

Barbados Dairy Industries Limited

Audited Financial Statements
December 31, 2024
(expressed in Barbados dollars)



Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Barbados Dairy Industries Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Barbados Dairy Industries Limited (the Company) as at December 31, 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

What we have audited

The Company's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024;
- the income statement for the year then ended;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the 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 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 Company 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

Overview



- Overall materiality: \$500,000, which represents 1% of revenues.
- In addition to determining materiality, we also assessed, amongst other factors, the following in designing our audit:
 - the risk of material misstatement in the financial statements
 - significant accounting estimates
 - the risk of management override of internal controls
- Revenues from the sale of goods

Audit scope

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the 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.

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

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall materiality for the financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate, on the financial statements as a whole.

Overall materiality	\$500,000
How we determined it	1% of revenues
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	We chose revenues as the benchmark because, in our view, it is the benchmark against which the performance of the Company is most commonly measured by users, and is a generally accepted benchmark. We chose 1% which is within a range of acceptable benchmark thresholds.

We agreed with those charged with governance that we would report to them misstatements identified during our audit above \$25,000, as well as misstatements below that amount that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

Key audit matters

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

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<i>Revenues from the sale of goods</i>	
<i>Refer to notes 4(c) and 6 to the financial statements for disclosures of related accounting policies and balances.</i>	
The Company recognised revenue from the sale of goods of \$52.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2024.	Our approach to addressing the matter involved the following procedures, amongst others:
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when control over the goods has been transferred to the customers, typically upon delivery of the goods to the customer's location or upon collection by the customer.	Updated our understanding of management's end-to-end process over revenue recognition.
We focused on this area due to the magnitude of the balance and that it is a significant focus area of management in measuring the performance of the Company overall.	Evaluated the appropriateness of the Company's revenue recognition against the requirements of the accounting standard.
	Tested revenue transactions on a sample basis by agreeing to supporting documentation such as sales orders, sales invoices, shipping documents and subsequent collections.

Performed cut off testing by comparing revenue recognised close to the statement of financial position date, to the respective contractual terms and underlying supporting documents.

Evaluated the presentation and classification of the reported balance and assessed the note disclosures in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Annual Report (but does not include the 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 financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

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.



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

Other matter

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

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers SRL

Bridgetown, Barbados
June 16, 2025

Barbados Dairy Industries Limited

Income Statement

For the year ended December 31, 2024

(expressed in Barbados dollars)

	Notes	2024	2023
Revenue	6	52,298,799	61,259,183
Cost of sales	7	(49,659,050)	(54,497,818)
Gross profit		2,639,749	6,761,365
Other expense		(103,623)	(85,046)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	7	(6,232,264)	(6,520,896)
(Loss)/income from operations		(3,696,138)	155,423
Net finance income		<u>194,595</u>	<u>217,648</u>
(Loss)/income before taxation		(3,501,543)	373,071
Income tax expense	8	(22,770)	(16,560)
Net (loss)/income for the year		(3,524,313)	356,511
(Loss)/income per share			
Basic and diluted	19	<u>(0.75)</u>	<u>0.08</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Barbados Dairy Industries Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended December 31, 2024

(expressed in Barbados dollars)

	Notes	2024	2023
Net (loss)/income for the year		(3,524,313)	356,511
Other comprehensive (loss)/income, net of tax			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Remeasurements of post-employment (expenses)/benefits	15, 16	(267,000)	354,000
Income tax effect	8	24,030	(149,100)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of tax		(242,970)	204,900
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of tax		(3,767,283)	561,411

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Barbados Dairy Industries Limited

Statement of Financial Position

As at December 31, 2024

(expressed in Barbados dollars)

	Notes	2024	2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	14	13,167,903	13,221,702
Pension plan assets	15	4,257,000	4,264,000
Deferred tax asset	8	1,545,606	1,544,346
Total non-current assets		<u>18,970,509</u>	<u>19,030,048</u>
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	5,134,291	6,179,539
Receivables and prepayments	10	4,627,944	6,785,092
Due from related parties	18	5,648,425	4,220,618
Inventories	11	20,214,870	22,788,594
Total current assets		<u>35,625,530</u>	<u>39,973,843</u>
Total assets		<u>54,596,039</u>	<u>59,003,891</u>
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	17	998,028	998,028
Other reserves		(3,417,142)	(3,174,172)
Retained earnings		36,082,751	39,607,064
Equity attributable to equity holders		<u>33,663,637</u>	<u>37,430,920</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Post-employment medical liability	16	410,000	403,000
Lease liabilities	13	1,243,869	1,299,284
Total non-current liabilities		<u>1,653,869</u>	<u>1,702,284</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	9,076,635	8,907,728
Lease liabilities	13	55,414	105,022
Due to related parties	18	10,126,090	10,837,543
Income tax payable	8	20,394	20,394
Total current liabilities		<u>19,278,533</u>	<u>19,870,687</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>54,596,039</u>	<u>59,003,891</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Approved by the Board of Directors on June 13, 2025



