PAYMENT METHODS

ADVANCED SERVICES

SECURITY SYSTEMS

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

NETWORKING & COMMUNICATIONS

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

IMAGING

PBS GROUP

pbs

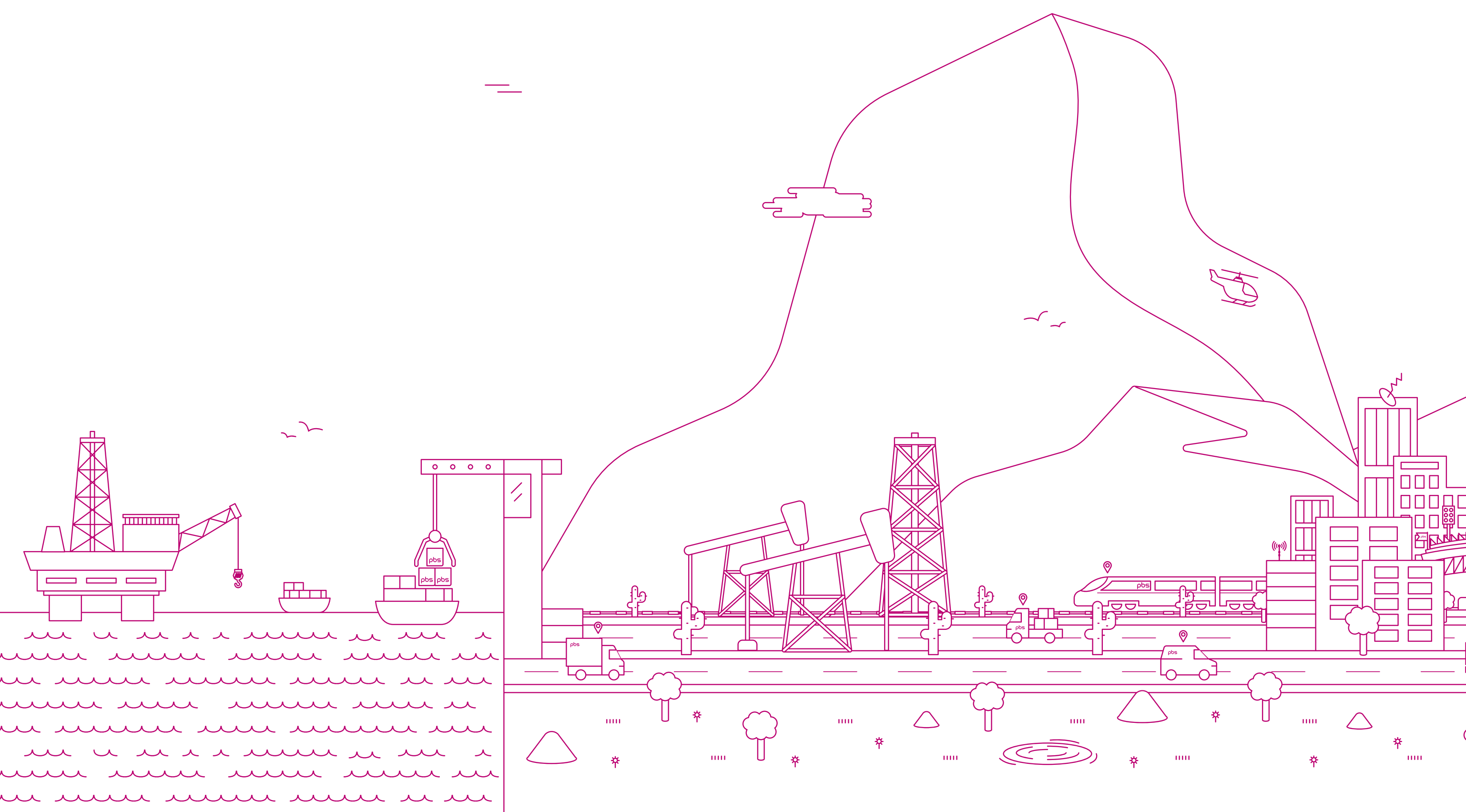
ANNUAL REPORT

pbs now

PBS GROUP ANNUAL REPORT 2023

"Individually, we are a drop. Together, we are the ocean." — Ryunosuke Satoro

IN ANY MARKET SEGMENT



PBS IS PART OF SERVING OUR CLIENTS

pbs NOW
Technology Can´t Wait

PBS Now launching concept 2023

PBS NOW embodies our company's dedication to innovation and continuous improvement. This philosophy prioritizes staying current with the latest technological trends and advancements, adopting a proactive approach to change and ongoing evolution. The term captures our ability to not only keep pace with the present but also anticipate and lead future developments.

In promoting PBS NOW, we aim to communicate a message of positivity and motivation to both existing and prospective customers. This concept combines the excitement of embarking on new endeavors with the assurance that our company is the ideal partner for those seeking to stay updated with cutting-edge technological trends. It serves as a call to action, an invitation to join us on a journey of discovery and progress in the world of technology.

PBS NOW is more than a slogan; it is a tangible commitment. It represents our readiness to adapt swiftly to a constantly evolving business landscape and our capacity to deliver innovative and pertinent solutions as new opportunities and challenges emerge. In essence, PBS NOW is not just a declaration of intent but a mantra that directs our actions and decisions toward a brighter and more promising future.


pbs
PBS GROUP
cisco Meraki
Cisco Meraki
• Hybrid work
• Remote workforce
• Safe Environments
• Smart Spaces
Integrator Level
Gold Integrator
Partner Specializations
• Data Center Specialization
• Advanced Collaboration Architecture Specialization
• Advanced Data Center Architecture Specialization
• Advanced Enterprise Networks Architecture Specialization
• Advanced Security Architecture Specialization
• Customer Experience Specialization
• Cisco Webex Contact Center Specialization
• Collaboration Saas Specialization
WIRELESS
STARTS NOW
pbs now
Technology Can´t Wait
AVAILABLE AT PBS

We are committed to our customers.

We work with exceptional people.

We represent world leaders in the technology industry to provide the best solutions and services in our market.

pbs

pbs consulting
Building the future

GPA
BY pbs
GLOBAL PRODUCTS ALLIANCE
MASTER DISTRIBUTOR

tsl now
Technology Can´t Wait

SurePay

www.pbs.group

TABLE OF CONTENT

NOTICE OF AN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of PRODUCTIVE BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED will be held at their offices at Facey House, #42 Warrens Industrial Park, Warrens, St. Michael, Barbados as well as virtually, on December 11, 2024 at 10:00 a.m., to consider and if thought fit pass the following ordinary resolutions:

1. AUDITED ACCOUNTS

"THAT the audited Accounts for the year ended December 31, 2023, and the rep orts of the Directors' and Auditors' be and are hereby adopted."

2. RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Pursuant to Section 4.4 of the Company's By-Law No. 2 the Directors retiring from office by rotation are Paul Scott, Pedro Paris, Melanie Subratie and Patrick Scott, who being eligible offered themselves for re-el ection.

The proposed resolutions are as follows:

a. "THAT Paul Scott be re-elected as a Director of the Company."
b. "THAT Pedro Paris be re-elected as a Director of the Company."
c. "THAT Melanie Subratie be re-elected as a Director of the Company."
d. "THAT Patrick Scott be re-elected as a Director of the Company."

3. RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTOR

Pursuant to Section 4.3.2 of the Company's By-Law No. 2 Mr. Nicholas Scott who was appointed at a Board of Directors' meeting held on March 7, 2024 resigned and being eligible offered himself for re-election.

a. "THAT Nicholas Scott be re-elected as a Director of the Company."

4. RATTIFICATION OF DIVIDEND PAYMENTS

"THAT the following dividend payments made during the year be ratified and that no other dividend payments were approved for the p eriod under review":

"THAT dividend payments made on April 12, 2023, June 30, 2023, September 29, 2023 and December 29, 2023 for US$345.875 to the 9.25% Perpetual Preference Shareholders and J$12.945.205,48 to the 10.50% Perpetual Preference Shareholders and that dividend payments made on January 31, 2023 and July 31, 2023 to the 9.75% Preference Shareholders in the sum of J$126.808.767,03 and J$124,741,232.98 respectively, and that dividend payments made on August 17, 2023 and December 13, 2023 of $2.5M and $4M respectively to the Common Shareholders be and are hereby ratified.

5. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

"THAT the amount shown for the Directors' remuneration in the Audited Accounts dated December 31, 2023 be and is hereby approved."

6. APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS AND FIX THEIR REMUNERAION

a. "THAT PricewaterhouseCoopers having indicated their willingness to continue in office be re-appointed as Auditors for the ensuing year."
b. "THAT the Directors are hereby authorized to agree on a remuneration for the Auditors."

7. TO TRANSACT ANY OTHER BUSINESS THAT MAY BE PROPERLY TRANSACTED AT AN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Dated this 18th day of November, 2024

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

P. B. Scott
Chairman of the Board

A member of the Company entitled to attend and vote, is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his or her stead. A proxy need not be a member of the Company. Proxy forms must be submitted to the Company's Registrar and Transfer Agent, Jamaica Central Securities Depository, 40 Harbour Street, Kingston, Jamaica not less than 48 hours before the date of the meeting. Proxy forms must be stamped with a $100.00 postage stamp.

Shareholders will be able to attend the meeting in person; however they will also be able to attend and vote on resolutions raised at the AGM electronically once they are registered by contacting Leighton.james@pbs.group. Non-Shareholders can also register using the same email address. Upon registration, a confirmation will be sent and the meeting link and password will be shared closer to the meeting. The deadline for registration is December 9, 2024.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The Directors of Productive Business Solutions Limited submit herewith their Annual Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended December 31, 2023

Financial Results

The Group ended the year with a profit after tax of US$8.085.000 and a net profit attributable to shareholders of US$8.017.000. Details of these results, along with a comparison with the previous year's performance and the state of affairs of the Company, are set out in the Management Discussion and Analysis and the Financial Statements which are included as part of the Report.

Legal Representatives

The Board of Directors of Productive Business Solutions Limited exercises its responsibilities for the Financial Statements included in this Report through its Audit Committee. The Audit Committee consists of non-executive Board members: Brian Wynter Chairperson, Melanie Subratie, Ricardo Hutchinson, Thomas Agnew, and Executive Board member: Jose Misrahi. The independent auditors have full and free access to the Audit Committee.

Auditors

The Auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers SRL, have indicated their willingness to continue in office. The Directors recommended their re-appointment.

Employees

The Directors wish to express their appreciation to the employees for their loyal services throughout the year.

Submitted on behalf of the Board of Directors,

P. B. Scott
Chairman of the Board

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Full Corporate Name

Productive Business Solutions Limited

Tel.: 246-417-5600

Fax.: 246-421-8001

Registered Office

#42 Warrens Industrial Park,
St. Michael, Barbados

Administrative Office

#42 Warrens Industrial Park,
St. Michael, Barbados

Incorporated
December 16, 2010

Fiscal Year End
December 31, 2023

Law under which incorporated
Barbados

Company Secretary
Liza Harridyal & Associates

Legal Representatives

DUNNCOX
48 Duke Street
Kingston, Jamaica

Clinton & Hart & Co
58 Duke Street
Kingston, Jamaica

CLARKE, GITTENS, FARMER
Parker House, Wildey Business Park Wildey Road, St. Michael, Barbados

Auditors

PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS SRL
The Financial Services Centre
Bishop's Court's Hill
P.O. Box 111, St. Michael BB 14004, Barbados

OUR VALUES

Integrity
We uphold our business integrity as an ethical framework that guides our professional conduct, acting with integrity to earn the trust of our customers and employees.

Respect for Individuals
We guarantee justice and fairness to all stakeholders, both internal and external.

Humility & Spirit of Service
We demonstrate these qualities daily to enhance our working environment.

Discipline
The primary factor that enables us to make things happen.

Communication
We maintain excellent communication with our customers to always understand their needs.

Teamwork
We collaborate in everything we do.

OUR PRINCIPLES

The commitment with my external client is equal to the commitment with my internal client.

Change unproductive complaints into transformative actions.

Communicate effectively in a timely manner.

Each action contributes to an exceptional service.

The employees are the main asset of the company.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE POLICY

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REMAINS A KEY AREA OF FOCUS FOR PBS GROUP AND IS CENTRAL TO THE COMPANY'S STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES.

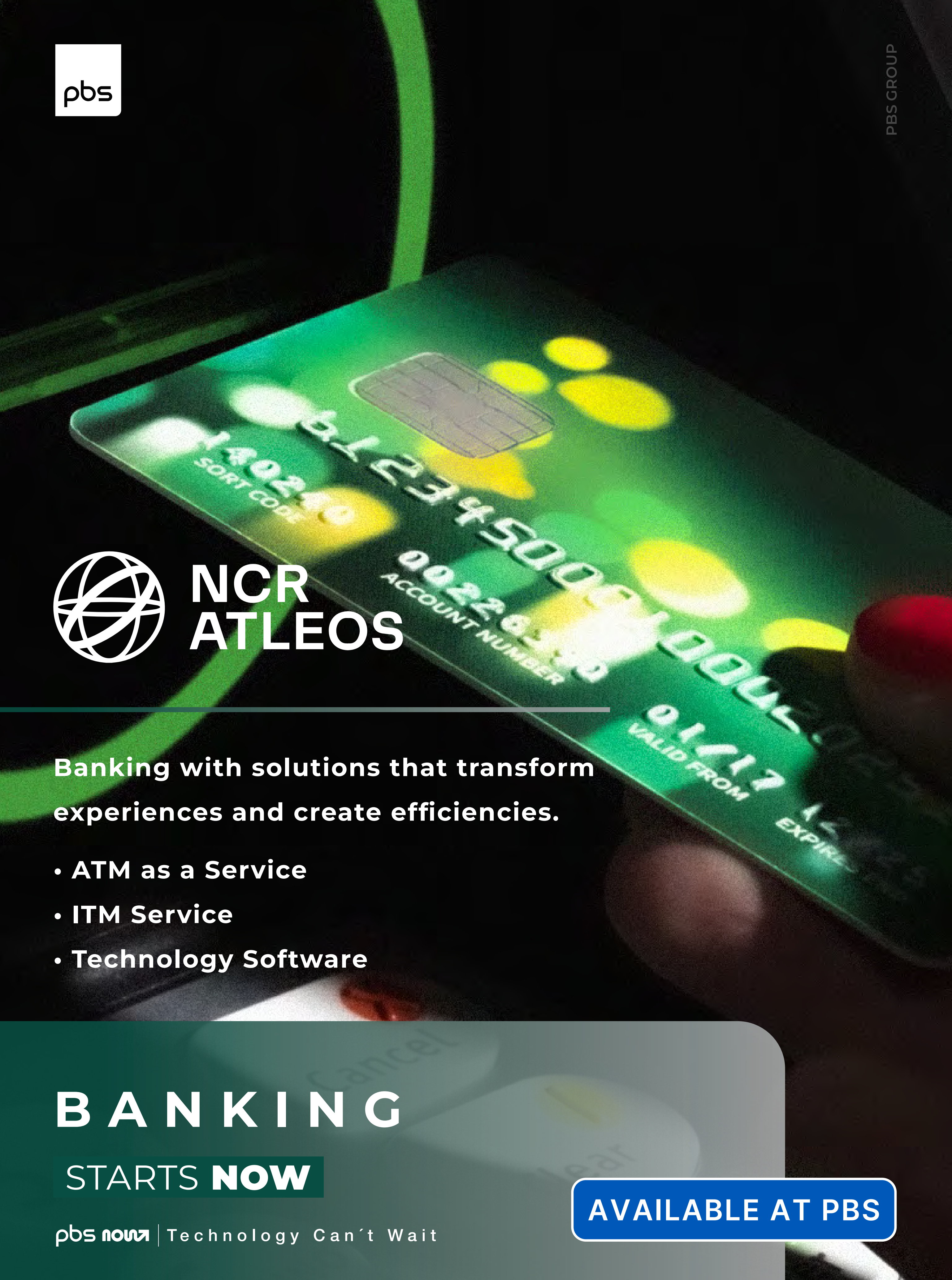
THE PRINCIPLES AND THE STRUCTURE OF OUR POLICY ENSURE THE HIGHEST STANDARDS OF TRANSPARENCY, OVERSIGHT AND INDEPENDENCE, TO SERVE THE BEST INTEREST OF ALL OUR STAKEHOLDERS.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE POLICY

THE POLICY IS CONSISTENT WITH BEST PRACTICES AND ADHERES TO THE RELEVANT LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK.

OUR CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CHARTER WAS ESTABLISHED IN DECEMBER 2010.
THE CHARTER CAN BE SEEN IN MORE DETAIL ON THE COMPANY'S WEBSITE WWW.PBS.GROUP

WWW.PBS.GROUP


pbs
PBS GROUP
NCR ATLEOS
Banking with solutions that transform experiences and create efficiencies.
• ATM as a Service
• ITM Service
• Technology Software
BANKING
STARTS NOW
pbs now | Technology Can´t Wait
AVAILABLE AT PBS

ACQUISITIONS AND INCORPORATIONS

Technology Can't Wait

2024
PBS PERU
PBS ECUADOR
TSL 45% OWNERSHIP

2023
INFOTRANS

2021
PBS TECHNOLOGIES

2019
HIGHTECH
ADVANCED SERVICES EL SALVADOR

2017
SURINAME
COLOMBIA

2010
HONDURAS – CDC XEROX EXCLUSIVE
BELIZE
BARBADOS – BBM

2010
GAP EXCLUSIVE XEROX FREIGHT FORWARDER FOR PBS

2009
PRODUCTIVE BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LTD.
BARBADOS

2009

2008
XEROX NICARAGUA
CAYMAN – CBM

2007
GPA EXCLUSIVE MASTER DISTRIBUTOR

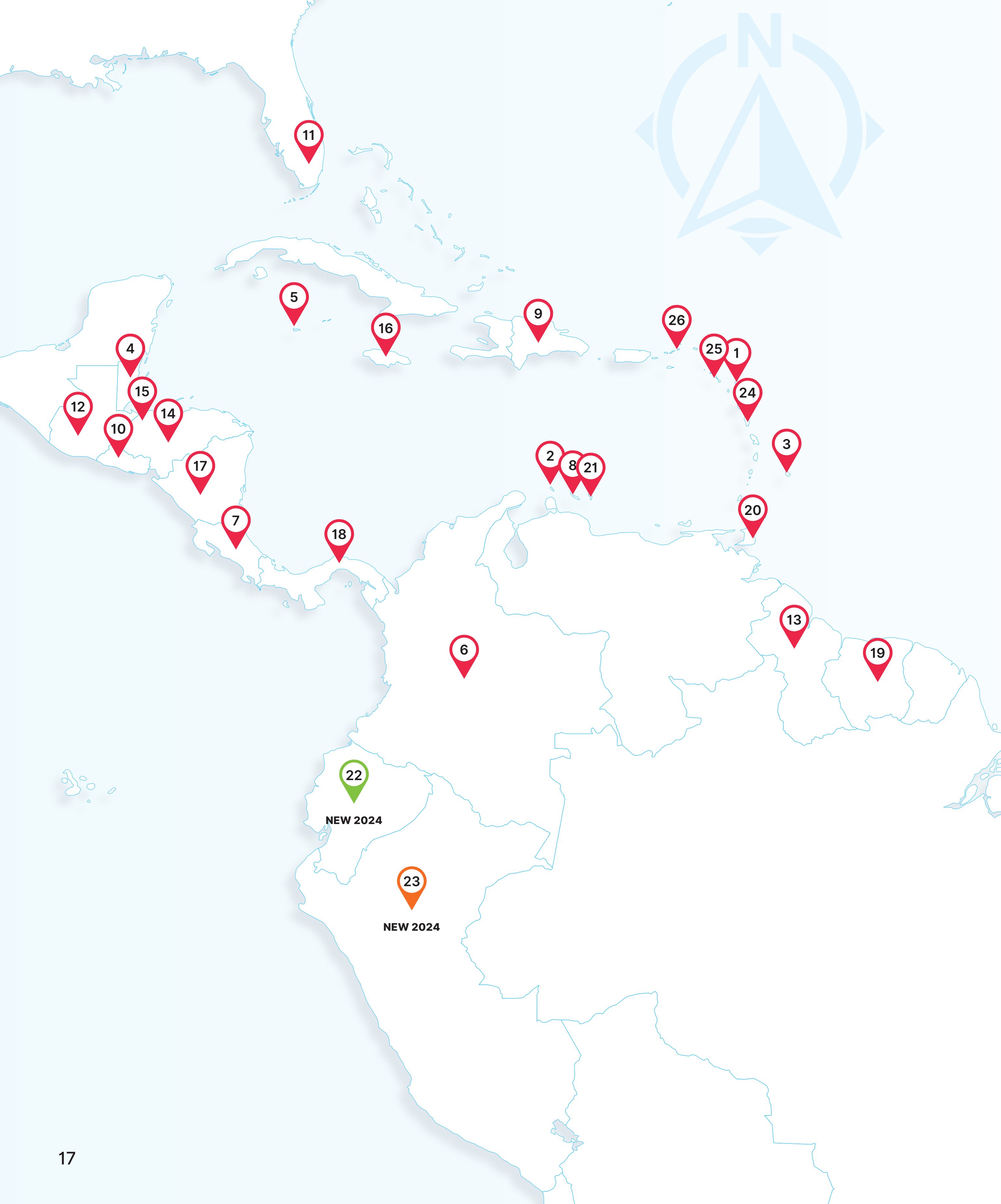
2006
51% DIFOTO - BY MUSSON FACEY
SPINOFF CONSUMER BUSINESS DIFOTO
BARBADOS BUSINESS MACHINES BY FACEY
ADVANCED BUSINESS SYSTEMS BY FACEY

2004
XEROX ARUBA
XEROX CURACAO
XEROX DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
XEROX PANAMA
XEROX COSTA RICA
LANTECH CANON DISTRIBUTOR

2003
XEROX EL SALVADOR

2002
XEROX JAMAICA
XEROX GUATEMALA
CCA GUATEMALA

OUR COVERAGE



CORPORATE INFORMATION

1 Pbs Dorada Technologies Antigua

St Johns
Mandolin Place, Friars Hill Road, St. John's
Tel: (268) 481 1101
Fax: (268) 481 1144

2 PBS Aruba

Caya G.F. Betico Croes 170
Oranjestad, Aruba
Tel: 297 582 5492
Fax: 297 583 2266
info.abw@pbs.group

3 PBS Barbados

Facey House 42 Warrens Industrial Park
Warrens, St Michael, Barbados
Tel: 246 417 5600
Fax: 246 421 8001
info.bb@pbs.group

4 PBS Belize

99 Albert Street
Belize City, Belize
Tel: 501 227 0823/24

5 PBS Cayman Business Machines

The Cayman Center Suite 1&2
Dorcy Drive, George Town
Tel: +345-949-8642

6 PBS Colombia

Centro empresarial El Dorado Plaza
Calle 26 No. 85D Local LE11
Bogotá, Colombia
Tel: 57 1 774 9758
marketing.colombia@pbs.group

7 PBS Costa Rica

Km 5 Autopista Próspero Fernández
San Rafael de Escazú, San José, Costa Rica
Tel: 506 4404 8000 / 506 4404 8132
Fax: 506 2288 3486
cac.cr@pbs.group

