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UNAUDITED FINANCIAL REPORT
NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Access Financial Services Limited

Directors' Statement

The Board of Directors of Access Financial Services Limited is pleased to present the Consolidated Unaudited Financial Statements of the Group for the nine months ended December 31, 2021.

Overview

Access Financial Services Limited (AFS) recorded Consolidated Net Profit after Tax of $265 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2021, compared to $128 million for similar period in 2020. This performance reflects an improvement in the size and quality of the loan portfolio, resulting in higher interest income and lower credit losses as the economy recovers from the impact of COVID-19. The Group continues to show good operating leverage as Consolidated Net Operating Income has increased by $118 million or 9% year over year, while concurrently, Operating Expenses have declined by $70 million or 6%.

As at December 31, 2021, the Group's asset base stood at $5.81 billion; an increase of $322 million or 6% in comparison to the 2020 period. Loans and Advances now stand at $4.5 billion; an increase of 11% year over year. This is primarily due to improvements in disbursements as the operating environment returns to normalcy and the economy continues to improve.

Financial Performance

Net Operating Income for the nine months ended December 31, 2021, increased by 118 million to $1.47 billion; a 9% increase year over year. The growth in operating income is attributable to growth in net interest margins and increased recoveries on bad debts. Operating Expenses declined by $70 million or 6% for the reporting period.

HIGHLIGHTS	Unaudited Nine Months Ended Dec 31, 2021	Unaudited Nine Months Ended Dec 31, 2020	Audited Year Ended 31 March, 2021	% Change Year over Year
OPERATING RESULTS (INCOME STATEMENT DATA):				
Net Profit After Tax - J$ millions	265	128	266	107%
FINANCIAL POSITION & STRENGTH (BALANCE SHEET DATA):				
Loans & Advances - J$ billions	4.51	4.05	4.09	11%
Total Asset - J$ billions	5.81	5.49	5.49	6%
Stockholder's Equity - J$ billions	2.67	2.32	2.45	15%
PROFITABILITY:				
Return on average Stockholder's Equity (ROE)	14%	8%	11%	7%
Earnings Per Stock unit (EPS) - J$	$0.96	$0.47	$0.97	107%
Efficiency Ratio	75%	87%	81%	(12%)
Efficiency Ratio (excluding Allowances for Credit Losses)	63%	65%	65%	(2%)

Operating Expenses for the period was $1.10 billion, compared to the amount of $1.17 billion in the prior year. Allowance for credit losses decreased by $116 million or 40% year over year due to improved delinquency management.

Net Profit after Tax for the nine months period was $265 million, representing an improvement of 107% when compared to the amount of $128 million for the corresponding 2020 period. This resulted in Earnings per Share for the period of $0.96 compared to $0.47 for the prior year.

Directors' Statement

Financial Position

Total Assets as at December 31, 2021 was $5.81 billion, compared to the prior year amount of $5.49 billion as at December 31, 2020. Loans and Advances for the Group as at the period end was $4.51 billion. This reflects an improvement of 11% year over year, and 10% since the last year end due to the higher level of disbursements.

Total Liabilities decreased by $29 million or 1% year over year to $3.14 billion as at December 31, 2021, mainly due to a reduction in Loans payable as at the period end.

Access Financial Services Limited

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2021

	Unaudited Dec 2021 $'000	Unaudited Dec 2020 $'000	Audited March 2021 $'000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	365,154	554,590	543,492
Financial investments	5,249	5,415	5,109
Other accounts receivables	70,668	40,898	47,003
Loans and advances	4,508,023	4,045,820	4,086,669
Property, plant and equipment	86,941	70,622	61,509
Intangible assets	485,038	472,785	480,699
Right use of assets	95,667	138,884	124,867
Deferred tax assets	189,732	157,027	141,741
Taxation recoverable	1,682	-	-
Total Assets	**5,808,154**	**5,486,041**	**5,491,089**
LIABILITIES			
Payables	362,418	319,696	330,202
Loan payable	2,546,309	2,646,696	2,542,774
Lease liability	113,126	152,427	142,414
Taxation payable	116,487	48,234	24,420
Total Liabilities	**3,138,340**	**3,167,053**	**3,039,810**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	96,051	96,051	96,051
Fair value reserve	3,236	3,402	3,096
Foreign exchange translation	194,437	108,766	130,977
Retained earnings	2,376,090	2,110,769	2,221,155
Total Stockholders' Equity	**2,669,814**	**2,318,988**	**2,451,279**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY	**5,808,154**	**5,486,041**	**5,491,089**

Approved for issue by the Board of Directors on January, 27 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

....