Director



Director

Barbados Dairy Industries Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended December 31, 2024

(expressed in Barbados dollars)

	Share capital	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at December 31, 2022	998,028	(3,379,072)	39,250,553	36,869,509
Net income for the year	—	—	356,511	356,511
Other comprehensive income for the year	—	204,900	—	204,900
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	204,900	356,511	561,411
Balance at December 31, 2023	998,028	(3,174,172)	39,607,064	37,430,920
Net loss for the year	—	—	(3,524,313)	(3,524,313)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	—	(242,970)	—	(242,970)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	—	(242,970)	(3,524,313)	(3,767,283)
Balance at December 31, 2024	998,028	(3,417,142)	36,082,751	33,663,637

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Barbados Dairy Industries Limited

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2024

(expressed in Barbados dollars)

	Notes	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Loss)/income before taxation		(3,501,543)	373,071
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	14	1,636,208	1,758,868
Net finance income		(194,595)	(217,648)
Post-employment medical liability expense	16	10,000	11,000
Impairment (reversal)/loss of trade and other receivables		(10,598)	210,704
Post-employment medical liability benefits paid	16	(18,000)	(17,000)
Pension plan expense	15	95,000	87,000
Reversal of provision for inventory	11	(310,604)	(178,623)
Operating (loss)/income before working capital changes		(2,294,132)	2,027,372
Decrease in receivables and prepayments		2,167,746	464,622
(Increase)/decrease in due from related companies		(1,427,807)	6,785,283
Decrease/(increase) in inventories		2,884,328	(1,779,321)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		168,907	(5,226,212)
(Decrease)/increase in due to related companies		(711,453)	2,823,027
Cash generated from operations activities		<u>787,589</u>	<u>5,094,771</u>
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(1,582,409)	(2,005,148)
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(1,582,409)</u>	<u>(2,005,148)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of lease liabilities		(105,023)	(119,486)
Interest paid lease liabilities		(145,405)	(64,352)
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(250,428)</u>	<u>(183,838)</u>
(Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>(1,045,248)</u>	<u>2,905,785</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		6,179,539	3,273,754
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<u>5,134,291</u>	<u>6,179,539</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Barbados Dairy Industries Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2024

(expressed in Barbados dollars)

1 Nature of operations

Barbados Dairy Industries Limited (the “Company”), a publicly listed entity in Barbados, was incorporated under the Laws of Barbados on March 12, 1964. Its parent company is Banks Holdings Limited (“BHL”). The principal activity of the Company is the manufacturing, processing and distribution of dairy products and fruit juices.

In 2015, the parent company was acquired by SLU Beverages (“SLU”), a company incorporated and domiciled in St. Lucia. SLU is a subsidiary of Cerveceria Nacional Dominicana (“CND”) headquartered in the Dominican Republic. The ultimate parent is AB InBev, a company incorporated and domiciled in Belgium. The Company’s registered office is located at the Pine, St. Michael, Barbados.

Share and purchase agreement

In December 2024, CND has entered into a share and purchase agreement with a potential buyer for the acquisition of the Company, BHL and certain other subsidiaries of BHL. The transaction is currently undergoing regulatory approval process and is anticipated to be completed in 2025.

2 General information and compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). They were authorised for issue by the Company’s board of directors on June 13, 2025.

3 Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, several new, but not yet effective standards, amendments to existing standards, and interpretations have been published by the IASB. None of these standards, amendments or interpretations have been adopted early by the Company. Management anticipates that all relevant pronouncements will be adopted for the first period beginning on or after the effective date of the pronouncement. New standards, amendments and interpretations not adopted in the current year have not been disclosed as they are not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s financial statements.

4 Summary of material accounting policies

a) Basis of presentation and measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for defined benefit plans assets that have been measured at fair value. The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

b) Functional and presentation currency

Unless otherwise specified, all financial information included in these financial statements has been stated in Barbados dollars, which is the Company’s functional and presentation currency.