8 PBS Curaçao

Schottegatweg Oost 2
Willemstad, Curcao
Tel: 599 9733 1300
Fax: 599 9737 0911
info.cur@pbs.group

9 PBS Dominican Republic

Av. Winston Churchill, Edificio Empresarial
Blue Mall, Piso 22
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
Tel: +809 567 8231
Fax: +809 472 0915

10 PBS El Salvador

Final Blvd Santa Elena y Blvd
Orden de Malta. Edificio Xerox, Antiguo
Cuscatlán la LibertadEl Salvador
Tel: 503 2239 3000
Fax: 503 2239 3095
info.sv@pbs.group

11 Global Product Alliance Inc. GPA

11411 NW 107th Street, Suite 24,
Miami FL 33178 USA.
Phone: 1(305) 477 2426
Email: info@gpa-usa.com

12 PBS Guatemala

23 Avenida 31-13, Zona 5
Ciudad de Guatemala, Guatemala
Tel: 502 2420 9500
Fax: 502 2420 9536
servicioalcliente.gt@pbs.group

13 PBS Guyana

East Cost Demerara
Lot 2 Goedverwagting, Rupert Craig
Highway, East Coast Demerara
Tel: (592) 226 1066

14 PBS Honduras

Tegucigalpa. Blvd Morazán Edificio JDC,
segundo nivel. A la Par de Farmacity,
Tegucigalpa
Tel: 2232 0331 al 33
info.hn@pbs.group

15 PBS San Pedro Sula

Colonia Villa Eugenia , Bloqué 11 18 Avenida
SO 21102 , 4 cuadras arriba de City Mall
Tel: +504 2512 2500-09
info.hn@pbs.group

16 PBS Jamaica

32 Beechwood Av.
Kingston 5, Jamaica
Tel: 876 926 5630-2
Service Desk:876-968-6197-9
Fax: 876 929 5372
info.jm@pbs.group

17 PBS Nicaragua

Rotonda el Güegüense. 400 mts al Sur,
100 mts al Oeste. Managua, Nicaragua
Tel: 505 2255 9020
Fax: 505 2255 9030
cac.ni@pbs.group

18 PBS Panama

Calle 50 y 58 Este Obarrio, P.H. Office One,
Piso 16
Panamá City, Panamá
Tel: + 507 204 9950
Fax: +507 204 9902
contactenos.pa@pbs.group

19 PBS Suriname

Copernicusstraat #131
Paramaribo, Suriname
Tel: (597) 551 123
Email: info.sur@pbs.group

20 PBS Trinidad and Tobago

Port of Spain
155-157 Tragarete Road, Woodbrook,
Port of Spain
Tel: (868) 628 4010
Fax: (868) 628 4010 Ext 2181

21 PBS Bonaire

Port of Spain
155-157 Tragarete Road, Woodbrook,
Port of Spain
Tel: (868) 628 4010
Fax: (868) 628 4010 Ext 2181

22 PBS Ecuador

Av. Amazonas N35-17 y Juan Pablo Sanz
Quito, Ecuador

23 PBS Perú

Av. Circunvalación del Club Golf Los Incas N°
206-208
Of. 505B Torre III, Santiago de Surco
Lima, Perú

24 N2N Distributors - Dominica

N2N Distributors
33Kennedy Avenue
Roseau, Dominica.
Tel: (767) 448-2679

25 PBS St. Kitts

Unit 9, The Sands, P.O. Box 397
Bay Road, Basseterre St. Kitts.
Tel: (869) 466-2018

26 BVI (British Virgin Islands)

Jayla Place, Road Town
Tortola, British Virgin Islands.
Tel: (284) 494-5030

PBS 7 BUSINESS LINES

Imaging	Hyland™ xerox™
Information Technology	Lenovo™ NCR ATLEOS
Networking Communications	CISCO™ Hewlett Packard Enterprise FORTINET®
Professional Services	pbs PBS GROUP
Security Systems	EntrustDatacard™
Advanced Services	pbs consulting Building the future ORACLE®
Payment Methods	tsl verifone

VERTICAL MARKETS

etirama Mimaki

hp DELL NCR VOYIX

AVAYA Akamai motorola

+ PARTNERS

leidos

quadient Because connections matter. Google

CASTLES TECHNOLOGY ingenico GROUP

GRAPHIC ARTS

FINANCE

GOVERNMENT EDUCATION

MANUFACTURING, RETAIL & DISTRIBUTION

OIL, ENERGY, MINING

TELCOS BPO

TRANSPORTATION & HOSPITALITY


pbs
ORACLE
ORACLE
Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, Applications:
• Customer Experience (CX)
• Human Capital Management (HCM)
• Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)
• Hardware and Software
ADVANCED SERVICES
STARTS NOW
AVAILABLE AT PBS
pbs now | Technology Can´t Wait

pbs | Exclusive Partner of xerox™

PBS PERU

STARTS **NOW**

Chairman's Inauguration of PBS Peru


pbs
PBS GROUP
SPX
etirama
etirama
Flexographic printing machines for tags and labels.
PRINTING
STARTS NOW
pbs nova | Technology Can´t Wait
AVAILABLE AT PBS

NATHALIE ROOPNARINE

Manager of the Year

Financial Controller PBS Trinidad & Tobago


pbs
PBS GROUP
AVAYA
CX - Customer Experience
• Routing + IN/OUT Calls
• Digital/Social Channels
• Reporting
• Custom Agent Desktop
• IVR Virtual Agents Chatbots
• Recording Voice/Screen
BPO
STARTS NOW
AVAILABLE AT PBS
pbs now | Technology Can´t Wait

Re-Branding

Before

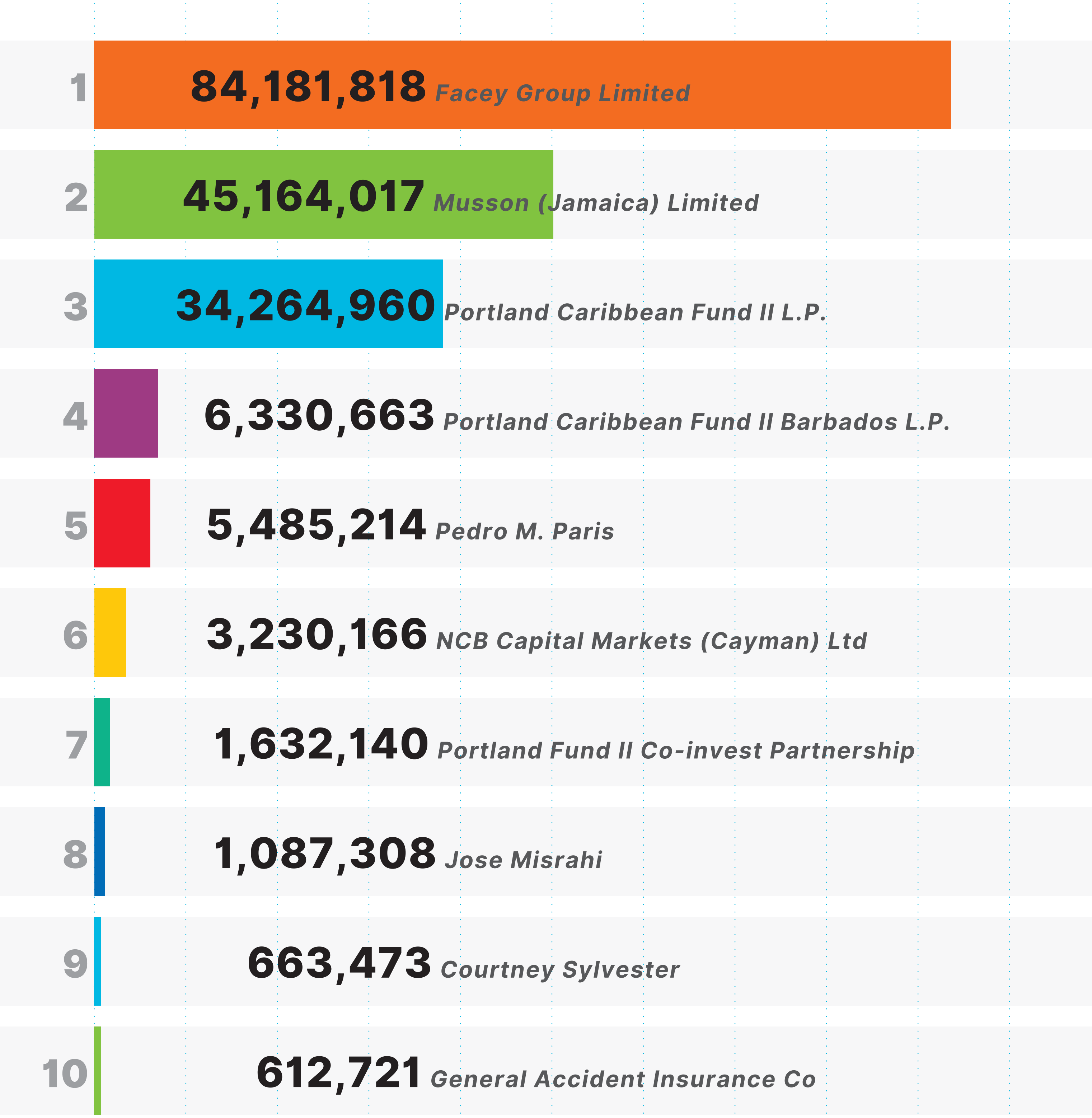
After 2023

We are transforming as a company to assist in enabling information technologies to empower our clients to gain a competitive edge and accomplish their business objectives.

Our Partners & Certifications


pbs
PBS GROUP
Hyland™
• Artificial Intelligence
• Content Capture
• Content Management
• Process Automation
• Digital Asset Management
ENTERPRISE
STARTS NOW
pbs now | Technology Can´t Wait
AVAILABLE AT PBS

SHAREHOLDERS PROFILE



10 Largest Shareholders
by Number of Shares

SHAREHOLDING OF DIRECTORS

PERSONAL		CONNECTED
-	P. B. Scott	129,958,556
-	Blondell Walker	45,164,017
-	Douglas Hewson	42,227,763
-	Edward Ince	-
1,087,308	Jose Misrahi	-
-	Melanie M. Subratie	129,958,556
-	Patrick A.W. Scott	45,164,017
5,485,214	Pedro M. París	-
-	Ricardo Hutchinson	42,227,763
-	Tomas Agnew	-
-	Brian Wynter	-

Shareholding of Executives

Marco Antonio Almendárez Cisneros	363,600
Jose Guillermo Rodríguez Perdomo	363,600
Leonardo Jesus Velasquez Foucault	163,600
Elvin Howard Nash	142,700
Sergio Roberto Molina Barrios	127,200
Mario Estuardo Pons Espana	90,900
Francisco Lupiac Rodríguez	90,900
Lucia Vielman Ruíz	50,000

P. B. SCOTT
Chairman

CORPORATE MESSAGE

Dear fellow shareholders,

2023 was an interesting year for your company. While it maintained its growth trajectory in both revenue and ebitda it also faced material challenges. As a learning organization that has been built on distributing to our markets ever evolving solutions, PBS has had to itself adapt to the markets it has served. We are a sales organization that has deep technical capability in implementing these solutions. We believe we have created unique product capability that sits upon a platform that now as I write operates in 24 countries across our region. Countries that have lagged in IT investment in contrast to the developed world. This is our opportunity. To implement first class solutions in markets that traditionally have not had access to them or through lack of local human resources have had an inability to execute. Our proposition is that our 3000 IT professionals bring the scale that delivers that capacity across our geographies. Our organization coordinates these capabilities which allows projects that are complex to be realized. PBS did not emerge in a vacuum we have carefully built out the company over 23 years. As a result, we are well poised to benefit from the increased expenditure in technology that will emerge across our geographies for some time to come. In order for us as shareholders to benefit from this growth we need to ensure that management focus on a number of key components that will ensure the potential is fulfilled.

The first of these is people. We must continue to have laser focus on ensuring that we have an organization that keeps talent development, retention and recruitment at the forefront of what we do. Everything that PBS does comes from the capability of the people. This means we need to invest in qualifications and certifications but it also means we need to nurture and recruit the right attitude. As we grow the opportunity that allows us the growth i.e., the ability to organize capable qualified individuals to execute on projects will be become more challenging as we will require additional resources. We need to ensure that we can employ attitudes and develop and train the capacity internally. We have made great strides with the PBS University system of online training but we have a long way to go. We must invest in this area and truly develop a methodology where we are an attractive place to work because of our development skills of human capital. Our future growth depends on our capacity to expand our ability to execute and that is directly corelated to us becoming a magnet for talent.

The second of these is capital. When PBS began the vast majority of the sales were done much like a normal distribution business. We imported printers from Xerox, stocked them and sold them and in most cases received payment within 30 days of the sale, not unlike selling rice or flour. In fact, it was the similarity to the regular distribution business that we were in that originally attracted us to the business. It would be misleading to give an impression that in 2001 we set out to build PBS into what it is today, the leading IT solutions company in our region. In the beginning it simply was a better business than selling boxes of other items in distribution as it had an additional component in the form of service revenue. It did not take long for us to realize that it is in fact a completely different business. It is a business that is service driven and requires the very best talent to implement. But it also requires significant capital. Since 2001 the cash cycle of the business has changed dramatically. In our business we adapted very early as there were a 100 ways to sell a printer. We could sell for: cash, rental, finance lease, operating lease, on a per use basis, supplies only, and with any of the preceding ways with various types of service contracts. We have had to be innovative to make complex solutions affordable to our customer base. SAAS (Software as a service) as this development has now become known is part of our DNA long before it became a branded phenomenon. Today the cash cycle of what we sell can be 90 days to 5 years. This means we have to be managing our balance sheet carefully to fund the growth of the business. Given our geography of our operations this is not as simple as one might imagine if you are operating in 24 states and headquartered in one of them in the US. We operate with multiple currencies, in some cases currency controls and complex cross border taxes. The success of our business will depend on our capacity and capability to navigate the complexities that our markets present to fund our growth and development. I am pleased at the time of writing that we have refinanced all of our capital market obligations with new 6 year facility with committed capacity for significant growth capital.

The third incredibly important component to our continued growth and success is our systems. We must have robust systems to support our people and also ensure our capital is protected. As we have developed, our processes have evolved over time. Today we have shared service operations for accounting that has a balance between local capacity and central processing. This is not uncommon with companies that operate in multiple jurisdictions. As you develop and grow you observe duplication of operations and in pursuit of efficiencies you often plan to eliminate them. Every business is different and the balance between local and central functions is a tension that requires constant oversight and fine tuning. When you read this letter, you will be aware that our audit and thus this annual report are late. This is because we had material misstatements in our subsidiary in Costa Rica. Errors in accounting that should have been normally identified. The issues were complex and I will not attempt to go into detail in this letter. However in summary the transfer to shared services in this particular entity left open our company to actions that led to these misstatements. The delay in the audit was in part in order to ensure that there were no other issues in other entities within the PBS Group that were similar. The audit for the whole group was completed ensuring that this was not the case. As a learning organization we have implemented significant changes to personnel and governance to enhance the rigor in which our processes are implemented and accounted for. It is incredibly difficult to eliminate all risk but there is no doubt that with focus and intensity on the processes the risk of this reoccurring will be greatly reduced. We must ensure that the systems are adhered to, and we invest in our people to ensure that as they evolve, their capacity to relate to the systems is maintained.

Our journey at PBS is not linear and nor do we expect it to be. At PBS we are focused on delivering solutions to our clients at the very highest level. We know as long as we maintain intensity around delivering these outcomes we will continue to grow. I would like to thank on behalf of the board all our employees who are deeply committed towards this. In 2024 we expect the company to continue to evolve, learn and grow.

P.B. SCOTT
Chairman of the Board

PEDRO M. PARÍS

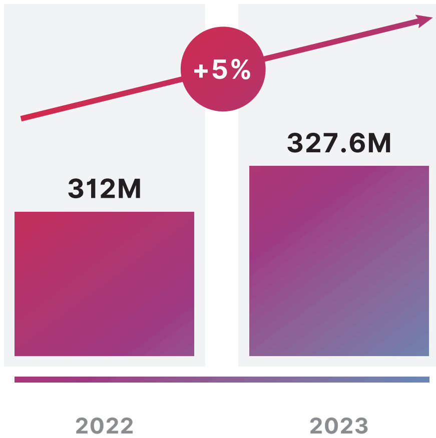
Director, Group CEO

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

PBS OPERATING SEGMENTS AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

As we conclude another year of growth and transformation, I am providing you with an update on PBS Group's continued evolution. In 2023, we have successfully advanced our journey from a single focus on imaging to a diversified portfolio that now includes seven distinct Business Lines. This expansion not only strengthens our market position but also enhances our resilience, equipping PBS to adapt to shifts in industry trends and seize new opportunities for future growth. Internal planners project a double-digit revenue improvement for 2024. For the year ended December 31st, 2023, PBS recorded revenues of US$327.6M from US$312M in 2022, which reflects a 5% increase compared to previous fiscal year.

REVENUE



PBS Group's diversified approach has allowed each of our Business Lines to make strides this year:

IMAGING	Office, graphic arts equipment, supplies, paper, finishing, labels, flexography, content management.	Hyland Mimaki xerox quadient etirama	**$130M**

• **Imaging Division:** Our collaboration with Xerox, Mimaki, Etirama, and Highland will drive growth. These partnerships impact recurring revenue through software renewal, services, and consumables which has solidified PBS's status as a leader in the imaging sector. The Company launched an initiative to expand our remote monitoring capabilities through connected devices. This approach allows faster response to equipment issues and proactive supply replacement, minimizing downtime and optimizing operational efficiency for our clients.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	Maintenance, ATMs, Self Checkout and other services.	**$21M**

PBS Projects

• **Professional Services:** This business line will become our fastest growing segment as we increase our turnout, expanding our capabilities to execute systems integrations. The above QR code will direct you to a video showing projects in some of the territories we cover.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	Sofware, servers, cloud services, laptops and infrastructure.	ORACLE Authorized Corporate Reseller Lenovo hp DELL NCR ATLEOS NCR VOYIX	**$101M**

• **Information Technology:** We expanded our installed base of ATMs, affirming our reputation as a trusted provider of secure and innovative technology solutions.

On a high note, PBS has more Dell Hyper-Convergence servers, more Oracle Exadata combined with Cloud at Customers, that position PBS as top mission critical systems provider, also progressing its DAAS (Devices As A Service), with a high potential for the years to come.

NETWORKING	Switches, routers, gateways, access points, collaboration and security.	$50M

- **Networking:** Concurrently, our Networking and Technology division experienced notable growth in cybersecurity services for major organizations, establishing PBS as a leader in these crucial areas. In this segment we will add a partnership with the Israel-Based YOD Foundation to help governments and private clients navigate threats.

ADVANCED SERVICES	Software engineering, development, training, consulting, IT support, help desk, manpower, perfomance analysis and monitoring.	$22M

- **Advanced Services:** This division secured high-value projects that underscore our expertise in addressing the diverse technological needs of sectors such as finance, telecommunications, and government. A key accomplishment this year was the rollout of Google Workspace for the Government of El Salvador, which supports streamlined communication, collaboration, and productivity, while reinforcing security and compliance requirements. Our expertise in integrating systems, understanding client challenges, and developing tailored solutions positions us as a unique and trusted partner in this space.

SECURITY SYSTEMS	Checkpoints, X-ray systems, explosive detection systems, cavities imagens, drugs, identification cards, software.	$3M

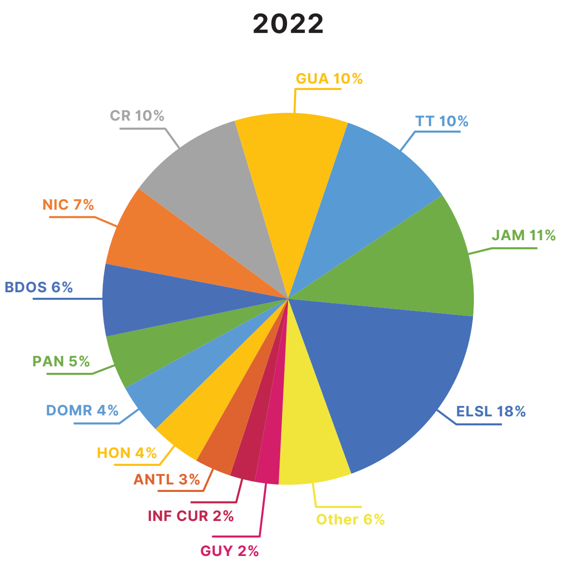
- **Security Division:** Our Security Division achieved a significant milestone by creating a partnership with Leidos Inc and SeeTrue AI, to develop new functionality to the current line of CT (computerized tomography) equipment installed in our territories. This innovation enhances checkpoint security and reinforces our commitment to public safety and technological advancement.

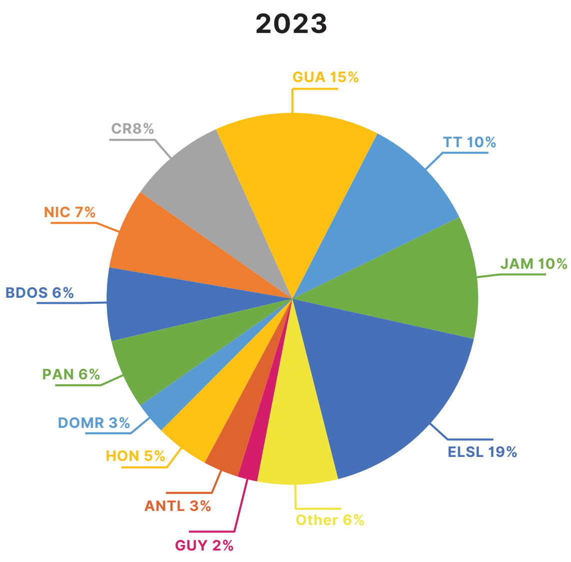
• **Payment Methods:** During the year, PBS acquired a 45% beneficial ownership in TSL, a Trinidad and Tobago-based company, allowing PBS to offer an enhanced suite of payment solutions to our clients. This strategic move positions PBS as a one-stop shop for regional Banks and strengthens our capacity to meet their comprehensive needs. This will be a very important business line of growth in the years to come.

REVENUE PER COUNTRY

Our Geographic Diversification and Revenue Distribution show high quality diversify income streams by markets, products and services. PBS customer base is highly atomized with no single client accounting for more than 5% of Sales.

The majority of the PBS's revenue is in USD or currencies that are easily convertible to USD.





MARGIN, EXPENSES AND EBITDA

The following is a summary of key financial ratios used to assess our performance:

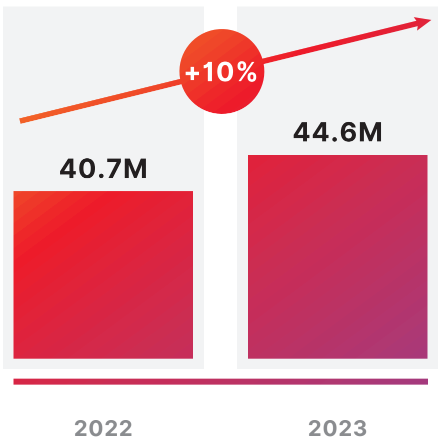
	2023	2022	Better/(Worse)
Total Gross Margin	31.2%	29.4%	1.8 pts
SAG as a % of Revenue	23.5%	22.8%	(0.7 pts)
EBITDA	44.6M	40.7M	3.9M
EBITDA Margin	13.6%	13%	0.6%

The gross margin for 2023 of 31.2% represents an increase of 1.8 basis points compared to 2022. This increase is primarily the effect of the change in mix of products and services with more equipment being sold.

