



Environmental Foundation of Jamaica
(A foundation limited by guarantee)

Financial Statements
31 July 2021

Environmental Foundation of Jamaica

(A foundation limited by guarantee)

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31 July 2021

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Independent auditor's report

To the Members of Environmental Foundation of Jamaica

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Environmental Foundation of Jamaica (the Foundation) as at 31 July 2021, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and with the requirements of the Jamaican Companies Act.

What we have audited

The Foundation's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 July 2021;
 - the statement of changes in the America's and TFCA's Funds;
 - the administrative income and expenditure statement;
 - the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
 - the notes to the financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.
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Basis for opinion

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

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

Independence

We are independent of the Foundation in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.



Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and with the requirements of 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 Foundation'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 Foundation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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



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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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 purposes of our audit.

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

Private/Handwritten Signature

Chartered Accountants
Kingston, Jamaica
13 December 2021

Environmental Foundation of Jamaica

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Statement of Changes in the Americas' and TFCA's Funds

Year ended 31 July 2021

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	(Americas) Fund I \$'000	(Americas) Fund II \$'000	(TFCA) Fund III \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Fund Receipts		-	-	38,989	38,989	49,944
Investment income earned		1,217	781	3,485	5,483	4,220
		1,217	781	42,474	44,472	54,164
Unrealised gain/(loss) on FVPL investments	11	7,444	-	-	7,444	(21,437)
		8,661	781	42,474	51,916	32,727
Less:						
Project grants disbursed, net	5	-	-	(1,610)	(1,610)	(6,261)
Transfers to administration		-	-	(38,989)	(38,989)	(24,944)
Investment advisers' fees	9	(623)	(131)	-	(754)	(812)
		(623)	(131)	(40,599)	(41,353)	(32,017)
Surplus for year		8,038	650	1,875	10,563	710
Reclassification (prior year ECL)		-	-	-	-	164
Fund balance at beginning of year		12,896	88,887	138,958	240,741	239,867
Fund balance at end of year		20,934	89,537	140,833	251,304	240,741

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Statement of Financial Position

31 July 2021


(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	20,354	17,368
Beneficial interest in endowment fund	12	1,129,092	1,032,206
Investment securities	11	93,713	84,270
		<u>1,243,159</u>	<u>1,133,844</u>
Current Assets			
Other assets	13	840	12,535
Short term investment	11, 12	131,901	133,418
Cash and bank	14	123,346	123,332
		<u>256,087</u>	<u>269,285</u>
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued charges	15	8,838	9,370
Due to endowment fund		20,532	20,532
Managed funds	16	101,551	110,268
		<u>130,921</u>	<u>140,170</u>
Net Current Asset		<u>125,166</u>	<u>129,115</u>
		<u>1,368,325</u>	<u>1,262,959</u>
Equity and Capital			
Administration fund-expenses recoverable	17	(21,676)	(20,044)
Capital reserves	18	9,684	10,134
Funds in Trust – Endowment Fund		1,129,013	1,032,128
TFCA funds		140,833	138,958
Americas' funds		110,471	101,783
Total Equity and Capital		<u>1,368,325</u>	<u>1,262,959</u>

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors on December 13, 2021 and signed on its behalf by:



Dale Webber, Chairman



Ian Watson, Treasurer

Environmental Foundation of Jamaica

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Administrative Income & Expenditure Statement

Year ended 31 July 2021

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Income			
Transfers from TFCA		38,989	24,944
Transfers from Capital Reserves		450	450
Administration Fees	16(b)	10,800	13,119
Other Income		2,541	4,265
		<u>52,780</u>	<u>42,778</u>
Expenditure			
Administrative Expenses	7	(53,569)	(48,122)
Other Expenses – Managed Funds		(843)	(4,890)
Total Expenditure		<u>(54,412)</u>	<u>(53,012)</u>
Deficit Income over Expenditure		<u>(1,632)</u>	<u>(10,234)</u>

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Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 July 2021

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Surplus for year	10,563	710
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	4,210	3,337
Decrease in amount due to Administration Fund	(1,632)	(10,234)
Investment income	12,927	(17,217)
	<u>26,068</u>	<u>(23,404)</u>
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Other assets	11,695	(1,901)
Accounts payable and accrued charges	(532)	1,465
Managed funds	(8,717)	(107,703)
Cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	<u>28,514</u>	<u>(127,741)</u>
Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Investments	(9,444)	19,801
Endowment Fund	(96,886)	(48,646)
Investment in property, plant and equipment	(7,196)	(661)
Interest received	(12,927)	17,359
Cash used in investing activities	<u>(126,453)</u>	<u>(12,147)</u>
Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Increase in Funds in Trust	96,886	48,646
Capital Reserves	(450)	(450)
Cash Flow from Financing Activities	<u>96,436</u>	<u>48,196</u>
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(1,503)</u>	<u>(91,692)</u>
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of year	256,750	348,442
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	<u>255,247</u>	<u>256,750</u>
Represented by:		
Cash and bank	123,346	123,332
Short term investments	131,901	133,418
	<u>255,247</u>	<u>256,750</u>

Environmental Foundation of Jamaica

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Notes to the Financial Statements

31 July 2021

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

1. Identification and Activities

Environmental Foundation of Jamaica (the Foundation) is limited by guarantee and was incorporated in Jamaica on 18 November 1992. The Foundation was established pursuant to an agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Jamaica concerning the establishment of an Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. This agreement referred to as "The Enterprise for the Americas Initiative Framework Agreement" (EAI Agreement) was signed on 26 November 1991 and amended effective 27 August 1993. The agreement provides for the creation of a special Americas Fund to be administered by the Foundation in accordance with agreement terms and the Foundation's Memorandum and Articles of Association.