Barbados Dairy Industries Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2024

(expressed in Barbados dollars)

c) Revenue recognition

Revenue arises from the sale of goods. It is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, excluding sales taxes, rebates, and trade discounts. To determine whether to recognise revenue, the Company follows a 5-step process:

1. Identifying the contract with a customer;
2. Identifying the performance obligations;
3. Determining the transaction price;
4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations; and
5. Recognising revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied.

Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the amount that reflects the best estimate of the consideration expected to be received in exchange for those goods. Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer. At such point the performance obligation to the customer is fulfilled. Generally, control is transferred upon delivery of the goods to the customer's location or upon pickup by the customer from our facilities.

Contracts can include significant variable elements, such as discounts, rebates, refunds, credits, price concessions, incentives, performance bonuses and penalties. Such trade incentives are treated as variable consideration. If the consideration includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to the customer. Variable consideration is only included in the transaction price if it is highly probable that the amount of revenue recognised would not be subject to significant future reversals when the uncertainty is resolved.

d) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are accounted for at exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on the reporting date. Gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction or, for those stated at fair value, at the dates the fair value was determined.

e) Taxation

Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current income tax assets and/or liabilities comprise those claims from and/or obligations to fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting periods, that are unpaid at the reporting date. Current tax is payable on taxable profit, which differs from profit or loss in the financial statements.

Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period in Barbados.

Barbados Dairy Industries Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2024

(expressed in Barbados dollars)

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated, without discounting, at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realisation, provided those rates are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the underlying tax loss or deductible temporary difference will be able to be utilised against future taxable income. Deferred tax liabilities are always provided for in full.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised as a component of tax income or expenses in the statement of income, except where they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income (such as the remeasurement of post-employment benefits) or directly in equity, in which case the related deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively.

f) Inventories

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis. Work-in-progress and finished goods comprise the direct cost of production and an attributable proportion of direct overheads appropriate to location and condition. Net realisable value is the price at which the stock can be realised in the normal course of business after deducting cost to complete and sell.

Supplies are valued at cost. Provisions are made for obsolete, slow moving and defective items as considered appropriate in the circumstances.

g) Trade receivables

The Company's trade receivables represent amounts due from customers for the goods sold in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within 30 to 60 days and therefore are all classified as current. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless, they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at the amount adjusted for the time value of money. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Trade and other receivables are carried at amortised cost less impairment losses. The company applies a simplified approach in calculating Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) for trade receivables. Therefore the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

h) Property, plant and equipment

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

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Barbados Dairy Industries Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2024

(expressed in Barbados dollars)

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is charged using the straight-line method over the useful lives of the assets which are estimated as follows:

Leasehold buildings	10 to 50 years
Plant and equipment, fixtures, fittings and others	3 to 25 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Containers	3 to 5 years
Right of use assets	2 to 15 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of income.

i) Segment reporting

The Company derives its revenue in two major segments - (1) manufacturing and processing of dairy products and (2) the manufacturing and processing of fruit juices. The Company's operations are located in Barbados.

Management has determined the operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the Board of Directors that are used to make strategic decisions. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The Board of Directors which is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments has been identified as the chief operating decision-maker.

j) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits, including holiday entitlement, are current liabilities included in other payables and accruals, measured at the undiscounted amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement.

Post-employment benefits

The Company operates a defined benefit plan, the assets of which are held in a separate fund administered by Trustees. The plan was closed to new entrants in 2003. When necessary, the Company meets the balance of the cost of funding the plan and pays contributions to the plan. The funding requirements are based on regular actuarial valuations of the pension plan every three years, and the assumptions used to determine the funding may differ to those set out in Note 15.

Barbados Dairy Industries Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2024

(expressed in Barbados dollars)

The pension accounting costs are accrued using the projected unit credit method. Under this method, the cost of providing pensions is charged to the income statement so as to spread the regular cost over the service lives of the employees in accordance with the advice of independent qualified actuaries who carry out a full valuation of the plans every three years. The amounts charged to the income statement include current service cost in staff cost and, net interest cost (income) in net finance income/(expense). The liability or asset recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The pension obligation is measured as the present value of the estimated future cash flows using interest rates of government securities which have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability. Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest) are recognized in full in the period in which they occur in the statement of comprehensive income. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

The Company also operates a contributory defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions are charged to the income statement in the year to which they relate.

