Quantas Advantage Inc.

ANNUAL REPORT

For the Financial Year Ending June 30, 2026

2026

www.quantasinvest.com

Connecting Capital to Opportunity

Quantas Advantage



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Vision, Philosophy and Value Proposition



Our Vision

To transform how Caribbean businesses are financed by leading the development of the region's structured finance and securitisation markets.

Our Mission

To deliver lasting value to our shareholders by giving Caribbean businesses faster, smarter access to capital.

Quantas Advantage

Our Purpose

To unlock capital for Caribbean businesses so they can grow, compete and create opportunity.

Investment Principles

How we apply the Quantas Group investment philosophy

01 Underwrite the cash flow

We identify the repayment source and test it under stress.

02 Structure for protection

We use seniority, security, covenants and control over the cash flows that repay us.

03 Know our concentrations

We set limits by borrower and sector, monitor country exposure closely, and diversify across the region at a measured pace.

04 Build to institutional standard

Applying structured finance and securitisation techniques not widely used in the region.

Strategic Priorities

01 Scale investment in securitised assets backed by predictable cash flows.

02 Leverage favourable market tailwinds in regional private credit.

03 Grow origination capacity and deal-sourcing partnerships.

04 Broaden geographic reach beyond Jamaica into the Cayman Islands, the Dominican Republic and The Bahamas.

05 Maintain robust governance.

06 Pursue strategic investments and partnerships that extend the Company's platform.



Corporate Information

Quantas Advantage

Notice of Annual Meeting of Shareholders

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting ("AM" or the "Meeting") of **Quantas Advantage Inc.** ("QA", "The Company" or "QAINC") will be held in person on:

DATE: Friday, November 20, 2026
TIME: 10:00 a.m.
LOCATION: The Terra Nova All-Suite Hotel, 17 Waterloo Road, Kingston, Jamaica
This meeting will also be held virtually at www.quantasinvest.com

For shareholders to consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following resolutions:

Item	Resolution	Business
1	Audited Financial Statements — consider and receive	Ordinary
2	Election / re-election of Directors	Ordinary
3	Re-appointment of Auditors (Ernst & Young Services Limited)	Ordinary
4	Any other business	Ordinary

Ordinary Business

1. **Audited Financial Statements**

   To receive and consider the Directors' Report, the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2026, and the Independent Auditors' Report thereon.

   "THAT the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2026, together with the Reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon, be and are hereby received."

2. **Election / Re-election of Directors**

   To elect/re-elect Directors retiring in accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation and, being eligible, who offer themselves for re-election.

   The Directors of the Company are: Jacqueline Sharp, CFA (Chairperson); Alistair Dent, FCA; Angela Robinson, LLB, ACIS; Pierre Williams, CFA; Vaughn McDonald, JP, MBA, PAD; Craig Hendrickson; and Gabrielle Banbury, MBA.

Resolution 2(a)

"THAT Jacqueline Sharp, who retires by rotation in accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation and, being eligible, offers himself/herself for re-election, be and is hereby re-elected a Director of the Company."

"THAT Alistair Dent, who retires by rotation in accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation and, being eligible, offers himself/herself for re-election, be and is hereby re-elected a Director of the Company."

Ordinary Business (continued)

"THAT Angela Robinson, who retires by rotation in accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation and, being eligible, offers himself/herself for re-election, be and is hereby re-elected a Director of the Company."

"THAT Pierre Williams, who retires by rotation in accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation and, being eligible, offers himself/herself for re-election, be and is hereby re-elected a Director of the Company."

"THAT Vaughn McDonald, who retires by rotation in accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation and, being eligible, offers himself/herself for re-election, be and is hereby re-elected a Director of the Company."

"THAT Craig Hendrickson, who retires by rotation in accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation and, being eligible, offers himself/herself for re-election, be and is hereby re-elected a Director of the Company."

"THAT Gabrielle Banbury, who retires by rotation in accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation and, being eligible, offers himself/herself for re-election, be and is hereby re-elected a Director of the Company."

3. **Re-appointment of Auditors**

   To re-appoint Ernst & Young Services Limited as auditors of the Company, to hold office until the conclusion of the next Annual Meeting, and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration.

"THAT Ernst & Young Services Limited, having expressed their willingness to continue in office, be and are hereby re-appointed Auditors of the Company to hold office until the conclusion of the next Annual Meeting, at a remuneration to be fixed by the Directors."

4. **Any Other Business**

   To consider any other resolution(s) in respect of any other business which can properly be transacted at an Annual Meeting.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Date: October 30, 2026

Gabrielle Banbury
Company Secretary

Registered Office: Parker House, Wildey Business Park, Wildey Road, St. Michael, Barbados

NOTES:

1. A shareholder of the Company entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint one or more alternate proxies to attend and vote in his/her stead; a proxy need not be a shareholder of the Company.
2. A Form of Proxy is enclosed for convenience. To be valid, it must be lodged not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the Meeting, either at the Company's Registered Office (Parker House, Wildey Business Park, Wildey Road, St. Michael, Barbados) or, for members resident in Jamaica, with the Registrar and Transfer Agent, Jamaica Central Securities Depository Limited, 40 Harbour Street, Kingston.
3. A corporation may execute the Form of Proxy under the hand of a duly authorised officer or attorney, with the corporation's seal affixed, if applicable.
4. For shareholders in Jamaica, the Form of Proxy should bear stamp duty of One Hundred Jamaican Dollars (J$100.00). Adhesive stamps are to be cancelled by the person signing the Form of Proxy.
5. Only shareholders on the Company's Register of Shareholders as at the close of business on October 30, 2026 will be entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting, or to appoint a proxy to do so.
6. Shareholders wishing to raise questions in advance of the Meeting may do so by writing to info@quantasinvest.com no later than Tuesday, November 3, 2026.

Corporate Directory

Registered Office	Parker House, Wildey Business Park, Wildey Road, St. Michael, Barbados
JSE Ticker	QAINC
Registrar & Transfer Agent	Jamaica Central Securities Depository Limited, 40 Harbour Street, Kingston
Attorneys-at-Law	MH&CO., 7 Barbados Avenue (2nd Floor), Kingston 5
Website / Email	quantasinvest.com / info@quantasinvest.com
Financial Year End	June 30
Secretarial Service Provider	ABG SECRETARY INC.
Auditors	Ernst & Young Services Limited



Jacqueline Sharp
Chairperson

Message from the Chairperson

Dear Shareholders,

A Defining Year

The financial year ended June 30, 2026, marked a defining transition in the development of Quantas Advantage Inc. During the year, the Company delivered strong financial performance, expanded its financing activities and completed its Initial Public Offering on May 21, 2026, and was admitted to the Main Market of the Jamaica Stock Exchange on July 1, 2026, shortly after the year end.

These achievements are significant not simply because of their scale, but because of what they represent.

Quantas Advantage was established around a clear proposition: to increase the availability of capital to key business segments that are critical to the growth and development of the Caribbean while generating attractive risk-adjusted returns for investors. The financial performance for FY2026 provided further validation of that proposition and created the financial capacity to pursue it on a larger scale.

The public offering raised J$2.4 billion and attracted demand materially more than the amount initially sought. On behalf of the Board, I welcome the shareholders who joined Quantas Advantage through the offering and thank you for the confidence you have placed in the Company. That confidence carries a responsibility which the Board and management fully recognise: to deploy capital prudently, communicate transparently with stakeholders, and preserve the investment discipline on which the Company has been built.

I also wish to recognise our founding and early investors. You supported Quantas Advantage when the Company was still an idea being translated into a business. Your capital, counsel and patience were integral to the Company's progress. You will always be an important part of the Quantas Advantage story.

Performance with Discipline

The Company entered the public market from a position of strength. Net income for the year ended June 30, 2026 increased by 31.1% over prior year to US$2.53 million, while total assets grew by 62.9% to US$50.87 million. Return on average equity improved to 12.96%, compared with 10.20% in the prior year, and the Company recorded no realised credit losses during the period.

These results reflect growth in the portfolio, stronger portfolio yields and an investment approach that balances return with solid credit quality, ample liquidity, and robust risk management. As the IPO proceeds were received close to year end, they made only a limited contribution to FY2026 earnings. Their more significant effect was to strengthen the year-end balance sheet and expand the Company's capacity to invest in FY2027 and beyond.

A Regional Company with a Regional Purpose

Quantas Advantage is a Barbados-incorporated company, listed in Jamaica and investing across Caribbean markets. This structure is a practical expression of our regional ambition and of the role that deeper, more connected capital markets can play in Caribbean development. Across the region, many sound businesses and projects continue to face financing constraints that are not fully addressed by traditional channels.

The challenge is not always the absence of capital. Often, it is the absence of structures that align the needs of businesses with the return, liquidity, and risk requirements of investors. Quantas Advantage seeks to help close that gap by investing in credit and cash flow-based opportunities, including corporate bonds, loans, receivables and securitised assets.

This need became even more evident following Hurricane Melissa.

The scale of reconstruction and business recovery required across Jamaica has sharpened the importance of mobilising private and institutional capital alongside public and multilateral resources. Housing, infrastructure, energy, tourism and business recovery will require flexible financing and the ability to connect pools of capital with investable opportunities. Quantas Advantage intends to participate where opportunities meet the Company's established investment criteria and offer an appropriate balance of risk and return.

Our purpose, Connecting Capital to Opportunity, therefore has both a commercial and a developmental dimension. The Company must first fulfil its responsibility to shareholders by earning sustainable returns and preserving capital. In doing so, it can also support productive investment, stronger businesses, employment, and economic activity across the region.











Stewardship in the Public Market

The transition to public ownership brings an even higher standard of accountability.

The Board's responsibilities now extend to a broader shareholder base and to the expectations that accompany participation in the public market. Strong governance, timely reporting, clear communication and effective oversight continue to be essential to the Company's investment strategy. In furtherance of this commitment, the Company strengthened the Board through the appointment of an additional director with experience in financial services, governance and strategic execution, complementing the Board's existing capabilities.

During the year, the Board maintained oversight of the Company's investment activity, risk exposures, financial performance and preparations for listing. As the business grows, our governance framework must continue to evolve with it. This includes ensuring that the Board continues to receive the information required to exercise sound judgement, that investment and risk management processes remain robust, and that the Company's external management model continues to operate with appropriate accountability and transparency.

Looking Ahead

Quantas Advantage enters FY2027 with a materially stronger capital base, significant liquidity and an expanded investment pipeline.

Management will focus on selectively deploying available capital into opportunities that meet the Company's return, liquidity, and risk requirements.

The pace of deployment will be governed by the quality of available investments rather than by a desire to increase the portfolio quickly.

The Company expects to continue pursuing opportunities across corporate bonds, loans, purchased receivables, and securitised assets, while increasing participation in syndicated transactions and selectively broadening its regional reach. These avenues should support diversification across asset classes, counterparties, and markets and strengthen the recurring earning capacity of the portfolio over time

The environment ahead will not be without complexity.

Geopolitical risks are increasing volatility in key economic variables such as interest rates, foreign-exchange conditions and real GDP growth in many Caribbean countries.

We will assess the impact of these variables as they evolve over time to ensure continued prudent risk management and to keep the business safe for the long term. We are confident that we have a strong management team that will provide solid advice and counsel to the Board so that your Company will successfully navigate ambiguity and market volatility.

The Board believes that Quantas Advantage is well positioned for its next phase. Our task now is to convert the financial capacity created by the IPO into sustainable long-term value without compromising the standards that earned the confidence of our existing and new shareholders.

Appreciation

I thank my fellow Directors for their stewardship, judgement, and commitment during an important year in the Company's development. I also extend the Board's appreciation to the Quantas Management team and to the many professionals, advisors, financial institutions and market participants whose work contributed to the Company's performance and successful listing. We are grateful to the Jamaica Stock Exchange, the Financial Services Commission of Jamaica, the Financial Services Commission of Barbados and the other regulatory and institutional stakeholders who supported this regional transaction.

Most importantly, I thank all our shareholders for the trust you have placed in Quantas Advantage. We do not take that trust lightly. The Board remains committed to responsible stewardship of your capital and to building a company capable of delivering sustainable returns while advancing its purpose of Connecting Capital to Opportunity across the Caribbean.



Jacqueline Sharp
Chairperson, Board of Directors

Directors' Report

Pierre Williams
Director



Principal Activity

Quantas Advantage Inc. is an innovative investment vehicle that seeks to increase the availability of capital to key business segments that are critical to the growth and development of the Caribbean. We invest in different credit solutions, ranging from relatively liquid financing options to customised and structured solutions that help businesses pursue growth opportunities. We take a flexible and diversified approach to structured finance which allows us to meet the needs of different businesses while generating attractive returns for shareholders. The Company was built on two primary revenue pillars: investments in structured finance and investments in securitised assets.

Business Review

Total assets grew from US$31.23 million at June 30, 2025 to US$50.87 million at June 30, 2026, an increase of 62.9%. Net income after tax was US$2.53 million for FY2026, compared with US$1.93 million for FY2025, an increase of 31.1%. Return on average equity improved to 12.96% from 10.20%, and the Company recorded no credit losses during the year. See the Management Discussion & Analysis section for further detail.

Results and Dividends

The Directors declared and paid dividends of US$1,737,508 (US$0.0104 per share) during FY2026, representing 90% of FY2025 after-tax earnings of US$1,930,560, being the period to which the dividend related. Dividends of US$1,793,747 (US$0.0108 per share) were paid during FY2025; no dividend was declared in FY2024. Subsequent to the financial year ended June 30, 2026, the Directors declared and paid a dividend of US$2.15 million (US$0.0073 per share) in respect of FY2026 earnings.

Directors

The Directors of the Company who served during the period FY 2025-2026 were: Jacqueline Sharp (Chairperson), Alistair Dent, Pierre Williams, Angela Robinson, Vaughn McDonald, Craig Hendrickson, and Gabrielle Banbury, who was confirmed during the last annual meeting.

Directors' Interests in Shares

As at the end of the financial year, the following Directors held interests in the Company's Ordinary Shares: Jacqueline Sharp – 2,700,000 shares directly, plus 67,765,675 shares through Quantas Investments Limited; Craig Hendrickson – 37,859,050 shares through Continental Baking Company Limited; Vaughn McDonald - 10,800 shares directly, plus 3,750,000 shares through the JPS Co. Ltd Employees Pension Plan; Pierre Williams – 11,000 shares directly, plus 32,350,000 shares held as a trustee of the ATL Group Pension Fund; Alistair Dent and Angela Robinson held no shares.

Substantial Shareholders

Shareholders holding 5% or more of the Company's issued Ordinary Shares as at June 30, 2026 were: Quantas Investments Limited (22.92%), National Insurance Fund (14.09%), Continental Baking Company Limited (12.81%), Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited (10.57%).

Auditors

The Company's auditors, Ernst & Young Services Limited, were appointed for the year ended June 30, 2026 and have expressed their willingness to continue in office. A resolution to re-appoint them and authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration will be proposed at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

Management is responsible for preparing financial statements that fairly present the Company's position in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the Companies Act. This includes maintaining proper accounting records, safeguarding the Company's assets, maintaining internal controls, and taking reasonable steps to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Management has assessed the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and, having concluded that it has adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future, has prepared the financial statements on that basis. The Directors are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process and have reviewed and approved these financial statements for issue.

Subsequent Events

The Company was listed on the Jamaica Stock Exchange on July 1, 2026, following completion of its Initial Public Offer on May 21, 2026. No other material subsequent events were identified between June 30, 2026 and August 20, 2026, the date on which this Annual Report was approved by the Board of Directors.

Approval

This Directors' Report was approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:



_____

Pierre Williams – Director


ORDINARY
ARES/STOCKS
PREVIOUS CLOSE
BID
ASKED
CURRENT MARKET
BID
BR
ASKED
BR
LAST SALE
YEAR TO DATE
HIGH
LOW
RESULTS
ENT LIVING JAMAICA LIMITED
VESTMENTS LIMITED
DEN & SONS HOLDINGS LTD.
NVESTMENTS LTD.
AN CEMENT CO.
PAINTS (JAMAICA) LTD.
N PRODUCERS JAMAICA LTD.
AS GROUP
LIMITED
KENNEDY CO. LTD.
S ADVANTAGE INC.
VESTMENTS LIMITED
A BROILERS GROUP
A PRODUCERS GROUP
A STOCK EXCHANGE
ROUP LIMITED
ON WHARVES LTD.
ISTRIBUTORS LTD.
HOLDINGS LIMITED
Y JAMAICAN EQUITIES LIMITED
AMUSEMENT CO.
INVESTMENTS LTD.
AND JSX LIMITED
K REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS LIMITED
R INVESTMENTS JAMAICA LTD.
A FOODS
GROUP JAMAICA LTD.
GROUP LTD.
EY MOTTA LIMITED
REAL ESTATE FINANCE LIMITED
AL BATTERY LIMITED
WINDFARM LIMITED

Leadership and Governance

Corporate Governance Report

Overview

Quantas Advantage Inc. is incorporated under the laws of Barbados and listed on the Main Market of the Jamaica Stock Exchange. As an externally managed investment company, QA's governance arrangements are designed to give shareholders confidence that capital deployed through the Manager and the Investment Advisor is subject to independent challenge, transparent reporting and Board-level accountability at every stage. The Company's governance principles are set out in its Board-approved Corporate Governance Framework, which is built to preserve the independence of the Board, to enable effective supervision of the Manager's operation of the Company, and to safeguard stakeholders' interests on a sustainable basis.

