ | - | 270,910,072 | 270,910,072 | 270,910,072 |
| Long term loans | 2,216,773 | 4,904,318 | 1,089,848 | 8,210,939 | 7,971,086 |
| Payables | 53,377,530 | _ | - | 53,377,530 | 53,377,530 |
| Short-term loans | _ | 14,093,120 | - | 14,093,120 | 13,309,028 |
| Bank overdraft | 3,890,419 | - | - | 3,890,419 | 3,890,419 |
| | 59,484,722 | 18,997,438 | 271,999,920 | 350,482,080 | 349,458,135 |
| | | | 2019 | | |
| Due to related companies Directors' | - | - | 148,794,752 | 148,794,752 | 148,794,752 |
| accounts | - | - | 2,110,620 | 2,110,620 | 2,110,620 |
| Long term loans | 2,311,900 | 4,133,858 | 6,392,630 | 12,838,388 | 12,099,628 |
| Payables | 103,738,252 | - | - | 103,738,252 | 103,738,252 |
| Short-term loans | - | 40,809,028 | - | 40,809,028 | 37,524,966 |
| Bank overdraft | 1,977,991 | - | - | 1,977,991 | 1,977,991 |
| | 108,028,143 | 44,942,886 | 157,298,002 | 310,269,031 | 306,246,209 |

Assets available to meet all of the liabilities and to cover financial liabilities include Cash at bank and in hand and guarantee from the ultimate parent company.

(formerly C2W Music Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

3. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

Undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities (continued)

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

| The | Com | pany: |
|-----|-----|-------|
| | | |

| | 1 to 3 months | 3 to 12 months | 1 to 5 Years 2020 | Contractual cashflows | Carrying amount |
|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Due to related companies | - | - | 243,248,818 | 243,248,818 | 243,248,818 |
| Payables | 4,927,622 | - | - | 4,927,622 | 4,927,622 |
| Short-term loans | _ | 14,093,120 | - | 14,093,120 | 13,309,028 |
| | 4,927,622 | 14,093,120 | 243,248,818 | 262,269,560 | 261,485,468 |
| | | | 2019 | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Due to related companies | - | - | 138,773,425 | 138,773,425 | 138,773,425 |
| Payables | 23,533,481 | - | - | 23,533,481 | 23,533,481 |
| Short-term loans | _ | 40,809,028 | - | 40,809,028 | 37,524,966 |
| | 23,533,481 | 40,809,028 | 138,773,425 | 203,115,934 | 199,831,872 |

Assets available to meet all of the liabilities and to cover financial liabilities include Cash at bank and in hand and guarantee from the ultimate parent company.

(c) Market risk

The group takes on exposure to market risks, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks mainly arise from changes in interest rates (see 3 (e)) and foreign currency exchange rates (see 3 (d)). The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return. Market risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analysis. There has been no significant change in exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

(formerly C2W Music Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

3. Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The group is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from currency exposure primarily with respect to the US dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities.

The group is primarily exposed to such risks arising from foreign currency translation in relation to cash at bank and in hand, payables and short term loans.

The group and company statement of financial position at 30 June 2020 includes aggregate foreign assets of approximately \$1,525,575 and \$97,599 respectively and liabilities of \$745,700 for the group in 2019, in respect of transactions arising in the ordinary course of business.

The following tables indicate the currency to which the group had significant exposure on its monetary assets and its forecast cash flows. The change in currency rate below represents management's assessment of the possible change in the foreign exchange rate. The sensitivity analysis represents outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year-end for changes in foreign currency rates as indicated in the table below. The sensitivity of the surplus was as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of US dollar denominated financial instruments. The correlation of variables will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impact on market risk, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in each variable; variables had to be on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these variables are non-linear.

| 2020 | 2020 | 2019 | 2019 |
|-------------|-------------------------------|--|---|
| \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Effe | ect on Profit and | loss and equit | y |
| Revaluation | Devaluation | Revaluation | Devaluation |
| 2% | -6% | 4% | -6% |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 30,512 | (91,535) | 29,828 | (44,742) |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 1,952 | (5,856) | | _ |
| | \$ Effe Revaluation 2% 30,512 | \$ Effect on Profit and Revaluation Devaluation -6% 30,512 (91,535) | \$ \$ \$ \$ Effect on Profit and loss and equit Revaluation Devaluation 2% -6% 4% 30,512 (91,535) 29,828 |

(formerly C2W Music Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

3. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(e) 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 group to cash flow interest risk, whereas fixed interest rate instruments expose the group to fair value interest risk.

The group's interest rate risk mainly arises from cash and cash equivalents and long term loans. This risk is managed by analysing the economic environment and obtaining fixed rate loans when interest rates are expected to rise and floating rate loans when interest rates are expected to fall. It also manages the maturities of interest-bearing financial assets and interest-bearing financial liabilities. At 30 June 2020, the Group had no significant exposure to variable rate interest rate risk.

(f) Fair value estimates

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Market price is used to determine fair value where an active market (such as a recognized stock exchange) exists as it is the best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument.