The Company also provides post-employment healthcare benefits to its employees, pensioners and their registered dependants. These benefits are funded by contributions from the Company to Coralisle Medical Insurance Company Ltd. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment, using a methodology similar to that for defined benefit pension plans. These obligations are valued by independent qualified actuaries.

k) Leases

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease at inception of a contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease agreements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, and payments for these leases are presented in cash flow from operating activities.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis starting at the commencement date over the shorter period of useful life of the underlying asset and lease term.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate specific to the country, term and currency of the contract. In addition, the Company considers its recent debt issuances as well as publicly available data for instruments with similar characteristics when calculating the incremental borrowing rates. Lease payments include fixed payments, less any lease incentives, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate known at the commencement date, and purchase options or extension option payments if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise these options.

Barbados Dairy Industries Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2024

(expressed in Barbados dollars)

On the statement of financial position, right-of-use asset has been included in property, plant and equipment and lease liabilities are recognised on the face of the statement of financial position.

l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash at a reputable bank and in hand and short-term deposits net of bank overdrafts, if any. The short-term deposits consist of highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible into cash.

m) Impairment of other non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated cash flows are discounted to their present value taking into account the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell an appropriate valuation model is used.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if no impairment loss been recognised.

n) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when (i) the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, (ii) it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and (iii) a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

A provision for disputes and litigation is recognised when it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to make future payments as a result of past events, such items may include but are not limited to, several claims, suits and actions relating to antitrust laws, violations of distribution and license agreements, environmental matters, employment related disputes, claims from tax authorities related to indirect taxes, and alcohol industry litigation matters.

o) Financial instruments

i) Recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

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For the year ended December 31, 2024

(expressed in Barbados dollars)

ii) Classification and measurement

Except for trade receivables, the company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset. Debt financial instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost, FVOCI or FVPL. The classification is based on two criteria: the objective of the company's business model for managing the assets; and whether the instruments' contractual cash flows represent 'solely payments of principal and interest' on the principal amount outstanding (the 'SPPI criterion').

The classification and measurement of the company's financial assets is as follows:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost: comprise investments in debt securities where the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest and the company's business model is to collect contractual cash flows. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and any impairment charges for such instruments are recognised in profit or loss.
- Financial assets and liabilities at FVPL: comprise derivative instruments and equity instruments which were not designated as FVOCI. This category also includes debt instruments which do not meet the cash flow or the business model tests.

iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

iv) Derecognition

A financial asset is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Company's statement of financial position) when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset. A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

v) Impairment of other financial assets

For other financial assets, the ECL is based on the 12-month ECL. The 12-month ECL is the portion of lifetime ECLs that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL.

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5 Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

Estimated impairment of inventories

Management recognises a provision for inventory losses when the realisable values of inventory items become lower than cost due to obsolescence or other causes. Obsolescence is based on the physical condition of inventory items. Obsolescence is also established when inventory items can no longer be utilised. Obsolete goods when identified are charged to the income statement. The Company believes such estimates represent a fair charge for the level of inventory losses in a given year. The Company's policy is to review on an annual basis the condition of its inventory.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Employee retirement benefits

The present value of the defined benefit funded obligations depend on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost/(income) for pensions include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of pension obligations. The Company determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the pension obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Company considers the interest rates of government securities which have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension obligation. See also note 15.

6 Revenue

The Company's sales disaggregated by primary geographical market is as follows:

Country	2024	2023
Barbados	40,860,794	47,902,885
Other Caribbean countries (excluding Barbados)	11,195,196	13,104,384
Other countries outside Caribbean	242,809	251,914
	52,298,799	61,259,183

Barbados Dairy Industries Limited

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For the year ended December 31, 2024

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7 Operating expenses

The details of operating expenses by nature are shown below.

	2024	2023
Materials	34,498,428	38,440,687
Staff costs (i)	6,971,258	7,475,003
Production overhead	7,573,927	8,043,051
Advertising and promotions	1,411,553	1,177,067
Depreciation (note 14)	1,636,208	1,758,868
Other operating expenses (ii)	3,799,940	4,124,038
	<hr/> 55,891,314	<hr/> 61,018,714

- i. The Company comprises staff costs of expenses related to salaries, wages and allowances, bonus and gratuity, NIS contributions, pension - current service cost, post-employment medical, and other staff costs.
- ii. The Company consolidates expenses such as professional and management fees, administrative and offices expenses, and others miscellaneous expenses within the Other operating expenses line item. Audit fees for the Company for the year ended December 31, 2024 totalled \$267,000 (2023 - \$267,000). There were no other fees paid to the auditor for non-assurance services during the period.