The main objectives of the Foundation which are in conjunction with the EAI Agreement are as follows:

- (i) to promote and implement activities designed to conserve and manage the natural resources and environment of Jamaica in the interest of sustainable development and;
- (ii) to encourage the improvement of child survival and child development in Jamaica.

The Foundation pursues its objectives mainly through the granting of funds to organisations, for qualified projects based on established criteria, by carrying out specific educational activities and rendering technical assistance towards its objectives. Operations commenced in August 1993.

On 30 September 2012, the final disbursement from the Government of Jamaica under the EAI Agreement was received. The Board of Directors approved the finalisation of a proposal to merge with Forest Conservation Fund, to raise additional funds and continue the operations of the Foundation.

The Forest Conservation Fund (FCF) was established pursuant to the Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA) of 1998. The TFCA was enacted to offer eligible developing countries relief from identified official debt owed to the United States of America while at the same time generating funds to support local tropical forest conservation activities. The FCF promotes conservation, sustainable management and use of natural resources, including forests, for the benefit of local communities. The Forest Conservation, Debt Swap and Swap Fee Contractual Agreements were signed on September 21, 2004 by the Governments of Jamaica and the United States of America, The Nature Conservancy and the Jamaica Protected Areas Trust (JPAT). This paved the way for the creation of the FCF. The GOJ will deposit a total of US\$16 million into the FCF over a period of nineteen years (2005-2024).

On 29 June 2015, an Assignment, Assumption and Amendment Agreement referred to as the "Assignment Agreement" was entered into by The Government of Jamaica (GOJ), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), The Jamaica Protected Area Trust Limited (JPAT) and the Environmental Foundation of Jamaica (EFJ). The agreement resulted in the transfer of the rights and obligations of JPAT under the "Forest Conservation Agreement" dated 21 September 2004 to EFJ and the agreement of this transfer of rights and obligations by GOJ and TNC.

On 26 October 2016, the terms under the Assignment, Assumption and Amendment agreement were executed resulting in the assets and liabilities of JPAT being transferred to EFJ.

Environmental Foundation of Jamaica

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Notes to the Financial Statements

31 July 2021

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The financial statements comply with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant for the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in current year

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

- **Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 on the definition of material**, (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020, (1 August 2020 for the Foundation)). These amendments to IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' and IAS 8, 'Accounting policies', changes in accounting estimates and errors', and consequential amendments to other IFRSs: i) use a consistent definition of materiality throughout IFRSs and the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting; ii) clarify the explanation of the definition of material; and iii) incorporate some of the guidance in IAS 1 about material information. The adoption of this amendment did not have a significant impact on the Foundation.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

- **Amendment to IFRS 3 –definition of a business** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 (August 1, 2020 for the Foundation)). This amendment revises the definition of a business. According to feedback received by the IASB, application of the current guidance is commonly thought to be too complex, and it results in too many transactions qualifying as business combinations. The adoption of this amendment did not have a significant impact on the Foundation.
- **Amendment to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 (August 1, 2020 for the Foundation)) – Interest rate benchmark reform. The reliefs relate to hedge accounting and have the effect that IBOR reform should not generally cause hedge accounting to terminate. However, any hedge ineffectiveness should continue to be recorded in the income statement. Given the pervasive nature of hedges involving IBOR based contracts, the reliefs will affect companies in all industries. The adoption of this amendment did not have a significant impact on the Foundation.
- **Amendment to IFRS 16, ‘Leases’ – COVID-19 related rent recession**, (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020). As a result of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, rent concessions have been granted to lessees. Such concessions might take a variety of forms, including payment holidays and deferral or lease payments. On 28 May 2020, the IASB published an amendment to IFRS 16 that provides an optional practical expedient for lessees from assessing whether a rent concession related to COVID-19 is a lease modification. Lessees can elect to account for such rent concessions in the same way as they would if they were not lease modifications. In many cases, this will result in accounting for the concession as variable lease payments in the period(s) in which the event of condition that triggers the reduced payment occurs. The adoption of this amendment did not have a significant impact on the Foundation.

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

The Foundation has concluded that the following standards which are published but not yet effective are relevant to its operations and will impact its accounting policies and financial disclosures as discussed below. These standards and amendments to existing standards are mandatory for the Foundation's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 August 2020, but the Foundation has not early adopted:

- **Amendment to IAS 1 –Presentation of Financial Statements, classification of liabilities as current or non-current** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022). This amendment clarifies that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the expectations of the entity or events after the reporting date. The amendment also clarify what IAS 1 means when it refers to the settlement of a liability. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a significant impact on the Foundation.

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

- **Amendment to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E)** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022). This amendment prohibits an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of PP&E any proceeds received from selling items produced while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use. It also clarifies that an entity is 'testing whether the asset is functioning properly' when it assesses the technical and physical performance of the asset. The financial performance of the asset is not relevant to this assessment. Entities must disclose separately the amounts of proceeds and costs relating to items produced that are not and output of the entity's ordinary activities. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a significant impact on the Foundation.
- **Amendment to IAS 37- Onerous Contracts, cost of fulfilling a contract** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022) – This amendment clarifies that the direct costs of fulfilling a contract include both the incremental costs of fulfilling a contract and an allocation of other costs directly related to fulfilling contracts. Before recognising a separate provision for an onerous contract, the entity recognises and impairment loss that has occurred on assets used in fulfilling the contract. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a significant impact on the Foundation.

There are no other new or amended standards and interpretations that are published but not yet effective that are expected to have an impact on the accounting policies or financial disclosures of the Foundation.

(b) Government of Jamaica Receipts

Government of Jamaica payments received by the Foundation under the Enterprise of the Americas Initiative Framework Agreement are recorded when received and credited directly to the Americas' Funds Account until disbursed.

Payments from the Government of Jamaica under the Forest Conservation Agreement received through JPAT are equally divided between the EFJ Endowment Fund and the Forestry Conservation Fund (FCF) operational accounts.