The increase in Selling Administrative and General (SAG) expenses as a percentage of revenue grew by 0.7 basis points versus 2022. This is associated with the acquisition of Infotrans and Hightech.

The EBITDA outperformed 2022 by 9.6% due to the product mix sales and acquisitions.

EBITDA



Finance Costs

Finance costs decreased from $17.8M to $14.2M versus 2022. This is mostly due to the favorable impact in foreign exchange.

Income Taxes

Income Taxes were $4.2M in 2023 versus $2.3M in 2022.
Difference is Attributable to deferred taxation created in 2022 for $1.4M.

Net Profit

Net profit was $8.1M in 2023 compared to $2.9M in 2022.

Looking ahead, I am pleased to announce that PBS at a time of closing of 2023 has been in final conversations with Xerox Corp. to acquire their operations in Peru and Ecuador, to close in Q1 2024. This acquisition positions us as a key partner in LATAM and provides us with the scale to offer competitive products and services and will increase our geographical coverage to 22 countries. This footprint makes your Company a partner of choice for vendors, global and regional clients demanding ever increasing single point of contact for procurement simplification. According to IDC, Colombia, Peru and Ecuador are the next largest IT markets in our region. These two countries represent key growth opportunities for our company in the future.

Our focus on innovation continues to drive PBS forward. The milestones we've achieved this year are a testament to the strength of our people. As we look to 2024, we remain committed to advancing PBS's role as a leader in our industry and a trusted partner to our clients.

Thank you for your trust and support.

Sincerely,

PEDRO M. PARÍS
Director, Group CEO

PBS COLOMBIA

JUNTOS SOMOS +

PBS ORGANIZATIONAL TRAININGS

PBS ARUBA

GROWING TOGETHER +


CKOFF
KICKOFF
2024

GROUP BOARD OF DIRECTORS

P. B. Scott
Chairman

Pedro M. París
Director, Group CEO

P.B. Scott is the CEO, Chairman and Principal Shareholder of the Musson Group. Over the last two decades, P.B. Scott has conceptualised and led the expansion of the Musson Group from a Jamaican consumer wholesale distribution business to a diversified group operating in 30 countries. The Group is a leader across the Caribbean in food, pharmaceuticals, information technology, and insurance. The Musson Group includes leading businesses such as The PBS Group, Seprod Limited, General Accident Insurance, and A.S. Brydens & Sons. He has served as CEO of Musson since 2004. Today the Musson Group has a turnover in excess of US$1.6 billion annually and over 7,000 employees.

In addition to his private sector contributions, P.B. Scott has committed a significant amount of time to public service. He is the chairman of the Development Bank of Jamaica and has led multiple enterprise teams to divest government assets. In 2023, he was awarded 'the Order of Jamaica for his exceptional contribution to the Business Industry, Investment, and Philanthropy in Jamaica and the Caribbean.

Mr. Pedro M. París has been with PBS since 2003, He has held several management positions, in 2006 he was named COO for Central America. Mr. París was appointed Group CEO at the end of 2009. He is responsible for the vision, strategy and execution of the day-to-day operations. He is also a member of the Management Governance and Executive Committees. Mr. París worked 18 years for IBM-GBM (an IBM alliance), where he held several senior management positions across the business. Mr. París studied Business Administration at the Universidad Autónoma Centro America, Costa Rica.

GROUP BOARD OF DIRECTORS

***Ricardo Hutchinson**
Non-Executive Director

***Douglas Hewson**
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Hutchinson currently works with Portland Private Equity (“PPE”) as Vice President – Investments, with responsibility for leading investment transactions throughout the region. He has more than 13 years of experience in the regional finance industry working with several top financial institutions. Prior to joining PPE, Ricardo held the role of Associate Director – Investment Banking with a leading regional commercial bank. He holds a Master of Science degree in Economics from the University of the West Indies and is a CFA Charter holder.

Mr. Hewson is a Managing Partner of Portland Private Equity where he is a member of the Investment Committee, active in transactions, and has primary responsibility for investor relations.He has been the lead partner for investments in InterEnergy Holdings Inc., IEH Panama, and Grupo IGA, serving on the board of directors of each company and on the related board committees. He is also on the board of Merqueo S.A.S., and is Chairman of Portland JSX Limited, a publicly listed company on the Jamaican stock exchange.

*Independent Directors

GROUP BOARD OF DIRECTORS

José Misrahi
Facey Group CFO Director

***Thomas Agnew**
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Misrahi is a director of several companies within the Facey Group. Prior to joining Facey in 2006, he was Managing Director of a boutique Investment Bank from 2003 to 2006. He served as Vice President, Finance for the Cisneros group of companies from 1992 to 2002, a multinational with concentration in Media holdings. He has also held other board positions outside of Facey. He is member of the Executive, Audit, and the Governance Management Committees. Mr. Misrahi is a CPA and holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Accounting from the University of Miami.

Mr. Agnew is an entrepreneur specializing in building content marketing, marketing technology and information services businesses. He founded Brafton Inc. and a group of subsidiary companies that are North America and Australia's leading content marketing entities. Brafton Inc. has been listed among the 5,000 fastest growing private companies four years in row. He co-founded DeHavilland Information Services and Axonn Ltd in the UK. Originally from the UK, he moved to the U.S.A. in 2008. Mr. Agnew holds a degree in Politics from the University of Newcastle, UK.

*Independent Directors

GROUP BOARD OF DIRECTORS

***Edward Ince**
Non-Executive Director

Blondell Walker
Non-Executive Director

Mr Ince is a Senior Partner/Co-Founder of Frontlight Ventures, a regional investment and consulting firm. He was Co-Founder and Managing Director of Prism Services, a regional payments and operations outsourcing company. He is a Non-Executive Republic Bank Ltd, Cave Shepherd, Foster & Ince Cruise Services and the Barbados Sugar Industry Ltd. He is a graduate of York University, Canada and is a National Barbados Aubrey Collymore Scholarship recipient for sciences.

Mrs. Blondell Walker has been part of the Musson Group of Companies for over 20 years and is currently the ICT Director, a position she has held since 2000. She is also on the Board for T. Geddes Grant (Distributors) Limited and Musson Jamaica Limited. She was instrumental in the implementation of the Enterprise Resource Program (ERP application across the Musson Group of Companies. Mrs. Walker studied Accounting and Systems Analysis at the University of the West Indies, Institute of Management and the Heriot Watt University of Edinburgh, Scotland. She is the Chairman for the Western United Basic School.

*Independent Directors

GROUP BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Patrick A. W. Scott
Non-Executive Director

Melanie Subratie
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Patrick A. W. Scott is the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Facey Commodity Company Limited and the Executive Deputy Chairman of the Facey Group. Prior to these appointments, he served 16 years as Managing Director. A seasoned executive, Mr. Scott has worked for a combined total of 40 years in various roles and was key figure in the global development of Facey's Telecom business. He currently serves the board of directos of several companies including, P.A. Benjamin, Serge Island Diaries, International Biscuits and Serge Island Farms. Attended Seneca College and Ryerson University in Toronto, Canada.

Mrs. Melanie Subratie is Chairman and CEO of Stanley Motta Ltd., Vice-Chairman of Musson (Ja) Ltd. and Director of all its subsidiaries, Vice-Chairman of General Accident Insurance Company Ltd., Eppley Ltd, and T Geddes Grant Ltd. Chairman of E-Pins Ltd. and sits on the executive of Seprod group of Companies and all its subsidiary boards. Chairman of Seprod Foundation, Musson Foundation, Chairperson of Jamaica Girls Coding and Chairman of Jamaica RISE Life Management and other CSR organizations. She is also Fourth Vice-President of the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce, and is the current Chair of the Legislation, Regulation and Improvement Committee. She is a honors graduate of London School of Economics.

GROUP BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Nicholas A. Scott
Non-Executive Director

***Brian Wynter**
Non-Executive Director

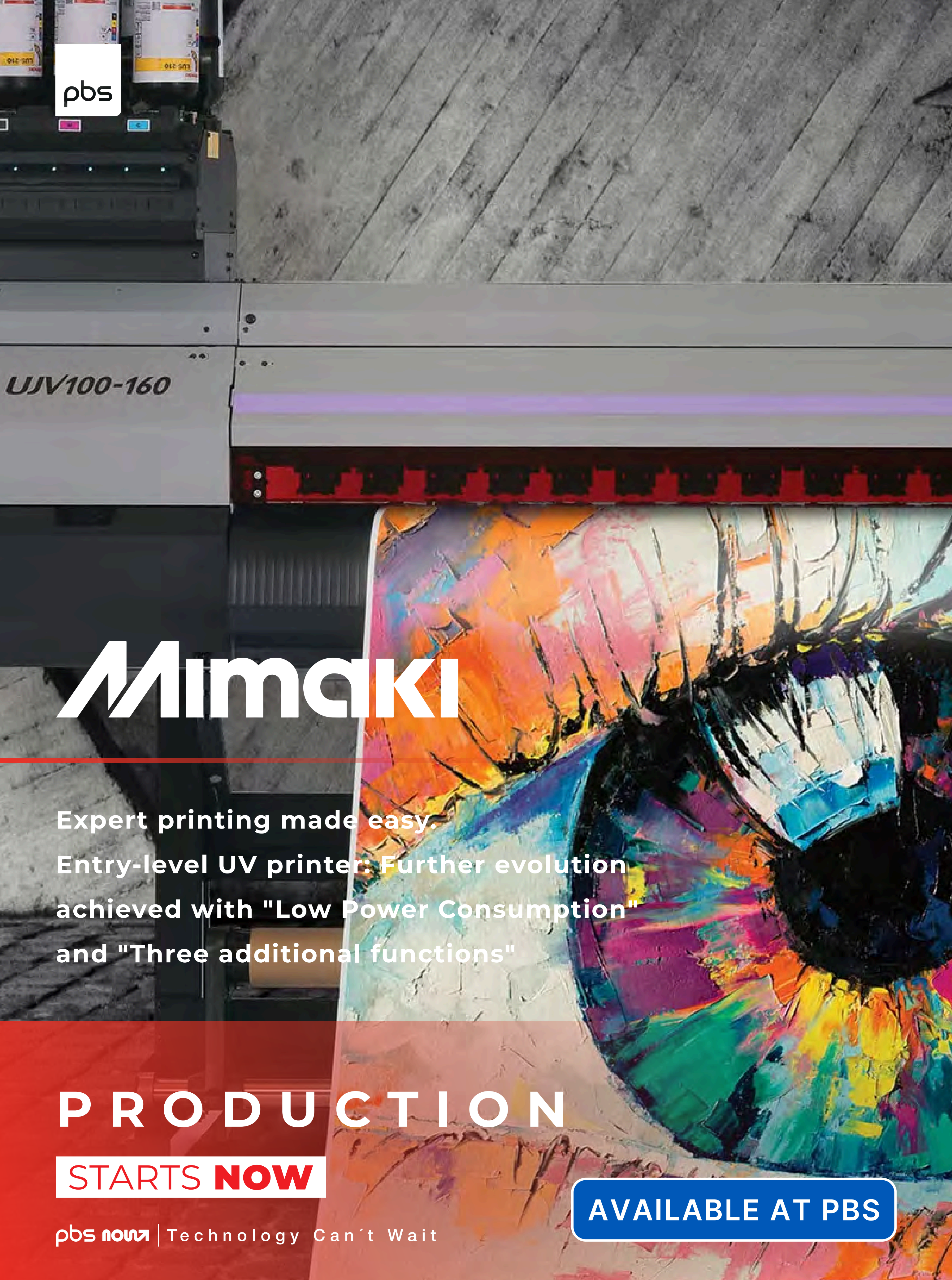
Mr. Nicholas Scott is the Vice Chairman of Eppley Limited and a director of Eppley Fund Managers Limited. Mr. Scott is also the Chief Investment Officer of the Musson Group and a Director of Musson and most of its major subsidiaries and affiliates. Mr. Scott is the Chairman of the Student Loan Bureau and a former Vice-President of the Private Sector Organization of Jamaica. He holds a B.Sc. in Economics from the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania, an M.B.A. from Columbia Business School and an M.P.A. from the Harvard Kennedy School of Government.

Mrs. Blondell Walker has been part of the Musson Group of Companies for over 20 years and is currently the ICT Director, a position she has held since 2000. She is also on the Board for T. Geddes Grant (Distributors) Limited and Musson Jamaica Limited. She was instrumental in the implementation of the Enterprise Resource Program (ERP application across the Musson Group of Companies. Mrs. Walker studied Accounting and Systems Analysis at the University of the West Indies, Institute of Management and the Heriot Watt University of Edinburgh, Scotland. She is the Chairman for the Western United Basic School.

*Independent Directors

PBS JAMAICA FUTURE BUILDING PH LEVEL

pbs nowa | Technology Can´t Wait


pbs
UJV100-160
Mimaki
Expert printing made easy.
Entry-level UV printer: Further evolution
achieved with "Low Power Consumption"
and "Three additional functions"
PRODUCTION
STARTS NOW
AVAILABLE AT PBS
pbs now | Technology Can´t Wait

BOARD MEETINGS

5	Paul Scott
5	Pedro M. Paris
5	Melanie Subratie
5	Jose Misrahi
5	Patrick Scott
5	Brian Wynter
5	Blondell Walker
5	Douglas Hewson
5	Ricardo Hutchinson
5	Edward Ince
5	Thomas Agnew

AUDIT MEETINGS

4	Melanie Subratie
5	Brian Wynter
4	Ricardo Hutchinson
5	Thomas Agnew
5	Jose Misrahi

BOARD OF COMMITTEES

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE


P.B. Scott
Chairperson


Pedro M. París


Nicholas A. Scott


José Misrahi

AUDIT COMMITTEE


Melanie Subratie


***Ricardo Hutchinson**


***Brian Wynter**
Chairperson


***Thomas Agnew**


José Misrahi

COMPENSATION COMMITTEE


P.B. Scott
Chairperson


***Ricardo Hutchinson**


Patrick Scott


***Douglas Hewson**

*Independent Directors

pbs
PBS GROUP
NCR VOYIX
Transforming experiences across retail, restaurants, and financial institutions with:
• Cloud based solutions
• Self-Checkouts
• Payments
RETAIL
STARTS NOW
pbs now | Technology Can´t Wait
AVAILABLE AT PBS

PBS EL SALVADOR FUTURE BUILDING
15TH. FLOOR

PBS MANAGEMENT TEAM

SENIOR REGIONAL LEADERSHIP TEAM

Sergio Molina

Planning operations director

Sergio Molina started at PBS 20 years ago. He has hold several positions in the company. PBS Guatemala General Manager (7 Years), PBS Dominican Republic General Manager (1 Year), PBS Group Post-Sale Manager (1Year), PBS Group Sales Process Management, PBS Group Planning Manager (Current). Mr Molina obtained a Degree in Business Administration from Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala.

Mario Pons

Professional services operations

Mario Pons has been a key player for the Inkjet strategy the group has developed in Central America and has helped various PBS organizations in the development of high impact projects such as the printing of Electoral Ballots. He has also been key in the relationship with global partners, Entrust Datacard and Gemalto, for National ID projects in Guatemala, Jamaica and Costa Rica. He started working in Xerox Guatemala in 1994 and has developed his career within Xerox and PBS holding several positions in Sales, Service and Professional Services. He has a BSC in Computer Science from Louisiana State University, and a Diploma in Business Administration from Tayasal Business School.

Leonardo Velásquez

Infrastructure & technology networking director

Leonardo Velazquez has been working with PBS since 2015. He oversees the sales relationship with vendors and distributors, such as: Cisco, Fortinet, HP, Dell, Tripplite, TechData, Intcomex, IngramMicro. Before PBS, he worked as a Regional Partner Account Manager at Cisco Systems for 6 years and has amassed a total of 25 years in the IT sector. He graduated from Universidad de Simon Bolivar. He has an MBA in Enterprise Administration and is an Electronic Engineer.

SENIOR REGIONAL LEADERSHIP TEAM

Jose Misrahi

Group CFO-Facey & PBS

Mr. Misrahi is a director of several companies within the Facey Group. Prior to joining Facey in 2006, he was Managing Director of a boutique Investment Bank from 2003 to 2006. He served as Vice President, Finance for the Cisneros group of companies from 1992 to 2002, a multinational with concentration in Media holdings. He has also held other board positions outside of Facey. He is member of the Executive, Audit, and the Governance Management Committees. Mr. Misrahi is a CPA and holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Accounting from the University of Miami.

Lucia Vielman

Head corporate treasurer

Mrs. Vielman Ruiz was a Private Banking Manager at Mercom Bank and later appointedas General Manager. In 2009 Mrs. Vielman Ruiz Joined PBS as Compliant officer for the first sindicate loan and in 2010 she became the Corporate Treasurer, responsible for banking operations at country level and member of the Management Governance Committee. She Graduated in Business Administration from Universidad Francisco Marroquin, Guatemala in 1998.

Oscar Silvosa

Software Sales Operations Director

Oscar Silvosa is a highly accomplished executive with over 30 years of experience in the high technology market in Latin America. Born in Spain, he began his career in Venezuela and has been based in Miami for the past 15 years. Throughout his career, Oscar has held various manager and regional senior positions in sales, alliances, and channels at leading technology companies such as SAP, Autodesk, and Oracle.

With his in-depth understanding of the Latin American market and emerging technologies, Oscar has been instrumental in driving business growth and innovation in the region. He has a proven track record of building high-performance teams, developing talent, and creating a culture of excellence that drives results.

REGIONAL LEADERSHIP TEAM

Lesder Ramírez

COO Trinidad & Tobago, Guyana & Dutch Caribbean *(Aruba, Curacao, Bonaire, Saint Maarten and Suriname)*

Mr. Lesder Ramirez studied Business Administration at the Universidad San Carlos De Guatemala, Guatemala and in 2009, joined PBS as the Financial Manager for the Guatemala operations. From 2009 to 2015, Lesder was entrusted to play different roles in finance such as Finance Manager for the operations of Costa Rica, Honduras Jamaica and Belize, Shared Service Center - Finance Manager and Xerox Relationship Management. During his tenure managing the Xerox relationship, Lesder oversaw planning operations, working closely with Mr. Pedro M. Paris C., CEO of PBS Group, where he developed additional business acumen. In 2019, based on his achievements, Lesder was promoted to oversee the operations of Dutch Caribbean as Senior General Manager. More recently in 2022, due to his knowledge of the PBS business as well as his solid financial and operations background Lesder, was named COO in charge of the operations of Trinidad & Tobago, Guyana, and Dutch Caribbean (Aruba, Curacao, Bonaire, Saint Maarten and Suriname).

Rodolfo Piedra

COO Peru & Ecuador

Rodolfo served as VP & GM of Xerox Peru, based in Lima, he was responsible for the country's operations, strategic direction, and profit results achieving double-digit year over year revenue growth and profitability. Rodolfo also served as VP & GM of Xerox Argentina, based in Buenos Aires, successfully achieving an operational turnaround during his time there. He also served as Regional Director for Xerox Latin America, North Region (Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela and Nicaragua) and as Operations Manager for Xerox Peru Global Services in charge of the sales, marketing and delivery of the services business units. Prior to Xerox, Rodolfo worked for IBM in the Customer Fulfillment division reporting to the Andean Director. In this division, he was responsible for the billing department supporting the sales force and post-sale activities. Rodolfo attended the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Peru earning his undergraduate degree in the Social Sciences, majoring in Economics. He also attained a Lean Six Sigma green belt certification and a Master of Business Administration graduate degree while completing a course in the International Management Program at Harvard University Extension School.

REGIONAL LEADERSHIP TEAM

Javier Mogollón

CIO

Javier Mogollón is a systems engineer with a postgraduate degree in telecommunications from the Santiago Mariño University in Venezuela, he arrived in Guatemala 20 years ago after completing a ten-year cycle at Xerox of Venezuela, throughout this time in which he has worked for the group, Javier has held several positions accepting both local and regional challenges and responsibilities. He served as service manager, and sales support manager was the creator and developer of the Docushare Project (accounting code) in Shared Service that is currently used by all PBS Groups and the following company incorporations, he was in charge of the System One infrastructure installed in the Guatemala data center for 2 years, 4 years has held the position of IT manager in PBS Guatemala. Javier is currently the CIO of PBS Group.

Gabriela Grajeda

Regional Marketing & Communications Manager

Gabriela Grajeda has been working in Trade Marketing, Marketing, Advertising & Business areas since 2024, for Multinational companies such as L'oréal, Beiersdorf, Ogilvy-Coca Cola, Samsung, Spira and PBS Group, gaining a lot of experience in retail, consumers services, consulting and technology industries. She graduated from Universidad Rafael Landívar, Guatemala with a Marketing & Advertising Degree.

Alex Chiriboga

Service Delivery & Logistics Director

Alex Chiriboga recently started working at PBS Group in May 2024 as Delivery Service and Logistics Director. Alex's main objective will be to transform the service. We provide to our customers to achieve their best satisfaction and experience, improving processes based on connectivity strategy, optimizing resources, and technology, with inventory levels and quality in line with the requirements of our range of products and services that we offer to the market. Mr. Chiriboga worked more than 32 years at Xerox, where he led management positions in Service Delivery, Technical Services, Logistics, Sales, and Paper Business Areas both in Ecuador and in the Latin America Region. Mr. Chiriboga has an MBA with Finance, Marketing, and Human Resources Specializations, Process Administration Engineer degree, Electronics & Telecommunications bachelor's degree and he also attained a Lean Six Sigma Green Belt Certification.

SENIOR IN COUNTRY LEADERSHIP

Mirian Alas
GENERAL MANAGER PBS & PBS CONSULTING
EL SALVADOR

Esteban Corrales
COUNTRY MANAGER
COLOMBIA

Marco Almendárez
SENIOR GENERAL MANAGER
NICARAGUA

Melani Angeles
GENERAL MANAGER
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Francisco Lupiac
GENERAL MANAGER
HONDURAS

Jason Alidikromo
COUNTRY MANAGER
SURINAME & GUYANA

David Morales
GENERAL MANAGER PBS & PBS CONSULTING
EL SALVADOR

Nyron Thomas
COUNTRY MANAGER
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

SENIOR IN COUNTRY LEADERSHIP

Vennis Williamson
COO
JAMAICA

Nelson Durán
GENERAL MANAGER
GUATEMALA

Alberto Ramos
COUNTRY MANAGER
PANAMA

Luis Carlos Esquivel
COUNTRY MANAGER
BELIZE

Elvin Nash
SENIOR GENERAL MANAGER
BARBADOS

Jose Maduro
COUNTRY MANAGER
BONAIRE & ARUBA

Laura Johnston
COUNTRY MANAGER
CAYMAN ISLANDS

Vynnie Mila
GENERAL MANAGER GPA
GPA USA


pbs
xerox™
More than 18 machines installed and growing.
Iridesse Production Press
The Xerox® Iridesse™ Production Press combines the value of highly automated digital production with exceptional image quality and jaw-dropping embellishment effects, creating new opportunities for print providers to experience high profit margins and a rapid return on investment.
PRODUCTION
STARTS NOW
pbs now | Technology Can´t Wait
AVAILABLE AT PBS

Productive Business Solutions Limited

Consolidated Financial Statements
31 December 2023

Productive Business Solutions Limited
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31 December 2023

Page

Consolidated Financial Statements

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Productive Business Solutions Limited

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Productive Business Solutions Limited (the 'Company') and its subsidiaries (together 'the Group') as at 31 December 2023, and their consolidated financial performance and their consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

What we have audited

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023;
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

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 consolidated financial statements* section of our report.