These expenses are classified in the statement of income as follows:

	2024	2023
Cost of sales	49,659,050	54,497,818
Selling, general and administrative expenses	6,232,264	6,520,896
	<hr/> 55,891,314	<hr/> 61,018,714

8 Income tax

	2024	2023
Statement of income		
The taxation charge on net income consists of:		
Current tax expense for the year	-	-
Deferred tax expense for the year	22,770	16,560
Total taxation expense on net income		
	<hr/> 22,770	<hr/> 16,560

Barbados Dairy Industries Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

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The tax on the income before taxation differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic corporation tax rate as follows:

	2024	2023
(Loss)/income before taxation	(3,501,543)	373,071
Taxed at statutory rates of 9% (2023 - 5.5%)	(315,139)	20,519
Depreciation on assets	—	(110,365)
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for capital allowances	147,322	96,738
Non-deductible expenses	11,061	50
Pension and post-employment medical benefits	22,770	23,760
Others	156,756	(20,582)
Remeasurement of deferred tax at the new enacted rate	—	6,440
	22,770	16,560

Deferred tax asset

	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of year	1,544,346	1,710,006
Deferred tax credit/(charge) recognised in the statement of income:		
Pension plan assets and post-employment medical liability	(22,770)	(10,120)
Remeasurement of deferred tax at the new enacted rate	—	(6,440)
	(22,770)	(16,560)
Deferred tax credit/(charge) recognised in other comprehensive income		
Pension plan asset and post-retirement medical liability	24,030	(20,405)
Remeasurement of deferred tax at the new enacted rate	—	(128,695)
	24,030	(149,100)
Balance at end of year	1,545,606	1,544,346

The deferred tax asset is analysed as follows:

	2024	2023
Accelerated depreciation for accounting purposes	1,321,919	1,321,919
Unutilised tax losses	569,917	569,917
Pension plan assets and post-retirement medical liability	(346,230)	(347,490)
	1,545,606	1,544,346

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The Company has unutilised tax losses of \$12,367,558 (2023 - \$10,372,833) available to be carried forward and applied against future taxable income of those companies. The losses have not been agreed by the Revenue Commissioner of the Barbados Revenue Authority, but they are not in dispute. The losses and their expiry dates are as follows:

Income year	Amount (\$)	Expiry date
2018	1,813,177	2025
2019	4,025,524	2026
2021	2,009,348	2028
2022	2,514,067	2029
2023	10,717	2030
2024	1,994,725	2031
	<u>12,367,558</u>	

The Company has not recognised the full value of the deferred tax asset arising from accelerated depreciation for accounting purposes and unutilised tax losses as the recovery of the amounts arising from future taxable income is uncertain. The deferred tax asset not recognised amounts to \$2,737,097 (2023 - \$1,467,511). The movement of income tax payable as at December 31, is shown below.

	2024	2023
Balance at beginning and end of year	<u>20,394</u>	<u>20,394</u>

Effective January 1, 2024, Barbados enacted legislation introducing a qualified domestic minimum top-up tax (QDMTT) in alignment with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's ("OECD") Pillar Two Global Anti-Base Erosion (GloBE) rules. This legislation imposes a minimum effective tax rate of 15% on in-scope multinational enterprise groups with annual consolidated revenues exceeding €750 million.

During the reporting period, BHL and its subsidiary operations in Barbados were subject to the QDMTT. Although the top-up tax arises from the consolidated activities of all Barbados-based entities, BHL has elected to assume the full amount of the jurisdictional top-up tax without any reimbursement or allocation to the other constituent entities which includes the Company.

9 Cash and cash equivalents

	2024	2023
Cash on hand	<u>4,994</u>	<u>7,872</u>
Cash at bank	<u>5,129,297</u>	<u>6,171,667</u>
	<u>5,134,291</u>	<u>6,179,539</u>

Cash at bank is held with a local commercial bank in non-interest-bearing accounts.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

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(expressed in Barbados dollars)

10 Receivables and prepayments

	2024	2023
Trade receivables, net (note 21)	4,089,621	5,357,966
Other receivables, net (note 21)	307,174	200,509
Prepayments	231,149	1,226,617
	4,627,944	6,785,092

11 Inventories

	2024	2023
Raw materials	9,217,769	11,225,385
Fuel and factory supplies	7,684,101	8,787,468
Finished goods	3,966,469	3,739,813
Marketing materials	56	57
Provision for inventory obsolescence	(653,525)	(964,129)
	20,214,870	22,788,594

The movement in the provision for inventory obsolescence is shown below.