(c) Income recognition

Interest income is recognised in the Americas' Funds for all interest-bearing instruments which is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for financial assets that subsequently become credit impaired. For credit impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (after deduction of the loss allowance). Interest income is recognised where it is earned from financial assets that are held for cash management purposes. Interest income includes income earned on cash and cash equivalent accounts held.

Dividends are recognized when the Foundation's right to receive payment is established, it is probable the economic benefits will flow to the Foundation and the amount can be measured reliably. The Foundation recognizes dividends in Statement of Changes in the Americas' and TFCA's Funds (profit and loss account).

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(d) Foreign currency translations

Functional and presentation currency

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

Translation and balances

Foreign currency transactions are accounted for at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the year end date monetary assets denominated in foreign currency are translated using the closing exchange rate. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of transactions at rates different from those at the dates of the transactions and unrealised foreign exchange difference on unsettled foreign currency monetary assets are recognised in the Americas' Funds.

(e) Employee benefits

Employees' entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the year-end date.

(f) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis at annual rates that will write off the carrying value of each asset over the period of its remaining useful life. Annual depreciation rates are as follows:

Building	2.5% - 12.5%
Motor vehicles	20%
Computers	25%
Furniture and fixtures	10%

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Repairs and maintenance are charged as administrative expenses during the financial period in which they are incurred. Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining administrative fund balance.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(g) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset in one entity and a financial liability or equity of another entity.

The Foundation classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

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

The classification depends on the Foundation'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 be recorded in profit or loss (statement of changes in Americas' and TFCA's Funds). For investments in equity instruments that are held for trading, Management has accounted for the equity investment at fair value through profit and loss (FVPL).

(ii) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on settlement date. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Foundation has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

(iii) Measurement

Debt Instruments

Measurement of debt instruments depends on the Foundation's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The Foundation classifies its debt instruments into two measurement categories:

- 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 the income statement using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the income statement.
- 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 measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

The Foundation subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVPL are recognised in the income statement.

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(g) Financial Instruments (continued)

(iv) Impairment

The Foundation assesses its financial assets at amortised costs on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses (ECL) associated with its financial assets classified at amortised cost and debt instruments measured at FVPL.

Application of the General Model

The Foundation applied the 'general model' as required by IFRS 9 for debt instrument other than trade receivables. Under this model, the Foundation is required to assess on a forward-looking basis the ECL associated with its debt instrument assets carried at amortised cost and FVPL. The ECL will be recognised in the profit or loss before a loss event has occurred. The measurement of ECL reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes.

The probability-weighted outcome considers multiple scenarios based on reasonable and supportable forecasts. Under current guidance, impairment amount represents the single best outcome; the time values of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

ECL is calculated by multiplying the Probability of default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD). The impairment model uses a three-stage approach based on the extent of credit deterioration since origination:

Stage 1 - 12-month ECL applies to all financial assets that have not experienced a significant increase in credit risk since origination and are not credit impaired. The ECL will be computed using a 12-month PD that represents the probability of default occurring over the next 12 months.

Stage 2 - When a financial asset experiences a significant increase in credit risk subsequent to origination but is not credit impaired, it is considered to be in Stage 2. This requires the computation of ECL based on lifetime PD that represents the probability of default occurring over the remaining estimated life of the financial asset. Provisions are higher in this stage because of an increase in risk and the impact of a longer time horizon being considered compared to 12 months in Stage 1.

Stage 3 - Financial assets that have an objective evidence of impairment will be included in this stage. Similar to Stage 2, the allowance for credit losses will continue to capture the lifetime ECL.

The Foundation uses judgement when considering the following factors that affect the determination of impairment:

- Assessment of credit risk; this is done on a relative basis. To assess whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since origination, the Foundation compares the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial asset at the reporting date to the corresponding risk of default at origination, using key risk indicators that are used in the Foundation's existing risk management processes. At each reporting date, the assessment of a change in credit risk will be individually assessed for those considered individually significant and at the segment level for retail exposures. This assessment is symmetrical in nature, allowing credit risk of financial assets to move back to Stage 1 if the increase in credit risk since origination has reduced and is no longer deemed to be significant.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

31 July 2021

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(g) Financial Instruments (continued)

- **Macroeconomic Factors and Forward-Looking Information**
The Foundation applies an unbiased and probability weighted estimate of credit losses by evaluating a range of possible outcomes that incorporates forecasts of future economic conditions.

Macroeconomic factors and forward-looking information are incorporated into the measurement of ECL as well as the determination of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination.

Measurement of ECLs at each reporting period reflect reasonable and supportable information at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. The Foundation uses three scenarios that are probability weighted to determine ECL.

Expected Life when measuring ECL, the Foundation considers the maximum contractual period over which the Foundation is exposed to credit risk. All contractual terms are considered when determining the expected life, including prepayment options and extension and rollover options. For certain revolving credit facilities that do not have a fixed maturity, the expected life is estimated based on the period over which the Foundation is exposed to credit risk and where the credit losses would not be mitigated by management actions.

The Foundation classifies its investments as fair value through profit and loss (FVPL) and amortized cost investments. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at the year end at cost. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances, deposits held on call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with maturity dates of less than 90 days.

(i) Accounts payable

Accounts payable are stated at historical cost.

(j) Administration fund/deferred income

Where funds received for administration expenses are insufficient to cover these expenses, the over expended balance, referred to as Administration Fund - expenses recoverable, is recoverable from the Americas' Funds. While funds received for administration expenses, which are unexpended, are referred to as Administration Fund - deferred income. Refer to note 17 for details.