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

Independence

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

Our audit approach

Audit scope
As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

How we tailored our group audit scope
We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industries in which the Group operates.

The Group is comprised of fourteen (14) reporting components of which we selected twelve (12) components for testing, which represent the principal business units of the Group within Jamaica, Barbados, Central America, the Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, St. Lucia, Bonaire, Columbia and Dominican Republic. A full scope audit was performed for Productive Business Solutions (Central America), S.A. and its subsidiaries, with the exception of its subsidiary - Productive Business Solutions Costa Rica, S.A. Specified audit procedures were performed for Productive Business Solutions Costa Rica S.A., Productive Business Solutions (Nicaragua) S.A., and PBS Technology Group Limited and its subsidiaries as these were determined to be individually financially significant. Additionally, based on our professional judgement, nine (9) other components within the group were selected to perform audit procedures on specific account balances, classes of transactions or disclosures.

In establishing the overall Group audit strategy and plan, we determined the type of work that is needed to be performed at the component level by the Group engagement team and by PwC component auditors.

Where the work was performed by component auditors, we determined the level of involvement we needed to have in the audit work of those components to be able to conclude whether sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained as a basis for our opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Accounting irregularities in the financial records of PBS Costa Rica. *Refer to note 40 to the consolidated financial statements for the disclosure of the restatement.* Certain accounting irregularities were identified in one of the Group's subsidiaries, Productive Business Solutions Costa Rica, S.A. ("PBS CR") during the audit of the Group's consolidated financial statements. The accounting irregularities had a material effect on the year ended 31 December 2022, and as at 1 January 2022 for the cumulative impact of the items related to periods prior to that date. Management, with the assistance of an independent accounting firm, conducted a forensic investigation to identify the impact of the accounting irregularities, which included: ● Journal entries with insufficient documentation affecting several financial statement line items (FSLI's), the main FSLI's being, Contract Assets, Inventories, Long term receivables and Trade and other receivables. ● Identification of unrecorded liabilities. As a result of the above, management terminated the employment of certain personnel within PBS CR and a temporary management team from within the Group was put in place to oversee the accounting and financial reporting processes at PBS CR.	Our approach to testing the accounting irregularities in the financial records of PBS CR, with the assistance of our forensic expert, involved the following procedures, amongst others: ● Evaluated the competence and objectivity of the Group's temporary management team and management's experts. This included evaluating whether both were appropriately qualified, and with regards to management's experts, that they were sufficiently objective and not affiliated to the Group. ● Obtained an understanding of the approach used in the forensic investigation by management's expert. This included assessing the methodology used in the forensic analysis and evaluating the related findings. ● Revised our risk assessment in relation to PBS CR, resulting in a new significant risk and tested management's restated balances, using increased sample sizes as follows: ○ Contract assets - examined the results of the forensic investigation and evaluated the conclusions to support the write off of the balance. ○ Inventories - obtained and inspected shipping and related documents and agreed these amounts to the general ledger. ○ Long term receivables and Trade and other receivables - examined, on a sample basis, underlying source documents to validate the existence of

<table>
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<tr><th>Key audit matter</th><th>How our audit addressed the key audit matter</th></tr>
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<td>As part of the process, management performed extensive financial statement reconciliations, including obtaining confirmations from external counterparties where appropriate, which resulted in the restatement and adjustment to the 2023 consolidated financial statements.

We focused our audit efforts on these accounting irregularities due to their material impact on the consolidated financial statements both in the current and prior year corresponding figures.</td>
<td>the amount, and assessed the collectibility and classification of the balances.

Unrecorded liabilities:

Obtained and tested management's reconciliation of the loan, lease liabilities and accounts payables subledgers to the general ledgers.
Independently obtained loan and lease liability confirmations from third party sources.
Inspected subsequent disbursements to identify unrecorded obligations.

Independently obtained external bank confirmations and agreed balances to the general ledger.
Obtained and tested the accuracy of current and deferred tax computations, and assessed management's evaluation of the recoverability of the deferred tax asset.

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<td>Impairment Assessment of Goodwill

Refer to notes 2(f), 4 and 16 to the consolidated financial statements for disclosures of related accounting policies, judgements, estimates and balances.

As at 31 December 2023, Goodwill accounted for US$81.2 million, which represents 21.5% of total assets of the Group.

On an annual basis, management tests whether goodwill is subject to impairment. The recoverable amounts of cash generating units (CGU) have been determined using value in use calculations based on the higher of the recoverable amount compared to fair value less costs to sell. Management's impairment assessment resulted in no impairment provision being required.
We focused on this area because the assessment of the carrying value of goodwill involves significant judgement and estimation,</td>
<td>

Our approach to testing management's impairment assessment, with the assistance of our valuation expert involved the following procedures, amongst others:

Obtained management's discounted cash flow model (DCF) including qualitative and quantitative analyses and updated our understanding of the process used by management to determine the value in use of each CGU.
Agreed the 31 December 2023 base year financial information to current year results and compared previous forecasts to actual results to assess the performance of the business and the accuracy of management's forecasting.

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</tbody>
</table>

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
is sensitive to changes in key assumptions and determining economic recovery is challenging. The key assumptions were assessed by management as being: ● Revenue growth rate; ● Terminal growth rate; ● Average Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA) to revenue; and ● Pre-tax Discount rate.	● Compared the revenue growth rates to historical revenue growth and externally derived data as well as our own assessments in relation to key inputs such as projected economic growth, inflation and pre-tax discount rates. ● Developed a range of parameters using available market inputs and historical information and performed sensitivity analyses using these parameters, which was compared to management's terminal growth and pre-tax discount rate. ● Compared EBITDA margins to historical results, and verified reconciling variances to underlying supporting data and current period results. ● Tested management's impairment model calculations for mathematical accuracy.
Revenue Recognition - Non- standard contracts related to reprographic products ***Refer to notes 2(d) and 6 to the consolidated financial statements for disclosures of related accounting policies, judgements, estimates and balances.*** Revenues from reprographic products are earned through either an outright sale or an operating lease of equipment or from related service contracts. These revenues are generated from invoices and standard lease agreements. These include reprographic products sold with full-service maintenance agreements. Sales and lease agreements that are individually negotiated and tailored to meet the specific circumstances of the customers typically include clauses that have revenue recognition implications. We focused on this area due to management's judgement surrounding the timing of revenue recognition for reprographic contracts with multiple performance obligations.	Our approach to testing revenue recognition on non-standard contracts related to reprographic products involved the following procedures, amongst others: ● Updated our understanding of the Group's accounting policies and evaluated consistency with prior year. ● On a sample basis, tested revenue contracts to check that revenue is recognised in the correct period based on the terms of the contracts and in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. ● Selected a sample of revenue transactions throughout the year to evaluate appropriate revenue recognition with a specific focus on the impact of the timing of revenue recognition for reprographic contracts with multiple performance obligations. ● Examined the reversal of any sales in the subsequent period to evaluate appropriate revenue recognition.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Annual Report (but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon), which is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's 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 Group'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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide those charged with governance 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.

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From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated 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.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor’s report is Gerald Mahon.

PricewaterhouseCoopers SRL

Bridgetown, Barbados
October 31, 2024

Productive Business Solutions Limited

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year ended 31 December 2023

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2023 $'000	Restated 2022 $'000
Continuing Operations			
Revenue	6	327,607	311,997
Direct expenses	8	(225,535)	(220,141)
Gross Profit		102,072	91,856
Other income	7	2,562	2,582
Selling, general and administrative expenses	8	(77,091)	(71,016)
Impairment losses on financial instruments		(1,058)	(386)
Operating Profit		26,485	23,036
Finance costs	10	(14,171)	(17,829)
Profit before Taxation		12,314	5,207
Taxation	11	(4,229)	(2,341)
Net Income for the year		8,085	2,866
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:			
Currency translation differences on the net assets of foreign subsidiaries		(439)	(643)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Actuarial gains – termination benefits		2,839	63
		2,400	(580)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		10,485	2,286
Net Income for the Year is Attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Company		8,017	2,781
Non-controlling interests		68	85
		8,085	2,866
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year is Attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Company		10,417	2,201
Non-controlling interests		68	85
		10,485	2,286
		Cents	**Cents**
Basic and diluted earnings per share for profit from continuing operations attributable to ordinary shareholders	13	3.38	1.21

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Productive Business Solutions Limited

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2023

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2023 $'000	Restated 2022 $'000	Restated 2021 $'000
Non-Current Assets				
Property, plant and equipment	14	30,599	27,422	29,618
Right-of-use assets	15	12,673	13,768	15,708
Intangible assets	16	102,922	101,762	104,813
Lease receivables	17	7,444	6,699	1,804
Pension plan assets	30	3,596	528	114
Long term receivables	18	807	374	550
Deferred tax assets	19	13,056	9,677	6,602
Investments	35	243	246	-
Total Non-Current Assets		171,340	160,476	159,209
Current Assets				
Due from related parties	20	6,968	4,875	3,857
Inventories	21	42,940	48,185	38,631
Contract assets	34	2,031	1,305	1,592
Trade and other receivables	22	105,789	95,022	80,725
Current portion of lease receivables	17	2,106	1,790	1,721
Taxation recoverable		14,094	13,730	11,492
Financial assets at amortised cost		-	-	1,592
Cash and cash equivalents	23	31,991	31,230	21,740
Total Current Assets		205,919	196,137	161,350
Current Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	24	83,672	70,054	51,167
Contract liabilities	34	19,845	25,583	13,793
Due to related parties	20	11,059	9,636	13,007
Taxation payable		10,869	8,859	7,638
Current portion of lease liabilities	25	4,975	4,262	4,759
Short term loans	26	30,689	23,243	22,304
Current portion of long-term loans	26	19,617	55,100	57,573
Bank overdraft	26	-	2,967	2,903
Total Current Liabilities		180,726	199,704	173,144
Net Current Assets/(Liabilities)		25,193	(3,567)	(11,794)
Total Non-current Assets and Net Current Assets		196,533	156,909	147,415

Productive Business Solutions Limited

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (Continued)

31 December 2023

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2023 $'000	Restated 2022 $'000	Restated 2021 $'000
Equity				
Attributable to Shareholders of the Company				
Share capital	27	123,016	123,016	105,782
Other reserves	28	(17,139)	(19,539)	(18,969)
Accumulated deficit	40	(29,359)	(29,152)	(26,408)
Total Shareholders´ Equity		76,518	74,325	60,405
Non-controlling Interests	12	1,070	1,002	927
Total Equity		77,588	75,327	61,332
Non-Current Liabilities				
Retirement benefit obligations	30	1,389	992	599
Contingent consideration payable	39	-	912	1,796
Deferred tax liabilities	19	5,085	2,925	1,817
Lease liabilities	25	14,222	17,385	19,390
Borrowings	26	96,936	58,353	60,989
Other long term liabilities	37	1,313	1,015	1,492
Total Non-Current Liabilities		118,945	81,582	86,083
Total Non-Current Liabilities and Equity		196,533	156,909	147,415

Approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 31 October 2024 and signed on its behalf by:

Paul Scott — Director

Pedro Paris — Director

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

Productive Business Solutions Limited

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 31 December 2023

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Attributable to Shareholders of the Company					
	Number of Shares '000	**Share Capital \$'000**	**Other Reserves \$'000**	**Accumulated Deficit \$'000**	**Non-Controlling Interest \$'000**	**Total \$'000**
Balance at 31 December 2021, as previously stated	186,213	105,782	(19,870)	(2,633)	927	84,206
Restatements (note 40)	-	-	901	(23,775)	-	(22,874)
Balance at 31 December 2021 restated	186,213	105,782	(18,969)	(26,408)	927	61,332
Currency translation differences	-	-	(633)	-	(10)	(643)
Actuarial gain	-	-	63	-	-	63
Net income, as restated	-	-	-	2,781	85	2,866
Total comprehensive income, as restated	-	-	(570)	2,781	75	2,286
Dividends paid (note 38)	-	-	-	(5,525)	-	(5,525)
Increase in share capital (note 27)	2,000	17,234	-	-	-	17,234
Balance at 31 December 2022, restated	188,213	123,016	(19,539)	(29,152)	1,002	75,327
Currency translation differences	-	-	(439)	-	-	(439)
Actuarial gains	-	-	2,839	-	-	2,839
Net income	-	-	-	8,017	68	8,085
Total comprehensive income	-	-	2,400	8,017	68	10,485
Dividends paid (note 38)	-	-	-	(8,224)	-	(8,224)
Balance at 31 December 2023	188,213	123,016	(17,139)	(29,359)	1,070	77,588

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Productive Business Solutions Limited

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 December 2023

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	2023 $'000	Restated 2022 $'000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities (Note 32)	30,362	24,406
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Interest paid	(14,194)	(16,108)
Dividends paid	(8,224)	(5,000)
Proceeds from borrowing	20,088	50,890
Repayments of borrowings	(15,501)	(56,538)
Issuance of shares	-	17,234
Repayments of lease liabilities	(4,359)	(4,392)
Net cash used in financing activities	(22,190)	(13,914)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Acquisition of investment securities	-	(246)
Acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash acquired (note. 36)	(1,075)	-
Interest received	2,136	1,874
Acquisition of financial assets at amortised cost	-	1,592
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(5,485)	(4,258)
Net cash used in investing activities	(4,424)	(1,038)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,748	9,454
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	28,263	18,837
Effect foreign exchange in cash	(20)	(28)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR (NOTE 23)	31,991	28,263

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Cash at bank and in hand	31,991	31,230
Bank overdraft (Note 26)	-	(2,967)
	31,991	28,263

The principal non-cash transactions include:

- Transfer to property, plant and equipment from inventory during operating lease period of $10,826,000 (2022 - $11,937,000).
- Transfer from property, plant and equipment to inventory upon expiry of operating lease of $8,842,000 (2022 - $13,014,000).
- Dividends declared but not paid in 2022 of $525,000.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Productive Business Solutions Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
31 December 2023
(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

1. Identification and Principal Activities

Productive Business Solutions Limited ("the Company") is a company incorporated on 16 December 2010, and domiciled in Barbados, originally under the International Business Corporation (IBC) Act 77.

Effective July 1st, 2021, the Company operates under the Companies Act Cap. 308 and holds a Foreign Currency Permit under the Foreign Currency Permits Act, 2018-44. The tax rates for the fiscal year commencing 1 January 2022 are as follows: first $493,000 of taxable income is subject to tax at 5.5%, the next $9,863,000 at 3.0%, the next $14,795,000 at 2.5% and all amounts in excess of $14,795,000 at 1.0%

The registered office of the Company is at Facey House # 42 Warrens Industrial Park, Warrens, St. Michaels, Barbados.

The Company is capitalised by ordinary shares. The Company is a subsidiary of Facey Group Limited, owned by Musson (Jamaica) Limited. Facey Group Limited is a company incorporated in Barbados under the Companies Act, Cap. 308 of the laws of Barbados as an international business company. In combination, Musson (Jamaica) Limited and Facey Group Limited own 73.12% of the ordinary shares of the Company. The Company has issued 25,800,000 9.75% Jamaican dollars redeemable cumulative preference share which are accounted for as debt.

The Company is listed on the Jamaica Stock Exchange and the International Securities Market in Barbados.

The Company's ultimate parent company and controlling party is Elkon Limited ("Elkon"), which is incorporated and domiciled in Jamaica, and Paul B. Scott, respectively.

The principal activities of the Company and its subsidiaries, (referred to as "Group") are the distribution of printing equipment, business machines, handsets and related accessories, automated teller machines, security checkpoints, system integration, cloud services, data analytics, communication solutions, e-transactions, development of software and other technology solutions.

In June 2023, the Group acquired a 100% holding in Infotrans Group Holding B.V. ("Infotrans") and its subsidiaries, incorporated and domiciled in Curacao (Note 36).

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 31 October 2024. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

2. Material Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements, hereinafter referred to as the financial statements, are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. IFRS Accounting Standards comprise the following authoritative literature:

- IFRS Accounting Standards
- IAS Standards
- Interpretations developed by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC Interpretations) or its predecessor body, the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC Interpretations).

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain items of property, plant and equipment.
The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. Although these estimates are based on managements' best knowledge of current events and action, actual results could differ from those estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

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

Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2, 'Disclosure of Accounting Policies', (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023). The IASB amended IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to require entities to disclose their material rather than their significant accounting policies. The amendments define what is 'material accounting policy information' (being information that, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements) and explain how to identify when accounting policy information is material. They further clarify that immaterial accounting policy information does not need to be disclosed. If it is disclosed, it should not obscure material accounting information. To support this amendment, the IASB also amended IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements to provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures. The amendment did not have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

Productive Business Solutions Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
31 December 2023
(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

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

The Group has concluded that the following standards which are published but not yet effective, are relevant to its operations and will impact the Group's accounting policies and financial disclosures as discussed below. These standards and amendments to existing standards are mandatory for the Group's accounting periods beginning after 1 January 2024, but the Group has not early adopted them:

Amendments to IAS 1, 'Presentation of Financial Statements' - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current', (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024). Amendments made to IAS 1 clarified that liabilities are classified as either current or noncurrent, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the entity's expectations or events after the reporting date (e.g. the receipt of a waiver or a breach of covenant). Covenants of loan arrangements will not affect classification of a liability as current or non-current at the reporting date if the entity must only comply with the covenants after the reporting date. However, if the entity must comply with a covenant either before or at the reporting date, this will affect the classification as current or non-current even if the covenant is only tested for compliance after the reporting date. The amendments require disclosures if an entity classifies a liability as noncurrent and that liability is subject to covenants that the entity must comply with within 12 months of the reporting date. The disclosures include:

- the carrying amount of the liability
- information about the covenants and
- facts and circumstances, if any, that indicate that the entity may have difficulty complying with the covenants.

The amendments also clarify what IAS 1 means when it refers to the 'settlement' of a liability. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the transfer of the entity's own equity instrument can only be ignored for the purpose of classifying the liability as current or non-current if the entity classifies the option as an equity instrument. However, conversion options that are classified as a liability must be considered when determining the current/non-current classification of a convertible note. The amendments must be applied retrospectively in accordance with the normal requirements in IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. It is not anticipated that the amendment will have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 16, 'Lease liability in a sale and leaseback', (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024). In September 2022, the IASB finalised narrow-scope amendments to the requirements for sale and leaseback transactions in IFRS 16 Leases which explain how an entity accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction. The amendments specify that, in measuring the lease liability subsequent to the sale and leaseback, the seller-lessee determines 'lease payments' and 'revised lease payments' in a way that does not result in the seller lessee recognising any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use that it retains. This could particularly impact sale and leaseback transactions where the lease payments include variable payments that do not depend on an index or a rate. It is not anticipated that the amendment will have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7, 'Statement of Cash Flows and Financial Instruments - Supplier finance arrangements', (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024). The IASB has issued new disclosure requirements about supplier financing arrangements ('SFAs'), after feedback to an IFRS Interpretations Committee agenda decision highlighted that the information required by IAS 7 and IFRS 7: Disclosures falls short of meeting user information needs. The objective of the new disclosures is to provide information about SFAs that enables investors to assess the effects on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and the exposure to liquidity risk. The new disclosures include information about the following:

The terms and conditions of SFAs.

1. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are part of SFAs and the line items in which those liabilities are presented.
2. The carrying amount of the financial liabilities in (b) for which suppliers have already received payment from the finance providers.
3. The range of payment due dates for both the financial liabilities that are part of SFAs, and comparable trade payables that are not part of such arrangements.
4. Non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of financial liabilities in (b).
5. Access to SFA facilities and concentration of liquidity risk with finance providers.

The IASB has provided transitional relief by not requiring comparative information in the first year, and also not requiring disclosure of specified opening balances. Further, the required disclosures are only applicable for annual periods during the first year of application. It is not anticipated that the amendment will have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

There are no other new or amended IFRS Accounting Standards and interpretations that are published but not yet effective that would be expected to have an impact on the accounting policies or financial disclosures of the Group.

2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations involving third parties by the Group. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred, and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest’s proportionate share of the acquiree’s net assets.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired and liabilities assumed is recorded as goodwill. If this is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss, in the statement of comprehensive income.

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

The Group's subsidiaries, countries of incorporation, and the Group's percentage interest are as follows:

	Country of incorporation	Group's Percentage Interest	
		2023	**2022**
Productive Business Solutions Caribbean Limited and its subsidiaries	Saint Lucia	100	100
Productive Business Solutions Limited	Jamaica	100	100
Cayman Business Machines Limited*	Cayman	40	40
Mobay Holdings N.V. and its subsidiary	Curacao	100	100
Productive Business Solutions (Curacao) B.V. and its subsidiary	Curacao	100	100
Productive Business Solutions (Aruba) N.V.	Aruba	100	100
Productive Business Solutions Limited and its subsidiaries	Saint Lucia	100	100
Productive Business Solutions Dominicana, S.A.S.	Dominican Republic	100	100
Nicaragua Holdings and its subsidiary	Saint Lucia	100	100
Productive Business Solutions (Nicaragua), S.A.	Nicaragua	100	100
Productive Business Solutions (Barbados) Limited	Barbados	100	100
Productive Business Solutions (Central America), S.A and its subsidiaries	Panama	100	100
Dorada Management Inc.	British Virgin Islands	100	100
Productive Business Solutions (Guatemala), S.A.	Guatemala	100	100
Global Products Alliance, Incorporated	USA	100	100
Productive Business Solutions Costa Rica, S.A.	Costa Rica	100	100
Easton Commerce, S.A.	Costa Rica	100	100
Distribuidora Fotográfica Industrial, S.A.	Guatemala	100	100
Negocios Fotográficos, S.A.	Guatemala	100	100
Productive Business Solutions El Salvador, S.A. de C.V.	El Salvador	100	100
High Tech Corporation, S.A. de C.V.	El Salvador	100	100
Productive Business Solutions (Panama), S.A. and Tradeco de Zona Libre S.A.	Panama	100	100
Productive Business Solutions (Belize) Limited	Belize	100	100
Productive Business Solutions Honduras, S.A. de C.V.	Honduras	75	75
High Tech Consulting, S.A. de C.V.	Honduras	100	100
Productive Business Solutions (Colombia), S.A.S.	Colombia	100	100
Productive Business Solutions (South America) Limited	Saint Lucia	100	100
Productive Business Solutions (Suriname) Limited	Saint Lucia	100	100
PBS Technology Group Limited**	Saint Lucia	100	100
PBS Technologies (Trinidad) Limited	Trinidad	100	100
Dorada Technologies (Antigua) Limited	Antigua and Barbuda	100	100
Productive Business Solutions Technologies (Barbados) Limited	Barbados	100	100

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Consolidation (continued)

	Country of incorporation	Group's Percentage Interest	
		2023	**2022**
Massy Technologies Infocom (Caribbean) Ltd,	Barbados	100	100
PBS Technologies (Jamaica) Limited	Jamaica	100	100
PBS Technologies (Guyana) Inc.	Guyana	100	100
Infotrans Caribbean Colombia S.A.S.	Colombia	100	-
Infotrans Caribbean International B.V.	Curacao	100	-
Infotrans Caribbean Aruba V.B.A.	Aruba	100	-
Infotrans Distribution B.V.	Curacao	100	-
Infotrans Caribbean Bonaire N.V.	Bonaire	100	-
Infotrans Caribbean Suriname (Infotrans Distribution B.V., Suriname Branch)	Suriname	100	-
Infotrans Caribbean N.V.	Curacao	100	-
Infotrans Group Holding B.V.	Curacao	100	-

* In accordance with Cayman laws, entities that are domiciled in the Cayman Islands and are not issued with Local Companies Control Law Licenses, are required to be at least 60% owned by a Caymanian. The operation of Cayman Business Machines Limited is however controlled by Productive Business Solutions Limited and is therefore, in substance, categorised as a subsidiary.