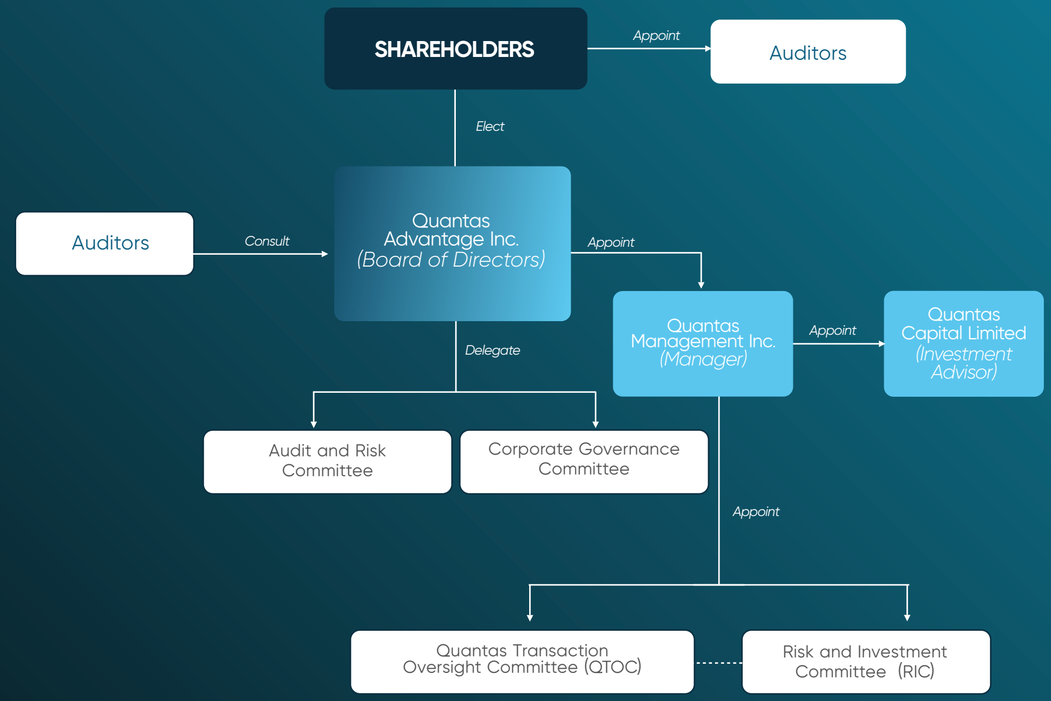
Governance Structure

Shareholders elect the Board of Directors and appoint the Company's auditors, Ernst & Young Services Limited. Management of the Company is outsourced to Quantas Management Inc. ("QM", the Manager), with Quantas Capital Limited ("QC") providing advisory services as the licensed Investment Advisor. The Board supervises both, approves the policies within which they operate, and ratifies the transactions they originate.

The Board is assisted by two standing committees, the Audit and Risk Committee and the Corporate Governance Committee, each operating under a Board-approved charter that is reviewed at least annually.

Below Board level, every transaction passes through the Risk and Investment Committee ("RIC") within QM for first-line review, and through the Quantas Transaction Oversight Committee ("Q-TOC"), which reviews and approves transactions on behalf of the Board and challenges the RIC's assessments. The Board ratifies each transaction as the final step. In discharging its functions, the Board may consult with the Jamaica Stock Exchange and other applicable regulatory authorities.

Quantas Advantage Inc. Governance Structure



How it works

- Shareholders elect the Board and appoint the auditors.
- The Board delegates oversight to its Audit & Risk and Corporate Governance Committees.
- The Board appoints QM as Manager; QM appoints QC as Investment Advisor.
- QM appoints the RIC (first-line transaction review) and the QTOC, which reviews and approves transactions on QA's behalf with two independent SMEs and challenges the RIC. The Board ratifies all transactions.

Roles and Responsibilities of the Board

The Board directs the strategy of the Company, supervises those who execute it, and protects the interests of shareholders. Its duties include:

- engaging in strategic reviews and setting objectives with the Manager;
- owning the Company's risk appetite statement, using it to monitor actual and prospective risks, and reviewing the effectiveness of the risk control framework;
- reviewing and approving the audited financial statements and interim results;
- ratifying transactions and confirming their alignment with the investment mandate;
- overseeing the performance of the Manager and the Investment Advisor, including a formal annual evaluation of the Chair and the Manager by the non-management directors;
- ensuring timely disclosure of material information to shareholders and regulators;
- considering succession planning at least annually; and
- maintaining a culture of risk awareness and ethical behaviour across the organisation.

The roles of Chair and Manager are separate. Board members have complete access to the Manager, and the Board and its committees may seek legal or other expert advice from sources independent of the Manager, at the Company's expense.

Composition of the Board

Under the Articles of Incorporation, the Company may have between three and fifteen directors; the Board's preference is a size consistent with effective oversight and efficient decision-making. Nominees are selected to balance professional knowledge, business expertise, industry and market knowledge, financial expertise and CEO-level management experience, while striving for diversity of gender, race, ethnicity and nationality. The Board currently comprises seven non-executive Directors, four of whom are independent:

Director	Role	Independence
Mrs. Jacqueline Sharp, CFA (JS)	Chairman, Non-Executive	Not Independent
Mr. Alistair Dent, FCA (AD)	Non-Executive	Not Independent
Mrs. Angela Robinson, LLB, ACIS (AR)	Non-Executive	Not Independent
Mr. Pierre Williams, CFA (PW)	Non-Executive	Independent
Mr. Vaughn McDonald, JP, MBA, PAD (VM)	Non-Executive	Independent
Mr. Craig Hendrickson (CH)	Non-Executive	Independent
Ms. Gabrielle Banbury, MBA (GB)	Non-Executive	Independent

The Board applies the Private Sector Organisation of Jamaica (PSOJ) definition of an Independent Director: one who is free of any interest, position, association or relationship that might influence, or reasonably be perceived to influence, in a material respect, his or her capacity to bring an independent judgement to bear on issues before the Board and to act in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders generally. Independence is determined annually when nominees are approved, and on appointment for any director joining mid-year. Each director must notify the Board of any change in circumstances bearing on their independence, including proposed appointments to other boards, and must offer to resign on a material change in employment status.

Board Expertise

The matrix below maps each Director (identified by the initials shown in the table above) against the areas of expertise most relevant to the oversight of an externally managed structured-finance investment company, compiled from the directors' resumes and professional profiles. Full biographical details of each Director appear in the Director Biographies within the Board of Directors section of this report:

Area of expertise	JS	AD	AR	PW	VM	CH	GB
Finance, accounting & audit	●	●	●	●			●
Banking & financial services	●	●	●	●			●
Investment management & capital markets	●			●			●
Risk management	●	●		●	●		
Legal, regulatory & compliance		●	●		●		
Corporate governance & board experience	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Pension & fund governance	●		●	●	●		
CEO-level business management & entrepreneurship	●	●				●	●
Strategy & transformation	●				●	●	●
Human resources & compensation					●		

Committees of the Board

The Board has two standing committees. Membership is reviewed and approved by the full Board, which designates each chair; there is no strict rotation policy. Each committee meets at least four times a year, reports to the Board at the next scheduled Board meeting, confirms annually that its charter responsibilities have been fulfilled, and contributes an annual report to shareholders.

The Audit and Risk Committee

The Committee assists the Board with oversight of the integrity of the financial statements, the appointment and performance of the internal and external auditors, and the effectiveness of the enterprise risk management framework, including cybersecurity and technology risk. The external auditors report directly to the Committee, which reviews their scope, performance and independence, pre-approves all non-audit services, and meets with them without the Manager present. The Committee reviews the annual audited and quarterly financial statements and critical audit matters before recommending them to the Board, oversees the independence and effectiveness of the internal audit function, and reviews the Manager's risk reports and risk appetite proposals. It comprises at least three independent directors including its Chairman, all of whom are financially literate, with at least one member possessing financial expertise, consistent with the requirements of its charter. Its role is one of oversight, it does not plan or conduct audits, nor relieve the Manager or the auditors of their respective responsibilities.

The Corporate Governance Committee

The Committee assists the Board with oversight of governance policies and practices, Board effectiveness, ethical conduct and compliance culture, and governance-related disclosures. It oversees periodic reviews of the Board Charter, committee charters and Code of Conduct; monitors regulatory compliance on an apply-or-explain basis; oversees the annual evaluation of the Board, its committees and individual directors; guides succession planning with attention to skills, experience and diversity; monitors director onboarding and continuing development; and reviews governance disclosures in the Company's public filings. It comprises at least three independent directors with an independent Chair, at least one of whom has demonstrable governance expertise. Its function is oversight, review and recommendation, the design and implementation of governance systems remains with the Manager under the Board's supervision.

Audit and Risk Committee	Corporate Governance Committee
Pierre Williams (Chairman)	Gabrielle Banbury (Chairman)
Alistair Dent	Jacqueline Sharp
Vaughn McDonald	Vaughn McDonald
Gabrielle Banbury	Pierre Williams

Transaction Oversight within the Management Structure

Because investment execution sits with the Manager rather than the Company's own staff, QA's governance extends below the Board:

- Risk and Investment Committee (RIC) is the first-line transaction review committee within QM. It performs the initial assessment of every potential transaction, meets at least monthly to review risks, performance and strategic direction, and recommends risk policies, limits and frameworks to the Board for approval. QC acts as direct advisor to the RIC, with select QC executives serving as members.
- Quantas Transaction Oversight Committee (Q-TOC) is a subcommittee of the QM Board. The Board has delegated to it the authority to review and approve transactions on its behalf, and Q-TOC also acts as a check on the RIC, challenging its recommendations where needed. Its value to QA's governance comes largely from its membership: two of its members are fully independent experts with backgrounds in risk management, deal structuring, origination and accounting. Because they have no stake in the outcome, they give material transactions an objective, arm's-length review before those transactions go to the Board.

The Board remains ultimately responsible for the Company's risk management policies and ratifies all transactions undertaken by QA.

Appointment, Re-election and Tenure

A director holds office from election or appointment until the close of the next Annual Meeting of Shareholders and is eligible for re-election if qualified. The Board may appoint a director to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition between general meetings, within the maximum permitted by the Articles; any director so appointed stands for election at the next Annual Meeting. In uncontested elections, a nominee is elected if votes in favour exceed votes against; contested elections are decided by plurality. The Board does not impose fixed tenure limits, considering that the Company would thereby be deprived of experience and knowledge, renewal is instead managed through annual elections, the annual Board evaluation and succession planning. A director found to have provided materially untrue or misleading information in connection with their election must tender his or her resignation immediately.

Members' Attendance at Meetings

During the year ended June 30, 2026, the Board met three times and the Audit and Risk Committee met once. Attendance was as follows:

Board of Directors 2026	September 18, 2025	November 12, 2025	June 22, 2026
Mrs. Jacqueline Sharp	●	●	●
Mr. Alistair Dent	●	●	●
Mrs. Angela Robinson	●	●	●
Mr. Pierre Williams	●	●	●
Mr. Vaughn McDonald	●	●	●
Mr. Craig Hendrickson	●	-	●
Ms. Gabrielle Banbury	n/a	n/a	●

Audit and Risk Committee 2026	–	–	June 22, 2026
Mr. Pierre Williams	–	–	●
Mr. Alistair Dent	–	–	●
Mr. Vaughn McDonald	–	–	●
Ms. Gabrielle Banbury	–	–	●

Director Compensation

Non-executive directors will be remunerated solely for their service on the Board and its committees, at fee levels comparable with those of similar companies and reflecting the responsibility and time commitment each role demands. The Board has approved fees on this basis, and they will be reviewed regularly. The Board considers this structure fair and consistent, and it avoids the incentive distortions that can come with performance-linked director pay in an externally managed vehicle.

Code of Conduct

QA's Code of Conduct requires all stakeholders — including the Manager and its advisors — to remain compliant with the laws of each jurisdiction in which the Company conducts business. Each director is expected to be familiar with and follow the Code, which addresses:

- compliance with laws and regulations, and the reporting of violations;
- conflicts of interest and fair dealing;
- confidentiality of information;
- protection and proper use of the Company's assets;
- bribery and corruption;
- employment and diversity;
- required disclosures; and
- personal securities and other financial transactions.

Any person may raise a concern regarding suspected wrongdoing, in confidence, directly to the Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee, who oversees the assessment and investigation of any such concern independently of the Manager.

Conflicts of Interest

An externally managed structure concentrates governance risk in the relationship between the Company and its Manager, and QA addresses this directly.

A Director whose personal or business interests touch a matter before the Board must disclose the interest in writing or have it minuted, and must recuse themselves while the matter is discussed. Directors must disclose the nature and extent of any interest in contracts with the Company, and give prior written notice of external appointments so potential conflicts can be assessed before they arise. At the transaction level, the Q-TOC's two independent subject matter experts provide impartial review of material transactions on QA's behalf, keeping decision-making objective and transactions on arm's-length terms.

Dealing in the Company's Securities

Dealing in the Company's securities by Directors, by the management teams and board members of QM and QC, and by anyone else with access to material non-public information about the Company is governed by the Code of Conduct and by the rules of the Jamaica Stock Exchange, which bind the Company and its connected parties. The Board has adopted a standalone, Board-approved Insider Trading Policy governing dealings in the Company's securities by Directors and other insiders. The Policy prohibits dealing while in possession of material non-public information, establishes defined closed periods around the publication of the Company's financial results, and requires Directors and other insiders to obtain pre-clearance before dealing.

Board Evaluation

The Board annually reviews its own performance, including the flow of information from management and committee chairs to the Board. The non-management directors formally evaluate the Chair and the Manager each year and consider succession planning at least annually with the Manager. The evaluation of the Board, its committees and individual directors is overseen by the Corporate Governance Committee, which reviews outcomes and recommends actions to enhance effectiveness. New directors receive a structured orientation, and continuing director education is encouraged and reimbursed by the Company.

Shareholder and Stakeholder Engagement

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders is the principal forum at which shareholders engage the Directors and the management team directly, and directors are expected to attend. Interaction with institutional investors and the press is conducted through the Manager, with directors speaking to outside parties from time to time at the request of the Chair and the Manager. Beyond the AGM, the Company keeps the market informed through JSE announcements, its website and *info@quantasinvest.com*, and describe any quarterly briefing or other regular investor communication the Company adopts.

Related Party Transactions

Other than compensation arrangements for directors and the management/ performance fees payable to Quantas Management Inc. (US$872,940 for FY2026, comprising management fees of US$636,003 and performance fees of US$236,937; US$577,346 for FY2025), the Company reports no other related party transactions.

Legal Proceedings & Insurance

No material litigation was pending or threatened against the Company as at the date of this report. The Company currently holds no insurance policies.

Corporate Profile

Quantas Advantage

Quantas Advantage Inc. is an externally managed investment company incorporated in Barbados on June 21, 2022. The Company has no employees of its own; all operations, underwriting and portfolio management are carried out on its behalf by its Investment Manager, Quantas Management Inc. ("QM"), supported by its Investment Advisor, Quantas Capital Limited ("QC"), a Jamaican Financial Services Commission–licensed securities dealer.

Group Structure

Quantas Advantage Inc. (QA) — the listed investment vehicle; holds all investments on its balance sheet.

Quantas Management Inc. (QM, "the Manager") — manages QA's day-to-day operations and administration; holds the Company's single Cumulative Preference Share; earns a 2% p.a. management fee on total invested capital plus a 20% performance fee on returns above an 8% hurdle rate.

Quantas Capital Limited (QC, "the Investment Advisor") — sources, evaluates and structures investment opportunities on behalf of QM.

Regulatory Status

Quantas Advantage Inc. holds a Barbados foreign currency permit and has listed its Common Shares on the Main Market of the Jamaica Stock Exchange under the ticker QAINC.

Business Lines

STRUCTURED FINANCE

Provision of credit solutions, including bonds and other credit products, and the purchase of cash flows
(e.g. leases and loans) from banks, broker-dealers and leasing companies.

SECURITISED ASSETS

Investment in securitised instruments backed by pools of predictable cash flows, acquired through licensed securities dealers. Quantas does not originate, sponsor, arrange, offer, sell or deal in securities on behalf of third parties.

Board of Directors



Jacqueline Sharp
Chairperson



Craig Hendrickson
Independent Director



Ms. Gabrielle Banbury
Independent Director



Pierre Williams
Independent Director



Vaughn McDonald
Independent Director



Alistair Dent
Non-Executive Director



Mrs. Angela Robinson
Non-Executive Director

Biographies





Jacqueline Sharp, CFA

Chairperson, Non-Executive Director

Mrs. Jacqueline Sharp is the Director of her family-owned manufacturing, export, and retail business, Coffee Traders Limited.

She has more than 25 years of experience in the financial services industry, including over two decades with Scotia Group Jamaica Limited, where she held senior leadership roles across Treasury, Finance, Administration, Insurance, Risk Management, and Compliance.

She served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Scotia Group Jamaica Limited from October 2013 to October 2017, leading the strategic direction and profitable growth of the Group's operations in Jamaica, with oversight of four other Caribbean markets. During her tenure, she also served on the boards of Scotia Group, its subsidiaries, and the Scotia Group Pension Fund, gaining extensive experience in board governance and financial oversight.

Mrs. Sharp is a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) charter holder. She holds a Bachelor of Science in Accounting from the University of the West Indies, Mona, and has completed executive education at Duke University.

Alistair Dent, FCA

Non-Executive Director

Mr. Alistair Dent is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Barbados (ICAB) and an Associate of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales (ICAEW), with more than 35 years of experience in accounting, auditing, and financial management.

He is the founder and Managing Director of Orion Consulting Inc., established in 2016 to provide audit and advisory services primarily to offshore insurance entities and international business companies in Barbados. Mr. Dent also serves as a director for several offshore insurance companies.

Prior to establishing Orion, he spent 17 years with Ernst & Young Caribbean in Barbados, where he served as Audit Partner providing professional services to local, regional, and international clients, including major offshore and insurance entities. From 2000 to 2007, he held the role of Regional Professional Practice Director, responsible for technical quality, risk management, and compliance across the firm's Caribbean operations.

Earlier in his career, Mr. Dent served as Chief Financial Officer for the Barbados reinsurance operations of London Life and Casualty Reinsurance Corporation and also held audit positions with Ernst & Young in the United Kingdom and Barbados, specialising in the insurance and financial services sectors.

Mr. Dent holds a Bachelor of Science (Hons) degree from the University of London and is a permanent resident of Barbados.

Biographies





Pierre Williams, CFA

Independent Director

Mr. Pierre Williams is an investment professional with over 15 years of experience in portfolio management, financial analysis, and economic policy. He is the Investment Manager at ATL Group Pension Fund, where he oversees assets exceeding US$200 million and leads the development and implementation of investment strategies to achieve the Fund's performance objectives.

His responsibilities include advising the Board of Trustees on investment policy, managing asset allocation across multiple asset classes, and overseeing risk management and quantitative modelling processes. Prior to his current role, Mr. Williams served as Investment Analyst at ATL Group Pension Fund, Equity Analyst at Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited, and Research Economist at the Bank of Jamaica.

Mr. Williams holds a Master of Science in Economics and a Bachelor of Science in Economics (Major) with a Minor in Accounting from the University of the West Indies, Mona, and is a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) charter holder.

Mrs. Angela Robinson, LLB

Non-Executive Director

Mrs. Angela Robinson is an attorney-at-law and governance professional with over 25 years of experience in corporate law, international taxation, and regulatory compliance. She is a Partner - Regulatory, Compliance and Governance at Chancery Chambers in Barbados, where she advises clients on structured finance, corporate governance, and regulatory frameworks within the international financial services sector.

Her experience includes advising on corporate structuring and restructuring transactions, captive insurance formation, renewable energy projects, employment and pension law, and the governance of trusts and charitable entities. Ms. Robinson also manages a portfolio of domestic and international companies, ensuring compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements.

She previously held senior tax consulting roles at Ernst & Young, PricewaterhouseCoopers and KPMG Peat Marwick, advising on cross-border taxation and compliance matters.