The amount included in the financial statements for cash at bank and in hand, receivables, payables, short term loans and bank overdraft reflect their approximate fair values because of the short-term maturity of these instruments.

The fair value of long-term loans approximates amortised costs.

The fair values of directors' account and due to related companies could not be reasonably assessed as there are no set repayment terms.

(formerly C2W Music Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies

The group and company makes estimates, assumptions and judgements that affect the reported amounts of, and disclosures relating to, assets, liabilities, income and expenses reported in these financial statements. Amounts and disclosures based on these estimates assumptions and judgements may be different from actual outcomes, and these differences may be reported in the financial statements of the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, and are continually evaluated.

(i) Impairment of financial assets

The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The group and company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the group and company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Details of the key assumptions and inputs used are disclosed in the Credit risk note.

(ii) Income taxes

Estimates and judgements are required in determining the provision for income taxes. The tax liability or asset arising from certain transactions or events may be uncertain in the ordinary course of business. In cases of such uncertainty, the group and company recognises liabilities for possible additional taxes based on its judgement. Where, on the basis of a subsequent determination, the final tax outcome in relation to such matters is different from the amount that was initially recognised, the difference will impact the current and deferred income tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

(iii) Depreciable assets

Estimates of the useful life and the residual value of property, plant and equipment are required in order to apply an adequate rate of transferring the economic benefits embodied in these assets in the relevant periods. The group and company applies a variety of methods in an effort to arrive at these estimates from which actual results may vary. Actual variations in estimated useful lives and residual values are reflected in profit or loss through impairment or adjusted depreciation provisions.

(iv) Recognition and measurement of intangible assets

The recognition and measurement of intangible assets, other than goodwill, in a business combination, involve the utilization of valuation techniques. These intangibles may be market related, consumer related, contract based or technology based. For significant amounts of intangibles arising from a business combination, the group and company has utilized independent professional advisors to assist management in determining the recognition and measurement of these assets.

(formerly C2W Music Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies (continued)

(v) Valuation of financial instruments

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. For all other financial instruments, the group and company determines fair values using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist and other valuation models. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other premium used in estimating discount rates.

Considerable judgment is required in interpreting market data to arrive at estimates of fair values. Consequently, the estimates arrived at may be significantly different from the actual price of the instrument in an arm's length transaction.

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

5. Property, plant and equipment

The Group

| The Group: | Leasehold Improvements | Computer Equipment | Furniture & Fixtures | Office Equipment | Motor Vehicles | Total |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Cost - | | | | | | |
| 1 July 2018 | - | 1,901,302 | - | 240,010 | - | 2,141,312 |
| Acquisition of subsidiaries | - | 1,924,425 | 419,470 | - | 14,501,475 | 16,845,370 |
| Revaluation | - | - | - | - | 294,881 | 294,881 |
| Additions | 1,584,285 | 5,035,388 | 769,322 | 962,368 | - | 8,351,363 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - | (3,720,750) | (3,720,750) |
| 30 June 2019 | 1,584,285 | 8,861,115 | 1,188,792 | 1,202,378 | 11,075,606 | 23,912,176 |
| Additions | 266,960 | 221,508 | 1,746,416 | 436,866 | - | 2,671,750 |
| Disposal of subsidiary | (1,584,285) | (2,550,248) | (309,123) | - | - | (4,443,656) |
| Disposals | - | (2,489,322) | (106,000) | (132,808) | - | (2,728,130) |
| 30 June 2020 | 266,960 | 4,043,053 | 2,520,085 | 1,506,436 | 11,075,606 | 19,412,140 |
| Depreciation - | | | | | | |
| 1 July 2018 | - | 1,901,173 | - | 200,109 | - | 2,101,282 |
| Charge for the year | 68,440 | 1,081,755 | 219,537 | 67,087 | 2,618,351 | 4,055,170 |
| Relieved on disposals | - | - | - | - | (744,150) | (744,150) |
| 30 June 2019 | 68,440 | 2,982,928 | 219,537 | 267,196 | 1,874,201 | 5,412,302 |
| Charge for the year | 25,951 | 1,495,027 | 186,112 | 115,569 | 2,618,351 | 4,441,010 |
| Relieved on disposal of subsidiary | (68,440) | (843,421) | (21,602) | - | - | (933,463) |
| Relieved on disposals | - | (2,321,405) | - | - | - | (2,321,405) |
| 30 June 2020 | 25,951 | 1,313,129 | 384,047 | 382,765 | 4,492,552 | 6,598,444 |
| Net book value - | | | | | | |
| 30 June 2020 | 241,009 | 2,729,924 | 2,136,038 | 1,123,671 | 6,583,054 | 12,813,696 |
| 30 June 2019 | 1,515,845 | 5,878,187 | 969,255 | 935,182 | 9,201,405 | 18,499,874 |