Environmental Foundation of Jamaica

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Notes to the Financial Statements

31 July 2021

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(k) Capital reserves

The cost of property, plant and equipment acquired from Government of Jamaica EAI receipts, for administrative purposes, is credited directly to capital reserves and is written off to the administration fund account over the useful lives of the relevant assets.

(l) Americas' funds

As outlined in Note 1, the EAI Agreement provides for the establishment of a special Americas' Fund to be administered by the Foundation in pursuit of its objectives. Under this arrangement, specific amounts due by the Government of Jamaica to the Government of the United States of America are paid into the fund in accordance with provisions of two debt reduction agreements (Agreement I and Agreement II). Agreement I relate to funds owed under the U.S. PL480 programme and Agreement II relates to funds owed under a specific USAID debt Agreement.

In accordance with the EAI Agreement, all funds deposited into the Fund, including investment income earned belongs to the Government of Jamaica until disbursed in accordance with stipulated guidelines.

The two funds should not be co-mingled.

(m) Impairment of non-current assets

Property, plant and equipment and other non-current assets are reviewed for impairment losses 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 carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of an asset's net selling price and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

(n) Provisions

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

3. Financial Risk Management

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

The Foundation'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 Foundation 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 Foundation's risk management framework. The Board provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, and investment of excess liquidity.

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3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Credit risk

The Foundation takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a party will cause a financial loss for the Foundation by failing to discharge its contractual obligations. Credit risk is a very important risk for the Foundation's business; management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk. Credit exposures arise principally from the Foundation's cash and investment activities. The Foundation structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to a single counterparty or groups of related counterparties.

Credit review process

Management performs ongoing analyses of the ability of borrowers and other counterparties to meet repayment obligations.

(i) Investments

The Foundation limits its exposure to credit risk by investing mainly in liquid securities, with counterparties that have high credit quality and Government of Jamaica securities. Accordingly, management does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligations.

(ii) Cash

Cash transactions are limited to high credit quality financial institutions. The Foundation has policies that limit the amount of credit exposure to any financial institution.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The Foundation's maximum exposure to credit risk at year end was as follows:

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Investment securities	1,276,839	1,181,056
Cash and bank	123,346	123,332
Other assets	840	12,535
	<u>1,401,025</u>	<u>1,316,923</u>

Exposure to credit risk for investment securities

The following table summarises the Foundation's credit exposure for investment securities at their carrying amounts, as categorised by issuer:

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Endowment Fund	1,129,092	1,032,206
Government of Jamaica Securities	15,846	15,432
Corporate	131,901	133,418
	<u>1,276,839</u>	<u>1,181,056</u>

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3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Foundation maybe 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, and the ability to close out market positions.

Liquidity risk management process

The Foundation's liquidity management process includes:

- (i) Maintaining a portfolio of highly marketable and diverse assets that can easily be liquidated as protection against any unforeseen interruption to cash flow;
- (ii) Optimising cash returns on investment; and

The maturities of assets and liabilities are important factors in assessing the liquidity of the Foundation and its exposure to changes in interest rates and exchange rates.

Undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities

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

	Within 1 Month \$'000	1 to 3 Months \$'000	3 to 12 Months \$'000	Over 12 months	Total \$'000
2021					
Accounts payable and accrued charges	781	43	8,014		8,838
Due to Endowment Fund	-	-		20,532	20,532
Managed funds	-	100,550		1,001	101,551
	781	100,593	8,014	21,533	130,921
2020					
Accounts payable and accrued charges	485	69	8,816		9,370
Due to Endowment Fund	-	-	-	20,532	20,532
Managed funds	-	109,267	-	1,001	110,268
	485	109,336	8,816	21,533	140,170

Assets available to meet all of the liabilities and to cover financial liabilities include cash and short-term investments.

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3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Market risk

The Foundation 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 foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. Market risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analysis. There has been no change to the Foundation's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

Currency risk

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

The Foundation manages its foreign exchange risk by ensuring that the net exposure in foreign assets and liabilities is kept to an acceptable level by monitoring currency positions. The Foundation further manages this risk by discussing with Fund Managers the projected exchange rates and divert into Jamaican dollar investments where adverse exchange rate movements are expected.

Concentrations of currency risk:

The table below summarises the Foundation's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at 31 July.

	2021		
	Jamaican \$ J\$'000	United States \$ J\$'000	Total J\$'000
Financial Assets			
Investments	93,713	-	93,713
Short term investments	131,901	-	131,901
Beneficial interest in endowment fund	719,813	409,279	1,129,092
Cash and bank	121,973	1,373	123,346
Other assets	840	-	840
Total financial assets	1,068,240	410,652	1,478,892
Financial Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued charges	8,692	146	8,838
Due to Endowment fund	20,532	-	20,532
Managed funds	101,551	-	101,551
Total financial liabilities	130,775	146	130,921
Net financial position	937,465	410,506	1,347,971

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3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

	2020		
	Jamaican \$ J\$'000	United States \$ J\$'000	Total J\$'000
Financial Assets			
Investments	84,270	-	84,270
Short term investments	133,418	-	133,418
Beneficial interest in endowment fund	933,852	98,354	1,032,206
Cash and bank	122,010	1,322	123,332
Other assets	12,535	-	12,535
Total financial assets	1,286,085	99,676	1,385,761
Financial Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued charges	9,224	146	9,370
Due to Endowment fund	20,532	-	20,532
Managed funds	110,268	-	110,268
Total financial liabilities	140,024	146	140,170
Net financial position	1,146,061	99,530	1,245,591

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables indicate the currencies to which the Foundation had significant exposure on its monetary assets and liabilities and its forecast cash flows. The change in currency rates below represents management's assessment of the possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis shows the impact of translating outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items, assuming changes in currency rates shown in the table below. The sensitivity was primarily as a result of foreign exchange gains and losses on translation of US dollar-denominated investments. 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 variable, variables had to be on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these variables are non-linear.