Marcus James
Executive Chairman

....

James Morrison
Director

Access Financial Services Limited

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

	Unaudited Three Months Ended Dec 2021 $'000	Unaudited Three Months Ended Sept 2021 $'000	Unaudited Three Months Ended Dec 2020 $'000	Unaudited Nine Months Ended Dec 2021 $'000	Unaudited Nine Months Ended Dec 2020 $'000	Audited Year Ended March 2021 $'000
Operating Income						
Interest income from loans	411,744	418,558	386,847	1,219,240	1,129,837	1,519,924
Interest income from securities	1,010	377	995	1,691	5,423	6,009
Total Interest Income	**412,754**	**418,935**	**387,843**	**1,220,931**	**1,135,260**	**1,525,933**
Interest expense	(57,236)	(57,051)	(60,294)	(170,168)	(195,877)	(256,833)
Net Interest Income	**355,518**	**361,884**	**327,549**	**1,050,762**	**939,383**	**1,269,100**
Net fees and commissions on loans	106,800	106,749	108,434	303,992	320,854	412,549
	462,318	**468,633**	**435,983**	**1,354,754**	**1,260,237**	**1,681,649**
Other Operating Income						
Money services fees and commission	349	273	349	869	689	935
Foreign exchanges gains / (losses)	(1,201)	(1,113)	(654)	658	(13,009)	(12,851)
Other income	33,091	38,961	23,997	109,177	99,220	149,321
	32,239	38,121	23,692	110,704	86,900	137,405
Net Operating Income	**494,557**	**507,146**	**459,675**	**1,465,459**	**1,347,136**	**1,819,054**
Operating Expenses						
Staff costs	174,046	168,670	151,264	518,482	498,908	670,511
Allowances for credit losses	52,775	60,863	111,250	174,052	289,570	294,989
Depreciation and amortization	30,210	30,502	30,894	91,173	90,274	118,351
Marketing expenses	15,033	8,976	8,334	31,643	30,429	39,390
Other operating expenses	99,253	109,344	64,231	286,164	261,898	354,508
	371,316	**378,355**	**365,973**	**1,101,514**	**1,171,078**	**1,477,749**
Profit / (loss) before taxation	**123,242**	**128,791**	**93,702**	**363,945**	**176,058**	**341,305**
Taxation	(38,112)	(38,543)	(27,398)	(99,209)	(48,208)	(75,618)
PROFIT /(LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD / YEAR	**85,130**	**90,248**	**66,304**	**264,739**	**127,850**	**265,687**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (items that may be reclassified to profit or loss)						
Unrealised gains / (losses) on investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	481	(87)	(149)	140	1,032	726
Foreign currency translation gains /(losses) on overseas subsidiary	53,982	(8,514)	1,148	63,462	54,869	77,080
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**139,593**	**81,647**	**67,303**	**328,341**	**183,751**	**343,493**
EARNINGS PER STOCK UNIT – JMD cents	**$0.31**	**$0.33**	**$0.24**	**$0.96**	**$0.47**	**$0.97**

Access Financial Services Limited

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

	Share Capital $'000	Fair Value Reserve $'000	Foreign Exchange Translation Reserve $'000	Retained Earnings $'000	Total $'000
Unaudited					
Balance as at March 31, 2020, as previously reported	**96,051**	**2,370**	**53,897**	**2,018,605**	**2,170,923**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year:					
Net profit	-	-	-	127,850	127,850
Other comprehensive income	-	1,032	54,869		55,901
Transaction with Owners:					
Dividends Paid				(35,686)	(35,686)
Balance as at 31 December 2020	**96,051**	**3,402**	**108,766**	**2,110,769**	**2,318,988**
Balance as at March 31, 2021, as previously reported	96,051	3,096	130,977	2,221,155	2,451,279
Total Comprehensive Income for the year:					
Net profit	-	-	-	264,739	264,739
Other comprehensive income	-	140	63,462		63,602
Transaction with Owners:					
Dividends Paid				(109,804)	(109,804)
Balance as at 31 December 2021	**96,051**	**3,236**	**194,437**	**2,376,090**	**2,669,814**