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

5. Property, plant and equipment

The Company:

| The Company. | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Computer | Camera | Office Equipment | Leasehold | Total |
| - | Equipment | Equipment | Equipment | Improvements | Total |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | | \$ |
| Cost - | | | | | |
| 1 July 2018 | 1,901,302 | 95,695 | 144,315 | - | 2,141,312 |
| Additions | 301,401 | 590,236 | - | - | 891,637 |
| 30 June 2019 | 2,202,703 | 685,931 | 144,315 | - | 3,032,949 |
| Additions | 132,808 | 390,865 | - | 266,960 | 790,633 |
| Disposals | (1,897,022) | (132,808) | - | - | (2,029,830) |
| 30 June 2020 | 438,489 | 943,988 | 144,315 | 266,960 | 1,793,752 |
| Depreciation - | | | | | |
| 1 July 2018 | 1,901,173 | 55,795 | 144,314 | - | 2,101,282 |
| Charge for the year | 21,575 | 51,581 | - | - | 73,156 |
| 30 June 2019 | 1,922,748 | 107,376 | 144,314 | - | 2,174,438 |
| Charge for the year | 120,976 | 73,755 | - | 25,950 | 220,681 |
| Relieved on disposals | (1,897,022) | - | - | - | (1,897,022) |
| 30 June 2020 | 146,702 | 181,131 | 144,314 | 25,950 | 498,097 |
| Net book value - | | | | | |
| 30 June 2020 | 291,787 | 762,857 | 1 | 241,010 | 1,295,655 |
| 30 June 2019 | 279,955 | 578,555 | 1 | - | 858,511 |
| = | | | | | |

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

6. Intangible assets

The Group:

| | Computer Software | Total | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|--|
| | \$ | \$ | |
| Cost - | | | |
| 1 July 2018 | 2,302,184 | 2,302,184 | |
| Acquisition of subsidiaries | 61,594 | 61,594 | |
| Additions | 3,138,298 | 3,138,298 | |
| 1 July 2019 | 5,502,076 | 5,502,076 | |
| Disposal of subsidiary | (3,282,673) | (3,282,673) | |
| 30 June 2020 | 2,219,403 | 2,219,403 | |
| Amortization - | | | |
| 1 July 2018 | 2,302,054 | 2,302,054 | |
| Charge for year | 554,543 | 554,543 | |
| 30 July 2019 | 2,856,597 | 2,856,597 | |
| Relieved on disposal of subsidiary | (1,213,795) | (1,213,795) | |
| Charge for year | 513,913 | 513,913 | |
| 30 June 2020 | 2,156,715 | 2,156,715 | |
| Net book value | | | |
| 30 June 2020 | 62,688 | 62,688 | |
| 30 June 2019 | 2,645,479 | 2,645,479 | |

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

6. Intangible assets (continued)

The Company:

| | Computer Software | Total | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------|--|
| | <u> </u> | \$ | |
| Cost - | | | |
| 1 July 2018 | 2,302,184 | 2,302,184 | |
| Additions | 102,000 | 102,000 | |
| 1 July 2019 | 2,404,184 | 2,404,184 | |
| 30 June 2020 | 2,404,184 | 2,404,184 | |
| Amortization - | | | |
| 1 July 2019 | 2,302,054 | 2,302,054 | |
| Charge for the year | 5,610 | 5,610 | |
| 1 July 2019 | 2,307,664 | 2,307,664 | |
| Charge for the year | 33,832 | 33,832 | |
| 30 June 2020 | 2,341,496 | 2,341,496 | |
| Net book value - | | | |
| 30 June 2020 | 62,688 | 62,688 | |
| 30 June 2019 | 96,520 | 96,520 | |

(formerly C2W Music Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

7. Investments in subsidiaries

The Company

| | | 2020 | 2019 |
|------------------------------------|-----|------------|------------|
| | | \$ | \$ |
| Investments at cost: | | | |
| Muse 360 Integrated Limited | (a) | 26,368,577 | 26,368,577 |
| Blue Dot Data Intelligence Limited | (b) | - | 53,704,605 |
| Bar Central Limited | (c) | 5,997,000 | 5,997,000 |
| | | 32,365,577 | 86,070,182 |

- (a) Effective 20 July 2018 the company acquired 51% of the issued share capital of Muse 360 Integrated Limited (MUSE). The principal activities of MUSE are marketing and commercial solutions.
- (b) Effective 7 August 2018 the company acquired 50% of the issued share capital of Blue Dot Data Intelligence Limited (Blue Dot). The principal activities of Blue Dot are marketing and commercial solutions. The company disposed of its 50% shareholding in Blue Dot Data Intelligence Limited during the year. See Note #9 (Disposal of subsidiary) for the net liabilities disposed.
- (c) Effective 2 July 2018 the company acquired 75% of the issued share capital of Bar Central Limited. The principal activities of Bar Central Limited are distribution and provision of branding services.