Ms. Robinson holds an LL.B. (Hons) and a B.Sc. in Management Studies from the University of the West Indies, and a Legal Education Certificate from the Hugh Wooding Law School. She is a Chartered Secretary and Administrator (UK and Canada), a Certified Public Accountant (AICPA, USA), and a Trust and Estate Practitioner (TEP).

Biographies





Vaughn McDonald, MBA

Independent Director

Mr. Vaughn McDonald is a human resources and industrial relations professional with over 20 years of experience in organisational transformation, labour relations, and strategic project leadership. He currently serves as Head, Industrial Relations and Compensation (Centre of Excellence) at Jamaica Public Service Company Limited (JPS), where he is responsible for leading collective bargaining, compensation strategy, and HR policy development.

Throughout his tenure at JPS, Mr. McDonald has successfully led wage negotiations, introduced major HR policy reforms, and implemented digital transformation initiatives to improve efficiency and workforce engagement in a large, unionised environment. He previously served as Assistant Secretary to the Board of the JPS & Partners Co-operative Credit Union.

Mr. McDonald holds a Master of Business Administration (MBA) from the University of Leicester and has completed executive education in Negotiation and Leadership at Harvard Business School. He is a Justice of the Peace for the parish of St. Andrew.

Ms Gabrielle Banbury, MBA

Independent Director

Ms. Gabrielle Banbury is an independent management consultant with more than 15 years of experience in strategy, transformation, and business performance improvement across multiple sectors, including financial services, healthcare, education, and private equity.

She advises organisations and investors on the design and execution of strategies that drive measurable growth and operational excellence. Her work spans post-acquisition management, portfolio value creation, and governance oversight for private equity firms, as well as strategic planning, enterprise transformation, and execution support for corporate and commercial clients.

Prior to establishing her consulting practice, Ms. Banbury served as General Manager, Strategy and Transformation at National Commercial Bank Jamaica Limited, where she led enterprise-wide transformation initiatives and established the Group's Transformation Office. She previously held senior roles at Scotia Bank Jamaica, the Heart Institute of the Caribbean, and The Williams Capital Group in New York, where she began her career in investment banking.

Ms. Banbury holds an MBA from Harvard Business School and a BBA in Finance from Emory University. She currently serves as Chairman of the Board of Management at Mona High School and as a Council Member of The University of the West Indies, Mona Campus, where she chairs the Strategic Planning Subcommittee.

Biographies



Craig Hendrickson

Independent Director

Mr. Craig Hendrickson is a business executive with over 10 years of experience in manufacturing, sales, and strategic business management within the fast-moving consumer goods sector. He is the Sales and Marketing Director at Continental Baking Company Limited, where he leads a team of more than 100 employees and is responsible for driving the company's growth strategy across domestic and export markets.

Prior to his current role, Mr. Hendrickson held senior positions in operations and supply chain management at Continental Baking, where he oversaw major infrastructure investments and production-line expansions that improved efficiency and product innovation.

He is also the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Crave, a manufacturing company he founded in 2018 that has since developed a diversified product portfolio. Mr. Hendrickson serves on several boards, including Continental Baking Company Limited, the National Baking Company Foundation, Recycling Partners of Jamaica, and the Law Street Trade and Training Centre.

Mr. Hendrickson holds a Bachelor's Degree in Entrepreneurship with a Minor in Economics from Sacred Heart University in Connecticut and is a graduate of Blair Academy in New Jersey, USA.

Quantas Management Inc.

The Manager



Jacqueline Sharp
Chairperson



Alistair Dent
Non-Executive Director



Matthew Lyn, OD
Non-Executive Director



Mrs. Angela Robinson
Non-Executive Director

Jacqueline Sharp, CFA
Chairman, Non-Executive Director

(See page 33)

Alistair Dent, FCA
Non-Executive Director

(See page 33)

Angela Robinson, LLB
Non-Executive Director

(See page 34)

Matthew Lyn, OD

Mr. Matthew Lyn has over 10 years of senior leadership experience in agribusiness and corporate management. He is the Chief Executive Officer of CB Group Limited, one of Jamaica's largest fully integrated agribusinesses, where he oversees strategic growth, operational transformation, and regional expansion initiatives.

Prior to his appointment as CEO, Mr. Lyn served as Chief Operating Officer of the Group, leading strategy development, business rebranding, and diversification into renewable energy, water conservation, and waste management.

He currently serves on the boards of National Hotels & Properties Limited, Continental Baking Company Limited, and General Accident Insurance Company (Jamaica) Limited. Mr. Lyn also contributes to national and regional industry bodies, including as President of the Caribbean Poultry Association, Co-Chair of Jamaica's Food Security & Agribusiness Council, and Executive Board Member of Junior Achievement Jamaica.

Mr. Lyn holds a degree in Business Administration from the Goizueta Business School, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia.

Quantas Capital

The Investment Advisor



Adrian Stokes, PhD
Co-Founder & Chief Executive Officer



Layne Atkinson, CFA
Executive Vice President, Risk Management



Franklyn Anderson, CFA
Vice President, Structuring & Product Innovation



Stanley Thompson, MBA
Executive Vice President, Structuring & Product Innovation



Cherice Lee, FCA, FCCA
Executive Vice President, Chief Operating Officer (COO)



Akili Sterling, CFA, CAIA
Vice President, Risk Management



Christine Davis, MBA
Vice President, Client Solutions

Quantas Capital

Biographies



Adrian Stokes, PhD

Co-Founder & Chief Executive Officer

Dr. Adrian Stokes is the Chief Executive Officer of Quantas Financial Group, the Caribbean's newest alternative asset management business.

He is an accomplished senior business executive with over 17 years of experience in Jamaica and the wider Caribbean, spanning executive leadership, investment management, structured products development, and market risk management.

Prior to Quantas, Dr. Stokes served as a Senior Executive at Scotia Group Jamaica, where he had oversight responsibility for the daily operations of Scotia Investments Jamaica and Scotia Jamaica Life Insurance, two of Scotiabank's largest and most profitable companies. In that capacity he was charged with managing all aspects of operations, including devising and executing business strategies, developing a high-performance team, and developing and launching insurance and fund management products.

He began his career at Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited (JMMB) as a trader of emerging market bonds, US interest rate derivatives, and US credit derivatives. He has extensive experience in market risk management, having led the formation of Scotiabank's Market Risk Management team across the English-speaking Caribbean, and holds significant knowledge in corporate strategy, business analytics, and asset pricing, having held senior leadership roles in each of these areas. Dr. Stokes was recently appointed Chairman of the Government of Jamaica Education Transformation Oversight Committee. He also serves as a Director of the Development Bank of Jamaica, and is a past Vice President of the Private Sector Organisation of Jamaica (PSOJ) and past Chairman of the PSOJ's economic policy committee.



Stanley Thompson, MBA

Executive Vice President, Structuring & Product Innovation

Mr. Stanley Thompson is Executive Vice President, Structuring & Product Innovation at Quantas Capital Limited. He brings more than 16 years of experience in the financial services industry, with particular depth in investment banking and wealth management. He began his career in wealth management at Mayberry Investments Limited in 2006, before spending two years in portfolio and asset management at Pan Caribbean Asset Management Limited.

In 2010, Mr. Thompson joined NCB Capital Markets Limited (NCBCM) as an Executive Corporate Wealth Advisor and was subsequently promoted to head the Corporate Wealth Management and Syndication team. In that capacity he provided leadership to the team managing corporate client portfolios and worked with the Investment Banking team to syndicate investment banking transactions and NCBCM-created structured products.

In 2016, while still at NCBCM, he progressed to the role of Manager, Origination and Syndication within the Investment Banking unit, where he executed a number of crucial mandates and spearheaded several landmark transactions that established NCBCM among the leading investment banking franchises in the region and considerably expanded local capital markets activity. Most recently, Mr. Thompson served as Senior Manager, Investment Banking at Scotia Group Jamaica before joining the Quantas team.

Mr. Thompson holds an MBA in Business (Finance) from the Mona School of Business and Management and a B.Sc. in Economics from The University of the West Indies. His areas of expertise include investment banking and capital markets, deal structuring, financial analysis and valuation, negotiation, and sales and syndication.



Cherice Lee, FCA, FCCA

Executive Vice President, Chief Operating Officer (COO)

Miss Cherice Lee is the Chief Operating Officer of Quantas Capital Limited. She is a Chartered Accountant with over 10 years of professional experience across banking, investments, insurance, accounting and auditing, and has held a number of positions at prominent financial institutions including Scotia Group Jamaica, Proven Wealth and NCB Insurance.

In those capacities she was responsible for financial statement preparation, reporting and analysis, cash flow management, regulatory reporting, budgeting and forecasting, as well as the review and implementation of the policies and procedures governing the operations and internal controls of various units. Miss Lee also has significant experience as an external auditor to clients in the hospitality industry and the financial sector, among others.

Miss Lee holds a BBA from the University of Technology, Jamaica, with a major in Accounting and a minor in Banking and Financial Services. She is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants (FCA) and a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (FCCA). Her areas of expertise include financial reporting and analysis, regulatory compliance and reporting, finance and treasury operations, and policy, procedures and internal control.



Layne Atkinson, CFA

Executive Vice President, Risk Management

Mr. Layne Atkinson is Executive Vice President, Risk Management at Quantas Capital Limited. He has over 11 years of experience in the financial services industry spanning risk management, asset management and research. Before joining the Quantas team, Mr. Atkinson served as Senior Manager, Balance Sheet and Interest Rate Risk for the English Caribbean Region at Scotiabank Group Jamaica,where he was responsible for the measurement, monitoring and governance of market risk exposures.

He has served as a member of various Asset Liability Committees (ALCOs) across the region and supported risk strategy for the off-balance sheet business. He is also an active philanthropist, with a focus on mentorship, volunteerism and supporting education among youth.

Mr. Atkinson holds a B.Sc. in Actuarial Science from The University of the West Indies and is a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) charter holder. His areas of expertise include risk management and risk governance, credit risk analysis, balance sheet management, investment strategy, investment research, and data analytics.



Franklyn Anderson, CFA

Vice President, Structuring & Product Innovation

Mr. Franklyn Anderson is Vice President, Structuring & Product Innovation at Quantas Capital Limited, bringing more than 12 years of experience across the financial services industry and consulting. He began his career as a Business Development Analyst in the Corporate Solutions unit (later renamed Investment Banking) at NCB Capital Markets Limited, where he provided the analytical support behind the timely completion of several private placement offers and capital raising transactions.

Mr. Anderson subsequently joined Scotia Group Jamaica, where he served in various capacities including Assistant Manager (Projects), Senior Financial Analyst, Senior Investment Strategist, and Manager, Financial Planning and Analysis. Most recently he was Senior Manager, Strategy and Transactions (formerly Transaction Advisory Services) at Ernst & Young Services Limited, where his responsibilities spanned valuation, business and financial modelling, transaction due diligence, and the development of feasibility studies and business cases advising external clients on the viability of strategic projects.

Mr. Anderson holds a B.Sc. in Banking and Finance from The University of the West Indies and is a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) charter holder. His areas of expertise include investment banking and capital markets, market and investment research, financial due diligence, investment strategy, financial analysis and valuation, financial modelling, and data analytics.



Akili Sterling, CFA, CAIA

Vice President, Risk Management

Mr. Akili Sterling is Vice President, Risk Management at Quantas Capital Limited. He has nearly eight years of experience in the financial services industry spanning risk management, portfolio management, asset management, business analytics and actuarial science. Since joining Quantas in February 2023, he has worked across risk and portfolio management for Quantas Advantage, Quantas Solutions and multiple special purpose vehicles, providing analytical and strategic support on a range of securitisation transactions, supporting the front office team in deal structuring, and advising external clients on balance sheet optimisation.

Prior to joining Quantas, Mr. Sterling served as Risk Analyst – Fund Management, following a promotion from Analyst, Market Risk (English Caribbean Region) at Scotiabank Group Jamaica, where he was responsible for the measurement, monitoring and governance of market risk exposures for off-balance sheet funds and, later, on-balance sheet positions. In both roles he supported strategic decision-making through the preparation and presentation of reports to a range of management committees and board meetings.

Mr. Sterling holds a B.Sc. in Actuarial Science and is both a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) charterholder and a Chartered Alternative Investment Analyst (CAIA) charterholder. He is also a candidate for the Society of Actuaries ASA designation. His areas of expertise include risk management and risk governance, securitisation and structured finance, investment strategy, balance sheet management, and data analytics.



Christine Davis, MBA

Vice President, Client Solutions

Ms. Christine Davis is Vice President, Client Solutions at Quantas Capital Limited. She has over 12 years of experience in commercial banking, portfolio management and business finance. She began her career at First Global Bank Limited, where she progressed through several roles in commercial banking, culminating in her appointment as Business Banking Executive. In 2021, she joined Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited, where she held multiple positions within the SME Business Banking Unit, including Business Banker and Manager, SME Business Banking. In those roles she was responsible for overseeing client portfolio management and delivering tailored financial solutions to small and medium-sized enterprises.

Ms. Davis holds an MBA in Banking & Finance from the Mona School of Business and Management and a B.Sc. in Psychology with a Minor in International Relations from The University of the West Indies. Her areas of expertise include commercial banking, portfolio and relationship management, deal structuring, financial analysis, negotiation, and sales.

Financial Highlights

TOTAL ASSETS

$50.9M

↑ from $31.2M

EQUITY

$33.8M

↑ from $19.0M

NET INCOME

$2.53M

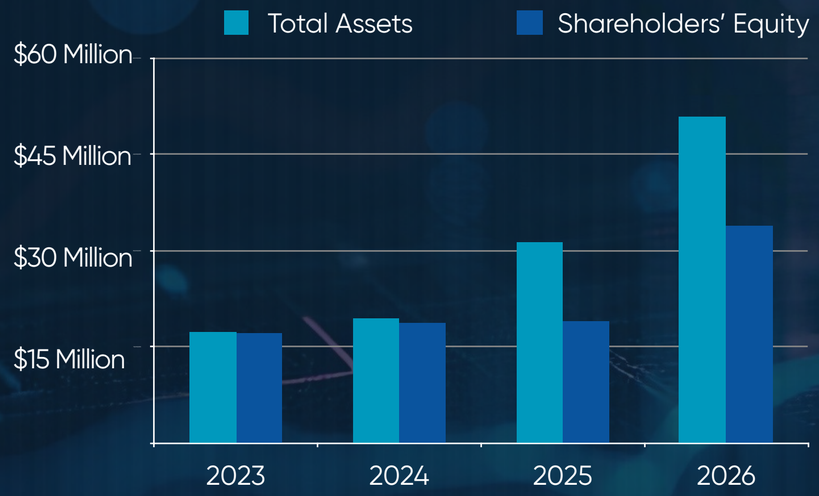
↑ from $1.93M

RETURN ON EQUITY

12.96%

↑ from 10.20%

GROWTH



RISK RATIOS

COST-TO-INCOME

22.33%–25.77%

(stable since inception)

MGMT EXPENSE RATIO

2.84%

↑ from 2.64%

DEBT TO ASSETS RATIO

30.14%

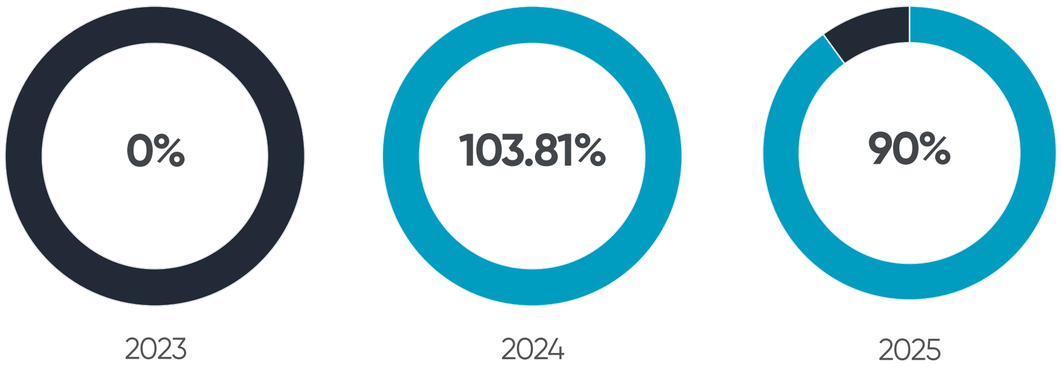
EPS

US $0.014

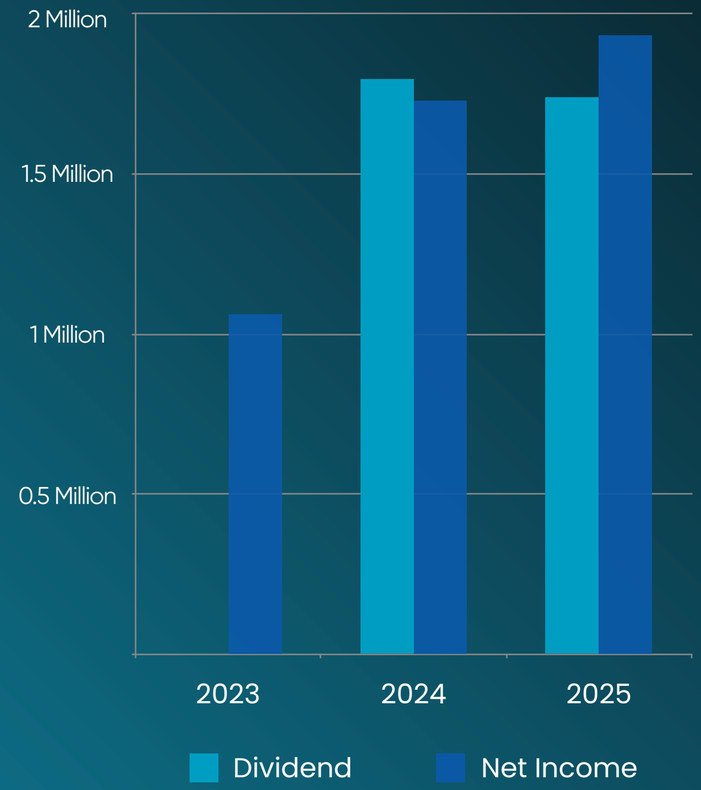
Dividend History

Financial Year	Dividends Paid (US$)	Payout Ratio
FY2023	—	n/a — no dividend paid
FY2024	1,793,747	103.81%
FY2025	1,737,508	90.00%

Total dividends paid since inception amount to US$3,531,255, equivalent to approximately 22.1% of share capital returned to shareholders in cash. The table is presented by results year: the dividend in respect of FY2024 was paid on September 30, 2024 and the dividend in respect of FY2025 was paid on September 30, 2025, each in the first quarter of the following financial year. The DPR of 103.81% on the FY2024 results was possible because of retained earnings brought forward from FY2023, no dividend having been paid in respect of that year. The Company's stated dividend policy targets payment of at least 85% of annual after-tax earnings as cash dividends, subject to Board discretion and the prior entitlement of the Cumulative Preference Share.