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3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

	% Change in Currency Rate 2021	Effect on Equity and Capital 2021 \$'000	% Change in Currency Rate 2020	Effect on Equity and Capital 2020 \$'000
Currency:				
USD	+2	(8,201)	+2	(1,992)
USD	-6	24,630	-6	5,972

Interest rate risk

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

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

	Within 1 Month \$'000	1 to 3 Months \$'000	Non-Interest Bearing \$'000	Total \$'000
2021				
Assets				
Investments	4	15,846	77,861	93,713
Beneficial interest in endowment fund	38,989	680,824	409,271	1,129,092
Short term investments	-	131,901		131,901
Cash and bank	123,346	-		123,346
Other assets	-	-	841	840
Total financial assets	162,339	828,571	487,981	1,478,892
Liabilities				
Managed funds being total financial liabilities	-	-	(130,921)	(130,921)
Total interest repricing gap	162,339	828,571	357,061	1,347,971

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3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

	Within 1 Month \$'000	1 to 3 Months \$'000	Non-Interest Bearing \$'000	Total \$'000
2020				
Assets				
Investments	-	15,432	68,831	84,270
Beneficial interest in endowment fund	-	1,032,206		1,032,206
Short term investments	133,418	-		133,418
Cash and bank	123,332	-		123,332
Other assets	-	-	12,531	12,535
Total financial assets	256,750	1,047,638	81,371	1,385,761
Liabilities				
Managed funds being total financial liabilities	-	-	(140,170)	(140,170)
Total interest repricing gap	256,750	1,047,638	(58,797)	1,245,591

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table indicates the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, on the Foundation's statement of changes in the Americas' Funds.

The sensitivity of the statement of changes in the Americas' Funds is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on net deficit based on non-trading financial assets. The sensitivity of changes in the Americas' Funds is calculated by revaluing fixed rate FVPL financial assets for the effects of the assumed changes in interest rates. 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 variable, variables had to be on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these variables are non-linear.

	Effect on Equity and Capital 2021 \$'000	Effect on Equity and Capital 2020 \$'000
Change in basis points:		
-1% (2020: -1%)	(160)	(354)
+1% (2020: +1%)	160	(354)

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3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Capital management

The Foundation's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide benefits for stakeholders. There were no changes to the Foundation's approach to capital management during the year.

In Accordance with the Assignment, Assumption & Amendment Agreement dated June 29, 2017, Section 4.1(d), the total administrative expenses should not exceed a maximum combined amount of US\$450,000 without the unanimous approval of the permanent Directors.

(e) Fair values of financial instruments

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments held as at the date of the statement of financial position that, subsequent to initial recognition, are measured at fair value. The financial instruments are grouped into levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable, as follows:

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

	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
2021				
Investments				
Quoted equities	77,867	-	-	77,867
Government of Jamaica bonds	-	15,846	-	15,846
	77,867	15,846	-	93,713
2020				
Investments				
Quoted equities	68,838	-	-	68,838
Government of Jamaica bonds	-	15,432	-	15,432
	68,838	15,432	-	84,270

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3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(e) Fair values of financial instruments (continued)

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the date of the statement of financial position. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets is the current bid price. These instruments are grouped in Level 1.

The fair value of financial instruments not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3.

4. Critical Accounting Judgement and Key Source of Uncertainty

The management of the Foundation makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(a) Critical judgements in applying the Foundation's accounting policies

In the process of applying the Foundation's accounting policies, the management has not made any significant judgements that would cause a significant impact on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the process of applying the Foundation's accounting policies, the management has not made any significant estimate that would cause a significant impact on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

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5. Project Grants Disbursed

	Fund III
	\$'000
Projects' disbursement, net	1,610
Disbursements allocated as follows:	
Lions Club of Mona	2,100
	2,100
Refunds	
Jamaica Conservation and Development Trust	(490)
Net Disbursements	1,610

6. Administration Fund

In accordance with the Assignment, Assumption & Amendment Agreement dated June 29, 2015 Section 4.1(d), the total administrative expenses should not exceed a maximum combined amount of US\$450,000 without the unanimous approval of the permanent Directors. Permanent Directors comprise one Director appointed by the Government of Jamaica, one Director appointed by the United States Government and one Director appointed by The Nature Conservancy.

Total administrative expenses during the year was below the threshold permitted and indicated below:

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Jamaican Dollar equivalent of US\$450,000	69,419	66,104
Less: Administrative expenses for the year (note 7)	(53,569)	(48,122)
Excess	<u>15,850</u>	<u>17,982</u>

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7. Expenses by Nature

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Advertising and public relations	494	255
Auditors' remuneration	1,155	1,100
Depreciation (Note 10)	4,210	3,337
Legal and professional fees	1,950	195
Local and foreign travelling expenses	-	222
Motor vehicle expenses	1,121	1,124
Office and general expenses	2,074	1,931
Printing and stationery	345	524
Repairs and maintenance	2,091	1,573
Staff costs (Note 8)	33,238	31,696
Security	2,690	2,655
Utilities	2,637	2,484
Other expenses	1,654	1,026
	<u>53,569</u>	<u>48,122</u>

8. Staff Costs

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Wages and salaries	28,562	27,291
Payroll taxes – employer's portion	3,001	2,796
Other	1,675	1,609
	<u>33,238</u>	<u>31,696</u>

The number of persons employed by the Foundation at the year-end was 8 (2020 - 8).