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

8. Goodwill

| | Muse 360 Blue Dot Data | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Integrated | Bar Central | Intelligence | |
| | Limited | Limited | Limited | Total |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Goodwill: | | | | |
| Opening balance as at 1 July | | | | |
| 2019 | 24,106,398 | 29,706,259 | 58,200,642 | 112,013,299 |
| Disposal of subsidiary | - | - | (58,200,642) | (58,200,642) |
| Less: Impairment provision | (24,106,398) | (29,706,259) | - | (53,812,657) |
| Closing balance as at 30 June | | | | |
| 2020 | - | - | - | |

Provision estimate: Muse 360 Integrated Limited-100% Bar Central Limited-100%

| | | | Blue Dot |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | Muse 360 | | Data |
| | Integrated | Bar Central | Intelligence |
| | Limited | Limited | Limited |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Year ended 30 June 2020 | | | |
| Revenue | 7,477,005 | 56,166,487 | 53,113,048 |
| Loss | (1,077,114) | (33,933,854) | (9,746,109) |

(formerly C2W Music Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

9. Disposal of Subsidiary

On 27th March 2020, the company entered into an agreement for the sale of its 50% shareholdings in Blue Dot Data Intelligence Limited for a cash consideration of US\$300,000 or JA\$39,758,250.

(a) Analysis of Assets and Liabilities disposed of:

| | 2020 |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| | \$ |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 5,040,785 |
| Assets | 61,273,422 |
| Debt financing | (2,147,802) |
| Other liabilities | (78,912,648) |
| | (14,746,243) |
| SSL Ventures - 50% Shareholdings | (7,373,122) |

(b) Loss on disposal of subsidiary

| | Group | Company |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Consideration | 39,758,250 | 39,758,250 |
| Net liabilities disposed of | 14,746,243 | - |
| Elimination of investment in subsidiary | - | (53,704,605) |
| Non-controlling interest | (9,369,091) | - |
| Less: Goodwill at acquisition (Note 8) | (58,200,642) | - |
| Loss on disposal of subsidiary | (13,065,240) | (13,946,355) |

(c) Net Cash flow on disposal of subsidiary (Blue Dot):

| | 2020 |
|--|-------------|
| | \$ |
| Total consideration at 27 March 2020 | 39,758,250 |
| Less: cash and cash equivalent from subsidiary | (5,040,785) |
| Disposal of subsidiary, net of cash | 34,717,465 |

(formerly C2W Music Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

10. Deferred tax asset

Deferred tax asset is calculated in full on all temporary differences under the liability method using the applicable tax rate.

Deferred tax assets recognised on the statement of financial position are as follows:

| | The G | The Group | | mpany |
|--------------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2020 | 2019 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Deferred tax asset | 47,392,303 | 33,151,288 | 9,096,057 | 3,778,713 |

The movement on the net deferred tax asset balance is as follows:

| | The Group | | The Co | mpany |
|---|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2020 | 2020 2019 | 2020 | 2019 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Net assets at beginning of year | 33,151,288 | - | 3,778,713 | _ |
| Transferred on acquisition Elimination on disposal of | - | 1,111,986 | - | - |
| subsidiary Deferred tax credited to | (3,215,053) | - | - | - |
| profit and loss (Note 29) | 17,456,068 | 32,039,302 | 5,317,344 | 3,778,713 |
| Net assets at end of year | 47,392,303 | 33,151,288 | 9,096,057 | 3,778,713 |

Deferred tax asset is attributable to the following items:

| | The Group | | The Con | npany |
|---|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2020 | 2019 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Deferred tax asset: Property, plant and | | | | |
| equipment | 261,906 | 82,120 | (60,052) | 324,372 |
| Unutilized tax losses | 47,130,397 | 33,069,168 | 9,156,109 | 3,454,341 |
| Net assets at end of year | 47,392,303 | 33,151,288 | 9,096,057 | 3,778,713 |

(formerly C2W Music Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

10. Deferred tax asset (continued)

The amounts shown in the statement of financial position include the following:

| | The Group | | The Company | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|-----------|------|----|
| | 2020 | 2020 | 2019 | 2020 | 2019 | |
| | <u> </u> | | <u> </u> | | \$ | \$ |
| Deferred tax asset to be recovered: | | | | | | |
| - after more than 12 months | 47,392,303 | 33,151,288 | 9,096,057 | 3,778,713 | | |
| - within 12 months | | | | | | |
| | 47,392,303 | 33,151,288 | 9,096,057 | 3,778,713 | | |

11. Inventories

| | The Gr | oup |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2020 | 2019 |
| | \$ | \$ |
| Liquor | 1,527,914 | 4,880,287 |
| Beverages | 504,802 | 1,718,950 |
| Other | 144,125 | 107,839 |
| | 2,176,841 | 6,707,076 |

For the years ended 30 June 2020 and 2019 there were no provisions for obsolescence.