Dividend vs Net Income





Management Discussion and Analysis

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MD&A

For the year ended June 30, 2026

Overview

This Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) of Quantas Advantage Inc. ("Quantas Advantage" or "the Company") should be read together with the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2026 and the accompanying notes. All amounts are expressed in United States dollars (US$), the Company's functional and presentation currency, unless otherwise stated. FY2026 refers to the year ended June 30, 2026 and FY2025 to the year ended June 30, 2025.

Quantas Advantage was incorporated under the Companies Act of Barbados on June 21, 2022, commenced operations on November 1, 2022 and is licensed as a foreign currency permit holder. Its principal activity is investing in real and financial assets, primarily secured debt securities, loans and receivables. The Company is managed by Quantas Management Inc. On May 21, 2026, the Company completed its initial public offering (IPO), and its common shares were listed on the Jamaica Stock Exchange on July 1, 2026.

FY2026 highlights: net income of US$2.53 million, up 31.1%; earnings per share of US$0.014 (FY2025: US$0.011); total assets of US$50.87 million, up 62.9%; and total shareholders' equity of US$33.78 million following net IPO proceeds of US$14.02 million.

Financial Performance

FY2026 earnings growth was driven principally by higher net investment income, which increased by 55.8%. Interest income from purchased receivables, a new asset class in FY2026, was the largest contributor to that increase. A favourable movement in foreign exchange results also contributed, while lower gains on the sale of financial assets, higher funding costs and higher variable management fees moderated the overall increase.

REVENUE

$3.75M

NET INVESTMENT INCOME

$2.76M

Return on time-weighted avg. Equity
↑ **12.96%**

Interest Income
↑ **81.2%**

Total Revenue
↑ **34.9%**

Net Income
↑ **31.08%**

Financial Performance Summary

US$	FY2026	FY2025
Interest income	3,823,759	2,109,782
Interest expense	(1,067,767)	(341,044)
Net investment income	2,755,992	1,768,738
Gain on sale of financial assets	643,014	1,301,125
Realised foreign exchange gain/(loss)	163,366	(14,846)
Unrealised foreign exchange gain/(loss)	192,076	(272,051)
Total revenue	3,754,448	2,782,966
Credit loss reversal	7,710	2,224
Operating expenses	(967,669)	(668,958)
Profit before tax	2,794,489	2,116,232
Taxation	(263,877)	(185,672)
Net income	2,530,612	1,930,560
Earnings per share (US$)	0.014	0.011
Return on time-weighted average equity	12.96%	10.20%

Return on time-weighted average equity is a non-IFRS measure. Definitions of the non-IFRS measures used in this MD&A are provided under 'Non-IFRS Financial Measures'.

Revenue

Total revenue increased by US$0.97 million, or 34.9%, to US$3.75 million. Net investment income, which increased by 55.8% to US$2.76 million, was the principal contributor to growth. This was partly offset by a 50.6% decline in gains on the sale of financial assets, to US$0.64 million. Foreign exchange results improved by US$0.64 million year on year, as both realised and unrealised results moved from losses in FY2025 to gains in FY2026.

Net Investment Income

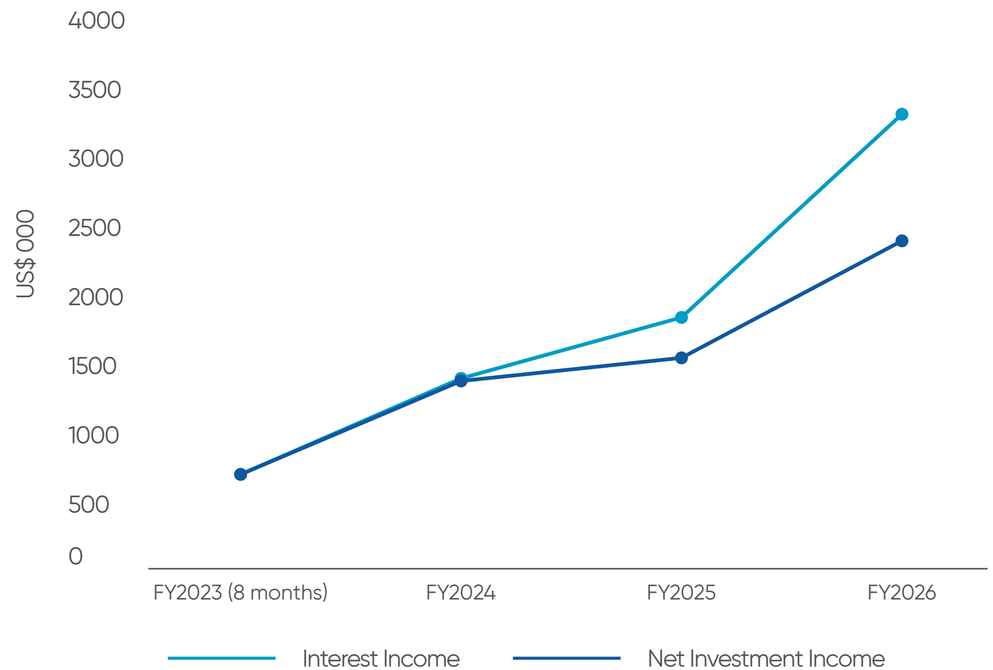
Net investment income increased by US$0.99 million, or 55.8%, to US$2.76 million. Interest income rose by US$1.71 million, or 81.2%, to US$3.82 million. Discount earned on purchased receivables, a new asset class in FY2026, contributed US$1.34 million, or 78.3% of the increase. The receivables were acquired under a Receivables Purchase Agreement, are denominated in United States dollars and are secured by a mortgage over real estate; the balance outstanding at June 30, 2026 was US$1.02 million. Excluding purchased receivables, interest income increased by US$0.37 million, or 17.6%, as growth in the investment portfolio was partly offset by lower yields on other financial assets.

Interest expense increased to US$1.07 million from US$0.34 million. The increase reflected a full year of interest on the notes payable issued in February 2025 and interest on the Jamaican dollar loan drawn in FY2026 as part of the Company's foreign exchange strategy.

Because the increase in interest expense exceeded the growth in interest income from the existing portfolio, the growth in net investment income in FY2026 was attributable to income from purchased receivables.

Since the Company commenced operations in November 2022, net investment income has increased in each financial year, from US$0.79 million in FY2023 (an eight-month period ended June 30, 2023) to US$2.76 million in FY2026. Using annualised FY2023 net investment income, this represents a compound annual growth rate of 32.7%. Over the same period, total assets increased from US$17.31 million to US$50.87 million, and cumulative net investment income since inception amounted to US$6.89 million.

Interest Income and Net Investment Income Since Inception



Note: FY2023 represents the eight-month period from the commencement of operations in November 2022 to June 30, 2023. Figures are in US$ thousands. Source: audited financial statements of the Company.

Realised Gains and Foreign Exchange

Gains on the sale of financial assets declined by US$0.66 million, or 50.6%, to US$0.64 million, following a higher volume of asset sales in FY2025. Gains on disposal represented 17.1% of total revenue in FY2026, compared with 46.8% in FY2025, reflecting both the lower level of gains and the growth in net investment income. During the year, the Company purchased US$45.49 million and disposed of US$32.13 million of FVOCI assets as part of the active management of the portfolio.

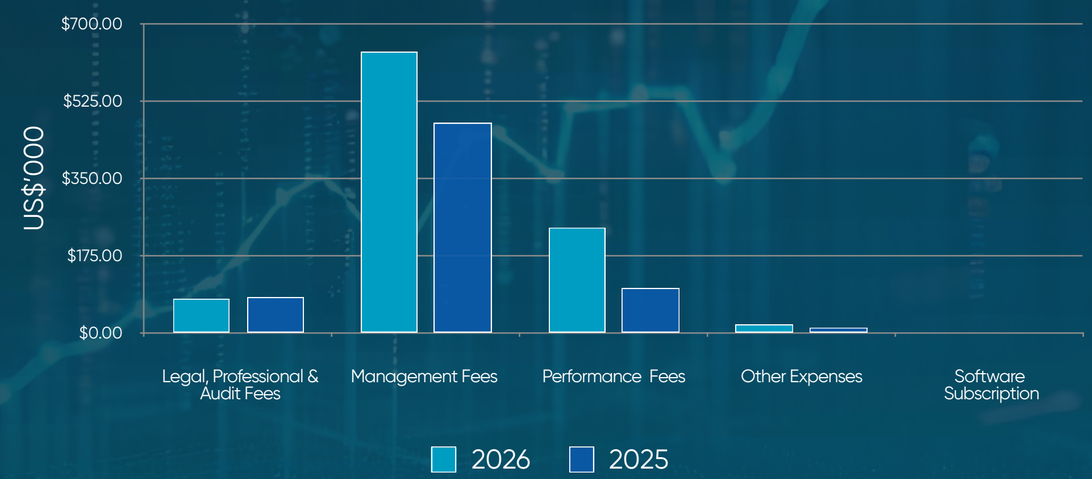
Active management of the portfolio, including the sale of seasoned or repriced positions, is part of how the Company generates returns, and management expects gains on disposal to remain a regular, but variable, component of revenue. The amount realised in any period will depend on market conditions and the timing of disposals.

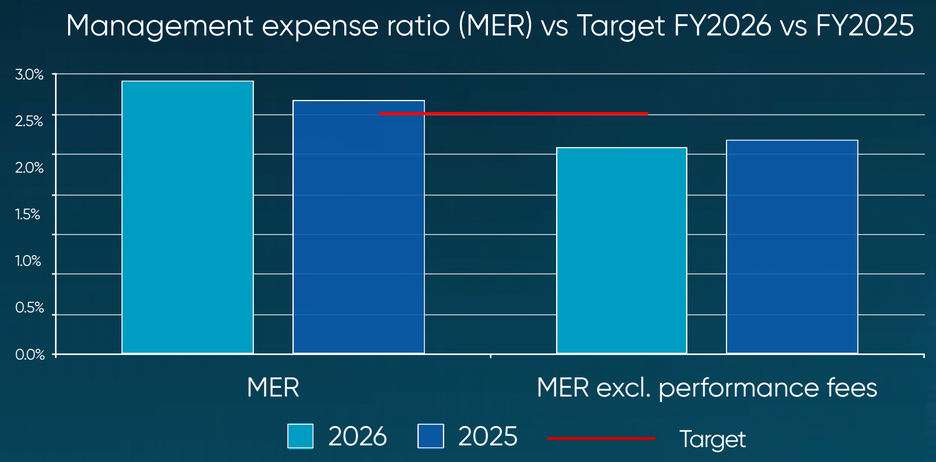
Realised foreign exchange results improved from a loss of US$0.01 million in FY2025 to a gain of US$0.16 million in FY2026, and unrealised foreign exchange results moved from a loss of US$0.27 million to a gain of US$0.19 million. The Jamaican dollar appreciated against the United States dollar during the year, from J$159.66 to J$157.33 per US$1.00, while the Company held net Jamaican dollar assets. That net position was reduced significantly during FY2026 (see 'Capital, Liquidity and Funding').

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses increased by US$0.30 million, or 44.7%, to US$0.97 million. The increase was concentrated in management and performance fees, which are paid to Quantas Management Inc., a related party. Management fees, charged at 2.00% per annum of assets under management, increased by US$0.16 million, or 33.9%, to US$0.64 million as the asset base expanded. Performance fees, charged at 20% of the return on average equity above a hurdle rate of 8%, increased by US$0.13 million, or 131.7%, to US$0.24 million. Together, these two items accounted for approximately 99% of the increase in operating expenses, while all other costs, including legal, professional and audit fees, were broadly unchanged at US$0.09 million.

Operating Expenses by Category FY 2026 vs 2025 (US$'000)





The management expense ratio (MER), defined as operating expenses divided by time-weighted average total assets, increased to 2.84% in FY2026 from 2.64% in FY2025, an increase of 20 basis points. The increase was driven by performance fees, which more than doubled during the year. Excluding performance fees, the MER declined to 2.15% from 2.23%, a reduction of 8 basis points, as other costs were spread over a larger asset base.

The FY2026 MER excluding performance fees was 35 basis points below the Company's target of 2.50% (FY2025: 27 basis points below target). Because the base management fee is charged at 2.00% of assets under management and the Company's other costs are modest, management expects the MER excluding performance fees to remain within target as the portfolio expands. The headline MER will continue to vary with the level of performance fees earned in any given year.

Profitability

Profit before tax increased by US$0.68 million, or 32.1%, to US$2.79 million. Taxation increased by 42.1% to US$0.26 million, an effective tax rate of 9.4% (FY2025: 8.8%), reflecting the 9% corporate tax rate in Barbados and withholding tax of US$0.07 million. Net income increased by US$0.60 million, or 31.1%, to US$2.53 million, and earnings per share increased to US$0.014 from US$0.011.

The profit before tax margin moderated to 74.4% from 76.0% in FY2025, as operating expenses grew faster than total revenue. Return on time-weighted average equity improved to 12.96% from 10.20%, an increase of 276 basis points. Because the IPO, which raised US$14.02 million net of issuance costs, was completed on May 21, 2026, the new capital contributed little to time-weighted average equity, which was US$19.52 million for the year, only 3.1% above the FY2025 average. Return on equity and earnings per share are therefore expected to be diluted in FY2027 until the IPO proceeds are fully deployed.

Other comprehensive income was a loss of US$0.08 million (FY2025: gain of US$0.10 million), reflecting net fair value movements on FVOCI assets. Total comprehensive income for the year was US$2.45 million (FY2025: US$2.03 million).

Statement of Financial Position

Selected Financial Position Items

US$	FY2026	FY2025	Change
Total assets	50,871,095	31,229,091	62.9%
Resale agreements	25,616,889	13,166,175	94.6%
Financial assets at FVOCI	22,182,419	16,347,460	35.7%
Purchased receivables	1,023,375	Nil	New
Total shareholders' equity	33,783,181	19,053,688	77.3%
Loan payable	4,443,235	Nil	New
Notes payable	10,889,222	10,699,889	1.8%

Assets and Investment Portfolio

Quantas Advantage closed FY2026 with total assets of US$50.87 million, an increase of US$19.64 million, or 62.9%, on the US$31.23 million reported a year earlier. The increase reflected the net proceeds of the IPO, the Jamaican dollar loan drawn during the year and continued deployment into income-generating credit investments. At year end, a larger share of the balance sheet was held in liquid instruments pending deployment.

Securities purchased under resale agreements increased by US$12.45 million, or 94.6%, to US$25.62 million, primarily reflecting the receipt of IPO proceeds in May 2026. These funds were held in short-term resale agreements at year end pending deployment into the Company's investment pipeline The balance includes US$4.45 million pledged as security for the loan payable, which is therefore not available to fund new investments.

Financial assets at FVOCI increased by US$5.83 million, or 35.7%, to US$22.18 million. Within this balance, secured loans increased to US$14.13 million from US$5.08 million, while debt securities declined to US$8.06 million from US$11.26 million. The Company also acquired purchased receivables of US$1.02 million, secured by a mortgage over real estate. Lease receivables declined to US$0.51 million as the underlying balances amortised in line with scheduled payments.

Investment Portfolio Composition

US$ (% of total assets)	FY2026	%	FY2025	%
Cash and cash equivalents	1,222,239	2.4	485,956	1.6
Securities purchased under resale agreements	25,616,889	50.4	13,166,175	42.2
Debt securities (FVOCI)	8,056,961	15.8	11,263,360	36.1
Secured loans (FVOCI)	14,125,458	27.8	5,084,100	16.3
Purchased receivables	1,023,375	2.0	Nil	-
Lease receivables	508,930	1.0	736,106	2.4
Accrued interest and accounts receivable	317,243	0.6	493,394	1.6
Total assets	50,871,095	100	31,229,091	100



Portfolio Yield and Credit Quality

Yields on the Company's existing asset classes declined in FY2026. At June 30, 2026, the weighted average interest rate was 12.23% on FVOCI assets (FY2025: 12.76%), 4.20% on resale agreements (FY2025: 4.90%) and 10.16% on lease receivables (FY2025: 10.50%). Purchased receivables, a new higher-yielding asset class, raised the overall portfolio yield: interest income increased by 81.2% while time-weighted average total assets increased by 34.0%. At June 30, 2026, approximately half of total assets was held in resale agreements, so the portfolio yield in FY2027 will depend on the pace at which the IPO proceeds are deployed into credit investments.

Credit quality remained sound. All financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI were classified in Stage 1 at June 30, 2026, with no Stage 2 or Stage 3 exposures, and no credit losses were realised during the year.

The expected credit loss allowance declined to US$5,643 from US$13,353, resulting in a credit loss reversal of US$7,710. Exposures graded Medium Risk increased to US$3.79 million from nil, and Low Risk exposures increased to US$19.55 million from US$15.39 million. Secured exposures were fully covered by collateral, principally first legal mortgages over real estate, pledged securities and assignments of receivables.

By sector, the largest exposures at June 30, 2026 were to financial institutions (US$27.17 million, principally resale agreements), real estate (US$8.34 million) and construction (US$7.95 million). Exposures to real estate and construction increased from US$1.26 million and US$4.76 million respectively, while exposure to manufacturing and distribution declined to US$2.91 million from US$5.42 million.

Dividend

Paid in 2026
US$1.74
MILLION

Paid in 2025
US$1.79
MILLION

During FY2026, Quantas Advantage paid dividends of US$1.74 million (US$0.0104 per share) in respect of FY2025 to shareholders of record as at June 30, 2025, compared with US$1.79 million (US$0.0108 per share) paid in FY2025 in respect of FY2024. The FY2026 payment represented a payout ratio of 90% of FY2025 net income. Subsequent to the financial year ended June 30, 2026, the Directors declared and paid a dividend of US$2.15 million (US$0.0073 per share) in respect of FY2026 earnings.

Capital, Liquidity and Funding

On May 21, 2026, Quantas Advantage completed its IPO, issuing 130,048,500 common shares in Jamaican dollar and United States dollar share classes and raising gross proceeds of US$14.87 million (US$14.02 million net of issuance costs). Both share classes were listed on the Jamaica Stock Exchange on July 1, 2026. Together with net income for the year, less dividends paid and the other comprehensive loss, the IPO increased total shareholders' equity to US$33.78 million from US$19.05 million. The new equity provides permanent capital to support the expansion of the portfolio and strengthens the Company's ability to participate in larger investment opportunities.