	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of year	964,129	1,142,752
Reversal of provision for the year	(310,604)	(178,623)
Balance at end of year	653,525	964,129

The movement in the provision for inventory obsolescence for the year is included in cost of sales.

12 Trade and other payables

	2024	2023
Dividends payable	214,530	214,604
Accruals and other payables	3,966,634	4,106,286
Trade payables	4,895,471	4,586,838
	9,076,635	8,907,728

Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 - 180 day terms.

Barbados Dairy Industries Limited

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For the year ended December 31, 2024

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13 Leases

The Company classifies its right-of-use assets in a separate class in the property, plant and equipment (see note 14). The breakdown of lease liabilities is as follows:

	2024	2023
Current	55,414	105,022
Non-current	1,243,869	1,299,284
	1,299,283	1,404,306

The Company's leasing activities by type of right-of-use asset are recognised on the statement of financial position under property, plant and equipment. These assets include motor vehicles, equipment, and property. During the year, the Company had one leased motor vehicle, one agreement for land and a building, and five leased equipment assets. The incremental borrowing rates applied to these leases range from 10.92% to 11.90%.

The leases for equipment assets ended in 2024. The remaining lease term for the motor vehicle is 0.75 years. The remaining lease term for the land and building is 13.67 years. The lease agreements do not hold an option to purchase or to terminate the agreement and are not subject to a variable payment method.

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2024

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14 Property, plant and equipment

	Buildings on leasehold land	Plant and machinery	Furniture, fittings and other equipment	Motor vehicles	Containers	Capital works in progress	Right-of-use assets	Total
At December 31, 2022								
Cost	15,884,788	41,389,217	2,055,632	116,661	632,729	3,352,100	613,656	64,044,783
Accumulated depreciation	(12,041,468)	(37,329,389)	(1,955,273)	(116,661)	(527,989)	—	(436,543)	(52,407,323)
Net book value	3,843,320	4,059,828	100,359	—	104,740	3,352,100	177,113	11,637,460
Year ended December 31, 2023								
Opening net book value	3,843,320	4,059,828	100,359	—	104,740	3,352,100	177,113	11,637,460
Additions	—	—	488,232	—	—	1,516,916	1,337,962	3,343,110
Transfers	136,008	3,312,663	—	—	389,871	(3,838,542)	—	—
Depreciation charges	(428,760)	(872,329)	(189,074)	—	(131,546)	—	(137,159)	(1,758,868)
Net book value	3,550,568	6,500,162	399,517	—	363,065	1,030,474	1,377,916	13,221,702
At December 31, 2023								
Cost	16,020,796	44,701,880	2,543,864	116,661	1,022,600	1,030,474	1,951,618	67,387,893
Accumulated depreciation	(12,470,228)	(38,201,718)	(2,144,347)	(116,661)	(659,535)	—	(573,702)	(54,166,191)
Net book value	3,550,568	6,500,162	399,517	—	363,065	1,030,474	1,377,916	13,221,702

Barbados Dairy Industries Limited

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For the year ended December 31, 2024

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	Buildings on leasehold land	Plant and machinery	Furniture, fittings and other equipment	Motor vehicles	Containers	Capital works in progress	Right-of-use assets	Total
Year ended December 31, 2024								
Opening net book value	3,550,568	6,500,162	399,517	–	363,065	1,030,474	1,377,916	13,221,702
Additions	–	–	–	–	–	1,582,409	–	1,582,409
Transfers	165,426	947,372	10,432	–	99,519	(1,222,749)	–	–
Depreciation charges	(429,610)	(791,501)	(125,351)	–	(140,446)	–	(149,300)	(1,636,208)
Net book value	3,286,384	6,656,033	284,598	–	322,138	1,390,134	1,228,616	13,167,903
At December 31, 2024								
Cost	16,186,222	45,649,252	2,554,296	116,661	1,122,119	1,390,134	1,951,618	68,970,302
Accumulated depreciation	(12,899,838)	(38,993,219)	(2,269,698)	(116,661)	(799,981)	–	(723,002)	(55,802,399)
Net book value	3,286,384	6,656,033	284,598	–	322,138	1,390,134	1,228,616	13,167,903

By way of support for the dairy industry, the National Housing Corporation (or 'NHC', then The Housing Authority) and Barbados Dairy Industries Limited ('BDIL') entered into a lease agreement in 1964 for 50 years. Under the terms of this lease, at the cost of \$1 per year, BDIL was permitted to develop its manufacturing infrastructure on Crown land, on the condition that it also cover all land taxes, building insurance and on-going maintenance costs related to the buildings erected. Under the lease terms, the ownership of the land and the buildings were due to revert to the NHC in 2014 (i.e., at expiration). After the lease expired, negotiations with the NHC concluded in 2023, resulting in a new lease agreement. Effective September 2023, NHC and BDIL entered into a new 15-year lease at a rate of \$15,000 per month.