(formerly C2W Music Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

12. Receivables

| | The Group | | The Company | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|--|
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2020 | 2019 | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | |
| Trade | 4,122,557 | 23,243,277 | - | - | |
| Other | 45,661,529 | 3,164,040 | 43,218,615 | 2,827,327 | |
| | 49,784,086 | 26,407,317 | 43,218,615 | 2,827,327 | |
| Less: Provision for | | | | | |
| impairment | (3,848,644) | (2,943,740) | | | |
| | 45,935,442 | 23,463,577 | 43,218,615 | 2,827,327 | |

13. Cash and short-term deposits

| | The G | The Group | | The Company | | |
|---------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|--|--|
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2020 | 2019 | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | | |
| Cash at bank | 1,303,370 | 19,005,283 | 1,109,589 | 14,826,529 | | |
| Short-term deposits | 2,130,202 | 2,048,750 | - | - | | |
| Cash in hand | 10,000 | 1,922 | | | | |
| | 3,443,572 | 21,055,955 | 1,109,589 | 14,826,529 | | |

Cash at bank substantially comprise savings and operating accounts at licensed commercial banks in Jamaica. The rate of interest earned on the group's and company's savings accounts range from 0.05% - 0.07% for accounts that are denominated in United States Dollars, and 0.35% for those denominated in Jamaican Dollars.

14. Share capital

| | 2020 | 2019 | |
|---|---------------|---------------|--|
| | No. of shares | No. of shares | |
| Authorised- | | | |
| Ordinary shares of no-par value | 1,000,000,000 | 1,000,000,000 | |
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| | \$ | \$ | |
| Issued and fully paid: | | | |
| 400,000,000 Ordinary shares of no par value | 111,880,297 | 111,880,297 | |

(formerly C2W Music Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

15. Capital reserves

| | The Group | |
|--|-----------|---------|
| | 2020 | 2019 |
| The movements during the year were as follows: | \$ | \$ |
| Balance at beginning | 294,881 | - |
| Revaluation gains on plant and equipment | | 294,881 |
| Balance at end of the year | 294,881 | 294,881 |

Certain items of motor vehicle were professional valued as at June 2019.

16. Non-controlling interest

| | The Group | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--|
| | 2020 | 2019 | |
| | \$ | \$ | |
| Balance at beginning of year | (19,779,173) | - | |
| Balance at beginning of year-IFRS 9 adjustment | - | (200,728) | |
| Capital reserves | - | 283,317 | |
| Share of loss for the year | (13,884,303) | (9,636,105) | |
| Non-controlling interest arising on acquisition of subsidiaries Elimination of non-controlling interest on disposal of Blue | - | (10,225,657) | |
| Dot Date Intelligence Limited | 9,369,091 | | |
| Balance at end of year | (24,294,385) | (19,779,173) | |
| | | | |

17. Directors' accounts

This balance, which relates to amounts owed by/to the Directors, is unsecured, interest free and has no fixed repayment terms.

(formerly C2W Music Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

18. Due from/(to) related companies

| | The Group | | The Company | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2020 | 2019 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Due from:- Blue Dot Data Intelligence | | | | |
| Limited | - | - | - | 982,804 |
| Bar Central Limited | - | - | 59,049,365 | 31,313,109 |
| Muse 360 Integrated Limited | | | 1,535,546 | 2,071,922 |
| | | | 60,584,911 | 34,367,835 |
| Due to:- | | | | |
| Stocks and Securities Limited | (111,576,708) | (138,773,425) | (111,576,708) | (138,773,425) |
| Select Private Services Limited | (10,021,327) | (10,021,327) | | - |
| SSL Growth Equity Limited | (149,312,037) | | (131,672,110) | |
| | (270,910,072) | (148,794,752) | (243,248,818) | (138,773,425) |
| | (270,910,072) | (148,794,752) | (182,663,907) | (104,405,590) |

These companies are related by common shareholders and directors. The balances are unsecured and have no fixed repayment terms.

(formerly C2W Music Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

19. Long term Loans

| | _ | The Group | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-------------|-------------|--|
| | _ | 2020 | 2019 | |
| | | \$ | \$ | |
| Simpson Finance Jamaica Limited | (a) | 1,046,913 | 1,366,922 | |
| Simpson Finance Jamaica Limited | (b) | 2,761,898 | 3,518,059 | |
| Sagicor Bank Limited | (c) | 2,660,501 | 5,548,647 | |
| Carbyne Capital Investments Limited | (d) | 1,501,774 | 1,666,000 | |
| | | 7,971,086 | 12,099,628 | |
| Less: Current portion | _ | (5,252,813) | (6,221,558) | |
| | _ | 2,718,273 | 5,878,070 | |

- (a) This loan, which was received November 16, 2017, attracts interest at 12.99% per annum.
- (b) This loan, which was received November 16, 2017, was restructured in May 2020. This loan attracts interest at 8.98% per annum and is repayable over 60 monthly instalments of \$60,351.
- (c) This loan which was received April 3, 2019 attracts interest rate of 11% per annum and is repayable over 24 monthly equal installments.
- (d) This loan which was received December 19, 2019 attracts interest of 3.5% per month and is repayable over 12 equal monthly installments.

These loans are substantially secured by the following:

- i. Bill of sale over 2014 Suzuki APV (3764HQ and 2015 Mitsubishi Pajero (3736HQ)
- ii. Hypothecation/assignment of 15,000,000 units of Everything Fresh Company Limited shares valued at \$12,000,000 in the name of Stocks and Securities Limited.