During FY2026, the Company drew down a secured Jamaican dollar loan facility of J$700 million (US$4.44 million) at an interest rate of 6.50% per annum. The loan formed part of management's foreign exchange strategy to reduce the Company's net long Jamaican dollar position, rather than to finance portfolio growth directly, and is secured by US$4.45 million of resale agreements. As a result, the Company's net Jamaican dollar asset exposure declined to US$3.48 million at June 30, 2026 from US$11.06 million a year earlier, and the estimated effect on profit after tax of a 2.5% depreciation of the Jamaican dollar was reduced to US$0.08 million. The strategy carries a cost, as the interest rate on the loan exceeds the yield earned on the pledged resale agreements.

Notes payable of US$10.89 million (FY2025: US$10.70 million) comprise US$5.00 million and J$936 million senior secured tranches issued in February 2025, with interest payable quarterly and principal repayable in full on February 4, 2027. The Jamaican dollar loan falls due within three months of the reporting date on the basis of its earliest contractual maturity. Borrowings with a carrying amount of US$15.33 million therefore fall due within twelve months of June 30, 2026.

At June 30, 2026, cash and cash equivalents of US$1.22 million and unencumbered resale agreements of US$21.17 million provided liquid resources of US$22.39 million, exceeding the borrowings due within twelve

months. Management intends to refinance these obligations ahead of their maturity, subject to approval by the Board of Directors, alongside the deployment of capital into the investment pipeline as suitable opportunities progress through the approval process.

Cash Flows

Net cash used in operating activities was US$3.23 million (FY2025: US$5.99 million). Because purchases of investment assets are classified within operating activities, operating cash flows were negative as the Company deployed US$6.86 million into FVOCI assets and purchased receivables. Investing activities used US$11.85 million, principally the placement of funds in resale agreements, while financing activities provided US$15.81 million, mainly from net IPO proceeds of US$14.02 million and loan proceeds of US$4.46 million, less dividends of US$1.74 million and interest paid of US$0.93 million. Cash and cash equivalents increased to US$1.22 million from US$0.49 million.

Risk Management

The Company's principal financial risks are credit, market (including foreign currency and interest rate) and liquidity risk. The Board of Directors has delegated day-to-day risk management to Quantas Management Inc., whose Risk and Investment Committee meets at least monthly to review risk, performance and compliance with Board-approved limits. The Quantas Transaction Oversight Committee, which includes independent members, provides a second line of oversight for illiquid asset purchases greater than 20% of assets under management.

Substantially all interest-bearing assets carry fixed rates, and a 25 basis point increase in market interest rates would reduce profit before tax by an estimated US$0.03 million. Further detail is provided in Note 23 to the financial statements.

Outlook

Quantas Advantage enters FY2027 with a strengthened balance sheet, including shareholders' equity of US$33.78 million and liquid resources of US$22.39 million. Management's priority for FY2027 is the disciplined deployment of the IPO proceeds into secured credit investments, within the Company's established credit parameters. Although management fees will increase with the larger asset base, management expects the MER excluding performance fees to remain below the Company's 2.50% target. Return on equity and earnings per share are expected to be diluted in the near term, with that effect easing as the new capital is deployed. Management also intends to refinance the notes payable maturing in February 2027, subject to approval by the Board of Directors.



Important Information

Non-IFRS Financial Measures

This MD&A refers to certain measures that are not defined under IFRS Accounting Standards and may not be comparable with similar measures used by other companies: the management expense ratio (operating expenses divided by time-weighted average total assets); return on time-weighted average equity (net income divided by time-weighted average shareholders' equity); profit before tax margin (profit before tax divided by total revenue); and compound annual growth rate. These measures are provided to help readers assess the Company's performance and should be read together with the IFRS measures in the financial statements.

Forward-Looking Statements

This MD&A contains forward-looking statements, including statements about the deployment of capital, expenses, returns, dividends and funding. These statements reflect management's current expectations and are subject to risks and uncertainties, including changes in economic and market conditions, interest and exchange rates, credit performance and the availability of investment opportunities, which could cause actual results to differ materially. The Company undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements except as required by law.

Quantas Advantage

IPO

Quantas Advantage successfully completed its Initial Public Offering (IPO) in May 2026, with the offer significantly **oversubscribed,** reflecting strong investor confidence and demand.

The IPO raised **J$2.4 billion**, culminating in the successful listing of Quantas Advantage on the **Jamaica Stock Exchange (JSE).**

Risk Management Report

Overview

The Company's goal in risk management is to ensure that it understands, measures and monitors the various risks that arise from its operations and investment activities, and that it adheres strictly to the policies and procedures established to address them. Investing in structured finance and securitised assets across the Caribbean carries risks that cannot be eliminated — but they can be identified early, priced properly, contained by limits and challenged independently, and QA's framework is built to do exactly that.

The framework rests on two pillars: a suite of Board-approved policies tailored to the Company's business model — the Enterprise-wide Risk Framework, Liquidity Risk Strategy, Credit Risk Policy, Operating Framework, Code of Conduct and Conflict of Interests policy — and a disciplined governance structure with clearly defined roles, separation of duties and continuous monitoring. The policies are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

Risk and Governance

The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for the Company's risk management policies and owns its statement of risk appetite, using it actively to monitor actual and prospective risks and to inform key business decisions. The Board's Audit and Risk Committee carries the detailed oversight mandate under its charter: it reviews and recommends the enterprise risk management framework, policies and risk appetite; reviews the Manager's processes for identifying, assessing and mitigating key financial, operational, compliance, reputational and strategic risks; oversees cybersecurity and technology risk governance; and receives periodic risk reports from the Manager, meeting at least four times a year.

Risk Approval Framework

RISK AND INVESTMENT COMMITTEE (RIC)

The first-line transaction review committee within Quantas Management Inc. (QM). The RIC performs the initial assessment of every potential transaction and meets at least monthly to review risks, evaluate performance and provide strategic direction. Quantas Capital Limited (QC) acts as direct advisor to the RIC, with select QC executives serving as members. The RIC also reviews and recommends risk policies, limits and frameworks to the Board for approval.

QUANTAS TRANSACTION OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE (Q-TOC)

A subcommittee of the QM Board, delegated authority to review and approve transactions on behalf of the Board of Directors and serving as a challenge function to the RIC. Its membership pairs two QM board members with two fully independent subject matter experts — qualified in risk management, deal structuring, origination and accounting — who review each transaction on QA's behalf, giving material transactions an objective, arm's-length assessment.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board ratifies all transactions undertaken by the Company, ensuring alignment with its strategic and governance frameworks.

Risk Measurement, Control and Reporting

Risk measurement is conducted in accordance with established policies and procedures, designed to ensure comprehensive identification, assessment, monitoring and control of material exposures. The Company uses both quantitative models and qualitative assessments, balancing model-driven analytics with the experience and judgement of senior management.

Risk exposures are monitored and reported on a daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly basis, depending on the nature and significance of each risk: the RIC receives regular risk reports covering all major risk areas; the Q-TOC ensures transactions are executed in line with the Company's mandate and strategy; and the Board receives comprehensive quarterly risk reports to support strategic oversight.

All risk measurement models and methodologies are subject to periodic validation and review to ensure their continued relevance and alignment with international best practices, and the Company places strong emphasis on data quality, with ongoing assessments of the accuracy and adequacy of data used in risk analysis and reporting.



Principal Risks and How We Manage Them

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the potential that a counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations, and is concentrated primarily in the Company's structured finance and securitised asset portfolio, cash balances held with counterparties, securities purchased under resale agreements, and loan and lease receivables. The Company manages it through robust credit evaluation and approval, every counterparty undergoes financial analysis, credit scoring and risk grading, strict internal limits on individual and group exposures with active concentration monitoring, and collateral management through credit enhancements such as guarantees, letters of credit and high-quality collateral, with prudent loan-to-value ratios applied at origination and monitored for continued adequacy. Exposures are monitored continuously, with early warning indicators to identify deterioration in credit quality.

Interest Rate Risk

Fluctuations in market interest rates can adversely affect the Company's earnings and economic value. The Company actively monitors and manages interest rate mismatches between assets and liabilities through gap analysis and duration matching, controls exposure through defined internal limits checked against Board-approved gap limits, stress-tests interest rate scenarios to assess their impact on net interest income and capital, and uses interest rate derivatives where appropriate to manage volatility.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Company's functional currency is the United States dollar, and the primary driver of foreign currency risk is the Jamaican dollar. Currency risk is managed by matching foreign currency assets and liabilities to achieve natural hedges, setting and monitoring daily foreign exchange position limits by currency and overall, using forward contracts and other FX derivatives selectively, and tracking currency exposures and macroeconomic trends to inform hedging decisions.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk takes two forms: funding risk — the risk that the Company cannot meet its obligations as they fall due and asset liquidity risk, since the Company generally purchases assets with predictable or contractual cash flows that are less liquid than publicly traded securities. The Company maintains a portfolio of high-quality liquid assets that can be readily converted to cash, prepares and regularly updates detailed short- and long-term cash flow forecasts, and monitors the maturity profile of assets and liabilities to ensure sufficient liquidity across all time horizons.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events — spanning internal and external fraud, business disruption and systems failures, execution and process errors, employment practices and damage to physical assets. It is mitigated through robust internal controls and standardised operating procedures at the level of the Manager and the Investment Advisor, supported by investment in secure IT infrastructure and business continuity arrangements.

Principal Risks (continued)

Cybersecurity and Technology Risk

Given the Company's reliance on the systems of its Manager and service providers, cybersecurity receives dedicated Board-level attention. The Audit and Risk Committee oversees the adequacy of the Company's cybersecurity and technology risk governance – including information security policies, incident response plans and the processes for identifying and mitigating cyber threats – and reviews material cybersecurity incidents, data breaches, technology outages and remediation plans, ensuring appropriate disclosure and escalation to the Board where required.

Conflict of Interest Risk

Actual or perceived conflicts of interest can undermine stakeholder trust, regulatory compliance and governance integrity – a risk that is structural in an externally managed vehicle. Potential conflicts are evaluated through independent oversight mechanisms, including review by the Board or its relevant committees; QM has adopted a formal governance framework setting ethical standards for its employees, officers and advisors; and the Q-TOC's two fully independent members provide objective and impartial review of material transactions, ensuring decision-making remains objective and transactions are conducted on arm's-length terms.

Reputational Risk

Reputational risk, arising from negative public perception, adverse publicity or failure to meet stakeholder expectations, is treated as a critical risk. It is mitigated through adherence to high standards of corporate governance, ethical conduct and regulatory compliance, and through the comprehensive Code of Conduct binding the Manager and its Advisor, which sets out expected standards of behaviour and accountability.

Legal, Regulatory and Compliance Risk

Violations of laws, regulations or internal policies expose the Company to penalties, legal challenges and financial losses. The Company mitigates this risk by ensuring compliance with all applicable laws and listing requirements across the jurisdictions in which it operates, adhering to the internal controls, policies and practices of the Manager and the Investment Advisor, periodically reviewing and updating standard operating procedures, and engaging with regulatory bodies to ensure alignment.

Macroeconomic Risk

Unfavourable economic conditions, locally and globally, may impact the Company's financial performance, balance sheet strength and ability to deliver shareholder value, including through deteriorating creditworthiness of counterparties. The Company actively monitors local and global macroeconomic indicators and outlooks to assess potential impacts on portfolio performance, and limits exposure by counterparty, industry and transaction size so that adverse conditions in any single sector do not threaten the portfolio as a whole.

These mitigation strategies are integral to the Company's risk governance framework and are reviewed regularly by the Risk and Investment Committee and the Board of Directors to ensure their continued effectiveness in a dynamic market environment.

Corporate Social Responsibility
& Environmental Matters



Corporate Social Responsibility & Environmental Matters

Hurricane Melissa Relief

Hurricane Melissa caused significant damage to housing, infrastructure and productive capacity across Jamaica during FY2026, disrupting activity in tourism, agriculture, construction, distribution and the small-business sector. In response, the Company assembled care packages for households affected by the storm, which were hand-delivered by staff of Quantas Capital Limited. The programme reached households across the affected communities and parishes in western Jamaica.

The Company's response to the hurricane informs our framework, in particular the pillars addressing SME support and community resilience.

Environmental Matters

As an externally managed investment company with no physical operating facilities, Quantas Advantage has minimal direct environmental footprint. The Company considers indirect environmental risk, for example, in relation to real estate securing certain of its financial assets, as part of its due diligence process on underlying financed assets.

Data Protection

The Company's operations are conducted in compliance with the Jamaican Data Protection Act.









Top 10 Shareholders' Information

Shareholder	Shares Held	% Holding
National Insurance Fund	41,666,600	14.09%
Continental Baking Company Limited	38,018,750	12.86%
Quantas Investments Limited	34,913,685	11.81%
ATL Group Pension Fund Trustees Nominee Limited	32,350,000	10.94%
Jamaica Money Market Brokers Limited	28,250,000	9.56%
Development Bank of Jamaica	9,743,750	3.30%
Fraser Fontaine & Kong Limited	9,468,750	3.20%
Barita Finance Limited	8,771,900	2.97%
Sandra Mahfood	6,250,000	2.11%
Mango Investments Inc.	5,125,000	1.73%

Independent Auditor's Report

Quantas Advantage Inc.

Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2026
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

The better the question. The better the answer.
The better the world works.

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QUANTAS ADVANTAGE INC.
Audited Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2026
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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Quantas Advantage Inc.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Quantas Advantage Inc. ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in shareholders' equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2026, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

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 are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA Code), as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters
Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of the audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming the auditor's opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Quantas Advantage Inc.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Key Audit Matter	*How our audit addressed the key audit matter*
Fair value measurement of financial assets FVOCI	
Refer to Notes 3 d) and 6 to the financial statements. Quantas Advantage Inc.'s financial assets include debt securities and loans which are secured by real estate and equity instruments. These financial assets are carried at fair value through other comprehensive income. The carrying value of these assets is determined by using valuation techniques that estimate fair value based on prices derived from a yield curve. The yield curve is constructed on indicative prices submitted by licensed banks and other financial institutions. Management also incorporates corporate spreads and applies the discount cash flow (DCF) approach in some instances. This valuation process is subjective in nature and includes estimates which could affect the reported fair value of these financial assets.	We independently tested the fair value of the financial assets by utilizing our valuation specialists to assess the appropriateness of the financial models used by management. This included: • An assessment of the financial models, methodologies and assumptions against industry practice. • A review of the inputs used in the valuation model, such as the term sheets, loan agreements, corporate spreads and prices submitted by the financial institutions to verify that the financial data was appropriately reflected in the financial models. • An evaluation of the reasonableness of other assumptions applied by the use of our internal specialists in recalculating the fair value independently and comparing to management's estimates. • Assessing the adequacy of the disclosures in compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

Other information included in the Company's 2026 Annual Report
Other information consists of the information included in The Company's 2026 Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information. The Company's 2026 Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Quantas Advantage Inc.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Responsibilities of Management and the Audit Committee for the Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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 skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company'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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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Shape the future
with confidence

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Quantas Advantage Inc.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)
We communicate with the Audit Committee 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.

We also provide the Audit Committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the Audit Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matter
The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2025 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements in their report dated 18 September 2025.

This report is made solely to the Company's shareholders, as a body, in accordance with Section 147 of the Companies Act of Barbados. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholders those matters we are required to state in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law and subject to any enactment or rule of law to the contrary, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's shareholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinion we have formed.

The partner in charge of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Ms. Tracy Marshall.

Ernst + Young Ltd

Barbados
28 September 2026

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QUANTAS ADVANTAGE INC.
Statement of Financial Position

As at June 30, 2026
(Expressed in United States dollars)

	Notes	2026 $	2025 $
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents		1,222,239	485,956
Securities purchased under resale agreements	5	25,616,889	13,166,175
Accrued interest	13	292,713	198,089
Accounts receivable		24,530	295,305
Purchased receivables	8	1,023,375	-
Financial assets FVOCI	6	22,182,419	16,347,460
Lease receivables	7	508,930	736,106
		50,871,095	31,229,091
LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	9	1,439,359	1,125,659
Interest payable	10,11	157,650	131,564
Taxation payable		131,158	191,197
Loan payable	11	4,443,235	-
Notes payable	10	10,889,222	10,699,889
Deferred tax	12	27,290	27,094
		17,087,914	12,175,403
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Preferred share	14	1	1
Common share	14	30,024,723	16,004,385
Retained earnings		3,718,846	2,925,742
Revaluation reserve	21	39,611	123,560
		33,783,181	19,053,688
		50,871,095	31,229,091

The attached notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Approved by the Board on September 24, 2026

Jacqueline Sharp - **Chairman**

Pierre Williams- **Director**

QUANTAS ADVANTAGE INC.
Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended June 30, 2026
(Expressed in United States dollars)

	Notes	2026 $	2025 $
Revenue			
Investment income, net	15	2,755,992	$1,768,738
Realised gains	16	806,380	1,286,279
Unrealised foreign exchange gain/(loss)		192,076	(272,051)
		3,754,448	2,782,966
Credit loss expense on financial assets		7,710	2,224
Operating expenses	17	967,669	668,958
Profit before tax		2,794,489	2,116,232
Taxation	18	263,877	185,672
Net income		2,530,612	1,930,560
Other comprehensive (loss)/income			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Unrealised (losses)/gains on financials assets at fair value		(84,542)	109,125
Credit loss expense on financial assets	23	(7,710)	(2,224)
Income tax effect	12	8,303	(9,632)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income, net of tax		(83,949)	97,269
Comprehensive income for the year		2,446,663	2,027,829
Earnings and diluted earnings per stock unit	20	0.014	0.011

The attached notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

QUANTAS ADVANTAGE INC.
Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

For the year ended June 30, 2026
(Expressed in United States dollars)

	Share Capital $ (Note 14)	Preferred Share $ (Note 14)	Retained Earnings $	Revaluation Reserve $ (Note 21)	Total Shareholders' Equity $
Balance as at June 30, 2024	16,004,385	1	2,788,929	26,291	18,819,606
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	97,269	97,269
Dividends paid (note 14)	-	-	(1,793,747)	-	(1,793,747)
Net income	-	-	1,930,560	-	1,930,560
Balance as at June 30, 2025	16,004,385	1	2,925,742	123,560	19,053,688
Balance as at June 30, 2025	16,004,385	1	2,925,742	123,560	19,053,688
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(83,949)	(83,949)
Issuance of common shares (note 14)	14,020,338	-	-	-	14,020,338
Dividends paid (note 14)	-	-	(1,737,508)	-	(1,737,508)
Net income	-	-	2,530,612	-	2,530,612
Balance as at June 30, 2026	30,024,723	1	3,718,846	39,611	33,783,181

The attached notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

QUANTAS ADVANTAGE INC.
Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended June 30, 2026
(Expressed in United States dollars)

	Notes	2026 $	2025 $
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Profit before tax		2,794,489	2,116,232
Adjustments for:			
Investment income, net		(2,755,992)	(1,768,738)
Credit loss expense on financial assets		(7,710)	(2,224)
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss		(192,076)	272,051
		(161,289)	617,321
Changes in assets/ liabilities:			
Increase financial assets at fair value		(5,833,544)	(8,851,736)
Decrease in lease receivables		227,176	197,959
Increase in purchased receivables		(1,023,375)	-
Decrease/(increase) in accounts receivables		270,775	(288,185)
Decrease in unearned revenues		-	(12,317)
Increase in trade and other payables		313,700	615,599
Cash used in operations		(6,206,557)	(7,721,359)
Interest income received		3,291,640	1,861,724
Tax paid		(317,948)	(129,939)
Net cash used by operating activities		(3,232,865)	(5,989,574)
Cash Flows from Investing Activity			
Securities under resale agreement purchased		(12,283,785)	(2,517,219)
Interest received		437,495	234,517
Net cash used in investing activity		(11,846,290)	(2,282,702)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Dividend paid	14	(1,737,508)	(1,793,747)
Issue of common shares	14	14,869,954	-
Equity transaction costs	14	(849,616)	-
Interest paid		(931,275)	(209,480)
Proceeds from issuance of loan	11	4,456,823	-
Proceeds from issuance of notes	10	-	10,699,889
Net cash provided by financing activities		15,808,378	8,696,662
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		729,223	424,386
Unrealised foreign exchange gain/(loss) on cash at bank		7,060	(3,949)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		485,956	65,519
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		1,222,239	485,956

The attached notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

QUANTAS ADVANTAGE INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2026
(Expressed in United States dollars)

Note 1. INCORPORATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

Quantas Advantage Inc. ("the Company") was incorporated under the Companies Act of Barbados on June 21, 2022, and commenced operations in November 1, 2022. The Companies Act was amended by the Companies (Amendment) Act 2018. The Company is licensed as a foreign currency permit holder.