Barbados Dairy Industries Limited

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15 Pension plan assets

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	2024	2023
Fair value of plan assets	12,430,000	12,543,000
Present value of funded obligations	(8,173,000)	(8,279,000)
Net asset recognised in the statement of financial position	4,257,000	4,264,000

The amounts recognised in the income statement are as follows:

	2024	2023
Interest cost	(725,000)	(700,000)
Current service cost	(52,000)	(54,000)
Administrative fees	(43,000)	(33,000)
Interest income on plan assets	1,102,000	1,017,000
 Total, in income statement	 282,000	 230,000
 Of which:		
Operating expenses	(95,000)	(87,000)
Net finance income	377,000	317,000

The amount recognised in other comprehensive income is shown below.

	2024	2023
Return on plan assets below/(exceeding) expected return	628,000	(92,000)
Gain from change in assumptions	(339,000)	(242,000)
 Other comprehensive loss/(income)	 289,000	 (334,000)

Movements in the net asset are as follows:

	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of year	4,264,000	3,700,000
Net income recognised in the income statement	282,000	230,000
Other comprehensive (loss)/income	(289,000)	334,000
 Balance at end of year	 4,257,000	 4,264,000

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Changes in the present value of the funded obligations are as follows:

	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of year	8,279,000	8,225,000
Actuarial gain on obligation	(339,000)	(242,000)
Interest cost	725,000	700,000
Current service cost	52,000	54,000
Administrative fees	43,000	33,000
Employee contributions	23,000	17,000
Benefits paid	(610,000)	(508,000)
 Balance at end of year	 8,173,000	 8,279,000

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	2024	2023
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	12,543,000	11,925,000
Interest income on plan assets	1,102,000	1,017,000
Return on plan assets (below)/exceeding expected return	(628,000)	92,000
Contributions by employer and employee	23,000	17,000
Benefits paid	(610,000)	(508,000)
 Fair value of plan assets at end of year	 12,430,000	 12,543,000

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions on the present value of the funded obligations as at December 31, 2024 is shown below.

	Increase	Decrease
Change in discount rate by 1%	(863,776)	1,056,000
Change in salary increase by 0.5%	134,218	(114,733)

The remaining life expectancy at age 65 for current male pensioners is 19.2 years, while for female pensioners it is 21.7 years. The weighted duration of the defined benefit obligation is 13.5 years.

The Company expects to contribute \$Nil to its defined benefit pension plans in 2025.

Barbados Dairy Industries Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

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The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	2024 %	2023 %
Bonds	37	37
Mortgages	24	23
Real estate	16	16
Mutual funds	19	19
Equities	2	3
Others	2	2

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market expectations prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

Experience history	2024 %	2023 %
Principal actuarial assumptions as at December 31:		
Discount rate at end of year	8.25	9
Future promotional salary increases	5	5
Future inflationary salary increases	3	3
Future increases in NIS ceiling for earnings	4.25	4.25
Future pension increases	3.75	3.75
Mortality	UP94-AA	UP94-AA

Through its defined benefit plan, the Company is exposed to various risks:

- Longevity risk;
- Inflation risk;
- Interest rate risk due to the liabilities being of longer duration than the date securities; and
- Investment risk in order to counter the inflation risk and improve the investment return.

16 Post-employment medical liability

Liability recognised in the statement of financial position represents the present value of unfunded obligations.

The amounts recognised in the statement of income are as follows:

	2024	2023
Interest cost	37,000	35,000
Current service cost	10,000	11,000
Total, included in income statement	47,000	46,000

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Changes in the present value of the unfunded obligations are as follows:

	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of year	403,000	394,000
Interest cost	37,000	35,000
Current service cost	10,000	11,000
Benefits paid	(18,000)	(17,000)
Actuarial gain (i)	(22,000)	(20,000)
Balance at end of year	410,000	403,000

(i) The actuarial gain is recognised in other comprehensive income.