20. Payables

| | The Group | | The Company | |
|-------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2020 | 2019 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Trade payables | 11,726,565 | 36,025,229 | 766,818 | 4,308,709 |
| Accrued charges | 3,770,329 | 5,450,877 | - | - |
| Payroll liabilities | 15,175,942 | 15,540,470 | 764,176 | 240,626 |
| General Consumption Tax | 15,031,516 | 11,930,861 | - | - |
| Other | 7,673,178 | 34,790,815 | 3,396,628 | 18,984,146 |
| | 53,377,530 | 103,738,252 | 4,927,622 | 23,533,481 |

(formerly C2W Music Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

21. Short-term loans

| | | The Group | | The Company | |
|----------------------------|-----|------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| | | 2020 | 2020 2019 20 | 2020 | 2019 |
| | | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Alydar Investment Limited | (a) | 7,370,451 | 6,922,416 | 7,370,451 | 6,922,416 |
| Gerald Hadeed | (a) | 5,938,577 | 5,602,550 | 5,938,577 | 5,602,550 |
| Tweedside Holdings Limited | (b) | | 25,000,000 | - | 25,000,000 |
| | | 13,309,028 | 37,524,966 | 13,309,028 | 37,524,966 |

(a) These amounts were disbursed on July 1, 2013 and evidenced by Promissory Notes. The loans were for a period of 1 year (repayable June 30, 2015 – the "repayment date") at a rate of 8% per annum on the outstanding balances compounded quarterly. The lenders were not entitled to require repayment of the principal or interest before the repayment date, however the company at its option could have repaid the principal with interest accrued prorated up to the date of payment without penalty.

Provided the loans were still outstanding on the repayment date, the lenders had the option to convert the loans and the interest thereon into shares in the company at a price agreed between the parties not exceeding the price at which the company's shares were being publicly traded on the Jamaica Stock Exchange as at the repayment date. The lenders were required to notify the company of their intention to exercise the option at least 14 days before the repayment date.

In respect of the loan with Alydar Investment Limited, the company was not notified by the lender of its intention to take up the equity option. The loan was not repaid and to date no notice of demand for repayment by the lender has been served on the company. The company is currently pursuing negotiations with the lender for the extension of the loan under the same terms and condition. However as at 30 June 2020, the negotiations were not yet finalised.

In respect of the loan with Gerald Hadeed, the lender decided not to exercise the equity option and agreed to extend the loans under the same terms and conditions.

At 30 June 2020, interest payable included in the above balance amounted to \$4,325,655 (30 June 2019: \$3,541,593).

(b) This amount was advanced to the company and was repaid during the year.

(formerly C2W Music Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

22. Bank overdraft

| | The G | The Group | | The Company | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|------|-------------|--|
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2020 | 2019 | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | |
| Bank overdraft | 3,890,419 | 1,977,991 | | | |

Bank overdraft represents cheques drawn at year end, not yet presented to the bank.

23. Revenue

Revenue represents the price of goods sold or services rendered to customers, and management fees and is stated net of discounts and allowances and General Consumption Tax.

24. Other operating income

| | The Group | | The Company | | |
|--------------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|--|
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2020 | 2019 | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | |
| Payables write off | 42,821,734 | 10,453,660 | 17,078,447 | 10,453,660 | |
| Incentive income | - | 4,200,000 | - | - | |
| Other income | | 5,447,068 | | | |
| | 42,821,734 | 20,100,728 | 17,078,447 | 10,453,660 | |