The Company's principal activity is investing in real and financial assets. The Company is managed by Quantas Management Inc., a company incorporated in Barbados under the Companies Act of Barbados.

The registered office of the Company is Parker House, Wildey Business Park, Wildey Road, St. Michael, Barbados.

The Company listed on the Jamaica Stock Exchange on 1 July 2026.

These financial Statements are presented in United States Dollars, which is also the functional currency.

Note 2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE AND BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Certain new and amended standards and interpretations came into effect during this financial year. The Company has evaluated these changes and adopted those applicable to its financial statements.

New and amended standards adopted during the year

Lack of Exchangeability Amendments to IAS 21, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

The Company has assessed its foreign currency exposures, principally to the Jamaican dollar (see Note 23), and has concluded that JMD remained exchangeable into USD throughout the year via Bank of Jamaica-facilitated markets. Accordingly, the adoption of the Lack of Exchangeability amendment did not have a material impact on these financial statements.

New and amended standards and interpretations that are not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the Company has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

Note 2. **STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)**

a) Statement of compliance (Continued)

New and amended standards and interpretations that are not yet effective (continued)

Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The amendments clarify the assessment of contractual cash flow characteristics for financial assets with contingent features, introduce an accounting policy choice for the derecognition of financial liabilities settled through electronic payment systems, and add disclosures for financial assets with contingent features and for equity instruments designated at FVOCI. The Company holds debt instruments measured at FVOCI and amortised cost, including securities purchased under resale agreements and purchased receivables (Notes 5, 6 and 8), and is assessing whether the contractual terms of these instruments continue to meet the solely-payments-of-principal-and-interest criterion under the amended guidance. The Company does not intend to early adopt.

IFRS 18: Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, to be applied retrospectively. For the Company, this will first apply to the year ending 30 June 2028, with the 30 June 2027 comparative restated. IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 and requires income and expenses to be classified into five defined categories (operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations), introduces two new mandatory subtotals (operating profit or loss; profit or loss before financing and income taxes), and requires disclosure of any management-defined performance measures in a dedicated note. The Company is assessing whether it has a specified main business activity of investing in financial assets for the purposes of IFRS 18, which will determine whether investment income, interest expense on borrowings, and gains and losses on the Company's portfolio are classified within operating, investing or financing. The Company has not yet quantified the impact of adoption and does not intend to early adopt.

IFRS 19: Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures, effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. This Standard is not expected to be applicable, as the Company does not currently meet the eligibility criteria for reduced disclosures under IFRS 19.

Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency - Amendments to IAS 21, effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The Company's functional and presentation currency is the United States dollar, and none of the currencies in which the Company transacts business are hyperinflationary; accordingly, this amendment is not expected to be material and will be applied for the year ended 30 June 2028 as the entity does not intend to early adopt.

IFRS 20: Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities, effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2029. This new Standard applies to entities subject to a specific type of rate regulation; the Company is not subject to rate regulation and this Standard is not applicable to its operations.

The Company will continue to assess the impact of the above pronouncements as it approaches their respective effective dates.

QUANTAS ADVANTAGE INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2026
(Expressed in United States dollars)

Note 2. **STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)**

b) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value.

c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in United States dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company.

Note 3 **MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

a) Use of estimates and judgement

Preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. 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. Actual results could differ from these estimates. The areas requiring higher degree of judgement or complexity are disclosed in note 4.

b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash at bank. Cash equivalents are short-term deposits with an original maturity of ninety days or less, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments, rather than for investment or other purposes.

Cash and cash equivalents is carried in the statement of financial position at cost.

c) Securities purchased under resale agreements

Securities purchased under resale agreements ("Resale agreements") are short-term transactions whereby securities are bought with simultaneous agreements to resell the securities on a specified date and at a specified price. Resale agreements are accounted for as short-term collateralised lending and are measured at amortised cost.

The difference between the purchased cost and resale consideration is recognised on the accrual basis over the period of the agreement, using the effective interest method, and is included in the interest income.

Note 3. **MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

d) Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets comprise of cash resources, financial instruments and other assets. Financial liabilities comprise of loan payable, note payable, trade and other payables.

Recognition

The Company initially recognises financial assets and liabilities on the trade date at which the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Classification and measurement, derecognition, and impairment of financial instruments

Classification and measurement of financial assets

Financial assets are classified into one of the following measurement categories:

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

Debt instruments

Debt instruments, including loans securities, are classified as fair value through other comprehensive income.

Classification of debt instruments is determined based on:

(i) The business model under which the asset is held; and
(ii) The contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument.

Note 3. **MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

d) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Business model assessment

Business model assessment involves determining how financial assets are managed in order to generate cash flows. The Company's business model assessment is based on the following categories:

- Held to collect: The objective of the business model is to hold assets and collect contractual cash flows. Any sales of the asset are incidental to the objective of the model.
- Held to collect and for sale: Both collecting contractual cash flows and sales are integral to achieving the objectives of the business model.
- Other business model: The business model is neither held-to-collect nor held-to-collect and for sale.
- The Company assesses business model at a portfolio level reflective of how Company assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. For the assessment of a business model, the Company takes into consideration the following factors:
  - How the performance of assets in a portfolio is evaluated and reported to company heads and other key decision makers within the Company's business lines;
  - Whether the assets are held for trading purposes i.e., assets that the company acquires or incurs principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term, or holds as part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit or position taking;
  - The risks that affect the performance of assets held within a business model and how those risks are managed; and
  - The frequency and volume of sales in prior periods and expectations about future sales activity.

Contractual cash flow characteristics assessment

The contractual cash flow characteristics assessment involves assessing the contractual features of an instrument to determine if they give rise to cash flows that are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement if they represent cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI).

Principal is defined as the fair value of the instrument at initial recognition. Principal may change over the life of the instrument due to repayments or amortisation of premium/discount.

Note 3. **MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

d) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Interest is defined as the consideration for the time value of money and the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding and for other basic lending risks and costs (liquidity risk and administrative costs), and a profit margin.

If the Company identifies any contractual features that could significantly modify the cash flows of the instrument such that they are no longer consistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at FVTPL.

Debt instruments measured at amortised cost

Debt instruments are measured at amortised cost if they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. After initial measurement, debt instruments in this category are carried at amortised cost. Interest income on these instruments is recognised in interest income using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, transaction costs and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

Impairment on debt instruments measured at amortised cost is calculated using the expected credit loss approach. Debt securities measured at amortised cost are presented net of the allowance for credit losses (ACL) in the Statement of Financial Position.

Debt instruments measured at FVOCI

Debt instruments are measured at FVOCI if they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent payments that are solely payments of principal and interest. Subsequent to initial recognition, unrealized gains and losses on debt instruments measured at FVOCI are recorded in other comprehensive income (OCI), unless the instrument is designated in a fair value hedge relationship. When designated in a fair value hedge relationship, any changes in fair value due to changes in the hedged risk are recognised in Non-Interest Income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Upon derecognition, realized gains and losses are reclassified from OCI and recorded in Non-Interest Income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on an average cost basis. Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to the amortised cost of the debt instrument are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Premiums, discounts and related transaction costs are amortised over the expected life of the instrument to Interest income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment on debt instruments measured at FVOCI is calculated using the expected credit loss approach. The ECL on debt instruments measured at FVOCI does not reduce the carrying amount of the asset in the Statement of Financial Position, which remains at its fair value. Instead, an amount equal to the allowance that would arise if the assets were measured at amortised cost is recognised in OCI with a corresponding charge to Provision for credit losses in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The accumulated allowance recognised in OCI is recycled to the Statement of Comprehensive Income upon derecognition of the debt instrument.

QUANTAS ADVANTAGE INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2026
(Expressed in United States dollars)

Note 3. **MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

d) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Debt instruments measured at FVTPL

Debt instruments are measured at FVTPL if assets:

(i) Are held for trading purposes;
(ii) Are held as part of a portfolio managed on a fair value basis; or
(iii) Whose cash flows do not represent payments that are solely payments of principal and interest.

These instruments are measured at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position, with transaction costs recognised immediately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as part of Non-Interest Income. Realised and unrealised gains and losses are recognised as part of Non-Interest Income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Debt instruments designated at FVTPL

Financial assets classified in this category are those that have been designated by the company upon initial recognition, and once designated, the designation is irrevocable. The FVTPL designation is available only for those financial assets for which a reliable estimate of fair value can be obtained. Financial assets are designated at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise.

Financial assets designated at FVTPL are recorded in the Statement of Financial Position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in Non-Interest Income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Determination of fair value

Fair value of a financial asset or liability is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the principal, or in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the company has access at the measurement date.

The Company values instruments carried at fair value using quoted market prices, where available. Unadjusted quoted market prices for identical instruments in active markets represents a Level 1 valuation. When quoted market prices are not available, the Company maximizes the use of observable inputs within valuation models. When all significant inputs are market observable, the valuation is classified as Level 2. Valuations that require the significant use of unobservable inputs are considered Level 3.

Note 3. **MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

d) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial Liabilities are derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

e) Expected credit losses

The company applies a three-stage approach to measure allowance for credit losses, using an expected credit loss approach as required under IFRS 9, for the following categories of financial instruments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss:

Amortised cost financial assets; and
Debt securities classified as at FVOCI

Expected credit loss impairment model

The company's allowance for credit losses calculations are outputs of models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. The expected credit loss impairment model reflects the present value of all cash shortfalls related to default events either (i) over the following twelve months or (ii) over the expected life of a financial instrument depending on credit deterioration from inception. The allowance for credit losses reflects an unbiased, probability-weighted outcome which considers multiple scenarios based on reasonable and supportable forecasts.

This impairment model measures credit loss allowances using a three-stage approach based on the extent of credit deterioration since origination:

Stage 1 – Where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition of a financial instrument, an amount equal to 12 months expected credit loss is recorded. The expected credit loss is computed using a probability of default occurring over the next 12 months. For those instruments with a remaining maturity of less than 12 months, a probability of default corresponding to remaining term to maturity is used.

Stage 2 – When a financial instrument experiences a (SICR) subsequent to origination but is not considered to be in default, it is included in Stage 2. This requires the computation of expected credit loss based on the probability of default over the remaining estimated life of the financial instrument.

Stage 3 – Financial instruments that are considered to be in default are included in this stage. Similar to Stage 2, the allowance for credit losses captures the lifetime expected credit losses.

QUANTAS ADVANTAGE INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2026
(Expressed in United States dollars)

Note 3. **MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

e) Expected credit losses (continued)

Measurement of expected credit loss

The probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD), and loss given default (LGD) inputs used to estimate expected credit losses are modelled based on macroeconomic variables that are most closely related with credit losses in the relevant portfolio.

Details of these statistical parameters/inputs are as follows:

- PD – The probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the remaining estimated life, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.
- EAD – The exposure at default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.
- LGD – The loss given default is an estimated amount the lender will lose when the borrower defaults. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realization of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

Forward-looking information

The estimation of expected credit losses for each stage and the assessment of significant increases in credit risk consider information about past events and current conditions as well as reasonable and supportable forecasts of future events and economic conditions. The estimation and application of forward-looking information may require significant judgement.

Macroeconomic factors

In its models, the company relies on a broad range of forward-looking economic information as inputs, such as: GDP growth, unemployment rates, central-bank interest rates, and house-price indices. The inputs and models used for calculating expected credit losses may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays may be made as temporary adjustments using expert credit judgment.

Note 3. **MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

e) Expected credit losses (continued)

Assessment of significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

At each reporting date, the company assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk for exposures since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default occurring over the remaining expected life from the reporting date and the date of initial recognition. The assessment considers borrower-specific quantitative and qualitative information and the impact of forward-looking macroeconomic factors.

Expected life

When measuring expected credit loss, the company considers the maximum contractual period over which the company is exposed to credit risk. All contractual terms are considered when determining the expected life, including prepayment, and extension and rollover options.

Presentation of allowance for credit losses in the Statement of Financial Position

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the financial assets; and
- Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: no allowance is recognised in the Statement of Financial Position because the carrying value of these assets is their fair value. However, the allowance determined is presented in the accumulated other comprehensive income.

Modified financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one, an assessment is made to determine if the existing financial asset should be derecognised. Where a modification does not result in derecognition, the date of origination continues to be used to determine SICR. Where a modification results in derecognition, the new financial asset is recognised at its fair value on the modification date. The modification date is also the date of origination for this new asset.

Definition of default

The company considers a financial instrument to be in default as a result of one or more loss events that occurred after the date of initial recognition of the instrument and the loss event has a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of the instrument that can be reliably estimated. This includes events that indicate:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower;
- default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- high probability of the borrower entering a phase of bankruptcy or a financial reorganisation; and

Note 3. **MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

e) Expected credit losses (continued)

Definition of default (continued)

- measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from the loan or the underlying assets that back the loan.

The company considers that default has occurred and classifies the financial asset as impaired when it is more than 90 days past due, unless reasonable and supportable information demonstrates that a more lagging default criterion is appropriate.

Write-off policy

The company writes off an impaired financial asset (and the related impairment allowance), either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Where financial assets are secured, write-off is generally after receipt of any proceeds from the realization of security.

f) Leases

Lease contracts are assessed at commencement to determine whether the lease is finance lease or an operating lease.

A lease contract is classified as a finance lease if substantially all the risk and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset is transferred. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Finance leases:

- At the commencement date, the company recognizes assets held under a finance lease in its statement of financial position and presents them as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.
- The net investment in the lease is the present value of the lease payments receivable by the lessor, discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease.
- The company recognizes finance income over the lease term, based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the lease.

g) Purchased receivables

Purchased receivables represent contractual rights to receive cash flows acquired by the Company from third parties. Purchased receivables are recognised at the acquisition price, net of any purchase discounts and are subsequently measured in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

h) Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are accounted for at the exchange rates prevailing at the days of the transactions.

Note 3. **MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

h) Foreign currency translation (continued)

Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Foreign currency non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated at historical rates. Foreign currency items measured at fair value are translated using the rate of exchange at the date the fair value is determined.

Foreign currency gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from translation at the reporting date of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in profit and loss.

i) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are measured at amortised cost.

j) Taxation

Taxation on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred income taxes. Current and deferred income taxes are recognised as tax expense or benefit in the statement of profit or loss.

Current income tax

Current income tax charges are based on the taxable profit for the year, which differs from the reported profit before tax as it excludes items that are taxable or deductible in other years, and items that are never taxable or deductible. The current tax is calculated at tax rates that are enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred income tax

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their amounts measured for tax purposes, which will result in taxable amounts in future periods. Deferred tax assets are recognised for temporary differences which will result in deductible amounts in future periods but only to the extent it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which these differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting period to determine whether it is probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

k) Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Transactions costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of new shares are deducted from the proceeds.

Dividends on common shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are declared.

The preference share is classified as equity as it is not redeemable.

QUANTAS ADVANTAGE INC.
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Note 3. **MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

l) Revenue recognition

i. Investment income

Investment income is recognized in the statement of income using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instruments. This calculation includes transaction costs and fees that are integral to the transaction. Transaction costs encompass incremental costs directly attributable to acquiring a financial asset. The effective interest rate is determined at the initial recognition of the financial asset and remains unchanged thereafter.

ii. Realized gains

Realized gains and losses, which arise from the sale of financial and other assets, are recorded in profit or loss. These gains and losses are calculated as the difference between the net sales proceeds and the current amortised cost and are recognized at the time of the sale transaction.

m) Related parties

Related parties include key management personnel, close family members of such individuals, entities controlled or significantly influenced by such individuals, and entities that are under common control or otherwise meet the definition of a related party under IAS 24, Related Party Disclosures.

n) Loans payable

Loans payable are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loan payables are measured at amortised cost, with any difference between cost and redemption being recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

o) Interest expense

Interest expense is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability to its carrying amount.

The effective interest rate is established on initial recognition of the financial liability and is not revised subsequently. Interest expense includes coupons paid on fixed-rate liabilities and the accretion of discount or amortisation of premium on instruments issued at other than par.

Note 4. **CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Impairment of financial assets

Assessing for indicators of possible impairment requires judgment in the assessment of facts and circumstances and is a subjective process that often involves a number of estimates and is subject to interpretation.

Expected credit loss (ECL)

The measurement of expected credit loss on financial assets requires management to make significant assumptions regarding key components of the ECL model.

Management uses judgment to:

i. Assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition;
ii. Select appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL. This includes historical loss experience, current conditions, and future economic scenarios;
iii. Assess forward-looking information by considering a range of possible outcomes and their associated probabilities. This includes using economic forecasts and scenarios that are relevant to the Company's exposure to credit risk.

Classification of financial assets

Evaluating the business model in which the assets are held and determining whether the contractual terms of the financial asset represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding necessitates management to exercise judgment regarding its business operations.