(ii) Transactions with non-controlling interests
The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests as transactions with equity owners of the Group. For purchases of ownership interest in subsidiaries from non-controlling interests in which the Group retains control of the subsidiary, the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests where control is retained by the Group are also recorded in equity.

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

If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

(iv) Business combination under common control
Acquisitions from entities under common control are determined by the substance and specific facts and circumstances surrounding any particular business combination under common control. Business combinations under common control are accounted for using the predecessor method of accounting. Under the predecessor method of accounting, the cost of an acquisition is measured in a manner similar to the purchase method of accounting. Identifiable assets and liabilities are measured at book value at the date of acquisition. Under the predecessor method of accounting, no goodwill is created, as any difference between the cost of acquisition and the book value of the net assets acquired is dealt with as an adjustment to retained earnings.

2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(c) Foreign currency translation

(i) *Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which each entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States Dollars, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) *Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. At the statement of financial position date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the weighted average closing exchange rate. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates, of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in statement of comprehensive income.

(iii) *Group companies*

The results and financial position of all the group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyper-inflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated as follows:

a) Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at year end rates,
b) Items affecting the statement of comprehensive income are translated at average rates, and
c) The resultant gains or losses are recognised in other comprehensive income as translation gains or losses.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income.

2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(d) Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Group’s activities. Revenue is shown net of applicable value added taxes, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the Group.

Revenue is recognised as follows:

Reprographic products

Revenue earned from reprographic products is either through an outright sale or a lease of equipment and from related service contracts.

Revenues from the sale of equipment, including those from finance leases, are recognised at the time of sale or at the inception of the lease, as appropriate. For equipment sales that require installation, revenue is recognised when the equipment has been delivered and installed at the customer location. Sales of customer-installable products are recognised upon shipment or receipt by the customer according to the customer's shipping terms. Revenues from equipment under other leases and similar arrangements are accounted for by the finance lease method and are recognised as earned over the lease term, which is generally on a straight-line basis. A substantial portion of the Group's reprographic products is sold with full-service maintenance agreements. Service revenues are derived primarily from these maintenance contracts on equipment sold to customers and are recognised over the term of the contracts in the accounting period in which the services are rendered, by reference to completion of the specific transaction assessed on the basis of the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be provided.

Revenue is recognised only after there are specific indicators of transfer of control to the customer. To evidence transfer of control on contracts where revenue is recognised at a point in time, management has defined that revenue can only be recognised after the equipment or part is installed or the supplies are delivered. Bill and hold agreements are scrutinised to ensure the transfer of control to the customer is effective.

For contracts where revenue is recognised over time, management measures the fulfilment of the performance obligations based on the value that the delivered goods or services represent to the customer.

Telecommunications products

Revenue from telecommunications products comprises revenue from the sales of cellular phones. These products are sold under contractual agreements with the telecommunications providers.

Revenue from the sale of telecommunications products is recognised on a gross basis as management has determined that the Group acts as a principal in relation to these transactions, due to the fact that the Group bears the majority of risk, principally credit and inventory risk, in relation to such transactions, and the Group also acts as primary obligor. *Control* is the key consideration when assessing the nature of the promise to the customer.

When the entity does not control the good or service (or inventory) before it is transferred to the customer it is likely that the promise in the contract is to *arrange* for goods or services to be delivered (rather than these to be provided by the entity). In such cases, the Company recognises revenue for an amount equal to the net income (revenue minus cost).

Revenue from the sale of telecommunications products is recognised when a Group entity has delivered products to the customer; the customer has accepted the products and collectability of the related receivables is reasonably assured.

Interest income is recognised on the accrual basis on the effective interest basis, except when collectability is considered doubtful. In such cases, income is recorded when economic benefits are received.

2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(e) Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings are shown at fair value, based on valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings. Valuations are performed every two years to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from it's carrying amount. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset, and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to other comprehensive income and shown as other reserves in shareholder's equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are recorded in other comprehensive income and debited against other reserves directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to the profit or loss.

All other property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite life. For all other property, plant and equipment, depreciation is calculated at annual rates on the straight-line basis to write-off the cost of the assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives at annual rates as follows:

Freehold buildings	2 - 2 ½%
Leasehold buildings and improvements	10 - 20%
Furniture, fixtures, plant and equipment	10 - 33⅓%
Motor vehicles	20 - 25%

Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount and are included in operating profit.

Repairs and maintenance expenditure is charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which it is incurred. The cost of major renovations is included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Group.

When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in other reserves are transferred to retained earnings.

2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(f) Intangible assets

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the net identifiable assets of the acquired subsidiary, associate or joint venture at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill on acquisitions of associates and joint ventures is included in investment in associates and investment in joint venture, respectively. Separately recognised goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or Groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose.

(ii) Customer Relationships, Brands, contracts, software, franchise agreements and licences.

Customer Relationships, Brands, contracts, software, franchise agreements and licences are shown at historical cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment. All, excepting licenses and are deemed to have finite useful lives and amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of the intangible assets over their estimated useful lives between 6 and 20 years. Licenses have an indefinite useful life.

(iii) Proprietary Software

The Group is the owner of a software internally developed to address diverse customer needs. This asset is carried at cost and amortised according to its defined useful life.

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(h) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets at amortised cost. The classification depends on the business model used for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Impairment

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss (ECL) associated with its financial assets classified at amortised cost, lease receivables, long term receivables and related party balances.

Application of the General Model

The Group has applied the 'general model' as required under IFRS 9 for financial assets other than trade receivables. Under this model, the Group is required to assess on a forward-looking basis the ECL associated with its financial assets carried at amortised cost. The ECL will be recognised in profit or loss before a loss event has occurred. The measurement of ECL reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes. The probability-weighted outcome considers multiple scenarios based on reasonable and supportable forecasts. Under current guidance, impairment amount represents the single best outcome; the time value of money; and reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

ECL is calculated by multiplying the Probability of default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD).

The impairment model uses a three-stage approach based on the extent of credit deterioration since origination:

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

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

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

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

Assessment of Significant Increase in Credit Risk

The assessment of a significant increase in credit risk is done on a relative basis. To assess whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since origination, the Group compares the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial asset at the reporting date to the corresponding risk of default at origination, using key risk indicators that are used in the Group's existing risk management processes. At each reporting date, the assessment of a change in credit risk will be individually assessed for those considered individually significant and at the segment level.

This assessment is symmetrical in nature, allowing credit risk of financial assets to move back to Stage 1 if the increase in credit risk since origination has reduced and is no longer deemed to be significant.

2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(h) Financial instruments (continued)

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

Macroeconomic factors and forward-looking information are incorporated into the measurement of ECL as well as the determination of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination. Measurement of ECLs at each reporting period reflect reasonable and supportable information at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Group uses three scenarios that are probability weighted to determine ECL.

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

Application of the Simplified Approach
For trade receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires that the impairment provision is measured at initial recognition and throughout the life of the receivables using a lifetime ECL. As a practical expedient, a provision matrix is utilised in determining the lifetime ECLs for trade receivables.

The lifetime ECLs are determined by taking into consideration historical rates of default for each segment of aged receivables as well as the estimated impact of forward-looking information.

Financial liabilities
The Group's financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, this is the initial recognition minus the cumulative amortisation of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount. Financial liabilities at amortised costs are classified as current or non-current depending on whether these are due within 12 months after the statement of financial position date or beyond. Financial liabilities are derecognised when either of the following take place: The Group is discharged from its obligation, upon expiration or when they are cancelled or replaced by a new liability.

(i) Inventories
Inventories are carried at weighted average purchase cost. These items are stated less provision for write down to net realisable value, where necessary and are stated at the lower of average cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and selling expenses.

(j) Trade receivables
Impairment over trade receivables is determined with the aid of a matrix based on the ageing of the account. Twice a year, management assesses whether there has been any indicator of a change in the credit risk. Additionally, periodically a comprehensive evaluation is performed with the objective of identifying individual accounts that may be subject to impairment which are either written off or fully provided for.

(k) Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, restricted cash (where applicable) and short-term deposits with original maturities of three months or less, net of bank overdrafts. In the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and at bank, short term bank deposits and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(l) Trade payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(m) Contract assets and contract liabilities

The Group recognises a contract asset whenever it has the right for consideration as a result of transferring goods or services to a customer. Contract assets are different from accounts receivables as the former would only require the passage of time for the consideration to be due. Contract assets are subject to impairment assessment. The Group recognises a contract liability when it has received a payment, or a payment is due for goods or services that have not yet been transferred to the customer.

(n) Income taxes

Taxation expense in the statement of comprehensive income comprises current and deferred tax charges.

Current tax charges are based on taxable profits for the year, which differ from the profit before tax reported because it excludes items that are taxable or deductible in other years, and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated at tax rates that have been enacted at the date of the statement of financial position.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be paid or recovered on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases. Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Currently enacted tax rates are used in the determination of deferred income tax.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they arise from the same taxable entity, relate to the same tax authority and when the legal right of offset exists.

Deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except where it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income, in which case, deferred tax is also dealt with in other comprehensive income.

(o) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Where the Group expects a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

(p) Share capital

Ordinary shares, and redeemable cumulative preference shares where the declaration of dividends is discretionary, are classified as equity instruments. Dividends on these shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are declared.

2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(q) Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares.
- by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(r) Borrowings
Borrowings are recognised initially at cost, being their issue proceeds, net of transaction costs incurred. Subsequently, borrowings are stated at amortised cost and any difference between net proceeds and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

(s) Leases
As Lessee

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. The lease payments are discounted using the lessee’s incremental borrowing rates, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

As Lessor
Leases of assets under which all the risks and rewards of ownership are effectively retained by the lessee are classified as finance leases. When assets are leased out under a finance lease, the present value of the lease payments is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease in a manner which reflects a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in the lease.

2. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

(s) Leases (continued)
Leases of assets under which all the risks and rewards of ownership are effectively retained by the lessor are classified are included in property, plant and equipment in the statement of financial position. They are depreciated over their expected useful lives on a basis consistent with similar owned property, plant and equipment. Rental income is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. In some instances, transfers are made from Inventory to property, plant and equipment to facilitate the leasing of assets. In instances where leased equipment is returned this is transferred from property, plant and equipment to Inventory.

When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required to be made to the lessor by way of penalty is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which termination takes place.

(t) Post-employment benefits
The Group participates in a defined contribution plan operated by a related party, Musson (Jamaica) Limited, whereby it pays contributions to a separate, trustee-administered fund for its Jamaican operation. Once the contributions have been paid, the Group has no further payment obligations. Contributions to the plan are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

There is an unfunded retirement benefit plan in the Nicaragua and El Salvador operations which is reflected in the statement of financial position as a liability. Changes to benefits are calculated by third party actuaries and are reflected in the Change to statement of comprehensive income.

The Parent Company also participates in a defined benefit pension plan relating to PBS Technologies (Barbados) Limited, the assets of which are held in a separate fund administered by a Trustee. The pension plan is funded by payments from the Parent Company, taking into account the recommendations of independent qualified actuaries.

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Group before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognises termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates: (a) when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the entity recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of IAS 37 and involves the payment of termination benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to their present value.

(u) Finance costs
Finance costs includes interest payable on borrowings calculated using the effective interest method, interest on finance leases, material bank charges and foreign exchange gains and losses recognised in profit or loss.

(v) Offsetting financial instruments
Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group or the counterparty.

(w) Segment information
Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision maker is the Chief Executive Officer.

(x) Dividend distribution
Dividend distribution is recognised as equity in the financial statements in which the dividends are approved by the shareholders of the Group.

3. Financial Risk Management

(a) Financial risk factors

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

The Group's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyse these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up-to-date information systems.

Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (Group treasury) under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Group treasury identifies and evaluates financial risks in close co-operation with the Group's operating units. The Board provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and investment of excess liquidity.

(i) Credit risk

The Group takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that its customers, clients or counterparties will cause a financial loss for the Group by failing to discharge their contractual obligations. Credit exposures arise principally from the Group's receivables from customers and are influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The Group has established credit policies under which each customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness prior to the Group offering them a credit facility. Credit limits are assigned to each customer and are reviewed on an ongoing basis. The Group has procedures in place to restrict customer orders if the order will result in customers exceeding their credit limits. Customers who fail to meet the Group's benchmark creditworthiness may transact with the Group on a prepayment basis.

Customer credit risk is monitored according to their credit characteristics such as whether it is an individual or company, geographic location, industry, aging profile, and previous financial difficulties. The Group establishes an allowance for impairment that represents an estimate of expected credit losses in respect of trade and other receivables. The Group addresses impairment assessment in two areas: individually and collectively assessed allowances.

Cash transactions are limited to high credit quality financial institutions. The Group has policies in place to limit the amount of exposure to any one financial institution. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the amount reflected on the statement of financial position.

3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Financial risk factors (continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

At year end, the banks where the Group maintains most of its cash, were rated by Fitch Ratings as follows:

	Short Term	Long Term
BAC Bank, Int.	F1+	AA+
CIBC First Caribbean International Bank	F1+	AA-
Citibank	F1	A+

Maximum credit risk exposure

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk equals the carrying amounts on the statement of financial position, of the assets which expose the Group to credit risk. There has been no change over the prior year in the manner in which the Group manages and measures credit risk.

Analysis of trade receivables

The Group's trade receivables, broken down by customer sector is as follows:

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Government	43,760	38,203
Private entities	52,464	51,356
	96,224	89,559
Less: Provision for credit losses	(2,872)	(2,995)
	93,352	86,564

Impairment of financial assets

The Group has four types of financial assets that are subject to expected credit losses as follows:

(i) Trade receivables

(ii) Lease receivable and long-term receivables

(iii) Accounts receivable from related parties

(iv) Other debt instruments carried at amortised cost

Impairment of financial assets

(i) Trade receivables

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure expected credit losses (ECL) which requires that the impairment provision is measured at initial recognition and throughout the life of the receivables using a lifetime ECL. As a practical expedient, a provision matrix is utilised in determining the lifetime ECLs for trade receivables. The lifetime ECLs are determined by taking into consideration historical rates of default for each segment of aged receivables as well as the estimated impact of forward-looking information. On that basis, the loss allowance at 31 December 2023 and 2022 was determined as follows for trade receivables:

Productive Business Solutions Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
31 December 2023
(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

(i) Trade receivables (continued)

31 December 2023	Current (0-30) days $'000	1 - 180 days past due $'000	181 - 360 days past due $'000	Over 360 days past due $'000	Total $'000
Expected loss rate	0.04%	0.54%	11.20%	31.31%	
Gross carrying amount	60,110	25,070	3,704	7,340	96,224
Loss allowance provision	24	135	415	2,298	2,872

31 December 2022	Current (0-30 days) $'000	1-180 days past due $'000	181-360 days past due $'000	Over 360 days past due $'000	Total $'000
Expected loss rate	0.03%	0.42%	10.64%	40.76%	
Gross carrying amount	43,484	35,480	4,932	5,663	89,559
Loss allowance provision	13	149	525	2,308	2,995

The closing loss allowances for trade receivables as at 31 December 2022 reconcile to the opening loss allowances as follows:

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Opening loss allowance as at 1 January	2,995	3,405
Expected credit losses on receivables during the year	1,058	275
Amounts written-off	(1,062)	(686)
Unused amounts reversed	(52)	(6)
Exchange difference	(67)	7
At 31 December	2,872	2,995

3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

(ii) Lease receivables and long-term receivables

The Group applies the 'three stage' model of IFRS 9 in measuring the expected credit losses (ECL) for all lease and long-term receivable. The application makes estimation about likelihood of default occurring, of the associated loss ratios of default correlations between counter parties. The measurement of ECL reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes. The probability-weighted outcome considers multiple scenarios based on reasonable and supportable forecasts. Under current guidance, impairment amount represents the single best outcome; the time value of money; and reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. The following tables contains an analysis of the credit exposure for lease and long-term receivables as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 as follows:

Long term receivables

	2023			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL $'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL $'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL $'000	Total $'000
Gross carrying amount	807	-	-	807
Carrying amount	807	-	-	807

	2022 Restated			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL $'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL $'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL $'000	Total $'000
Gross carrying amount	374	-	359	733
Loss allowance	-	-	(359)	(359)
Carrying amount	374	-	-	374

Lease receivables

	2023			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL $'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL $'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL $'000	Total $'000
Gross carrying amount	9,550	-	-	9,550
Carrying amount	9,550	-	-	9,550

The lease receivable net investment is lower than the fair value of the equipment, therefore no loss is recognised.

3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

(ii) Lease receivables and long-term receivables (continued)

	2022 Restated			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL $'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL $'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL $'000	Total $'000
Gross carrying amount	8,489	-	-	8,489
Carrying amount	8,489	-	-	8,489

The following tables contain a movement analysis of the expected credit losses for lease receivables and long-term receivables as at 31 December 2023 and 2022:

Loss Allowance – Long term receivables:

	2023			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL $'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL $'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL $'000	Total $'000
Loss allowance as at 1 January 2023	-	-	359	359
Amounts written-off	-	-	(359)	(359)
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2023	-	-	-	-

	2022			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL $'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL $'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL $'000	Total $'000
Loss allowance as at 1 January 2022	323	-	366	689
Movements without profit and loss impact:	111	-	-	111
Amounts written-off	(434)	-	(7)	(441)
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2022	-	-	359	359

3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

(ii) Lease receivables and long-term receivables (continued)

Loss Allowance – Lease Receivables:

No loss allowance was recorded for lease receivables in 2023 (2022: nil) as the potential loss was considered not material.

Lease and long-term receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include ceasing enforcement activity, and where the Group's recovery method is foreclosing on collateral, and the value of the collateral is such that there is no reasonable expectation of recovering in full.

ECL movements without a profit and loss impact relates to amounts transferred from trade receivables to lease/long term receivables which previously existed and for which the ECL would have also been transferred.

Expected credit losses are presented net of subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off.

Cash and bank and other receivables
Other financial assets at amortised cost include cash and bank balances, due from related parties and other receivables. These debt instruments at amortised cost are considered to have low credit risk. The loss allowance recognised during the period on those deemed to have low credit risk was therefore limited to the 12 month expected losses. Management considers these instruments as having low credit risk when there is a low risk of default and the issuer has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term. The allowance is assessed by estimating the likelihood of default, associated loss ratio and default correlation between counterparties.

No opening loss allowances were recognised on balances for cash and bank, due from related parties and other receivables, and there were no movements during the current year, as the amounts determined were deemed immaterial.

(iii) Due from related parties
ECL is determined on yearly basis by performing a review of the financial position of the related party debtors for those where the receivable balances are material. If the related party debtor has a strong financial capacity to meet its contractual obligation, the probability of default is low and the credit risk is deemed to be immaterial, otherwise it would be classified under stage 2 or 3 and ECL computed accordingly.

(iv) Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and other liquid assets and maintaining the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

Liquidity risk management process
The Group's liquidity management process, as carried out within the Group and monitored by the Board of Directors, primarily includes:

(i) Monitoring future cash flows and liquidity on an ongoing basis. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of collateral which could be used to secure funding if required.
(ii) Maintaining committed lines of credit; and
(iii) Managing the concentration and profile of debt maturities.

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3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(iv) Liquidity risk (continued)

Undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities
The maturity profile of financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments is as follows:

	Within 12 Months $'000	1 to 5 Years $'000	Over 5 years $'000	Total $'000
		2023		
Trade payables	46,789	-	-	46,789
Other payables	36,876	7	-	36,883
Due to related parties	11,059	-	-	11,059
Other long-term liabilities	-	-	1,313	1,313
Lease liabilities	5,963	15,050	546	21,559
Borrowings	57,985	103,332	-	161,317
	158,672	118,389	1,859	278,920
		Restated 2022		
Trade payables	40,842	-	-	40,842
Other payables	29,205	7	-	29,212
Due to related parties	9,636	-	-	9,636
Other long-term liabilities	-	1,015	-	1,015
Lease liabilities	8,042	17,296	148	25,486
Borrowings	41,792	114,601	-	156,393
Bank Overdraft	2,967	-	-	2,967
Contingent consideration payable	-	912	-	912
	132,484	133,831	148	266,463

(v) Market risk

The Group takes on exposure to market risks, which is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks mainly arise from changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. Market risk is monitored by the Facey Group Limited's treasury department which carries out extensive research and monitors the price movement of financial assets on the local and international markets. Market risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analysis. There has been no change to the Group's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

Currency risk
Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the Jamaican (JMD) dollar, Honduran Lempira (HNL), Nicaraguan Córdoba (NIO), Dominican Peso (DOP), Costa Rican Colón (CRC), Trinidadian dollar (TTD) and the Guatemala Quetzal (GTQ). Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities and net investments in foreign operations.

The Group manages its foreign exchange risk by ensuring that the net exposure in foreign assets and liabilities is kept to an acceptable level by monitoring currency positions. The Group further manages this risk by invoicing where possible in US dollars and converting foreign currency balances into US Dollar denominated accounts.

3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(v) Market risk (continued)

The Group has certain investments in foreign operations, the net assets of which are exposed to foreign currency translation risk. Currency exposure arising from the net assets of the Group's foreign operations is managed primarily through borrowings denominated in the relevant foreign currencies. The table below summarises the Group's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at 31 December:

	USD	HNL	JMD	NIO	DOP	CRC	GTQ	TTD	Other*	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
						2023				
Financial Assets										
Long term receivables	210	262	-	2	-	-	-	-	333	807
Lease receivables	2,566	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,731	2,253	9,550
Due from related parties	6,765	-	203		-	-	-	-	-	6,968
Trade receivables	48,481	6,985	6,375	2,700	1,258	1,704	6,773	7,372	11,704	93,352
Other receivables	262	285	1,137	55	308	2,126	110	741	2,553	7,577
Cash and cash equivalents	6,775	1,029	680	978	872	621	366	6,044	14,626	31,991
Total financial assets	65,059	8,561	8,395	3,735	2,438	4,451	7,249	18,888	31,469	150,245
Financial liabilities										
Trade payables	40,726	620	388	226	52	1,461	569	1,724	1,023	46,789
Other payables	6,101	1,357	4,963	1,085	159	2,560	3,152	3,790	13,716	36,883
Lease liabilities	11,155	-	295	296	1,502	-	-	2,483	3,466	19,197
Due to related parties	11,059	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,059
Other long-term liabilities	1,313	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,313
Borrowings	93,506	-	19,232	-	-	-	-	34,473	31	147,242
Total financial liabilities	163,860	1,977	24,878	1,607	1,713	4,021	3,721	42,470	18,236	262,483
Net position	(98,801)	6,584	(16,483)	2,128	725	430	3,528	(23,582)	13,233	(112,238)

* Includes currencies traded at fixed exchange rate or with minimum fluctuation.