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

25. Expenses by nature

| . Lapenses by nature | The Group | | The Co | The Company | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--|--|
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2020 | 2019 | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | | |
| Accounting fee | 3,768,687 | 3,620,217 | _ | 1,779,213 | | |
| Advertising and promotions | 647,216 | 4,223,974 | 346,890 | 1,858,255 | | |
| Adjustment write off | 16,472,274 | - | , - | - | | |
| Asset tax | - | 101,789 | _ | 101,789 | | |
| Audit fee | 4,200,300 | 4,972,500 | 1,421,102 | 1,890,000 | | |
| Bad debt expense/(recoverable) | 1,068,945 | (2,300,495) | - | - | | |
| Bank charges | 727,336 | 1,230,521 | 94,265 | 96,847 | | |
| Bearer service | 20,000 | - | - | - | | |
| Business permits and licenses | · - | 1,013,817 | - | 1,013,817 | | |
| Company secretary | 2,029,128 | 2,915,117 | 2,029,128 | 2,915,117 | | |
| Casual labour | 25,000 | 20,000 | 25,000 | 20,000 | | |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 4,954,923 | 4,609,713 | 254,513 | 78,766 | | |
| Depreciation on right-of- use assets | 5,402,152 | - | - | - | | |
| Directors fees | 592,373 | 6,835,611 | - | 420,000 | | |
| Donations | 8,000 | 1,330,208 | - | - | | |
| Dues and subscriptions | 2,248,522 | 1,262,500 | 17,502 | 932,000 | | |
| Equipment rental | 948,659 | 540,650 | - | - | | |
| Insurance | 508,813 | 362,128 | _ | - | | |
| Legal and professional fees | 25,978,464 | 19,552,008 | 24,491,943 | 10,231,840 | | |
| Loss on disposal of property, plant | , , | , , | , , | , , | | |
| and equipment | 406,725 | 1,646,600 | 132,808 | - | | |
| Miscellaneous | 517,888 | 2,919,167 | 496,855 | - | | |
| Motor vehicle expense | 3,531,385 | 406,449 | 160,910 | 146,376 | | |
| Office expenses | 1,894,444 | 7,544,223 | 677,752 | 3,066,879 | | |
| Printing and reproduction | - | 842,567 | - | 842,567 | | |
| Staff costs (Note 27) | 53,566,992 | 67,908,545 | 21,848,947 | 15,263,023 | | |
| Security | 259,104 | 422,842 | - | - | | |
| Rent | 4,534,244 | 7,540,681 | 1,866,412 | 3,398,140 | | |
| Registration fees | 732,750 | 767,296 | 732,750 | 767,296 | | |
| Repairs and maintenance | 1,896,380 | 1,861,357 | - | - | | |
| Travelling and entertainment | 433,864 | 1,739,403 | 21,459 | 870,044 | | |
| Training | - | 174,750 | - | 174,750 | | |
| Utilities | 2,317,757 | 3,097,522 | 482,500 | 402,274 | | |
| | 139,692,325 | 147,161,660 | 55,100,736 | 46,268,993 | | |
| Impairment loss on financial assets | 1,622,879 | 2,955,380 | - | - | | |
| Finance costs, net (Note 28) | 16,024,651 | 3,272,475 | 10,400,731 | 1,226,816 | | |
| Cost of sales | 105,121,032 | 275,867,539 | - | - | | |
| | 262,460,887 | 429,257,054 | 65,501,467 | 47,495,809 | | |

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

26. Operating loss

In arriving at the operating loss, the following have been charged: -

| | The Group | | The Co | ompany |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2020 | 2019 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Auditors' remuneration | 4,200,300 | 4,972,500 | 1,421,102 | 1,890,000 |
| Increase in loss allowance | 1,662,879 | 2,955,380 | - | - |
| Impairment of goodwill | 53,812,657 | - | - | - |
| Loss on disposal of subsidiary | 13,065,240 | - | 13,946,355 | - |
| Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment Depreciation and emertization | 406,725 | 1,646,600 | 132,808 | - |
| Depreciation and amortization | 10,357,075 | 4,609,713 | 254,513 | 78,766 |
| Directors' emoluments: | | | | |
| - Fees | 592,373 | 6,835,611 | - | 420,000 |
| Management remuneration (included in staff costs) | 9,824,507 | 18,928,841 | - | - |
| Staff costs (Note 27) | 53,566,992 | 67,908,545 | 21,848,947 | 15,263,023 |

27. Staff costs

| | The C | Group | The Company | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| | <u>2020</u> \$ | <u>2019</u> | <u>2020</u> \$ | <u>2019</u> \$ | |
| Wages and salaries | 46,581,268 | 57,669,758 | 20,096,014 | 12,794,973 | |
| Statutory contributions | 6,632,995 | 7,761,778 | 1,752,933 | 1,910,894 | |
| Staff welfare | 352,729 | 368,440 | - | - | |
| Sub-contractors | - | 1,512,523 | - | - | |
| Casual labour | | 596,046 | | 557,156 | |
| | 53,566,992 | 67,908,545 | 21,848,947 | 15,263,023 | |

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

28. Finance costs, net

| | The G | roup | The Co | mpany |
|-------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2020 | 2019 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Interest income | (64,625) | (178,451) | (3,028) | (100,872) |
| Foreign exchange gains | (196,778) | (575,062) | (9,219) | (568,679) |
| | (261,403) | (753,513) | (12,247) | (669,551) |
| Interest expense | 14,051,318 | 3,214,007 | 9,543,676 | 1,121,452 |
| Foreign exchange losses | 1,067,525 | 811,981 | 869,302 | 774,915 |
| Lease interest expense | 1,167,211 | | | |
| | 16,286,054 | 4,025,988 | 10,412,978 | 1,896,367 |
| | 16,024,651 | 3,272,475 | 10,400,731 | 1,226,816 |

(formerly C2W Music Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

29. Taxation

Taxation is computed on the loss for the year adjusted for taxation purposes and comprises:

| | The G | roup | The Co | ompany | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2020 | 2019 | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | |
| Income tax at 25% | 521,920 | 745,433 | - | - | |
| Deferred tax asset (Note 10) | (17,456,068) | (32,039,302) | (5,317,344) | (3,778,713) | |
| | (16,934,148) | (31,293,869) | (5,317,344) | (3,778,713) | |

Entities listed on the Junior Stock Exchange in Jamaica benefit from tax incentives of tax rates of 0% in years 1-5, and 50% of regular tax rates in years 6-10.