Fair value of financial instruments

There are no quoted market prices for the Company's financial assets and liabilities. Therefore, the fair values of several financial assets are estimated using prices derived from a yield curve obtained from an independent pricing source. This yield curve is constructed from price submissions made by licensed banks and other financial institutions. Because these inputs are observable, directly or indirectly, or are corroborated by observable market data, the resulting measurements are classified as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The Company assesses the methodology applied by the pricing source and the reasonableness of the resulting prices at each reporting date. Fair values determined on this basis may differ from the price at which an instrument could be sold in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

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Note 5. **SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER RESALE AGREEMENTS**

	2026 $	2025 $
Denominated in United States dollars (a)	22,065,158	9,221,109
Denominated in Jamaican dollars (b)	3,551,731	3,945,066
	25,616,889	13,166,175

(a) These instruments earn interest between 3.95% and 4.15% (2025 – 4% and 4.50%) and mature within 12 months from the reporting date.

(b) These instruments earn interest at 5.25% (2025 – 5% and 5.75%) and mature within 12 months from the reporting date.

Included in securities purchased under resale agreements is a restricted balance of $4,449,200 which was pledged as security for the loan payable.

Note 6. **FINANCIAL ASSETS FVOCI**

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise the following:

	2026 $	2025 $
Debt securities (a)	8,056,961	11,263,360
Secured loan (b)	14,125,458	5,084,100
	22,182,419	16,347,460

(a) These instruments earn interest between 9.50% and 14.00% (2025 9.50% and 14.00%) and mature within 3 years from the reporting date.

(b) These instruments earn interest between 10.75% and 13.50% (2025 11.75% and 13.00%) and mature within 12 months to 8 years from the reporting date.

The debt securities are secured by real estate while the loan assets are secured by equity listed on the stock exchange as well as real estate.

Note 6. **FINANCIAL ASSETS FVOCI (CONTINUED)**

The secured loans and corporate bonds are collateralised by mortgages over real estate, bills of sale over equipment and debentures over the fixed and floating assets of the borrowers.

	Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
June 30, 2024	7,666,179	7,666,179
Purchases	12,093,474	12,093,474
Disposals	(1,960,158)	(1,960,158)
Maturities	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)
Premium amortization	449,869	449,869
Fair value adjustment	98,096	98,096
June 30, 2025	16,347,460	16,347,460
Purchases	45,492,223	45,492,223
Disposals	(32,132,405)	(32,132,405)
Realized gains on disposal	643,013	643,013
Maturities	(7,899,739)	(7,899,739)
Premium amortization	(190,812)	(190,812)
Fair value adjustment	(77,321)	(77,321)
June 30, 2026	22,182,419	22,182,419

Note 7. **LEASE RECEIVABLES**

	2026 $	2025 $
Net investment in leases	508,930	736,106
The lease maturity profile is as follows:		
Within one year	197,976	218,406
More than one – less than two years	71,442	197,976
More than two – less than five years	239,512	236,116
Over 5 years	-	83,608
	508,930	736,106

	2026 $	2025 $
Movement in the year is summarised as follows:		
Balance at the beginning	736,106	922,732
Principal repayment	(218,406)	(194,663)
Transaction cost amortization	(1,660)	(3,296)
Fair value adjustment	(7,110)	11,333
	508,930	736,106

Proceeds from lease receivables during the year was $63,078 (June 2025: $85,575).

Note 8. **PURCHASED RECEIVABLES**

During the year the Company entered into a Receivables Purchase Agreement under which the Company purchased eligible receivables owing to the Seller under executed agreements. The receivables are denominated in United States dollars and are classified and measured at amortised cost. The carrying value of the purchased receivables at the reporting date is stated below:

	2026 $	2025 $
Secured receivables	1,023,375	-

The Company's interest in the receivables is secured by a mortgage over real estate.

Note 9. **TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLLES**

	2026 $	2025 $
Management fees	64,908	152,089
Performance fees	236,937	102,277
Professional fees	330,428	464,287
Audit fees	25,000	10,275
Customer deposit	734,976	349,621
Lease deposit	47,110	47,110
	1,439,359	1,125,659

Note 10. **NOTES PAYABLE**

On Feb 4, 2025, the Company issued senior secured Bonds, in two tranches denominated in United States Dollars (USD) and Jamaican Dollars (JMD). The bonds were issued under a single agreement and rank pari passu. The proceeds are being used to fund the acquisition of the underlying portfolio as well as settling fees and expenses associated with the issuance of the bond. Below are the key terms of the tranches issued.

Features	USD Tranche	JMD Tranche
Principal	$5,000,000	$936,000,000
Maturity date	Feb 4, 2027	Feb 4, 2027
Interest rate	6.50%	8.75%
Interest paid	quarterly	quarterly
Principal paid at	maturity	maturity
Security	Floating charge over liquid assets plus other underlying portfolio assets	Floating charge over liquid assets plus other underlying portfolio assets

The bonds are classified as a financial liability measured at amortized cost in accordance with IFRS 9. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance were deducted from the initial carrying amount and are being amortized using the effective interest method. The JMD tranche is retranslated at the closing exchange rate at each reporting date in accordance with IAS 21, with foreign exchange differences recognized in profit or loss.

As at June 30, 2026, the market value of the bond is outlined below, including foreign exchange effects and accrued interest.

Note 10. **NOTES PAYABLE (CONTINUED)**

Movement for the year is as indicated below:

	2026 $	2025 $
Market value at the beginning of the year	10,831,453	-
Bond proceeds received	-	10,924,877
Unamortized transaction cost	102,472	(162,466)
Foreign exchange loss/(gain)	86,861	(62,522)
Subtotal	11,020,786	10,699,889
Interest payable movement	2,316	131,564
Market value at year end	11,023,102	10,831,453

	2026 $	2025 $
Carrying value	10,889,222	10,699,889
Interest payable	133,880	131,564
Market value	11,023,102	10,831,453

Note 11. **LOAN PAYABLE**

During the year the Company obtained a secured loan facility. The loan is carried at amortized cost and comprises the following at the reporting date:

	2026 $	2025 $
Loan payable (i)	4,449,200	-
Less: unamortized transaction costs	(5,965)	-
	4,443,235	-

(i) This represents a secured Jamaican dollar loan facility of up to J$700,000,000 the full amount of which (J$700,000,000; US$4,449,200 equivalent) was drawn at the reporting date. Interest is payable monthly at 6.50% per annum. Accrued interest of $23,770 (2025: nil) on the loan is included in interest payable.

(ii) Reconciliation of movements of the loan payable to cash flows arising from financing activities:

	2026 $
Balance at July 1, 2025	-
Proceeds from borrowings	4,456,823
Foreign exchange and other non-cash movements	(13,588)
Balance at June 30, 2026	4,443,235

Note 11. **LOAN PAYABLE (CONTINUED)**

The loan is denominated in Jamaican dollars and is retranslated into United States dollars, the Company's functional and presentation currency, at the closing exchange rate. Non-cash movements comprise the effect of that retranslation and the amortization of transaction costs over the term of the loan using the effective interest method.

Note 12. **DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES**

Deferred income taxes are calculated on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting and taxation purposes. The calculation is made using an applicable rate of 9%

The movement on deferred income tax is as follows:

	2026 $	2025 $
Balance at the beginning of the year	27,094	16,997
Recognised in profit or loss	8,494	610
Recognised in other comprehensive income	(8,303)	9,632
Foreign currency adjustment	5	(145)
Balance at end of year	27,290	27,094

Deferred income tax asset and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	2026 $	2025 $
Deferred tax liabilities		
FVOCI investments	3,419	11,018
Accrued interest	23,871	16,076
Total deferred tax liability	27,290	27,094

Deferred tax charge in determining net profit for the year comprises of the following:

	2026 $	2025 $
Accrued interest	7,800	410
Expected credit loss adjustment	694	200
Total deferred tax charge (Note 18)	8,494	610

Note 13. **ACCRUED INTEREST**

Balance for the year is summarised below:

	2026 $	2025 $
Security resale agreements	28,472	19,467
Lease receivables	3,695	7,035
Financial assets FVOCI	260,546	171,587
	292,713	198,089

Note 14. **SHARE CAPITAL**

The Company is authorised to issue an unlimited number of common shares and an unlimited number of preference shares without nominal or par value to be designated as Cumulative Preference Shares.

	Issued and Outstanding Number	Amount
Common shares as at June 30, 2024 and 2025	165,602,750	16,004,385
Common shares issued during the year	130,048,500	14,869,954
Less: transaction cost of share issue	-	(849,616)
Total common shares issued and fully paid	295,651,250	30,024,723
Preference share (i)	1	1

(i) At the reporting date, one (1) preference share was held by Quantas Management Inc.

On May 21, 2026, the Company successfully completed its Initial Public Offering (IPO), issuing 130,048,500 additional common shares and raising US$14,869,954. The offering comprised share classes denominated in Jamaican Dollars and United States Dollars, both of which were subsequently listed separately on the Jamaica Stock Exchange on July 1, 2026.

All common share units are held by public and private investors. Holders of common share units are entitled to dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per stock unit at general meetings of the Company.

Dividends paid comprises of the following:

	2026 $	2025 $
Final Dividend in respect of 2024 @ 0.010832	-	1,793,747
Final Dividend in respect of 2025 @ 0.0104	1,737,508	-
	1,737,508	1,793,747

Dividends are recognised directly in equity in the period in which they are declared.

Note 15. **INVESTMENT INCOME, NET**

	2026 $	2025 $
Interest income		
Cash at bank	9,807	7,264
Securities purchased under resale agreements	436,693	245,293
Lease receivables	63,078	85,575
Purchased receivables	1,342,209	-
Financial assets FVOCI	1,971,972	1,771,650
	3,823,759	2,109,782
Interest expense	(1,067,767)	(341,044)
	2,755,992	1,768,738

Note 16. **REALISED GAINS**

	2026 $	2025 $
Foreign exchange gain/(losses)	163,366	(14,846)
Gain on sale of financial assets	643,014	1,301,125
	806,380	1,286,279

Note 17. **OPERATING EXPENSES**

	2026 $	2025 $
Legal and professional fees	50,675	71,194
Audit fees	25,000	10,275
Management fees (Note 19)	636,003	475,068
Performance fees (Note 19)	236,937	102,278
Other expense	18,673	9,761
Software subscription	381	381
	967,669	668,957

Note 18. **TAXATION**

The Company is subjected to tax at 9% based on an entity's net income. Effective 1 January 2024, Barbados introduced legislation following global anti-base erosion or "Pillar 2" model rules introduced by the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) which are designed to ensure a global minimum level of taxation of 15% for entities that are part of a Multinational Enterprise Group (MNE) with annual consolidated revenue of the equivalent of at least Euros 750 million. Entities, such as the Company, that are not part of an MNE, are subject to a tax rate of 9%. The changes also include new refundable tax credits, and certain other changes".

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Notes to the Financial Statements

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Note 18. **TAXATION (CONTINUED)**

Taxation comprises the following:

	2026 $	2025 $
Current tax	187,384	144,633
Deferred tax (Note 12)	8,494	610
Withholding tax	67,999	40,429
Taxation	263,877	185,672

Reconciliation between tax expense and accounting profit

	2026 $	2025 $
Profit before tax	2,794,489	2,116,233
Computed tax using the applicable rate in Barbados 9.0% (2025 -9%)	251,504	190,461
Tax effect of:		
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(17,287)	24,485
Realised foreign exchange gains	-	(115,765)
Interest income CARICOM member states	(40,185)	(23,949)
Withholding tax	67,999	40,429
Deferred tax charge	7,800	410
Overstatement of current taxes	-	(46,563)
Overstatement of prior year, deferred tax	(21,486)	-
Understatement of current year, current taxes	-	(936)
Other	15,532	-
Tax Charge	263,877	185,672

Note 19. **RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES**

The statement of comprehensive income includes expenses incurred in transactions with related parties in the ordinary course of business as follows.

	2026 $	2025 $
Management fees (i) (Note 17)	636,003	474,068
Performance fees (ii) (Note 17)	236,937	102,278

(i) The Company has engaged related party, Quantas Management Inc, to provide management services. Under the governing agreement, a fee is charged at 2.00% of the assets under management as at the end of each month.

(ii) Performance fees are computed at 20% of the return on average equity above a hurdle rate of 8%.

Note 19. **RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (CONTINUED)**

As at the reporting date, accrued liabilities consist of a balance of $301,845 (2025: $254,367) due to Quantas Management Inc.

Note 20. **EARNINGS AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE**

Earnings per stock unit and diluted earnings per stock unit are computed by dividing the profit attributable to stockholders of the company of $2,530,612 (2025: $1,930,560) by the weighted average number of common stock units in issue during the year, being 180,210,938 (2025: 165,602,750). There were no dilutive instruments in issue.

Note 21. **REVALUATION RESERVE**

The revaluation reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), net of the related allowance for expected credit losses, from the date of acquisition to the reporting date. Amounts accumulated in the reserve are reclassified to profit or loss when the assets are sold or otherwise derecognised.

Note 22. **FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

Cash at bank and securities purchased under resale agreements are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

Financial assets measured at FVOCI are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the assets and are fair valued through other comprehensive income.

IFRS 7 outlines a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. These types of inputs have created the following hierarchy.

Level 1: Inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using quoted market prices in active markets that are considered less than active or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Level 3: Inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and those inputs have a significant effect on the instrument valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on prices similar to instruments for which significant adjustments or assumptions are made to reflect differences between the instruments.

The Company's investments measured at fair value are classified at Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

QUANTAS ADVANTAGE INC.
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Note 23. **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

Overview and risk management framework

The Company's principal activity is investing in real and financial assets and is licensed as a foreign currency permit holder.

The principal risks that arise from financial instruments include credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk. The Company's framework to monitor, evaluate and manage these risks includes:

a) Comprehensive Board-approved risk management policies and framework to clearly outline the Company's risk appetite, investment limits, risk controls and operating framework within which it operates or conducts its activities.
b) Procedures are implemented to identify, evaluate, document, report, and control / manage risk.
c) Adherence to the overarching risk framework and policies (including limits, etc.) are measured, monitored and reported.

The Company regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practices. The Board of Directors are ultimately responsible for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Board of Directors delegate risk management to the Investment Manager, Quantas Management Inc. ("QM"). QM has established committees for managing and monitoring risks.

The key committees for managing and monitoring risks are as follows:

(i) Risk and Investment Committee
The Risk and Investment Committee (RIC) has the responsibility of ensuring that risks are managed within the limits established by the Board of Directors. The Committee meets at least once monthly to review risks, evaluate performance, and provide strategic direction. The Committee reviews investment, loan and funding activities, and ensures that the existing policies comprehensively deal with the management and diversification of the Company's asset portfolios and that appropriate limits are being adhered to. The RIC also reviews and recommends to the Board for approval, the risk management policies, limits, procedures and frameworks.

(ii) Quantas Transaction Oversight Committee
The Quantas Transaction Oversight Committee (Q-TOC) is comprised of independent and non-independent members. This committee provides a second line of oversight for all illiquid asset purchases greater than 20% of Assets Under Management (AUM). Q-TOC serves as a challenge role to the RIC. The most important types of risk for the Company are credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, and operational risk. Market risk includes currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk.

Note 23. **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

Overview and risk management framework (continued)

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk of a financial loss arising from a counterparty to a financial contract failing to discharge its obligations. The Company manages this risk by establishing policies for granting credit and entering financial contracts. The Company's credit risk is concentrated, primarily, in cash at bank balances, securities purchased under resale agreements, loan and lease receivables, and other investments.

Exposure to credit risk:
The maximum credit exposure, the total amount of loss the Company would suffer if every counterparty to the Company's financial assets were to default at once, is represented by the carrying amount of financial assets shown on the statement of financial position. At 30 June 2026 the maximum exposure to credit risk was US$50,871,095 (June 2025: US$31,229,091).

i. Cash and cash equivalents are held with financial institutions and collateral is not required for such accounts, as management regards the institutions as strong.
ii. The Company manages credit risk related to its investments by limiting exposure to specific counterparties and by monitoring settlements.
iii. Securities purchased under resale agreements and loan receivables expose the Company to credit losses as there is a risk that the counterparty will fail to fulfil its contractual obligations. The Company manages risk by contracting only with counterparties that management considers to be financially sound.

Note 23. **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

Concentration of credit risk
An analysis of the concentration of credit risk from its financial assets is as follows:

Sectors	June 2026	June 2025
Financial	27,168,148	14,074,132
Real Estate	8,344,311	1,260,485
Conglomerate	1,762,126	2,549,060
Tourism	2,713,230	2,868,530
Construction	7,951,447	4,757,374
Manufacturing and Distribution	2,907,303	5,424,205
Total Exposure	50,846,565	30,933,786

(i) Expected credit loss (ECL) measurement and significant increase in credit risk (SICR)
The Company measures expected credit losses using a three-stage model. Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12 months. Instruments in Stages 2 or 3 have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis. If a financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is moved to Stage 3.

The estimation of expected credit losses is complex and requires the use of models, as the exposure varies with changes in market conditions, expected cash flows and the passage of time. The Company measures credit risk using probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD) and loss given default (LGD). The PD represents the likelihood of an obligor defaulting on its financial obligation over a given time period. EAD is based on the amounts the Company is exposed to at the time of default, over the next 12 months. LGD is the estimated amount of money the Company is expected to lose when an obligor defaults.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company assesses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument, considering reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. A significant increase in credit risk is presumed to have occurred, and the exposure is transferred to Stage 2 (lifetime ECL), where any of the following criteria are met: the exposure is more than 30 days past due; the internal credit risk grade has deteriorated by two (2) or more notches from the grade at initial recognition; or the exposure is graded CR4 (High Risk). These criteria are applied consistently with the staging logic in the Company's ECL model.

(ii) Definition of default
The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when: the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or the borrower is more than 90 days past due on any material credit obligation to the Company.

(iii) Incorporation of forward-looking information
The assessment of SICR and the calculation of ECL both incorporate forward-looking information. The Company identifies the key economic variables impacting credit risk across its portfolio — real GDP growth, inflation (assessed against the Bank of Jamaica's 4–6% target band), policy and market interest rates, the JMD/USD exchange rate, tourism inflows and external demand, and unemployment — and develops base, upside and downside scenarios for each.

Note 23. **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

(iii) Incorporation of forward-looking information (continued)

The base case is anchored to the central economic outlook published by the Bank of Jamaica and the International Monetary Fund. The scenarios are probability-weighted at 60% (base), 15% (upside) and 25% (downside), with the downside weighted more heavily than the upside to reflect the asymmetry of credit losses and the historical frequency of recession or foreign-exchange shocks in Jamaica. Forward-looking information is incorporated into the ECL by applying a probability-weighted scalar to the base probability of default term structure: scenario PD scalars of 0.85 (upside), 1.00 (base) and 1.30 (downside) produce a blended scalar of 1.0525, which is applied to all 12-month and lifetime PDs. The base PD term structure is derived from the S&P Global Annual Default Study, mapped to the Company's internal credit risk grades. The scenario weightings and PD scalars represent management's judgement pending formal calibration and are subject to Risk Committee approval and quarterly review and back-testing against realised defaults.