9. Investment Advisers' Fees

Investment Advisers' fees for the year are comprised as follows -

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
BPM Financials Limited	754	812
	<u>754</u>	<u>812</u>

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10. Property, Plant and Equipment

	2021				
	Freehold Land and Building \$'000	Motor Vehicles \$'000	Computers \$'000	Furniture and Fixtures \$'000	Total \$'000
At Cost -					
At 1 August 2020	27,168	11,479	18,888	7,630	65,165
Additions	-	5,000	2,142	54	7,196
At 31 July 2021	27,168	16,479	21,030	7,684	72,361
Depreciation -					
At 1 August 2020	14,364	7,845	18,676	6,912	47,797
Charge for the year	871	3,046	72	221	4,210
At 31 July 2021	15,235	10,891	18,748	7,133	52,007
Net Book Value - 31 July 2021	11,933	5,588	2,282	551	20,354
	2020				
	Freehold Land and Building \$'000	Motor Vehicles \$'000	Computers \$'000	Furniture and Fixtures \$'000	Total \$'000
At Cost -					
At 1 August 2018	27,168	11,479	18,761	7,096	64,504
Additions	-	-	127	534	661
At 31 July 2020	27,168	11,479	18,888	7,630	65,165
Depreciation -					
At 1 August 2018	13,493	5,549	18,605	6,813	44,460
Charge for the year	871	2,296	71	99	3,337
At 31 July 2020	14,364	7,845	18,676	6,912	47,797
Net Book Value - 31 July 2020	12,804	3,634	212	718	17,368

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11. Investment Securities

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
At beginning of year	217,688	219,764
Fund receipts (net)	(5,001)	15,141
Unrealized gain/(loss)	7,444	(21,437)
Interest earned	5,483	4,220
At end of year	<u>225,614</u>	<u>217,688</u>
Represented by:		
Short term investments (amortised cost)		
Repurchase agreement	131,787	113,414
Cash deposit	114	20,004
	<u>131,901</u>	<u>133,418</u>
Investments at FVPL		
Equity instruments (Quoted shares)	77,863	68,838
Debt instruments (Government bonds)	15,850	15,432
	<u>93,713</u>	<u>84,270</u>
	<u>225,614</u>	<u>217,688</u>

12. Beneficial Interest in Endowment Fund

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Total investments comprised the following -		
Endowment Fund		
Funds held in trust	1,108,560	1,011,674
Notes receivables	20,532	20,532
	<u>1,129,092</u>	<u>1,032,206</u>
Investment FVPL (Note 11)	93,713	84,270
Investments at amortised cost (Note 11)	131,901	133,418
	<u>1,354,706</u>	<u>1,249,894</u>

The Board, in recognition that the America's Fund is a reducing source which was established for a limited period of time, approved the establishment of an endowment fund on 23 September 2004 and seeded the fund with \$85,000,000 in January 2013. The purpose of the fund is to ensure that the Foundation has a long-standing and sustained source of income.

In furtherance of the EFJ's merger with Forest Conservation Fund / Jamaica Protected Areas Trust (JPAT):

- the amount of \$633,135,000 designated by JPAT for their Endowment Fund was transferred to the EFJ in 2016/2017,
- the amount of \$48,042,000.00 was transferred in 2017/2018,
- the amount of J\$48,677,000.00 was received in 2018/2019
- the amount of J\$49,944,000.00 was received in 2019/2020 and
- the amount of J\$38,989,000.00 was received in 2020/2021

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12. Beneficial Interest in Endowment Fund (Continued)

These amounts are now being invested in a separate pool of Funds at NCB Capital Markets.

Investment Securities by Adviser

	Fund I \$'000	Fund II \$'000	Fund III \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Endowment Fund -					
NCB Capital Markets					
Repurchase agreements	107,844	38,052	669,022	814,918	858,974
Investments -					
Barita Portfolio Management Limited					
Securities	4	15,599	-	15,603	15,368
Quoted equities	77,863	-	312,815	390,678	240,401
Repurchase agreements	-	-	131,901	131,901	133,418
	185,711	53,651	1,113,738	1,353,100	1,248,161
Accrued interest	4	248	1,354	1,606	1,733
Total investments	185,715	53,899	1,115,092	1,354,706	1,249,894

13. Other Assets

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Prepayments	447	382
Other receivables	393	12,153
	840	12,535

- (i) The Foundation has been granted a waiver of all taxes in accordance with Article III of the agreement between the Government of Jamaica and the Government of the United States of America concerning an Enterprise for the Americas Initiative and in accordance with the provisions of Charities Act.
- (ii) Other receivables primarily represent administrator fees receivable from the Special Climate Change Adaptation Fund and amounts advanced to grant beneficiaries under the European Union / Forestry Department Fund Administration Agreement.

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14. Cash and Bank

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Cash and bank	123,346	123,332

15. Accounts Payable and Accrued Charges

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Accounts payable	146	146
Accrued charges	6,631	7,163
Other	2,061	2,061
	<u>8,838</u>	<u>9,370</u>

16. Managed Funds

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Northern Jamaica Conservation Association Endowment Fund (a)	1,001	1,001
Special Climate Change Adaptation Fund (b)	73,113	109,267
European Union / Forestry Department Grants (c)	27,437	-
	<u>101,551</u>	<u>110,268</u>

(a) Northern Jamaica Conservation Association

The Foundation has decided to manage separately monies approved for the establishment of an Endowment Fund for Seven Oaks Sanctuary for Wildlife. The amount approved, and interest earned is as follows:

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Opening balance of fund	1,001	1,001
Closing balance of fund	<u>1,001</u>	<u>1,001</u>

The agreement between the Foundation and NJCA (amended in December 2007) included the restriction of disbursements to interest earned for a period of five years after which the grant will be eligible for renewal. There were no disbursements in the period.

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16. Managed Funds (Continued)

(b) Special Climate Change Adaptation Fund

Phase I

The Adaptation Programme and Financing Mechanism (AP&FM) for the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience, Jamaica (PPCR) is being executed by the Government of Jamaica (GOJ) through the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation (MEGJC) which has been assigned the responsibility for climate change. The Programme is pursued with funding provided by the Special Climate Change Adaptation Fund (SCCAF) and comprises three (3) components.