Access Financial Services Limited

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2021

	Unaudited Nine Months Ended Dec 2021 $'000	Unaudited Nine Months Ended Dec 2020 $'000	Audited Year Ended March 2021 $'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net Profit for the year	**264,739**	**127,850**	**265,687**
Items not affecting cash resources:			
Exchange (gain) / loss on foreign balances	(658)	13,009	12,851
Depreciation and amortization	36,388	36,793	49,292
Depreciation of right right-of-use-asset	54,785	53,481	69,059
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	(372)	(17)
Increase in allowance for loan losses	174,052	289,570	294,989
Loans and receivables written-off	84,717	64,360	93,352
Impairment of intangible assets	-	-	900
Interest income	(1,220,931)	(1,135,260)	(1,525,933)
Interest expense	160,554	183,214	240,421
Lease interest expense	9,614	12,663	16,412
Taxation	132,716	82,524	110,442
Deferred tax	(33,510)	(34,316)	(34,824)
	(337,553)	**(306,484)**	**(407,369)**
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Loans and advances, net	(593,287)	121,163	(22,770)
Other accounts receivable	(23,644)	20,239	20,791
Loans payable, net	161,379	(416,897)	(681,428)
Accounts payable	(177,625)	(274,932)	(87,278)
	(970,710)	**(856,910)**	**(1,178,054)**
Interest received	1,211,894	1,125,826	1,527,001
Interest paid	(158,035)	(176,008)	(241,464)
Taxation paid	(67,905)	-	(22,195)
Net Cash provided by operating activities	**15,244**	**92,909**	**85,288**

	Unaudited Nine Months Ended Dec 2021 $'000	Unaudited Nine Months Ended Dec 2020 $'000	Audited Year Ended March 2021 $'000
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Acquisition of property, plant and Equipment and intangible assets	(33,454)	(37,396)	(24,644)
Proceeds from disposal	-		474
Net Cash used by Investing Activities:	**(33,454)**	**(37,396)**	**(24,170)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Lease payments	(65,762)	(61,451)	(83,759)
Dividends paid	(109,804)	(35,686)	(63,137)
Net Cash used by Financing Activities:	**(175,566)**	**(97,137)**	**(146,896)**
(Decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents for the period / year	(193,776)	(41,624)	(85,778)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations On cash and cash equivalents	15,438	(20,606)	53,662
Cash and cash equivalents at the Beginning of the year	543,492	575,608	575,608
Cash and Cash Equivalents At End Of The Period / Year	**365,154**	**554,590**	**543,492**

1. Identification and Principal Activities

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

The Company acquired a 100% shareholding in its subsidiary, Embassy Loans Inc., on December 15, 2018.

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

2. Reporting Currencies

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates (the functional currency). These financial statements are presented in Jamaican dollars, which is considered the company's functional and presentation currency. All financial information has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

3. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

The condensed consolidated financial statements for the nine months ending December 31, 2021 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, 'Interim financial reporting'. The condensed financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accounting policies as set out in Note 3 of the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

New Standards effective and adopted in the current year

Certain new and amended standards came into effect during the current financial year. The Group has assessed them and has adopted those which are relevant to its financial statements:

Amendments to References to Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards covers all aspects of standard setting including the objective of financial reporting.

The main change relates to how and when assets and liabilities are recognised and derecognised in the financial statements.

- New 'bundle of rights' approach to assets means that an entity may recognise a right to use an asset rather than the asset itself;
- A liability will be recognised if a company has no practical ability to avoid it. This may bring liabilities on balance sheet earlier than previously.
- A new control-based approach to de-recognition allows an entity to derecognise an asset when it loses control over all or part of it; the focus is no longer be on the transfer of risks and rewards.