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3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(v) Market risk (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

	USD $'000	HNL $'000	JMD $'000	NIO $'000	DOP $'000	CRC $'000	GTQ $'000	TTD $'000	Other* $'000	Total $'000
						Restated 2022				
Financial Assets										
Long term receivables	219	145	-	2	-	-	-	-	8	374
Lease receivables	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,725	1,014	8,489
Due from related parties	4,875	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,875
Trade receivables	43,621	5,199	6,543	1,829	410	1,148	4,729	10,531	12,554	86,564
Other receivables	146	304	703	158	300	663	132	1,274	2,394	6,074
Cash and cash equivalents	11,716	1,356	625	299	222	298	196	5,537	10,981	31,230
Total financial assets	63,327	7,004	7,871	2,288	932	2,109	5,057	22,067	26,951	137,606
Financial liabilities										
Trade payables	35,152	801	505	275	119	541	345	2,611	493	40,842
Other payables	5,498	1,290	2,675	1,219	20	404	1,643	3,898	12,564	29,211
Lease liabilities	13,459	-	902	138	179	-	-	2,783	4,186	21,647
Due to related parties	9,528	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,636
Other long-term liabilities	1,015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,015
Borrowings	85,197	-	16,698	-	20	-	-	34,697	84	136,696
Bank Overdraft	-	-	2,967	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,967
Contingent consideration payable	912	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	912
Total financial liabilities	150,761	2,091	23,855	1,632	338	945	1,988	43,989	17,327	242,926
Net position	(87,434)	4,913	(15,984)	656	594	1,164	3,069	(21,922)	9,624	(105,320)

* Includes currencies traded at fixed exchange rate or with minimum fluctuation.

3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(v) Market risk (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

The following tables indicate the currencies to which the Group had significant exposure on their monetary assets and liabilities and forecast cash flows. The change in currency rate below represents management's assessment of the possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis represents outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year-end for a reasonably expected change in foreign currency rates. The sensitivity of the profit or loss was primarily as a result of foreign exchange gains and losses on translation of trade receivables and payables, long term receivables and borrowings.

	% Change in Currency Rate 2023	Effect on Profit before Tax 2023 $'000	Effect on Equity 2022 $'000
Currency:			
HNL	-4	-	170
HNL	1	-	(42)
JMD	-4	(530)	-
JMD	1	133	-
NIO	-4	-	(390)
NIO	1	-	98
DOP	-4	-	66
DOP	1	-	(17)
CRC	-4	-	574
CRC	1	-	(144)
TTD	-4	-	(1,870)
TTD	1	-	467
GTQ	-4	373	-
GTQ	1	(93)	-

	Restated		
	% Change in Currency Rate 2022	Effect on Profit before Tax 2022 $'000	Effect on Equity 2022 $'000
Currency:			
HNL	-4	-	(117)
HNL	1	-	29
JMD	-4	(612)	-
JMD	1	153	-
NIO	-4	-	349
NIO	1	-	(87)
DOP	-4	-	(7)
DOP	1	-	2
CRC	-4	-	(510)
CRC	1	-	128
TTD	-4	-	1,482
TTD	1	-	(370)
GTQ	-4	(361)	-
GTQ	1	90	-

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3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(vi) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

As the Group has no significant interest-bearing assets, the Group's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

The Group's interest rate exposure arises from borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates and revolving short-term borrowings expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk.

The Group analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis. Various scenarios are simulated for borrowings that represent the major interest-bearing positions, taking into consideration refinancing, renewal of existing positions and alternative financing.

The Group's interest rate risk arises primarily from borrowings, the sensitivity of the profit or loss is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates based on floating rate long term and revolving short-term borrowings, for which there is no material impact. There is no direct impact on other components of equity.

(b) Capital management

The capital management process is carried out by the parent company. The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for the shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital, which the Group defines as net operating income (excluding non-recurring items) divided by total equity (excluding non-redeemable preference shares and non-controlling interests). There was no change to the capital management process during the year.

The Group has no specific capital management strategy and is exposed to externally imposed capital requirements. There are capital requirements as follows:

- The loan agreement with JCSD Trustee Services Limited on behalf of Bondholders - The financial covenants include: The current ratio, Interest coverage ratio and the net total debt to EBITDA ratio. The Group was not in compliance with the current ratio covenant for 2021, 2022 and 2023. Similarly, the Group was in not compliance with the debt leverage ratio and the interest coverage ratio for 2021. There were no waivers granted for these breaches in 2021 and 2022, as such these loans were reclassified to current liabilities for the respective years. In 2023, prior to the year end, the Group was in receipt of a waiver for the breach of the current ratio covenant, as such, there was no reclassification done for this year.
- The loan agreement with Republic Bank Limited (Trust Services Division) Services Limited on behalf of Bondholders - The financial covenants include: The Current ratio, Interest coverage ratio and the net total debt to EBITDA ratio. The Group was in compliance with the financial covenants as at the year end.
- The revolving credit agreement and loan agreement with First Citizens Bank (FCB) - The financial covenants include: the Current ratio, the Funded Debt to EBITDA ratio and the Debt Service ratio. The Group was in compliance with the financial covenants as at the year end.

3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Fair values of financial instruments

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value of the Group's financial instruments that, subsequent to initial recognition, are not measured at fair value is determined by using valuation techniques. The Group uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each statement of financial position date. The fair values of these financial instruments are determined as follows:

(i) The face value, less any estimated credit adjustments, for financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one year are estimated to approximate their fair values. These financial assets and liabilities include cash and bank balances, trade receivables and payables and short-term borrowings.

(ii) The carrying values of non-current borrowings to non-related parties approximate their fair values, as these loans are carried at amortised cost reflecting their contractual obligations and the interest rates are reflective of current market rates for similar transactions. The fair value of borrowings is disclosed in note 26.

(iii) The fair values of the long-term receivables and loans to and from related parties could not be reliably determined as these instruments were granted under special terms and are not likely to be traded in a fair market exchange.

4. Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Judgements and estimates 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.

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Estimated impairment of goodwill

The Group tests annually whether goodwill has suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in Note 2(f). The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations, which require the use of estimates. In determining the value in use, management has made certain assumptions regarding revenue growth rate, EBITDA to revenue ratios, terminal growth rate and discount rates. See Note 16 for sensitivity of amounts to estimates.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets arising from the acquisition of subsidiaries have been deemed to be indefinite life intangibles. Other intangible assets have been deemed to be finite lives intangibles. Their estimated useful lives have been determined by management, based on their best estimate of the time period over which the Group will benefit from the assets acquired. Management has estimated that the useful lives of the intangibles will be between 6 and 20 years.

Income taxes

The Group is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant judgement is required in determining the worldwide provision for income taxes. The Group recognises liabilities for actual and anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. In determining these estimates, management considers the merit of any audit issues raised, based on their interpretation of the taxation laws, and their knowledge of any precedents established by the taxation authorities. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences could materially impact the current tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made (see Notes 11 and 19).

Determining the lease term

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

For leases of administrative offices, retail stores, equipment and vehicles, the following factors are normally the most relevant:

- If there are significant penalties to terminate (or not extend), the Group is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate).
- If any leasehold improvements are expected to have a significant remaining value, the Group is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate).
- Otherwise, the Group considers other factors including historical lease durations and the costs and business disruption required to replace the leased asset. Most extension options in office equipment and vehicles leases have not been included in the lease liability, because the Group could replace the assets without significant cost or business disruption.

5. Segment Financial Information

The Group's Chief Executive Officer examines the Group's performance from a geographic perspective and has identified two reportable segments of business:

- **Central America-** The principal activities of this part of the business are the sale and leasing of reprographic products including printing equipment, business machines and related accessories to customers in the Central America Region such as Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Panama.

- **Caribbean-** The principal activities of this part of the business are the sale and leasing of reprographic products including printing equipment, business machines and related accessories to customers in the Caribbean region such as Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Barbados, Curacao and Aruba, Colombia, Trinidad and Tobago and Suriname.

Management primarily uses a measure of adjusted earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) to assess the performance of the operating segments. However, information about the segments' revenue, assets and liabilities are also submitted for review on a monthly basis.

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5. Segment Financial Information (Continued)

	2023			
	Central America	**Caribbean**	**Intersegment elimination**	**Total**
Revenue from external customers	179,025	148,569	-	327,594
Revenue from another operating segment	21,701	388	(22,076)	13
Total Income	200,726	148,957	(22,076)	327,607
Adjusted EBITDA	17,593	30,495	-	48,088
Finance costs				(14,171)
Depreciation				(14,981)
Amortisation				(3,105)
Unallocated EBITDA				(3,517)
Profit before taxation				12,314
Other profit and loss disclosures				
Depreciation	(9,291)	(5,690)	-	(14,981)
Amortisation	(3,015)	(90)	-	(3,105)
Income tax	(1,643)	(2,586)	-	(4,229)
Segment assets-				
Total segment assets	218,676	211,177	(275,809)	154,044
Unallocated items				223,215
Total assets per statement of financial position				377,259
Capital expenditure	2,635	2,747	-	5,382
Segment liabilities-				
Total segment liabilities	162,230	216,822	(228,772)	150,280
Unallocated items				149,391
Total liabilities per statement of financial position				299,671

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5. Segment Financial Information (Continued)

	Restated 2022			
	Central America	**Caribbean**	**Intersegment elimination**	**Total**
Revenue from external customers	190,559	121,267	-	311,826
Revenue from another operating segment	21,628	232	(21,689)	171
Total Income	212,187	121,499	(21,689)	311,997
Adjusted EBITDA	20,300	23,733	-	44,033
Finance costs				(17,829)
Depreciation				(14,494)
Amortisation				(3,150)
Unallocated EBITDA				(3,353)
Profit before taxation				5,207
Other profit and loss disclosures				
Depreciation	(9,114)	(5,380)	-	(14,494)
Amortisation	(804)	(2,346)	-	(3,150)
Income tax	(1,354)	(987)	-	(2,341)
Segment assets-				
Total segment assets	189,157	184,856	(232,125)	141,888
Unallocated items				214,725
Total assets per statement of financial position				356,613
Capital expenditure	2,735	1,523	-	4,258
Segment liabilities-				
Total segment liabilities	133,405	205,635	(187,390)	151,650
Unallocated items				129,636
Total liabilities per statement of financial position				281,286

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5. Segment Financial Information (Continued)

Segment assets are measured in the same way as in the financial statements. These assets are allocated based on the operations of the segment and the physical location of the asset.

Segment liabilities are measured in the same way as in the financial statements. These liabilities are allocated based on the operations of the segment.

The parent entity is domiciled in Barbados. The amount of its revenue from external customers broken down by location of the customers is shown in table below.

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Barbados	16,459	12,195
Costa Rica	30,774	24,145
Dominican Republic	18,207	12,495
El Salvador	57,433	59,052
Guatemala	33,058	45,822
Honduras	11,567	12,934
Nicaragua	18,007	16,246
Panama	15,473	18,721
USA	6,044	7,271
Antilles	17,404	9,484
Jamaica	33,379	28,140
Trinidad	34,341	33,191
Guyana	5,834	5,364
Cayman	3,740	2,350
Antigua	808	1,671
Colombia	3,929	1,549
Suriname	2,659	1,114
Other	18,491	20,253
Total	327,607	311,997

The total of capital expenditure, broken down by location of the assets is shown in the table below.

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Antilles	184	75
Barbados	62	261
Costa Rica	329	860
El Salvador	48	405
Guatemala	-	363
Nicaragua	1,294	502
Panama	247	452
Honduras	717	153
Dominican Republic	734	236
Jamaica	513	186
Trinidad	901	538
Other	353	227
Total	5,382	4,258

6. Revenue

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Business Solutions		
Sale of goods	278,161	233,949
Services	28,351	54,029
	306,512	287,978
Lease Income	21,095	24,019
	327,607	311,997

Revenue from contracts with customers is $306,512,000 (2022: $287,978,000).

	2023			
	Central America $'000	Caribbean $'000	Intersegment elimination $'000	2023 $'000
Timing of Revenue Recognition				
At a point in time	160,534	109,952	(22,076)	248,410
Over time	27,255	30,847	-	58,102
	187,789	140,799	(22,076)	306,512

	2022			
	Central America $'000	Caribbean $'000	Intersegment elimination $'000	2022 $'000
Timing of Revenue Recognition				
At a point in time	182,786	99,759	(21,689)	260,856
Over time	17,006	10,116	-	27,122
	199,792	109,875	(21,689)	287,978

7. Other Income

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Interest income	2,136	1,874
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	40
Miscellaneous	426	668
	2,562	2,582

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8. Expenses by Nature

Total direct, selling, administration and other operating expenses:

	2023 $'000	Restated 2022 $'000
Cost of inventories and cost related to services	225,535	220,141
Impairment losses on financial instruments	1,058	386
Staff costs (Note 9)	35,968	34,556
Depreciation (Notes 14 and 15) *	8,311	8,303
Commission	6,519	5,630
Travel	3,391	2,895
Management fees	958	1,672
Telephone and communication	1,433	1,462
Transportation	728	511
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 16)	3,105	3,150
Legal and professional fees	2,219	1,367
Occupancy costs	1,191	777
Bank charges	705	501
Auditor's remuneration	2,037	1,103
Office supplies, printing and stationery	502	406
Repairs and maintenance	501	483
Advertising	523	210
Other expenses	9,000	7,990
	77,091	71,016
	303,684	291,543

* Depreciation included in Cost of inventories and cost related to services by $6,670,000 (2022: 6,191,000) for a total depreciation of $14,981,000 (2022: $14,494,000).

Audit fees for the year ended 31 December 2023 totalled for the Group of $2,037,000 (2022: $1,103,000). Other fees paid to the auditor (and related network firms) for non-assurance services are not material.

9. Staff Costs

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Staff costs that have been included in Selling general and administrative expenses (note 8)	35,968	34,556
Staff costs that have been included in Direct expenses	11,354	13,663
	47,322	48,219

Staff costs that have been included in direct expenses:

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Salaries and wages	9,614	11,075
Payroll taxes – employer's portion	1,170	1,275
Redundancy costs	160	235
Other	410	1,078
	11,354	13,663

Staff costs that have been included in selling, general and administrative expenses:

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Salaries and wages	28,620	25,364
Payroll taxes – employer's portion	3,606	3,250
Pension costs – defined contribution	373	187
Redundancy costs	1,324	654
Retirement benefit obligation (Note 30)	521	243
Other	1,524	4,858
	35,968	34,556

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10. Finance Costs

	2023 $'000	Restated 2022 $'000
Net foreign exchange (gains)/losses	(348)	1,556
Interest expense - Loans and lease liabilities	14,519	16,273
	14,171	17,829

11. Taxation

Taxation is based on profit for the year or, in some jurisdictions, the greater of a percentage of profit before tax or revenue adjusted for taxation purposes, and comprises:

	2023 $'000	Restated 2022 $'000
Current tax	4,584	3,777
Deferred tax (Note 19)	(355)	(1,436)
	4,229	2,341

The tax on the profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the statutory tax rate as follows:

	2023 $'000	Restated 2022 $'000
Profit before tax	12,314	5,207
Tax calculated at domestic tax rate of 5.5% (2022: 5.5%)	677	286
Adjusted for the effects of:		
Different tax rates in other countries	4,751	2,547
Tax on net assets at 1%	109	72
Income not subject to tax	(2,218)	(2,330)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	611	837
Other charges and credits	299	929
Tax charge	4,229	2,341

11. Taxation (Continued)

	2023		
	Before tax $'000	Tax charge $'000	After tax $'000
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Currency translation differences on the net assets of foreign subsidiaries	(439)	-	(439)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Actuarial gains – termination benefits	2,839	-	2,839
Other comprehensive income	2,400	-	2,400
Deferred tax (Note 19)		-	

	2022 Restated		
	Before tax $'000	Tax charge $'000	After tax $'000
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Currency translation differences on the net assets of foreign subsidiaries	(643)	-	(643)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Actuarial gains – termination benefits	63	-	63
Other comprehensive loss	(580)	-	(580)
Deferred tax (Note 19)		-	

12. Investment in other Entities

All subsidiary undertakings are included in the consolidation. The proportion of the voting rights in the subsidiary undertakings held directly by the parent company do not differ from the proportion of ordinary shares held.

The total non-controlling interest for the period was as follows:

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Productive Business Solutions Honduras S.A. de C.V.	68	85

The total non-controlling interest as at 31 December is as follows:

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Balance as at 1 January	1,002	927
Non- controlling interest for the year	68	85
Currency translation differences	-	(10)
Balance as at 31 December	1,070	1,002

Non-controlling interest in Cayman Business Machines Limited is immaterial to the shareholder and as such is not disclosed.

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12. Investment in Other Entities (continued)

Summarised financial information on subsidiary with material non-controlling interest

Set out below is summarised financial information for Productive Business Solutions Honduras S.A. de C.V. that has non-controlling interests. The amounts disclosed are before inter-company eliminations.

Summarised statement of financial position

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Current		
Assets	10,722	9,172
Liabilities	(8,948)	(6,584)
	1,774	2,588
Non-current		
Assets	4,136	1,602
Liabilities	(1,613)	(181)
	2,523	1,421
Net assets	4,297	4,009

12. Investment in Other Entities (continued)

Summarised statement of comprehensive income

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Revenue	14,492	14,749
Profit before income tax	462	497
Income tax expense	(165)	(156)
Net profit for the year/Total comprehensive income	297	341

Summarised cash flows

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,701	844
Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities	(1,768)	94
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(67)	938
Cash, cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,257	319
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	1,190	1,257

13. Earnings per Share

	2023 $'000	Restated 2022 $'000
Profit for the year attributable to shareholders of the company	8,017	2,781
Profit attributable to preference shareholders	(1,724)	(525)
Profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders	6,293	2,256
Weighted average number of shares	186,213	186,213
Total basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary shareholders (cents)	3.38	1.21

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14. Property, Plant and Equipment

The furniture, fixtures, plant and equipment category for the Group includes equipment held for leases by various subsidiaries. Lease contracts for these items are entered into with third parties, with periodic lease payments being 36 to 60 months. Items which are leased are transferred from inventory on commencement of the lease arrangements and are transferred back to inventory on termination of the lease arrangements.

	Freehold Land and Buildings	Leasehold Buildings and Improvements	Furniture, Fixtures, Plant and Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Capital Work in Progres s	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
			2023			
At Cost/ Valuation -						
At 1 January	105	6,149	80,402	1,486	68	88,210
Exchange differences	-	(20)	2,676	(3)	-	2,653
Additions	-	622	4,020	348	495	5,485
Acquisition of business (Note 36)	-	-	139	42	-	181
Transfers from inventory	-	-	10,826	-	-	10,826
Disposals	-	(12)	(661)	(87)	(31)	(791)
Transfers to inventory	-	-	(8,878)	36	-	(8,842)
On revaluation	6	-	-	-	-	6
Transfer from CWIP*	-	-	-	-	(18)	(18)
At 31 December	111	6,739	88,524	1,822	514	97,710
Depreciation -						
At 1 January	24	2,795	57,074	895	-	60,788
Exchange differences	-	(31)	1,497	(5)	-	1,461
Charge for the year**	-	547	9,556	253	-	10,356
On transfer to inventory	-	-	(4,967)	-	-	(4,967)
Relieved on disposals	-	(19)	(432)	(76)	-	(527)
At 31 December	24	3,292	62,728	1,067	-	67,111
Net Book Value -	87	3,447	25,796	755	514	30,599

* Capital work in progress
**Depreciation in connection to revenue has been included in Direct expenses by $6,670,000 (2022: 6,191,000).

14. Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

	Freehold Land and Buildings	Leasehold Buildings and Improvements	Furniture, Fixtures, Plant and Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Capital Work in Progres s	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
			Restated 2022			
At Cost/ Valuation -						
At 1 January	105	5,897	77,960	944	795	85,701
Exchange differences	-	(8)	321	(2)	2	313
Additions	-	722	2,952	518	66	4,258
Transfers from inventory	-	-	11,937	-	-	11,937
Disposals	-	(38)	(240)	(439)	(268)	(985)
Transfers to inventory	-	-	(13,014)	-	-	(13,014)
Transfer from CWIP*	-	(424)	486	465	(527)	-
At 31 December	105	6,149	80,402	1,486	68	88,210
Depreciation -						
At 1 January	24	2,549	52,568	943	-	56,084
Exchange differences	-	18	424	(76)	-	366
Charge for the year**	-	581	9,803	158	-	10,542
On transfer to inventory	-	-	(5,816)	-	-	(5,816)
Relieved on disposals	-	(353)	95	(130)	-	(388)
At 31 December	24	2,795	57,074	895	-	60,788
Net Book Value -						
At 31 December	81	3,354	23,328	591	68	27,422

14. Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

The amounts of equipment leased to customers and included in property, plant and equipment are as follows:

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Equipment held for lease at cost	72,081	69,993
Accumulated depreciation	(55,579)	(53,904)
Net book value	16,502	16,089

Equipment is ordinarily moved from inventory to docu-centers, printshops and internal use. Equipment from inventory is also placed under lease contracts. When the equipment is no longer assigned to a specific function, it is moved back to inventory at net book value. The most significant of these movements is for equipment held for lease which is as follows:

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Opening net book value	16,089	17,541
Acquisition of subsidiaries	132	-
Transfers from inventory during lease period	10,826	11,937
Depreciation charges	(6,670)	(6,191)
Disposals – transfers to inventory upon expiry of lease	(8,842)	(13,014)
Depreciation released	4,967	5,816
Closing net book value	16,502	16,089

14. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

The pieces of freehold land of the Group were independently revalued as at various dates during 2023 on the basis of open market value or other market comparable approaches by independent qualified valuators. The directors are of the view that there were no material changes in the value over the prior year for Freehold land. Fair value movements on freehold are recognised in OCI under other revaluation reserves, see Note 27.

The following table analyses the non-financial assets carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, or directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2), and
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

	Fair value measurements at 31 December 2023 using
	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) $'000
Recurring fair value measurements	
Land and buildings	87
	87

	Fair value measurements at 31 December 2022 using
	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) $'000
Recurring fair value measurements	
Land and buildings	81
	81

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14. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

There were no transfers between levels during the year.

Level 2 fair values of land and buildings have been derived using the sales comparison approach. Sales prices of comparable land and buildings in close proximity are adjusted for differences in key attributes such as property size. The most significant input into this valuation approach is price per square foot. The valuation techniques for Level 3 fair values of land and buildings are disclosed in the tables below.