The MEGJC wishes to pursue the implementation of Component II of the Programme which relates to the creation and establishment of innovative climate financing mechanisms to help support implementation of climate resilience within Micro, Small and Medium Size Enterprises (MSMEs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs). The MEGJC has established a Project Executing Unit (PEU) with office located at 16a Half-Way-Tree Road in Kingston. The PEU is responsible for the overall fiduciary, administrative, financial management and technical functions (including planning, coordination, supervision, staffing, procurement, monitoring and evaluation) in the implementation of the AP&FM-PPCR Jamaica.

The total sum allocated for the purposes of performing the activities under Component II is Four Million Seven Hundred Thousand United States Dollars (USD \$4,700,000.00). Broken out as follows:

Year 1:	US\$1,200,000.00
Year 2:	US\$1,400,000.00
Year 3:	US\$1,400,000.00
Year 4:	US\$ 700,000.00

Phase II

The PEU has recommended that a Grant Fund be established to allow community groups/organizations to access grant funding to implement projects to construct MICRO Check Dams on individual properties. **USD 1.2M of Grant Resources** was used to establish the Grant Fund for MICRO Check Dams to implement the construction of 1,800 MICRO Check Dams through the use of grants allocated to community groups/organizations.

The Grant Fund will be similar to the Special Climate Change Adaptation Fund (SCCAF) Phase I which was established under the AP&FM-PPCR, Jamaica in July 2016 through a Fund Administrator Agreement (FAA) between the MEGJC and the Environmental Foundation of Jamaica (EFJ). This arrangement was established via a new FAA in June 3, 2019.

The MEGJC engaged the Environmental Foundation of Jamaica (EFJ) to perform the Services required to implement these activities. Fees for the performance of these services under **each** Phase were agreed to be 7% of the annual allocations.

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16. Managed Funds (Continued)

(b) Special Climate Change Adaptation Fund (continued)

(i) Grants are awarded to eligible organisations through a Call for Proposals. There were no Calls for Proposals during the year. See listing below of projects awarded under Phase I with grant commitments:

	Amount awarded \$'000	Amount disbursed \$'000	Balance \$'000
Alligator Head Foundation	4,521	3,624	897
Alpha Institute	3,741	3,558	183
Ashley Primary and Infant School	4,931	4,831	100
Bellefield Citizens Development Association	4,940	4,909	31
Bethabara Primary and Infant Parent Teachers Association	4,997	4,956	41
Brooks Level Citizens Association Benevolent Society	1,000	903	97
Bustamante High School	5,000	4,731	269
Carron Hall Primary School	4,827	-	4,827
Church Teachers College	5,000	4,950	50
Claude McKay High School	4,425	4,416	9
Cross Keys Development Area Committee (2 projects)	8,432	8,136	295
Denbigh High School	5,000	4,820	180
Development Beyond Horizons	3,657	3,325	332
Do Good Jamaica	4,949	4,948	1
Earth Strong Agro NGO	5,000	4,992	8
Elliott Farmers Community Group	4,731	4,246	485
Essex Hall Citizens Association	5,000	4,638	362
Fair Prospect Gardens Citizen's Association	4,995	4,916	79
Food for the Poor	5,000	3,412	1,588
Fort George Primary School	4,671	4,246	425
Grants Mountain Local Forest Management Committee	4,910	-	4,910
Greenwich Town Fisherfolks Cooperative	5,000	3,513	1,487
HEART NTA Ebony Park Academy	5,000	-	5,000
Jacks Hill Community Benevolent Society	1,150	1,030	120
Jamaica Association for the Deaf	4,992	3,444	1,548
Jamaica Conservation and Development Trust	5,000	4,686	314
Jamaica Surfing Association	4,706	4,453	253
James Hill Farmers Group	2,656	2,566	89
Jeffrey Town Farmers Association (2 projects)	4,895	4,765	130
Jones Town Baptist Church	4,956	2,492	2,464
Kellits Primary School PTA - Kellits' SWIFT	4,996	4,900	96
Knox Community College	4,950	-	4,950
Manchester Parish Development Committee	5,000	4,929	71
Merlene Ottey High School	4,034	2,950	1,084
Balance carried forward on next page	157,060	124,285	32,775

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

16. Managed Funds (Continued)

(b) Special Climate Change Adaptation Fund (continued)

	Amount awarded \$'000	Amount disbursed \$'000	Balance \$'000
Balance brought forward	157,060	124,285	32,775
Mile Gully/Warwick Castle Benevolent Development Society	4,950	-	4,950
Mount Airy Primary & Infant School	4,743	4,262	481
Nature Preservation Foundation	5,000	4,930	70
Negril Area Environmental Protection Trust	5,000	4,865	135
Northern Caribbean University	4,997	4,897	100
Parry Town Citizens Association	4,376	-	4,376
Plant Jamaica	4,186	3,523	663
Planters Hall All Age and Infant School	5,000	4,787	213
Porter's Mountain Community Development Committee- Climate Resilient Community based Water	5,000	2,691	2,309
Rock Hall Production and Marketing Benevolent Society	740	573	167
Rock Primary and Infant School	4,931	4,831	100
Rose Hall Farmers Group	4,990	4,940	50
Rose Town Foundation for the Built Environment	3,651	3,555	96
Rural Agricultural Development Authority (RADA) – St Andrew	3,876	3,431	445
Rural Water Supply Limited (3 projects)	9,570	7,897	1,673
Sanguinetti Farmers Group - Soil Conservation	5,000	4,840	160
Seaforth High School	4,998	4,178	820
Siloah Community Development Committee	4,754	4,390	364
Southern Trelawny Environmental Agency - (2 projects)	5,000	4,952	48
St. Elizabeth Agricultural Cooperative Society	4,940	4,851	89
St. Thomas Bee Farmers Cooperative Limited	4,844	3,970	873
St. Thomas Environmental Protection Association	4,910	4,710	200
The University of the West Indies (5 projects)	23,354	22,239	1,115
Troja Primary & Junior High School	5,000	3,643	1,357
Upper Rock Spring All Age & Infant School	4,993	4,893	100
Vision of Hope / Mountainside Juices Benevolent Society	4,988	538	4,450
Wesleyan Farmers Group	3,477	3,508	(31)
White Horses Botany Bay and Pamphret Development Benevolent Society Limited	4,999	3,912	1,087
White River Marine Association (2 projects)	4,965	4,675	291
Windsor Castle Social Services Home Economics Benevolent Society (2 projects)	6,446	5,895	552
Total Phase I	320,738	260,660	60,078