Subject to agreement with the Commissioner, Taxpayer Audit and Assessment, the group and the company have tax losses of approximately \$166,948,116 (2019: \$87,164,039) and \$87,195,121 (2019: 27,634,730) respectively that can be carried forward indefinitely for offset against future taxable profits.

The taxation charged in the statement of comprehensive income differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the appropriate income tax rate:

| | The C | Group | The Company | |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2020 | 2019 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Loss before taxation | (169,760,510) | (76,888,757) | (60,455,188) | (27,152,717) |
| Tax calculated at the appropriate rate | (28,266,800) | (15,828,100) | (7,556,898) | (3,394,090) |
| Adjusted for the effects of: - Expenses not allowed for tax | | | | |
| purposes | 9,640,682 | 825,568 | 1,743,293 | - |
| Other charges and allowances | 1,691,970 | (16,291,337) | 496,261 | (384,623) |
| | (16,934,148) | (31,293,869) | (5,317,344) | (3,778,713) |

(formerly C2W Music Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

30. Segment financial information

2020

| | Management Services | Retail and Distribution | Marketing and Advertising | Eliminations | Group |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | | \$ |
| Gross Revenue | 1,914,187 | 56,166,487 | 60,590,053 | - | 118,670,727 |
| Inter-segment revenue | (1,914,187) | - | - | - | (1,914,187) |
| Revenue from external customers | - | 56,166,487 | 60,590,053 | - | 116,756,540 |
| Segment results | (113,386,629) | (45,644,190) | (10,729,691) | - | (169,760,510) |
| Loss before income tax | | | | | (169,760,510) |
| Taxation | | | | | 16,934,148 |
| | | | | - | (152,826,362) |
| Total segment assets | 150,812,483 | 46,548,514 | 13,965,873 | | 211,326,870 |
| Total segment liabilities | 261,485,468 | 117,948,502 | 31,191,095 | | 410,625,065 |
| Depreciation | 220,683 | 3,574,472 | 645,855 | | 4,441,010 |

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Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

30. Segment financial information (continued)

| _ | Management Services | Retail and Distribution | Marketing and Advertising | Eliminations | Group |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | | \$ |
| Gross Revenue | 9,889,432 | 226,657,528 | 104,376,832 | - | 340,923,792 |
| Inter-segment revenue | (8,656,223) | - | - | - | (8,656,223) |
| Revenue from external customers | 1,233,209 | 226,657,528 | 104,376,832 | - | 332,267,569 |
| _ | | | | | |
| Segment results | (27,152,717) | (21,079,613) | (28,656,427) | | (76,888,757) |
| Loss before income tax | | | | _ | (76,888,757) |
| Taxation | | | | | 31,293,869 |
| | | | | | (45,594,888) |
| | | | | _ | |
| Total segment assets | 144,296,731 | 42,434,333 | 42,605,039 | | 229,336,103 |
| Total segment liabilities | 199,831,872 | 79,900,468 | 63,753,281 | | 343,485,621 |
| _ | | | | | |
| Other segment items | | | | | |
| Depreciation | 73,156 | 3,210,145 | 771,869 | | 4,055,170 |

31. Loss per stock unit

Loss per stock unit ("LPS") is computed by dividing the loss attributable to stockholders of the parent of \$138,942,059 (2019: \$35,958,783) by the weighted average number of ordinary stock units in issue during the year, numbering 400,000,000 (2019: 400,000,000)

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Notes to the Financial Statements 30 June 2020

32. Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related 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 below for the following:

- (a) Enterprises over which a substantial interest in the voting power is owned by a key management personnel, including directors and officers and close members of families; or
- (b) Enterprises over which such a person, in (a) above, is able to exercise significant influence. This includes enterprises owned by directors or major shareholders of the reporting enterprise and enterprises that have a member of key management in common with the company.

The following was (credited)/debited to the statement of comprehensive income:

| | The Gr | oup | The Company | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2020 | 2019 | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | |
| Management fees | - | - | (1,914,187) | (8,656,223) | |
| Directors' fees | 592,373 | 6,835,611 | - | 420,000 | |
| Management remuneration | 9,824,807 | 18,928,841 | | | |

As at the statement of financial position date the following balances were outstanding: -

| | The G | roup | The Co | ompany |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2020 | 2019 | 2020 | 2019 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Due from:- Blue Dot Data Intelligence | | | | |
| Limited | - | - | - | 982,804 |
| Muse 360 Integrated Limited | - | - | 1,535,546 | 2,071,922 |
| Bar Central Limited | | | 59,049,365 | 31,313,109 |
| | | _ | 60,584,911 | 34,367,835 |
| Due to:- | | | | |
| Stocks and Securities Limited | (111,576,708) | (138,773,425) | (111,576,708) | (138,773,425) |
| Select Private Services Limited | (10,021,327) | (10,021,327) | - | - |
| SSL Growth Equity Limited | (149,312,037) | | (131,672,110) | |
| | (270,910,072) | (148,794,752) | (243,248,818) | (138,773,425) |
| | (270,910,072) | (148,794,752) | (182,663,907) | (104,405,590) |