Amendment to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors provides a definition of 'material' to guide preparers of financial statements in making judgements about information to be included in financial statements

"Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity."

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

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

Amendments to IAS 37 Provision, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 and clarifies those costs that comprise the costs of fulfilling the contract.

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

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 cycle contain amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IFRS 16 Leases, IAS 41 Agriculture, and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

(i) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments amendment clarifies that – for the purpose of performing the '10 per cent test' for derecognition of financial liabilities – in determining those fees paid net of fees received, a borrower includes only fees paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf.

(ii) IFRS 16 Leases amendments removes the illustration of payments from the lessor relating to leasehold improvements.

(iii) The amendments to IAS 41 Agriculture remove the requirement to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value, thereby aligning the fair value measurement requirements in IAS 41 with those in IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement.

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

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, will apply retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The amendments promote consistency in application and clarify the requirements on determining if a liability is current or non-current.

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

Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases is effective for annual periods beginning on or after June 1, 2022, with early application permitted. It provides guidance for COVID-19 related rent concessions.

The amendments introduce an optional practical expedient that simplifies how a lessee accounts for rent concessions that are a direct consequence of COVID-19.

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

Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, IFRS 4 Insurance contracts and IFRS 16 Leases, is effective for annual accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021 and address issues affecting financial reporting in the period leading up to interbank offered rates (IBOR) reform. The second phase amendments apply to all hedging relationships directly affected by IBOR reform.

The Group does not expect the amendment to have a significant impact on its financial statements. (b) Basis of preparation

4. Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of the financial statements to conform to IFRS requires management to make estimates and judgements that affect the selection of accounting policies and the reported amounts of, and disclosures relating to, assets, liabilities, contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the reporting date and the income, expenses, gains and losses for the year ended.

Actual amounts could differ from those estimates. The estimates and the assumptions underlying them, are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The critical judgements made in applying accounting policies and the key areas of estimation uncertainty that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements, and or that have a significant risk of material adjustment in the next financial period, are as follows:

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

The key relevant judgements are as follows:

(i) Classification of financial assets:
The assessment of the business model within which financial assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) requires management to make certain judgements on its business operation.

(ii) Impairment of financial assets:
Establishing the criteria for determining whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, determining the methodology for incorporating forward-looking information into measurement of expected credit losses (ECL) and the selection and approval of models used to measure ECL requires significant judgement

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

(i) Allowance for impairment losses:
In determining amounts recorded for impairment of financial assets in the financial statements, management makes assumptions in determining the inputs to be used in the ECL measurement model, including incorporation of forward-looking information. Management also estimates the likely amount of cash flows recoverable on the financial assets in determining loss given default.

(ii) Income taxes:
Estimates are required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are some transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group recognises liabilities for possible tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

(iii) Residual value and expected useful life of property, plant and equipment:

The residual value and the expected useful life of an asset are reviewed at least at each financial year-end, and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for. The useful life of an asset is defined in terms of the asset's expected utility to the company.

5. Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Financial Assets
Financial assets include both debt and equity instruments.

<u>Classification and measurement</u>

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

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

Classification of debt instruments is determined based on the business model under which the asset is held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument.

Equity instruments are measured at FVTPL, unless an election is made to designate them at FVOCI upon purchase.

The Group's financial assets mainly comprise of loans and advances and are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

<u>Impairment of Financial Assets</u>

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

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

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

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

Property, Plant, and equipment:
Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation and amortisation:
Depreciation is recognised in the income statement on the straight-line basis, over the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment. The depreciation rates are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Dividend Declaration
After the quarter-ended on December 31, 2021, The Board of Directors of Access Financial Services Limited declared a interim dividend of $0.15 per share with a record date of February 11, 2022 and a payment date of February 25, 2022.

7. Earnings per Stock Unit
Access Financial Services Limited Earnings per stock unit "EPS" is computed by dividing the profit attributable to stockholders for the nine months period ended December 31, 2021 of $264,739,000 by the number of ordinary stock units in issue of 274,509,840 shares.