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16. Managed Funds (Continued)

(b) Special Climate Change Adaptation Fund (continued)

Phase II: MICRO Check Dams

	Amount awarded \$'000	Amount disbursed \$'000	Balance \$'000
Brandon Hill Patriots Community Development Committee	29,789	29,062	727
Kellits Development Area Committee	29,983	29,001	982
Rural Water Supply Company	29,998	19,979	10,019
Summerfield Community Development Committee	30,000	29,942	58
Total Phase II	119,770	107,984	11,786

(c) EU / Forestry Department Grants

The Foundation entered into a Fund Administrator Agreement with the Forestry Department on January 31, 2020. The objective of the agreement is for the administration of a specific activity to be undertaken pursuant to the European Union Budget Support Programme; that activity being the upscaling of existing alternative livelihood projects to support forest communities.

The activities related to the Improved Forest Management for Jamaica (IFMJ) programme, between the European Union and Jamaica is to assist the Government of Jamaica in implementing the Forest Policy for Jamaica 2017 (and supporting the National Forest Management and Conservation Plan (2016-2026), to sustainably manage and utilize Jamaica's forest resources to enhance social and economic development and contribute to building Jamaica's climate change resiliency programme.

Forty six (46) grants were awarded a total of J\$240 million. At year end, the projects listed in the table below, still have amounts committed to them.

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16. Managed Funds (Continued)

(c) EU/Forestry Department Grants (Continued)

	Amount awarded \$'000	Amount disbursed \$'000	Balance \$'000
Auchtembeddie	5,280	4,742	538
Bamboo Primary School	3,945	3,917	28
Bella's Gate Community Development Committee	5,156	4,876	280
Cobbla	5,662	5,659	3
Cockpit Country Local Forest Management Committee	5,241	2,121	3,120
Cockpit Country Local Forest Management Committee – Duanvale	5,575	5,275	300
Ebenezer Home for the Mentally Challenged	3,335	3,296	39
Enablers of Community Advancement Projects & Initiatives	5,650	5,264	386
Food for the Poor	3,166	2,839	327
Forward Step Foundation	5,435	3,076	2,359
Guy's Hill United PMO	6,000	3,069	2,931
Jamaica Association for the Deaf	5,946	3,685	2,261
James Hill Farmers Group	5,148	4,944	204
Linton Park	5,999	2,106	3,893
Local Initiative Facility for the Environment	5,200	4,738	462
Madras All Age and Infant School	5,926	5,726	200
Mearnsville /Auldayr Community	4,776	749	4,027
Sawyers	8,661	8,599	62
Seville Farmers Benevolent Society	5,998	2,843	3,155
Source Farm Foundation & Eco Village (2 projects)	5,305	4,640	665
Southern Trelawny Environmental Agency	4,500	4,298	202
Southfield Farmer's Benevolent Society	5,957	4,701	1,256
Stanmore	6,000	5,915	85
Youth Crime Watch	4,417	4,415	2
Total	128,278	101,493	26,785

J\$26.79 million is payable to grant beneficiaries at year end July 31, 2021.

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17. Administrative Fund Expenses Recoverable

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Opening balance	(20,044)	(9,810)
Deficit Income over Expenditure	<u>(1,632)</u>	<u>(10,234)</u>
Closing balance	<u><u>(21,676)</u></u>	<u><u>(20,044)</u></u>

18. Capital Reserves

The cost of capital assets acquired using Government of Jamaica EAI payments received is credited to capital reserves and released to the administration fund over the life of the relevant assets by reference to depreciation charges. The balance is comprised as follows:

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Balance at beginning of year	10,134	10,584
Less:		
Transfers to administration fund in current year (depreciation)	<u>(450)</u>	<u>(450)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u><u>9,684</u></u>	<u><u>10,134</u></u>

Depreciation noted in the Capital Reserves differ from amount recognised in Note 10 property, plant and equipment as the funds used to acquire (i) some of computers and (ii) Motor Vehicles were obtained from sources external to the America's Fund. The depreciation charges recognise in capital reserves excludes depreciation on these assets.

19. Commitments

As at 31 July 2021, the Foundation had project grant funds committed and not disbursed of approximately \$126,441,907.31 - SCCAF \$71,864,320.77 (Note 16); EU/Forestry Department \$26,785,089.06; TFCA \$22,297,577.63, PL480 \$5,269,419.85, Aid Debt \$225,500.00

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20. Related Party Balances and Transactions

(a) Key management compensation:

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Wages and salaries	14,565	13,871
Payroll taxes – employer's portion	1,504	1,409
Other	240	240
	<u>16,309</u>	<u>15,520</u>
Directors' fees	<u>Nil</u>	<u>Nil</u>

At year ended 31 July 2021, grants approved but not disbursed for University of the West Indies amounted to \$4,357,249.74 from TFCA/PL480/AID Debt, \$1,115,151.47 is also committed under the Special Climate Change Adaptation Fund.