	Fair value measurements at 31 December 2023 using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
	Land – Surges St Thomas, Barbados $'000	**Total $'000**
Opening balance and closing balance	87	87

	Fair value measurements at 31 December 2022 using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
	Land – Surges St Thomas, Barbados $'000	**Total $'000**
Opening balance and closing balance	81	81

For certain pieces of land, the fair value is $87,000 (2022: $81,000) as determined by the market comparable approach.

15. Right-of-Use Assets

(i) Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position

The statement of financial position shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	2023	2022
Right-of-use assets	**$'000**	**$'000**
Buildings	10,724	12,598
Equipment	1,832	1,059
Motor vehicles	117	111
	12,673	13,768

Movement analysis is as follows:

	2023	2022
	$'000	**$'000**
At Cost/Valuation -		
At 1 January	28,826	27,306
Exchange differences	(104)	(41)
Additions	3,951	2,368
Disposals	(3,797)	(807)
At 31 December	28,876	28,826
Amortisation -		
At 1 January	15,058	11,598
Exchange differences	(156)	(55)
Relieved on disposals	(3,324)	(437)
Charge for the year	4,625	3,952
At 31 December	16,203	15,058
Net book value		
At 31 December	12,673	13,768

15. Right-of-Use Assets (continued)

(ii) Amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income

The statement of comprehensive income shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Amortisation charge of right-of-use assets	**2023 $'000**	**2022 $'000**
Buildings	4,156	3,237
Equipment	403	645
Motor vehicles	66	70
	4,625	3,952

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability

- any lease payments made at the commencement date less any lease incentives received

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

16. Intangible Assets

	Goodwill	Customer Relationships and Brands	Contracts	Franchise Agreement, Licenses & Proprietary Software	Total
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
			2023		
Year ended 31 December 2023					
Opening net book value	78,492	22,066	575	629	101,762
Exchange differences	-	-	1	(2)	(1)
Acquisition of subsidiary	2,726	1,160	-	380	4,266
Amortisation (Note 8)	-	(2,346)	(576)	(183)	(3,105)
Closing net book amount at 31 December 2023	81,218	20,880	-	824	102,922
Cost	81,939	29,197	14,208	7,446	132,790
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(721)	(8,317)	(14,208)	(6,622)	(29,868)
Closing net book value	81,218	20,880	-	824	102,922

	Goodwill	Customer Relationships and Brands	Contracts	Franchise Agreement Licenses & Proprietary Software	Total
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
			2022		
Year ended 31 December 2022					
Opening net book value	78,492	24,224	1,285	812	104,813
Exchange differences	-	98	-	1	99
Amortisation (Note 8)	-	(2,256)	(710)	(184)	(3,150)
Closing net book amount at 31 December 2022	78,492	22,066	575	629	101,762
Cost	79,213	28,037	14,207	7,068	128,525
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(721)	(5,971)	(13,632)	(6,439)	(26,763)
Closing net book value	78,492	22,066	575	629	101,762

Amortisation charges have been included in the selling, general and administrative expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

16. Intangible Assets (continued)

Impairment tests for goodwill

The Group determines whether goodwill is impaired at least on an annual basis or when events or changes in the circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. This requires an estimation of the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit (CGU) to which the goodwill is allocated. The recoverable amount is usually determined by reference to the value in use. Estimating the value in use requires the Group to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the CGU and also to choose an appropriate discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those future cash flows.

The allocation of goodwill to the Group's cash generating units (CGUs) as categorised by subsidiary is as follows:

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Productive Business Solutions (Barbados) Limited	403	403
PBS Central America, S.A.	7,539	7,539
Mobay Holdings N. V.	4,256	4,256
Productive Business Solutions Limited (Dominican Republic)	523	523
High Tech Corporation S.A. de C.V	2,957	2,957
PBS Technology Group Limited	62,655	62,655
Infotrans Group Holding B.V. ("Infotrans")	2,726	-
Other	159	159
	81,218	78,492

The recoverable amount of each CGU is determined based on value in use calculations. These calculations use pre-tax cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a 5-year period. Cash flows beyond the 5th year are extrapolated using the estimated growth rates stated below.

Key assumptions for value in use calculations for 2023 were as follows:

	Revenue growth rate year 1	Terminal Growth rate	Average EBITDA to revenue	Pre-tax Discount rate 2023
Productive Business Solutions (Barbados) Limited	27.5%	2.6%	16.2%	20.1%
PBS Central America S.A.	57.4%	3.5%	11.08%	18.6%
Mobay Holdings N. V.	21.8%	3.1%	20.2%	15.0%
Productive Business Solutions Limited (Dominican Republic)	12.7%	3.2%	18.7%	15.3%
High Tech Corporation	(7.0)%	5.1%	18.7%	16.6%
PBS Technology Group Limited	8.9%	3.1%	23.4%	19.2%
Infotrans Group Holding B.V. ("Infotrans")	3.1%	3.1%	8.8%	17.6%

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16. Intangible Assets (continued)

Key assumptions for value in use calculations for 2022 were as follows:

	Revenue growth rate year 1	Terminal growth rate	Average EBITDA to revenue	Pre-tax Discount rate 2022
Productive Business Solutions (Barbados) Limited	4.4%	4.4%	14.2%	21.1%
PBS Central America S.A.	6.5%	2.5%	12.3%	23.7%
Mobay Holdings N. V.	2.5%	2.5%	16.0%	17.4%
Productive Business Solutions Limited (Dominican Republic)	5.7%	4.9%	15.2%	25.6%
High Tech Corporation	28.0%	3.0%	22.6%	23.7%
PBS Technology Group Limited	6.9%	4.0%	20.0%	25.9%

The table below shows the change in key assumptions for value in use calculations that would result in the recoverable amount being equal to the carrying amount. This represents only the cash generating units for which the excess of the recoverable amounts over the carrying amounts of the CGUs was low.

	2023			
	Revenue growth rate year 1	Terminal growth rate	Average EBITDA to revenue	Pre-tax Discount rate
Productive Business Solutions (Barbados) Limited	-29%	-33%	9.5%	32%
PBS Central America S.A.	-25%	-9%	9.4%	36%
PBS Technology Group Limited	-16%	-7%	18.7%	28%

	2022			
	Revenue growth rate year 1	Terminal growth rate	Average EBITDA to revenue	Pre-tax Discount rate 2022
Productive Business Solutions (Barbados) Limited	2%	2%	13.8%	24%
PBS Central America S.A.	-32%	-6%	10.5%	38.2%
PBS Technology Group Limited	-36%	-18%	14.3%	40%

17. Lease Receivables

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Gross investment in finance leases		
Not later than one year	2,794	4,183
Later than one year and not later than five years	9,952	10,152
Later than five years	-	74
	12,746	14,409
Less: Unearned income	(3,196)	(5,920)
	9,550	8,489
Net investment in finance leases may be classified as follows:		
Not later than one year	2,106	1,790
Later than one year and not later than five years	7,444	6,699
	9,550	8,489

No loss allowance was recorded for lease receivables in 2023 (2022: nil) as the potential loss was considered not material.

18. Long Term Receivables

	2023 $'000	Restated 2022 $'000
Antigua and Barbuda Government (Note a)	325	-
Print Spot S de R.L. (Note b)	121	-
Banco Central de Nicaragua (Note c)	-	360
Other (Note d)	361	373
	807	733
Less: Expected credit loss on long term receivables	-	(359)
	807	374

The current portion of long-term receivables is $101,000 (2022: $146,000) and is recorded in Trade and Other Receivables.

a) *Antigua and Barbuda Government*
The balance earns interest of 4.5% and matures in May 2024.

b) *Print Spot S de R.L.*
The balance earns interest of 14% and matures in December 2026.

c) *Banco Central de Nicaragua*
The balance did not earn interest and it was maintained as an investment fund with no specified maturity date. The amount has been fully collected during the year.

d) *Other*
The balance relates to amounts that are individually insignificant. These balances relate to equipment sales with terms between 13 months and up to 37 months. These are secured with promissory notes and earn interest between 10% and 21% and is guaranteed with a pledge on the financed equipment.

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19. Deferred Income Taxes

(a) Deferred income taxes are calculated in full on all temporary differences under the liability method and comprise:

(b) The movement on the deferred income tax assets balance for the year is as follows:

	2023 $'000	Restated 2022 $'000
Net asset at beginning of the year	6,752	4,785
Acquisition of subsidiaries	30	-
Credit to profit and loss (Note 11)	355	1,436
Exchange difference	834	531
Net assets at end of the year	7,971	6,752

(c) Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are attributable to:

	2023 $'000	Restated 2022 $'000
Property, plant and equipment	232	947
Provisions	1,180	1,307
Foreign exchange losses	23	23
Tax losses	5,752	4,351
Other	784	124
	7,971	6,752

(d) The movement on the net deferred tax asset is attributable to:

	2023 $'000	Restated 2022 $'000
Property, plant and equipment	(715)	(93)
Provisions	(127)	531
Tax losses	1,401	1,224
Other	660	305
	1,219	1,967

(e) Except for property, plant and equipment, all deferred income tax items are expected to be recovered/settled within one year.

(f) Deferred income tax liabilities have not been established for withholding tax that would be payable on unappropriated profits of subsidiaries as the amounts are permanently reinvested. Such unappropriated profits totaled $194,059,000 (2022: $159,382,000).

20. Related Party Transactions and Balances

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

(a) Sale of goods and services

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Sale of goods		
Other related parties	394	21

Goods are sold based on the price lists in force and terms that would be available to third parties.

(b) Purchase of goods and services

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Purchases of goods		
Other related parties	196	779

Transactions with other related parties include those with Interlinc International Incorporation.

(c) Key management compensation

Key management includes directors (executive and non-executive). The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is shown below:

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	6,417	5,288
Payroll taxes – employer's portion	296	473
Pension benefits	64	52
Other	20	56
	6,797	5,869
Directors' fees	63	68

(d) Other transactions

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Parent		
Management fee expense	544	1,277
Other related parties		
Management fee expense	414	395
Interest paid	33	985
	991	2,657

20. Related Party Transactions and Balances (Continued)

(e) Year end balances with related parties

Balances with the parent company and fellow subsidiaries are repayable on demand and earn no interest.

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Receivable from related parties:		
Parent	4,897	3,375
Fellow subsidiaries and shareholder	2,071	1,500
	6,968	4,875
Payable to related parties:		
Parent	8,727	7,871
Fellow subsidiaries	2,332	1,765
	11,059	9,636

21. Inventories

	2023 $'000	Restated 2022 $'000
Finished goods	43,262	50,338
Goods in transit	10,439	8,382
	53,701	58,720
Less: Provision for obsolete stock	(10,761)	(10,535)
	42,940	48,185

Cost of inventory recognised as an expense aggregating to $181,259,000 (2022: $207,393,000), were recognised in profit and loss.

22. Trade and Other Receivables

	2023 $'000	Restated 2022 $'000
Trade receivables	96,224	89,559
Less: Provision for credit losses	(2,872)	(2,995)
	93,352	86,564
Prepaid expenses	4,860	2,384
Current portion of Long-Term Receivable	101	146
Other (Note a)	7,476	5,928
	105,789	95,022

a) Includes advances to vendors by $3,207,653 (2022: $4,040,825).

23. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Cash at bank and in hand	31,991	31,230
	31,991	31,230

Cash and cash equivalents as presented in the statement of cashflows represents cash and bank net of bank overdrafts.

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Cash at bank and in hand	31,991	31,230
Bank overdraft (Note 26)	-	(2,967)
	31,991	28,263

The weighted average interest rate at the reporting date for short term bank deposits was 0.95% (2022: 0.95%) per annum.

24. Trade and Other Payables

	2023 $'000	Restated 2022 $'000
Trade payables	46,787	40,842
Interest Payables	1,438	1,499
Accrued liabilities	15,470	10,634
Other	19,977	17,079
	83,672	70,054

The carrying amounts of trade and other payables are assumed to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

25. Lease Liabilities

The Group currently has long term lease agreements related to buildings, equipment, and motor vehicles.

(i) Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position

The statement of financial position shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	2023 $'000	Restated 2022 $'000
Lease liabilities		
Current	4,975	4,262
Non-current	14,222	17,385
	19,197	21,647

25. Lease Liabilities (continued)

(ii) Amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income

The statement of comprehensive income shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Interest expense (included in finance cost)	1,342	1,857
Expenses relating to short term leases or low value underlying assets (included in selling, general and administrative expenses)	1,098	686
	2,440	2,543

The total cash outflow for leases in 2023 was $4,359,000 (2022: $4,392,000).

(iii) Incremental borrowing rate

For the incremental borrowing rate, the Group:

- Where possible, uses recent third-party financing received by bankers as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received, and
- Makes adjustments specific to the lease, e.g. term, country, currency and security.
- The weighted average incremental borrowing rate for the Group in 2022 and 2023 was determined to be 7%.

(iv) Lease payments

Payments associated with short-term leases of buildings, equipment and vehicles and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise IT equipment and small items of office furniture.

(v) Extension and termination options

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

As at 31 December 2023, potential future cash outflows of $12,191,000 (2022: $12,191,000) (undiscounted) have not been included in the lease liability because it is not reasonably certain that the leases will be extended (or not terminated).

The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the Group becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and that is within the control of the lessee. During the current financial year, the financial effect of revising lease terms to reflect the effect of exercising extension and termination options was nil.

26 - Borrowings

	2023 $'000	Restated 2022 $'000
(a) Bank overdraft	-	2,967
Short term loans –		
(b) Citibank	8,000	6,000
(c) Royal Bank of Canada	5,000	5,000
(d) JMMB Bank	5,000	5,000
(e) Davivienda	3,399	500
(f) Operaciones de Consumo, S.A.	2,809	1,617
(g) Lafise	1,946	3,028
(h) Quedex	1,727	300
(i) BAC	1,262	202
(j) First Citizens	1,200	-
(k) Bancentro	270	-
(l) Capital Bank	76	1,001
(m) BICSA	-	482
(n) CSI	-	113
	30,689	23,243
Current portion of non-current borrowings	19,617	55,100
Total Current Borrowings	50,306	81,310
Non-Current Borrowings –		
(o) JCSD Trustee Services Limited on behalf of Bondholders	57,229	56,530
(p) Republic Bank - bonds	33,128	32,975
(q) Redeemable preference shares	16,591	16,699
(r) NCB	2,640	-
(s) Former owners of Infotrans companies	2,356	-
(t) First Citizens	1,386	1,722
(u) CSI	1,094	215
(v) Former owners of High-Tech companies	1,007	971
(w) Banistmo	733	770
(x) BICSA	350	-
(y) Republic Bank – loan	31	82
(z) Lafise	8	130
(aa) International Finance Corporation	-	3,359
	116,553	113,453
Current portion of non-current borrowings	(19,617)	(55,100)
Total Non-Current Borrowings	96,936	58,353
Total Borrowings	147,242	139,663

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26 - Borrowings (continued)

The exposure of the group's borrowings to interest rate changes and the contractual re-pricing dates at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	2023 $'000	Restated 2022 $'000
0-12 months	50,306	81,309
1-5 years	96,936	58,354
	147,242	139,663

The carrying amounts and fair value of the non-current borrowings are as follows:

	Carrying amount		Fair value	
	2023 $'000	Restated 2022 $'000	2023 $'000	Restate d 2022 $'000
Bonds	90,357	90,779	91,452	90,284
Redeemable preference shares	16,591	15,425	16,756	17,063
Other	9,605	7,249	9,477	6,750
	116,553	113,453	117,685	114,097

The Group's undrawn borrowing facilities as of December 2023 is nil (2022: $1,017,000).

26 - Borrowings (continued)

(a) Bank overdraft
The Group had an unsecured bank overdraft facility with National Commercial Bank, cancelled during the year.

Short term loans

(b) Citibank
This represents unsecured loans which attract interest of 9.85% per annum and are due between January 16 and April 15, 2024.

(c) Royal Bank of Canada
This represents an unsecured commercial paper which attracts interest of 6.50% due on January 16, 2024.

(d) JMMB Bank
This represents a loan which attracts interest of 8.75% per annum and matures on March 31, 2024.

(e) Davivienda
This represents four unsecured loans to finance working capital at 9.05% and 9.5% interest rates per annum and become due between May 14 and September 22, 2024.

(f) Operaciones de Consumo, S.A.
This represents various unsecured US dollar loans earning interest rates of 9.84% and 10.20% per annum with due dates between January 23 and May 4, 2024.

(g) Lafise
This represents various fiduciary loans to finance working capital earning interest rate of 9.5% per annum and with maturity dates between January 25 and June 29, 2024.

(h) Quedex
This represents a working capital loan which is due on January 10, 2024, earning interest of 12% per annum.

(i) BAC
This represents two unsecured loans which are due on February 28 and June 24, 2024, earning interest 6.75% and 8.75% respectively per annum.

(j) First Citizens
This represents a loan which attracts interest of 8% per annum and matures on March 27, 2024.

(k) Bancentro
This represents a loan which attracts interest of 10% per annum and matures on February 27, 2024.

(l) Capital Bank
This represents a loan which attracts interest of 8% per annum matures on June 25, 2024.

(m) BICSA
This represented an unsecured loan attracting interest of 12.75% annual, due on March 15, 2025. This loan was repaid during the year.

(n) CSI
These were various unsecured loans paid and cancelled during the year.

26 Borrowings (continued)

Non-Current Borrowings

(o) JCSD Trustee Services Limited on behalf of Bondholders
This long-term loan represents:

- Monies raised via a private Bond Offering (“Bond”). The Bond is secured by the Company and its assets. Under the original trust deed, the entire Bond’s principal had a maturity date of December 2020 (5-year term), bearing interest fixed at 7.7% - 7.75% per annum to be paid quarterly. An amendment to the deed (Second Amendment to the Trust Deed with effective date December 9, 2019) extended the maturity date to December 29, 2025 and reduced the interest rate to 6.5% per annum. A consent fee was paid in 2019 by the amount of $724,673 on the modification of the loan terms. Charges and guarantees over all present and future assets and property of Productive Business Solutions Limited to secure payment of this obligation are as follows:

  · Guarantees over shares held by Productive Business Solutions Limited issued by its subsidiaries with the exception of shares issued by Cayman Business Machines Limited, High Tech Corporation S.A. de C.V, High-Tech Consulting, S.A. de C.V., Productive Business Solutions (Suriname) Limited, Productive Business Solutions (Colombia), S.A.S., Productive Business Solutions (South America) Limited, Productive Business Solutions (St. Kitts-Nevis) Limited, Productive Business Solutions (St. Lucia) Limited and PBS Technology Group Limited and subsidiaries.

  · Charge over assets of Productive Business Solutions Limited and its subsidiaries with the exception of Productive Business Solutions Honduras, S.A. de C.V., Hight Tech Corporation S.A. de C.V. Hight-Tech Consulting, S.A. de C.V., Productive Business Solutions (Belize) Limited, Easton Commerce S.A., Cayman Business Machines Limited, Productive Business Solutions (Suriname) Limited, Productive Business Solutions (Colombia), S.A.S., Productive Business Solutions (South America) Limited, Productive Business Solutions (St. Kitts-Nevis) Limited, Productive Business Solutions (St. Lucia) Limited and PBS Technology Group Limited and subsidiaries.

- Fixed rate bond in Jamaican Dollars which attracts interest of 7% per annum and is due 14 January 2026. The bonds are secured as follows:
  · Charge over shares held by PBS Technology Group Limited in PBS Technologies (Trinidad) Limited and PBS Technologies (Guyana) Limited in favour of the Security Agent.
  · Debenture issued by Massy Technologies (Trinidad) Limited in favour of the Security Agent.

(p) Republic Bank
This represents a fixed rate bond in United States dollars which attracts interest of 7.0% per annum due on 14 January 2026. The bonds are secured as follows:
· Charge over fixed and floating assets of PBS Technology Group (Trinidad) Limited. The total assets of the Company amount $117,240,000.
· Issued and outstanding shares of PBS Technology Group (Trinidad) Limited and PBS Technologies (Guyana) Inc.
· Deed of guarantee by PBS Technology Group Limited in favour of the Trustee securing the repayment of the principal and interest in respect of the bonds.

(q) Redeemable preference shares
This represents 25,800,000 Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares in Jamaican dollars entitled to a fixed preferential cumulative cash dividend of 9.75% per annum, to be paid semi-annually. The maturity date is 31st day of July of 2024. The deferred finance charges offset against the loan amounts to $108,000 (2022 - $695,000).

(r) National Commercial Bank
This represents an unsecured loan attracting interest of 11.75% annual, due on September 19, 2028.

26 Borrowings (continued)

(s) Former owners of Infotrans companies
This represents the unsecured deferred purchase price on acquisition of Infotrans subsidiaries in Aruba, Bonaire, Colombia and Curacao, maturing in May 2027. The short-term portion has been classified as a current portion of non-current borrowings.

(t) First Citizens
This represents an unsecured loan facility granted in TT Dollars which attracts interest of 7.5% per annum maturing on 22 December 2026.

(u) CSI
These are various unsecured loans payable which attract interest that range from 6% to 8.43% per annum and due dates are in 2024, 2026 and 2027.

(v) Former owners of High-Tech companies
This represents the unsecured deferred purchase price on acquisition of High-Tech subsidiaries in El Salvador and Honduras maturing in October 2024. This classified as a current portion of non-current borrowings.

(w) Banistmo
This represents various unsecured loans payable in 36 and 48 monthly instalments which attract interest that range from 5.85% to 7.9% per annum and due dates between December 2025 and March 2027.

(x) BICSA
This represents an unsecured loan attracting interest of 12.75% annual, due on March 15, 2025.

(y) Republic Bank - loan
This represents an unsecured loan attracting interest of 4.75% annual, due on June 1, 2024.

(z) Lafise
This represents an unsecured loan which attracts interest of 8% per annum and due date is December 31, 2024.

(aa) International Finance Corporation
This represented an unsecured loan to finance working capital and was fulling paid during the year.

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27 Share Capital

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Authorised -		
186,213,000, (2022 – 186,213,000) Ordinary shares	105,782	105,782
2,000,000, (2022 –2,000,000) Preference shares	17,234	17,234
	123,016	123,016
Issued and fully paid -		
186,213,000 (2022 – 186,213,000) Ordinary shares	105,782	105,782
2,000,000 (2022 – 2,000,000) Preference shares	17,234	17,234
	123,016	123,016

The preference shares are redeemable cumulative preference shares (1,500,000 9.25% perpetual cumulative redeemable USD and 500,000 10.50% perpetual cumulative redeemable Jamaican Dollars Preference Shares) where the declaration of dividends is discretionary.

28 Other Reserves

Other reserves primarily represent the currency translation differences resulting from the unrealised gains and losses on the translation of the net assets of subsidiaries that have a different functional currency from that of the Company.
Other reserves also include revaluation reserve for the revaluation of land and buildings.