(iv) Credit risk grading

The Company allocates each exposure to an internal credit risk grade based on data that is predictive of the risk of default, applying experienced credit judgement. Exposures are graded from Very Low Risk through Default, and each exposure is allocated to a credit risk grade at initial recognition and monitored on an ongoing basis. The Company operates a five-point internal grading scale, which maps to external rating equivalents as follows: CR1 — Very Low Risk (S&P equivalent BBB), the strongest internal grade, representing investment-grade credits; CR2 — Low Risk (BB), the core book of sub-investment-grade secured credits; CR3 — Medium Risk (B), weaker-performing or higher-yield credits; CR4 — High Risk (CCC), watch-list or substandard exposures; and CR5 — Default (D), near-default or doubtful exposures. Government of Jamaica and Bank of Jamaica exposures are graded at a CR2 (Low Risk) equivalent. The internal grade drives the assessment of significant increases in credit risk and the staging of exposures for ECL measurement.

QUANTAS ADVANTAGE INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2026
(Expressed in United States dollars)

Note 23. **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

(v) Credit quality analysis

The following table contains information about the credit quality of financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI by risk grade and ECL stage:

Year 2026

Description	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Very Low Risk	374,578	—	—	374,578
Low Risk	19,545,490	—	—	19,545,490
Medium Risk	3,794,656	—	—	3,794,656
High Risk	—	—	—	—
Default	—	—	—	—
Total	23,714,724	—	—	23,714,724
ECL	(5,643)	—	—	(5,643)
Carrying Amounts	23,709,081	—	—	23,709,081

Year 2025

Description	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Very Low Risk	1,695,682	—	—	1,695,682
Low Risk	15,387,884	—	—	15,387,884
Medium Risk	—	—	—	—
High Risk	—	—	—	—
Default	—	—	—	—
Total	17,083,566	—	—	17,083,566
ECL	(13,353)	—	—	(13,353)
Carrying Amounts	17,070,213	—	—	17,070,213

Note 23. **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

(vi) Collateral and other credit enhancements held

The Company holds collateral and other credit enhancements against certain of its credit exposures. The following table sets out the principal types of collateral held against different types of financial assets, expressed as the percentage of the exposure that is subject to collateral. There was no change in the Company's collateral policies during the year.

Principal type of collateral held	June 2026	June 2025
Real estate / property (first legal mortgage)	100%	100%
Pledged securities (corporate bonds & repos)	100%	100%
Assignment of receivables	100%	100%

The table below sets out the carrying amount and the fair value of the identifiable collateral held against investments measured at amortised cost. For each investment, the value of disclosed collateral is capped at the nominal amount of the exposure that it is held against. Bank balances (cash and cash equivalents) and unsecured finance-lease receivables of US$504,266 are excluded; all such investments are unsecured.

	June 2026		June 2025	
	Carrying amount	Collateral	Carrying amount	Collateral
Stage 1	23,205,794	23,205,794	16,347,460	16,347,460
Stage 2	—	—	—	—
Stage 3	—	—	—	—
Total	23,205,794	23,205,794	16,347,460	16,347,460

As at June 30, 2026, all credit exposures were classified within Stage 1 (2025: all Stage 1). There were no Stage 2 or Stage 3 (credit-impaired) exposures at the reporting date.

Note 23. **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

(vii) Movement in the impairment allowance

The following table shows a reconciliation of the opening to the closing balance of the impairment allowance by ECL stage:

FY2026	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance at July 1, 2025	13,353	—	—	13,353
Transfers between stages	—	—	—	—
New financial assets originated or purchased	—	—	—	—
Financial assets derecognised or repaid	—	—	—	—
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(7,710)	—	—	(7,710)
Write-offs	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange and other movements	—	—	—	—
Balance at June 30, 2026	5,643	—	—	5,643

The movement in the impairment allowance for the prior financial year (FY2025), presented on the same basis, is set out below. The opening balance is the closing allowance at 30 June 2024.

FY2025	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance at July 1, 2024	15,577	—	—	15,577
Transfers between stages	—	—	—	—
New financial assets originated or purchased	—	—	—	—
Financial assets derecognised or repaid	—	—	—	—
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(2,224)	—	—	(2,224)
Write-offs	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange and other movements	—	—	—	—
Balance at June 30, 2025	13,353	—	—	13,353

Note 23. **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

(viii) Sensitivity of ECL

The ECL computation is sensitive to the judgements and assumptions made regarding forward-looking scenarios and how those scenarios are incorporated into the calculation. The Company has performed a sensitivity analysis on the ECL recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost by applying each forward-looking scenario — upside, base (central) and downside — at a 100% weighting, instead of applying the scenario probability weights across the three scenarios. The scenarios are incorporated through a probability-of-default scalar of 0.85 for the upside, 1.00 for the base case and 1.30 for the downside; the probability-weighted PD scalar reflected in the reported amounts was 1.05, based on scenario weights of 15%, 60% and 25% respectively. As all exposures are classified in Stage 1, the sensitivity arises on the 12-month ECL. The table below shows the loss allowance assuming each forward-looking scenario were weighted at 100% instead of applying the scenario probability weights across the three scenarios, together with the probability-weighted amount reflected in the financial statements.

Scenario (100% weighted)	June 2026	June 2025
Base case	4,558	10,784
Upside	5,362	12,687
Downside	6,970	16,493
Reported (probability-weighted) ECL	5,643	13,353

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at, or close to, its fair value. This risk is known as asset liquidity risk. The Company generally purchases assets with predictable and / or contractual cash flows. These will generally include illiquid assets. The illiquidity of these investments may make it difficult for the Company to dispose of them in their current form easily in the market.

The Company maintains an adequate amount of liquid assets to meet obligations and other recurring payments. Liquidity risk also arises when there is an inability to pay its financial obligations when they fall due. This is more commonly referred to as funding liquidity risk.

An analysis of the undiscounted cash flows required to settle the financial liabilities on the basis of their earliest possible contractual maturity is presented below. The Company has sufficient short-term assets maturing to meet its contractual liabilities.

QUANTAS ADVANTAGE INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2026
(Expressed in United States dollars)

Note 23. **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

Year 2026

Description	Within 3 months	3–12 months	1–5 years	Over 5 years	Total contractual cashflows	Total carrying amount
Financial assets						
Cash at bank	1,222,239	—	—	—	1,222,239	1,222,239
Securities purchased under resale agreements	25,616,889	—	—	—	25,616,889	25,616,889
Interest receivable	292,713	—	—	—	292,713	292,713
Accounts receivable	24,530	—	—	—	24,530	24,530
Lease receivable	67,984	167,576	367,690	—	603,250	508,930
Purchased receivables	—	1,156,354	—	—	1,156,354	1,023,375
Financial assets FVOCI	2,800,477	10,738,566	11,146,258	177,292	24,862,593	22,182,419
Total	30,024,832	12,062,496	11,513,948	177,292	53,778,568	50,871,095
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	1,439,359	—	—	—	1,439,359	1,439,359
Interest payable	157,650	—	—	—	157,650	157,650
Notes payable	211,389	11,371,994	—	—	11,583,383	10,889,222
Loan payable	4,521,498	—	—	—	4,521,498	4,443,235
	6,329,896	11,371,994	—	—	17,701,890	16,929,466
Total liquidity gap	23,694,936	690,502	11,513,948	177,292	36,076,678	33,941,629
Cumulative gap	23,694,936	24,385,438	35,899,386	36,076,678		

Note 23. **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

Year 2025

Description	Within 3 months	3–12 months	1–5 years	Over 5 years	Total contractual cashflows	Total carrying amount
Financial assets						
Cash at bank	485,956	—	—	—	485,956	485,956
Securities purchased under resale agreements	13,166,175	—	—	—	13,166,175	13,166,175
Interest receivable	198,089	—	—	—	198,089	198,089
Accounts receivable	295,305	—	—	—	295,305	295,305
Lease receivable	71,624	236,020	500,472	73,536	881,652	736,106
Financial assets FVOCI	734,052	6,810,757	9,678,442	238,280	17,461,531	16,347,460
Total	14,951,201	7,046,777	10,178,914	311,816	32,488,708	31,229,091
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	1,125,659	—	—	—	1,125,659	1,125,659
Interest payable	131,564	—	—	—	131,564	131,564
Notes payable	209,489	628,467	11,281,333	—	12,119,289	10,699,889
Total	1,466,712	628,467	11,281,333	—	13,376,512	11,957,112
Total liquidity gap	13,484,489	6,418,310	(1,102,419)	311,816	19,112,196	19,271,979
Cumulative gap	13,484,489	19,902,799	18,800,380	19,112,196		

Note 23. **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

Market risk

Market risk arises from changes in market prices and rates (including foreign currency rates, interest rate risk and equity prices), and their levels of volatility, and the overall impact when these risks move together, that is, the general relationships in the level of volatility. The elements of market risk that affect the Company are as follows:

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value and / or future cash flows from assets held on the statement of financial position will vary because of fluctuations in the exchange rate. Foreign currency risk arises when the Company enters into transactions outside of its functional currency, that is, United States Dollars. Currently, the primary driver of foreign currency risk is Jamaican dollars.

The exposure to foreign currency risk as at the reporting date was as follows:

	June 2026		June 2025	
	J$	US$ equivalent	J$	US$ equivalent
Foreign currency assets				
Cash at bank	77,278,301	491,181	74,046,819	463,770
Securities purchased under resale agreements	558,799,854	3,551,731	1,167,437,108	7,311,889
Accrued interest	15,264,174	97,019	20,503,633	128,418
Accounts receivable	3,859,281	24,530	47,149,313	295,305
Financial Assets FVOCI	1,618,717,760	10,288,567	1,449,202,335	9,076,641
Total foreign currency assets	2,273,919,370	14,453,028	2,758,339,208	17,276,023
Foreign currency liabilities				
Trade and other payables	78,905,129	501,521	56,700,140	355,124
Interest payable	16,707,231	106,191	12,789,868	80,105
Notes payable	931,442,533	5,920,247	923,577,651	5,784,549
Loan Payable	699,061,655	4,443,235	—	—
Total foreign currency liabilities	1,726,116,548	10,971,194	993,067,659	6,219,778
Net exposure	547,802,822	3,481,834	1,765,271,549	11,056,245

As at the reporting date, the exchange rate was US$1 to JM$157.3317 (June 2025: US$1 to JM$159.6638). The table below shows the sensitivity of profit after taxation to changes in the JMD:US$ exchange rate. The change in currency rate represents management's assessment of a reasonably possible movement; the analysis reflects outstanding JMD-denominated assets as at the reporting date and is prepared on the same basis as the prior year.

Note 23. **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

(i) Foreign currency risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

	June 2026		June 2025	
Change in FX rate	% change in currency rate	Effect on profit after tax	% change in currency rate	Effect on profit after tax
Depreciation of JMD	-2.5%	(79,212)	-3.5%	(352,141)
Appreciation of JMD	+1.0%	31,685	+1.0%	100,612

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows. At the reporting date the Company's interest-bearing financial assets were substantially fixed-rate instruments; accordingly, the Company is exposed primarily to fair value interest rate risk. The Company manages this risk by monitoring the interest rate repricing gap monthly, separately for its Jamaican-dollar and United-States-dollar portfolios and measuring it against its Board-approved gap limits. The following table summarises the Company's exposure to interest rate risk, being the earlier of the contractual repricing or maturity dates of its interest-bearing financial assets and liabilities, expressed in United States dollars.

Management of interest rate risk

Interest rate risk exposure is measured using the interest rate repricing gap and sensitivity analysis.

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments was:

	June 2026 (US$)	June 2025 (US$)
Fixed rate instruments	49,331,613	30,249,741

Note 23. **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

Interest rate sensitivity has been determined based on the Company's exposure to interest rates at the reporting date. These are substantially the interest-sensitive instruments impacting the Company's financial results. As all interest-bearing financial assets are fixed-rate, sensitivity has been determined as the change in the fair value of the net repricing gap for a reasonably possible change in market interest rates, with all other variables held constant.

For instruments denominated in Jamaica dollars, a 25 (2025: 25) basis point increase or a 25 (2025: 25) basis point decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

For instruments denominated in United States dollars, a 25 (2025: 25) basis point increase or a 50 (2025: 25) basis point decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If all other variables were held constant, the effect on the Company's profit before tax would have been as follows:

	June 2026 (US$)	June 2025 (US$)
Denominated in JMD		
Effect on profit — increase 25 (2025: 25) basis points	(9,290)	(3,697)
Effect on profit — decrease 25 (2025: 25) basis points	9,379	3,759
Denominated in USD		
Effect on profit — increase 25 (2025: 25) basis points	(16,728)	(13,979)
Effect on profit — decrease 50 (2025: 25) basis points	33,686	14,050
Net effect — rates increase	(26,018)	(17,676)
Net effect — rates decrease	43,065	17,810

Note 23. **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

The following table summarises the carrying amounts of recognised financial assets and financial liabilities to arrive at the Company's interest rate gap, based on the earlier of contractual repricing and maturity dates. There were no off-balance-sheet financial instruments giving rise to interest rate risk.

June 2026	Within 3 months	3–12 months	Over 1 year	Non-rate sensitive	Total	Weighted avg interest rate %
Financial assets						
Cash at bank	–	–	–	1,222,239	1,222,239	
Securities purchased under resale agreements	25,616,889	–	–	–	25,616,889	4.20%
Accrued interest	–	–	–	292,713	292,713	
Accounts receivable	–	–	–	24,530	24,530	
Lease receivables	508,930	–	–	–	508,930	10.16%
Purchased receivables	–	1,023,375	–	–	1,023,375	11.50%
Financial assets FVOCI	3,865,245	13,099,989	5,217,185	–	22,182,419	12.23%
	29,991,064	14,123,364	5,217,185	1,539,482	50,871,095	
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	–	–	–	1,439,359	1,439,359	
Interest payable	–	–	–	157,650	157,650	
Notes payable	–	10,889,222	–	–	10,889,222	7.72%
Loan payable	4,443,235	–	–	–	4,443,235	6.50%
	4,443,235	10,889,222	–	1,597,009	16,929,466	
Total interest rate sensitivity gap	25,547,829	3,234,142	5,217,185	(57,527)	33,941,629	
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap	25,547,829	28,781,971	33,999,156	33,941,629		

Note 23. **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

June 2025	Within 3 months	3–12 months	Over 1 year	Non-rate sensitive	Total	Weighted avg interest rate %
Financial assets						
Cash at bank	–	–	–	485,956	485,956	
Securities purchased under resale agreements	13,166,175	–	–	–	13,166,175	4.90%
Accrued interest	–	–	–	198,089	198,089	
Accounts receivable	–	–	–	295,305	295,305	
Lease receivable	736,106	–	–	–	736,106	10.50%
Purchased receivables	–	–	–	–	–	
Financial assets FVOCI	4,637,600	5,273,791	6,436,070	–	16,347,460	12.76%
	18,539,881	5,273,791	6,436,070	979,350	31,229,091	
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	–	–	–	1,125,659	1,125,659	
Interest payable	–	–	–	131,564	131,564	
Notes payable	–	–	10,699,889	–	10,699,889	7.72%
	–	–	10,699,889	1,257,223	11,957,112	
Total interest rate sensitivity gap	18,539,881	5,273,791	(4,263,819)	(277,873)	19,271,980	
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap	18,539,881	23,813,672	19,549,853	19,271,980		

(iii) Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk associated with the price fluctuation / volatility in equity holdings, based on systemic (market-driven) or idiosyncratic (company-driven) factors. The Company currently does not carry any equity risk exposure.

Note 24. **CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

The Board of Directors determines capital management for the Company. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for the shareholders of Quantas Advantage Inc. and benefits for other shareholders. The Company may utilise leverage to fund investments within the portfolio. There are no externally imposed capital requirements.

Quantas Advantage

Form of Proxy

Affix J$100 Postage Stamp Here

I/We _____ of _____, being a shareholder/ shareholders of Quantas Advantage Inc. (the "Company"), hereby appoint _____ of _____, or failing him/her, _____ of _____, or failing him/her, the Chairman of the Meeting, as my/our proxy to attend and vote for me/us and on my/our behalf at the Annual Meeting of the Company to be held on Friday, November 20, 2026 at 10:00 a.m. at the Terra Nova All-Suite Hotel, 17 Waterloo Road, Kingston Jamaica, and at any adjournment thereof.

Please indicate with an "X" in the spaces below how you wish your votes to be cast. Unless otherwise instructed, the proxy will vote, or abstain from voting, at his/her discretion.

Resolution	For	Against	Abstain
1. Receive the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2026, together with the Reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon	☐	☐	
2. Re-elect [Name of retiring Director] as a Director of the Company	☐	☐	
3. Re-appoint Ernst & Young Services Limited as Auditors and authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration	☐	☐	
4. Any other business which may properly be transacted at the Meeting	☐	☐	

Dated this _____ day of _____ , 2026

Signature of Shareholder / Authorised Officer: _____

Signature of Joint Holder (if any): _____

Name(s) in block capitals: _____

Number of shares held: _____

Shareholder / Account Number: _____

Notes

1. A shareholder entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint one or more alternate proxies to attend and vote in his/her stead; a proxy need not be a shareholder of the Company.
2. If no name is inserted in the space provided for the appointment of a proxy, the Chairman of the Meeting will act as proxy.
3. To be valid, this Form of Proxy must be completed, signed and lodged not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the Meeting at the Company's Registered Office (Parker House, Wildey Business Park, Wildey Road, St. Michael, Barbados) or, for members resident in Jamaica, with the Registrar and Transfer Agent, Jamaica Central Securities Depository Limited, 40 Harbour Street, Kingston.
4. In the case of joint holders, the signature of any one holder is sufficient, but the names of all joint holders should be stated.
5. A corporation may execute this Form of Proxy under the hand of a duly authorised officer or attorney, with the corporation's seal affixed, if applicable.
6. For shareholders in Jamaica, this Form of Proxy should bear stamp duty of One Hundred Jamaican Dollars (J$100.00). Adhesive stamps are to be cancelled by the person signing the Form of Proxy.
7. Any alteration to this Form of Proxy must be initialled by the person signing it.
8. The proxy form will be available for download at jamstockex.com and quantasinvest.com.

Quantas Advantage

ANNUAL REPORT 2026

ADDRESS

www.quantasinvest.com

Parker House, Wildey Business Park, Wildey Road,
St. Michael, Barbados

Designed by:
SAIRPLAY, 2026