	Revaluation Surplus $'000	Actuarial Gains $'000	Currency Translation Differences $'000	Total $'000
Balance as at 1 January 2022, restated	70	-	(19,039)	(18,969)
Actuarial gains	-	63	-	63
Movement during 2022	-	-	(633)	(633)
Balance as at 31 December 2022, restated	70	63	(19,672)	(19,539)
Actuarial gains	-	2,839	-	2,839
Movement during 2023	-		(439)	(439)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	70	2,902	(20,111)	(17,139)

29 Litigation and Contingent Liabilities

The Group is subject to various claims, disputes and legal proceedings in the normal course of business. Provision is made for such matters when, in the opinion of management and its professional advisors, it is probable that a payment will be made by the Group and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

Claims asserted against the Group, according to the principles outlined above, have not been provided for. Management is of the opinion that the claims are either without merit, can be successfully defended or will result in exposure to the Group which is immaterial to both financial position and results of operations.

30 Retirement Benefit Obligation and pension plan asset

The movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligation during the year was as follows:

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Opening balance	991	599
Reallocation of pension plan liability	-	407
Current service cost	478	232
Interest cost	43	11
Actuarial gains on termination benefits	-	(63)
Benefits paid	(123)	(194)
At end of year	1,389	992

The movement of the pension plan asset during the year was as follows:

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Opening balance	528	114
Actuarial gains	2,839	-
Reallocation of pension plan liability	-	407
Current service cost	37	-
Benefits paid	-	7
Other	192	-
At end of year	3,596	528

The amounts recognised in arriving at profit or loss were as follows:

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Current service cost	478	232
Interest cost	43	11
At end of year	521	243

The distribution of the obligation by country was as follows:

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Nicaragua	109	105
Panama	315	348
El Salvador	680	539
Honduras	285	-
	1,389	992

Productive Business Solutions Limited

30 Retirement Benefit Obligation and pension plan asset (continued)

The value of the plan asset was as follows:

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Barbados	3,000	-
Panama	596	528
	3,596	528

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

	2023 Impact on Retirement benefit obligation		
	Change in Assumption	Increase in Assumption	Decrease in Assumption
Discount rate	1%	(1,280)	1,451
Inflation rate	1%	17	(32)

	Increase assumption by one year $'000
Life expectancy	191

	2022 Impact on Retirement benefit obligation		
	Change in Assumption	Increase in Assumption	Decrease in Assumption
Discount rate	1%	503	567
Inflation rate	1%	12	10

	Increase assumption by one year $'000
Life expectancy	111

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the pension liability recognised within the statement of financial position.

30 Retirement Benefit Obligation (continued)

Termination benefits in El Salvador and Nicaragua are established by law and entitle the employee to receive a payment upon termination of employment, regardless of cause. In El Salvador the benefit is founded in the law 592, that is the regulatory law for the economic benefit for voluntary resignation. Employees with more than two years of uninterrupted service for the company shall receive a payment of, at least, the equivalent of 15 days of minimum wage for each year of service. In Nicaragua, the law 185, Labour Code, entitles the employee to the right to receive a payment equivalent to one monthly salary for each year of service, up to the third year, and 20 days of salary for each additional year. Neither of these plans require the employer to establish a fund.

The principal actuarial assumptions used in valuing post-employment benefits are as follows:

PBS Nicaragua	**2023 $'000**	**2022 $'000**
Discount rate	11%	11%
Future salary increases	5%	5%
Retirement age	60 years	60 years

PBS El Salvador	**2023 $'000**	**2022 $'000**
Discount rate	5.5%	5.5%
Future salary increases	2.8%	2.8%
Retirement age	55 and 60 years for Women and men respectively	55 and 60 years for Women and men respectively

PBS Panama	**2023 $'000**	**2022 $'000**
Discount rate	5.7%	11%
Future salary increases	6%	6%
Retirement age	57 and 62 years for Women and men respectively	57 and 62 years for Women and men respectively

The principal assumptions used in valuing the pension plan asset for Barbados as follows:

	2023 $'000
Discount rate	7.75%
Future salary increases	3%
Retirement age	65

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30 Retirement Benefit Obligation (continued)

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

	2023		
	Impact on Retirement benefit obligation		
	Change in Assumption	Increase in Assumption	Decrease in Assumption
Discount rate	1%	(410)	504
Inflation rate	1%	27	(23)

	Increase assumption by one year $'000
Life expectancy	65

31 Commitments

Capital commitments
There are no capital expenditures contracted for but not yet incurred at the end of periods 2023 and 2022.

32 - Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Reconciliation of the Group's net profit to cash generated from operating activities:

	Note	2023 $'000	Restated 2022 $'000
Net profit		8,085	2,866
Items not affecting cash:			
Depreciation	14&15	14,981	14,494
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	16	3,105	3,150
Taxation expense	11	4,229	2,341
Currency translation differences		(2,131)	(2,314)
Interest income	7	(2,136)	(1,874)
Loss on disposal		264	597
Interest expense	10	14,194	16,282
		40,591	35,542
Change in non-cash working capital, net of effects from acquisition of subsidiaries:			
Inventories		(1,688)	(14,293)
Contract assets		(726)	287
Trade and other receivables		(10,767)	(14,297)
Due from related parties		(2,093)	(1,018)
Long term liabilities		298	(477)
Long term receivable		(433)	176
Lease receivable		(1,061)	(4,964)
Accounts payable		9,432	19,786
Contract liabilities		(5,738)	11,790
Retirement benefit obligation		(124)	41
Due to related parties		1,423	(3,373)
		33,300	29,200
Taxation paid		(2,938)	(4,794)
Net cash provided by operating activities		30,362	24,406

Net Debt Reconciliation

This section sets out an analysis of net debt and the movements in net debt for the year ended 31 December 2023.

	2023 $'000	Restated 2022 $'000
Cash and cash equivalents	31,991	31,230
Borrowings - repayable within one year (including overdraft)	(50,306)	(81,310)
Borrowings - repayable after one year	(96,936)	(58,353)
Lease liability	(19,197)	(21,647)
Net debt	(134,448)	(130,080)
Cash and liquid investments	31,991	31,230
Gross debt - fixed interest rates	(147,242)	(139,663)
Lease liability	(19,197)	(21,647)
Net debt	(134,448)	(130,080)

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32 - Cash Flows from Operating Activities (continued)

	Cash	Lease liability	Borrowing due within 1 year	Borrowing due after 1 year	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Net debt as at 31 December 2021, restated	21,740	(24,149)	(82,510)	(60,989)	(145,908)
Addition	224,768	(1,776)	(10,630)	(38,484)	173,878
Repayments	(215,286)	4,392	13,289	43,249	(154,356)
Foreign exchange adjustments	6	-	(42)	(290)	(326)
Other non-cash movements	2	(114)	(1,417)	(1,839)	(3,368)
Net debt as at 31 December 2022, restated	31,230	(21,647)	(81,310)	(58,353)	(130,080)
Addition	8,257	(1,909)	(19,741)	(347)	(13,740)
Repayments	(7,476)	4,359	12,126	408	9,417
Foreign exchange adjustments	(20)	-	3,603	(2,815)	768
Other non-cash movements	-	-	35,016	(35,829)	(813)
Net debt as at 31 December 2023	31,991	(19,197)	(50,306)	(96,936)	(134,448)

The bank overdraft was fully paid during 2023.

33 Assets Pledged as Security

With the exception of Productive Business Solutions Honduras S.A. de C.V., Easton Commerce S.A. (Costa Rica), Productive Business Solutions (Belize) Ltd., Cayman Business Machines (Cayman Islands), High Tech Corporation S.A. de C.V., High Tech Consulting S.A. de C.V., Productive Business Solutions Limited (St. Lucia), PBS Technology Group Limited, PBS Technologies (Trinidad) Limited, Dorada Technologies (Antigua) Limited, Productive Business Solutions Technologies Barbados Limited, Massy Technologies Infocom (Caribbean) Ltd., PBS Technologies (Jamaica) Limited, and PBS Technologies Guyana Inc., the assets of the subsidiaries are pledged as security for the borrowings. The pledged assets at year end totalled $599,369,000 (2022: $485,815,000).

34 Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities

The Group classifies rights and obligations in its relationship with customers whenever either party performs any of its contractual obligations.

The contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress for which the Group has provided the services. The contract assets become a receivable when the entity's right to consideration is unconditional and the revenue has been billed. The contract assets are classified as current assets as the associated contract is expected to be completed in less than 12 months. The contract assets relate to equipment contracts.

	2023 $'000	Restated 2022 $'000
Contract assets	2,031	1,305

The contract liabilities refer to advances received from customers under the promise to deliver equipment. Total contract liabilities at the end of the year are reflected in the table below.

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Contract liabilities		
on equipment contracts	16,131	22,681
on service contracts	3,714	2,902
Total contract liabilities	19,845	25,583

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34 Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities

(i) Revenue recognised in relation to contract liabilities

The following table shows how much of the revenue recognised in the current reporting period relates to carried-forward contract liabilities and how much relates to performance obligations that were satisfied in a prior year:

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period		
on equipment contracts	8,766	11,416
on service contracts	2,552	1,181
	11,318	12,597

(ii) Unsatisfied contracts at the end of the period

The following table shows unsatisfied performance obligations resulting from fixed-price contracts:

	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to contracts that are partially or fully unsatisfied as at 31 December	68,956	49,579
	68,956	49,579

35 Investments

In October 2022 the Group acquired 17,067 shares of Arel Limited, which resulted in an investment of $242,000 (equivalent to $246,000 at prior year's rate). Arel Limited is a private company established in 1967 and domiciled in 2 Piccadilly Road, Kingston 5, St. Andrew, Jamaica. The company is focused on providing engineering services and equipment such as air conditioning, medical and elevators. The authorised and issued share capital of the Arel Limited is 100,000 shares.

The valuation techniques for Level 3 fair value of the unquoted equity investment are disclosed in the table below.

	Fair value measurements at 31 December 2023 and 2022 using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
	Unquoted equity $'000	**Total $'000**
Unquoted equity	243	242

Description	**Fair value at December 2023 and 2022 $'000**	**Valuation Technique(s)**	**Unobservable Inputs**	**Range of unobservable inputs (probability – weighted average)**	**Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value**
Unquoted equity	243	Income and cost approach	Discount rates	20%	If the discount rate increases/decreases by 1%, the fair value will increase/decrease by 1%

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36 Acquisition of Infotrans Limited

On 16 June 2023, the Group acquired a 100% stake in Infotrans Group Holding B.V. and subsidiaries. The principal activities of the companies are to provide information technology solutions and services to clients in the Caribbean.

Since the date of acquisition, the acquired company has contributed revenue of $10,258,000 and attributable post-acquisition profit of $578,000 to the Group's results in the period to 31 December 2023. If the acquisition had occurred on 1 January 2023, management estimates that its contribution to revenue would have been $17,438,000, and net profit would have been $982,000. The following summarises the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities recognized by the Group at the date of acquisition:

(i) Identifiable assets acquired:

	2023 $'000
Property and equipment	181
Trade and other receivables	1,842
Cash and cash equivalents	925
Deferred tax asset	28
Due from related parties	227
Inventories	595
Tax recoverable	310
Intangible assets	1,540
Trade and other payables	(2,100)
Contract liabilities	(1,595)
Tax Payable	(243)
Short term loans	(45)
Deferred tax liability	(35)
Net identifiable assets acquired	1,630
Consideration	4,356
Less net identifiable liabilities acquired	(1,630)
Goodwill	2,726

(ii) Cash flow on acquisition

	2023 $'000
Outflow of cash to acquire subsidiary, net of cash acquired	
Cash consideration	(2,000)
Less: Cash balance acquired	925
Net outflow of cash	1,075

(iii) Acquisition-related costs

In 2023 the Group incurred acquisition-related costs of $22,000 which were fully expensed. These costs have been included in professional fees expenses for the current period.

36 Acquisition of Infotrans Limited (continued)

(iv) Purchase consideration

	2023 $'000
Cash paid	2,000
Deferred consideration (note 26)	2,356
Total purchase consideration	4,356

(v) The fair value of certain material asset categories was established as follows:

1. Property and equipment:
   The value of property and equipment were assessed as net book values as at the date of acquisition.

2. Intangible assets:
   The value of goodwill, customer relationships, software and licenses were assessed through market benchmarking information provided by independent data specialists through the multi-period excess earnings and relief from royalty methods, performed by a qualified independent valuator using the incremental cash flow method.

3. Provisional accounting:
   In accordance with IFRS 3, provisional accounting has been utilised as there are certain aspects of the analysis being finalised.

37 - Other long-term liabilities

This amount includes $895,000 accrued as part of the Group's risk management policy to face any loss associated to lawsuits with a long-term resolution.

38 - Distributions

Distributions to shareholders of the Parent Company

	Date declared	Date paid	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Dividend (1.34 cents per a share)	17 July 2023	17 August 2023	2,500	-
Dividend (2.15 cents per a share)	29 November 2023	29 December 2023	4,000	-
Dividend (2.69 cents per a share)	22 November 2022	22 December 2022	-	5,000
Dividend (40.03 cents per a share)	22 March 2023	21 April 2023	431	
Dividend (40.03 cents per a share)	2 May 2023	30 June 2023	431	
Dividend (39.99 cents per a share)	14 August 2023	29 September 2023	431	
Dividend (39.99 cents per a share)	29 November 2023	29 December 2023	431	
Dividend (48.47 cents per a share)	30 November 2022	11 January 2023	-	525
			8,224	5,525

39. Contingent consideration payable

This represents the present value of future earn-outs connected to the acquisition of High-Tech (HTC). This has been determined based on four times the average EBITDA minus 10% of Productive Business Solutions (PBS) contribution of EBITDA of HTC companies. If the average EBITDA is 10% higher, the earn-out will be $270,000 higher. If the average EBITDA is 5% lower, the earn-out will be $135,000 lower. The payment becomes due during 2024 and 2024 based on achieving the terms of the earn-out agreement. A current portion of $963,705 (2022 $953,482) has been classified as current portion of long term loans.

40. Restatement

Certain accounting irregularities were identified in one of the Group's subsidiaries, Productive Business Solutions Costa Rica, S.A. ("PBS CR") during the audit of the Group's consolidated financial statements.

An internal investigation was launched by the Group, which included the commissioning of a forensic audit carried out by an independent accounting firm. Based on the investigations performed, irregularities were noted across several financial statement line items with an impact on prior periods.

The nature of the irregularities uncovered included:
- Unfounded journal entries affecting several financial statement line items including Contract Assets, Inventories, Long term receivables and Trade and other receivable.
- Identification of unrecorded liabilities.

The issues identified constituted material prior period errors and have been corrected by restating each of the financial statement line items information for the year ended 31 December 2022 and as at 1 January 2022 for the cumulative effects of items related to periods prior to that date as shown in the tables below. As a result of these corrections, the following was noted:
- The income and deferred tax calculated for the affected periods were adjusted.
- There were breaches of debt covenants for certain loans as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021. These loans were reclassified from long term loans to the current portion of long-term loans.

As a part of the measures taken to strengthen the controls surrounding the accounting and financial reporting process, certain individuals were terminated and a temporary management team from within the Group was put in place to oversee the accounting and financial reporting processes at PBS CR.

40 Restatement (Continued)

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2022

	As previously reported 2022 $'000	Restatement $'000	Restated 2022 $'000
Direct expenses	(214,181)	(5,960)	(220,141)
Gross Profit	97,816	(5,960)	91,856
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(70,557)	(459)	(71,016)
Operating Profit	29,455	(6,419)	23,036
Finance costs	(17,665)	(164)	(17,829)
Profit before Taxation	11,790	(6,583)	5,207
Taxation	(3,314)	973	(2,341)
Net Income for the year	8,476	(5,610)	2,866
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:			
Currency translation differences on the net assets of foreign subsidiaries	1,420	(2,063)	(643)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	9,959	(7,673)	2,286
Net Income for the Year is Attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Company	8,391	(5,610)	2,781
Non-controlling interests	85	-	85
	8,476	(5,610)	2,866
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year is Attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Company	9,874	(7,673)	2,201
Non-controlling interests	85	-	85
	9,959	(7,673)	2,286

	Cents	Restatement	Cents
Basic and diluted earnings per share for profit from continuing operations attributable to ordinary shareholders	4.22	(3.01)	1.21

40. Restatement (Continued)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2022

	As previously reported 2022 $'000	Restatement $'000	Restated balance 2022 $'000
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	29,473	(2,051)	27,422
Long term receivables	4,438	(4,064)	374
Deferred tax assets	5,591	4,086	9,677
Contract Assets	6,849	(6,849)	-
Total Non-Current Assets	169,354	(8,878)	160,476
Current Assets			
Inventories	49,480	(1,295)	48,185
Contract assets	9,434	(8,129)	1,305
Trade and other receivables	99,242	(4,220)	95,022
Total Current Assets	209,781	(13,644)	196,137
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	65,746	4,308	70,054
Current portion of long-term loans	5,084	50,016	55,100
Short term loans	20,652	2,591	23,243
Total Current Liabilities	142,789	56,915	199,704
Net Current Assets/(Liabilities)	66,992	(70,559)	(3,567)
Total Non-current Assets and Net Current Assets	236,346	(79,437)	156,909

40. Restatement (Continued)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2022 (Continued)

	As previously reported 2022 $'000	Restatement $'000	Restated 2022 $'000
Other reserves	(18,377)	(1,162)	(19,539)
Retained earnings	233	(29,385)	(29,152)
Total Shareholders´ Equity	104,872	(30,547)	74,325
Total Equity	105,874	(30,547)	75,327
Non-Current Liabilities			
Lease liabilities	16,260	1,125	17,385
Borrowings	108,368	(50,015)	58,353
Total Non-Current Liabilities	130,472	(48,890)	81,582
Total Non-Current Liabilities and Equity	236,346	(79,437)	156,909

Productive Business Solutions Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
31 December 2023
(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

40. Restatement (Continued)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 1 January 2022 (Continued)

	As previously reported 2021 $'000	Restatement $'000	Restated balance 2021 $'000
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	31,574	(1,956)	29,618
Deferred tax assets	3,765	2,837	6,602
Contract Assets	6,390	(6,390)	-
Total Non-Current Assets	164,718	(5,509)	159,209
Current Assets			
Inventories	39,681	(1,050)	38,631
Contract assets	8,645	(7,053)	1,592
Trade and other receivables	83,515	(2,790)	80,725
Total Current Assets	172,243	(10,893)	161,350
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	47,372	3,795	51,167
Taxation payable	7,779	(141)	7,638
Current portion of lease liabilities	3,773	986	4,759
Current portion of long-term loans	9,188	48,385	57,573
Short term loans	20,661	1,643	22,304
Total Current Liabilities	118,476	54,668	173,144
Net Current Assets/(Liabilities)	53,767	(65,561)	(11,794)
Total Non-current Assets and Net Current Assets	218,485	(71,070)	147,415

40. Restatement (Continued)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 1 January 2022 (Continued)

	As previously reported 2021 $'000	Restatement $'000	Restated 2021 $'000
Other reserves	(19,870)	901	(18,969)
Accumulated deficit	(2,633)	. (23,775)	(26,408)
Total Shareholders´ Equity	83,279	(22,874)	60,405
Total Equity	84,206	(22,874)	61,332
Non-Current Liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	1,677	140	1,817
Lease liabilities	15,871	3,519	19,390
Borrowings	112,844	(51,855)	60,989
Total Non-Current Liabilities	134,279	(48,196)	86,083
Total Non-Current Liabilities and Equity	218,485	(71,070)	147,415

Productive Business Solutions Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
31 December 2023
(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

40. Restatement (Continued)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow as at 31 December 2022

	As previously reported 2022 $'000	Restatement $'000	Restated 2022 $'000
Net Profit	8,476	(5,610)	2,866
Depreciation	14,168	326	14,494
Loss on disposal	624	(27)	597
Taxation expense	3,314	(973)	2,341
Currency translation differences	397	(2,711)	(2,314)
Interest expense	16,108	174	16,282
Inventories	(14,191)	(102)	(14,293)
Contract assets	(1,248)	1,535	287
Accounts receivables	(15,727)	1,430	(14,297)
Long term receivable	(3,888)	4,064	176
Long term liabilities	-	(477)	(477)
Accounts payable	17,849	1,937	19,786
Taxation paid	(5,228)	434	(4,794)

The restatement had no impact on the financing and investing cash flows and the opening and ending cash balances as at 1 January and 31 December 2022, respectively.

41. Subsequent Events

Acquisitions

On July 1, 2024, the Group finalized the acquisition of Xerox Del Ecuador, S.A. and Xerox Del Peru, S.A. from Xerox Corporation and Pacific Services and Development Corporation (collectively the "sellers"). These entities represented Xerox's complete operations in both Ecuador and Peru.

Secured 6 year term loan facility

On June 26, 2024, PBS was provided a 6-year secured term loan facility for an aggregate principal amount of U.S.$126,000,000, with CITIBANK, N.A., BANCO CONTINENTAL S.A.E.C.A, FIRST CITIZENS BANK (LIMITED) and BANCO G&T CONTINENTAL, S.A. as Joint Lead Arrangers. The term loan proceeds were used (i) to refinance existing Indebtedness (as outlined below), (ii) to fund growth, (iii) for other general corporate purposes, and (iv) to pay transaction costs, fees and expenses in connection with the facility.

Refinanced Existing Indebtedness:

- Productive Business Solutions Limited - Bonds JCSD as Trustee - US$52,292,012;
- PBS Technology Group (Trinidad) Limited (now PBS Technologies (Trinidad) Limited) - Bonds Republic Bank as Trustee - US$33,485,000;
- PBS Technology Group (Trinidad) Limited (now PBS Technologies (Trinidad) Limited) - Bonds JCSD as Trustee - US$6,515,000;
- PBS Technologies (Trinidad) Limited - Republic Bank Loan - US$10,000,000; and
- Productive Business Solutions Limited - Citibank Loan - US$8,000,000.

Issuance of US$17,000,000 Preference Shares

On June 28, 2024, the Group successfully issued US$17,000,000 8.25% fixed rate unsecured redeemable cumulative preference shares with Mayberry Investments Limited as lead arranger, broker and selling agent. These preference shares have a 48 month tenor and will mature on June 28, 2028. The funds raised from this issuance were used to redeem the 9.75% preference shares that were issued in 2017 and were set to mature on June 30, 2024.

Breach of non-financial covenant

- The loan agreement with Republic Bank Limited (Trust Services Division) Services Limited on behalf of Bondholders – Subsequent to the year end the non-financial covenant related to the timing of submission of the financial statements was breached. This is a non-adjusting event.
- The revolving credit agreement and loan agreement with First Citizens Bank (FCB) – Subsequent to year end the non-financial covenant related to the timing of submission of the financial statements was breached. This is a non-adjusting event.

PURSUANT TO AMENDED AND RESTATED BY-LAW NO. 2 OF THE COMPANY

Productive Business Solutions Limited

Company No. 34076 ("the Company")

PROXY

The undersigned shareholder of the Company hereby appoints

____

____

____

of ______________________________

or failing him ______________________________

of ______________________________

as the nominee of the undersigned to attend and act for the undersigned and on behalf of the undersigned at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on the 11th. day of December 2024 and at any adjournment or adjournments thereof in the same manner, to the same extent and with the same powers as if the undersigned was present at the said meeting or such adjournment or adjournments there of.

Dated this ______________ day of ______________ , 2024

Name in Print: ______________________________

IN ANY MARKET SEGMENT

PBS IS PART OF SERVING OUR CLIENTS

PBS GROUP

ANNUAL REPORT

PBS GROUP ANNUAL REPORT 2023

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