Principal actuarial assumptions used for accounting purposes at December 31, were as follows:

	2024	2023
Discount rate at end of year	8.25%	9.00%
Future medical claims/premium inflation	4.25%	4.25%

A one percentage point change in the assumed rate of the following assumptions would have the following effect on the present value of the obligation:

	Increase	Decrease
Change of medical inflation by 1%	60,083	(49,536)
Change of discount rate by 1%	(44,117)	53,914

The weighted duration of the defined benefit obligation was 13.5 years.

Assuming no changes in the premium rates, the Company expects to pay premiums of \$20,000 during the 2025 financial year.

17 Equity

Share capital

Authorised:

The Company is authorised to issue an unlimited number of shares of one class designated as common shares.

Stated and issued:

	Number of shares		Stated value	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Balance at beginning and end of year	4,691,094	4,691,094	998,028	998,028

For the 2024 and 2023 financial period, the Company's Board of Directors has not declared any dividends.

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18 Related party balances and transactions

Related party relationship exists when one party has the ability to control directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Such relationships also exist between or among entities under common control, the parent company and its key management personnel, directors and shareholders. Related party balances:

	2024	2023
Receivables	5,648,425	4,220,618
Payables	10,126,090	10,837,543

The amounts due to/from related parties are unsecured, interest-free and have no fixed terms of repayments.

During the year, the Company entered into the following transactions with its parent and fellow subsidiaries:

	2024	2023
Sales to related companies	16,724,538	15,956,844
Purchases from related companies	540,638	15,161,718
Management fees paid to related company	750,000	750,000
Management fee paid to parent company	624,000	624,000
Rent charged to related parties	75,852	75,852

Compensation paid to key management of the Company:

	2024	2023
Short-term employment benefits	682,055	634,540

19 Earnings/(loss) per share

	2024	2023
Net income/(loss) for the year	(3,524,313)	356,511
Divided by weighted average number of outstanding shares	4,691,094	4,691,094
Basic and diluted income/(loss) per share	(0.75)	0.08

The Company has no dilutive potential ordinary shares as at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

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20 Contingencies

Legal claims

There are pending claims and legal actions filed by the Company or against the Company arising from the normal course of business. These include claims filed against the Company for unfair or wrongful dismissal of employees, breaches of contract and damages for personal injuries, and other related matters. No provision has been made in the financial statements as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, in respect of these claims as the amount and outcome is not presently determinable.

As at the date of approval of the financial statements, the Company does not believe that any of the litigation matters will have a material effect on its profit or loss or statement of financial position.

Other contingencies

Effective December 2019, the Company had its shares suspended on the Barbados Stock Exchange Inc. (BSE) pursuant to Rule 3.01.5 1(a) and (b) of the Rules of the BSE as a consequence of the requirement to submit the quarterly and annual audited financial statements to the Financial Services Commission (FSC) and annual audited financial statements to the BSE within the time period stipulated by those regulatory bodies.

On July 22, 2022, the suspension regarding the trading of the Company's shares on the BSE was lifted.

21 Financial risk management

a) Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company has not entered into derivative contracts to reduce risk exposures. The Company's risk management focuses on actively seeking to minimise potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

The Company's risk management is coordinated with the Board of Directors and focuses on actively securing the Company's short to medium-term cash flows by minimising the exposure to financial markets. Long-term financial investments are managed to generate lasting returns.

The Company does not actively engage in the trading of financial assets for speculative purposes nor does it write options. The most significant financial risks to which the Company is exposed are described below.

i) Market risk

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company operates primarily in the Barbados market and is therefore not subject to significant foreign currency risk.

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The Company has transactional currency exposures, however, the majority of those transaction are in the United States dollar which has a fixed exchange rate to the functional currency, the Barbados dollar. Exposures to foreign currencies other than the United States dollar are not considered significant.

ii) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that counterparties may default on their obligations to the Company. The Company's credit risk arises from cash at banks, as well as credit exposures to customers and receivables.

Cash at banks are only held with a well-known reputable bank and financial institution. If no independent rating exists for customers, management assesses the credit quality of customers on an individual basis, taking into account their financial position, credit history and other factors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored. Products rendered to customers are settled primarily in cash and cheques.

Credit risk management

Generally, the maximum credit risk exposure of financial assets is the carrying amount of the financial assets as shown on the face of the statement of financial position. The carrying amount is presented net of impairment losses recognised, as summarised below.

	2024	2023
Cash at bank	5,129,297	6,171,667
Trade and other receivables	4,396,795	5,558,475
Due from related parties	5,648,425	4,220,618
	15,174,517	15,950,760

The allowance for impairment recognised during the period on trade and other receivables was as follows:

	2024	2023
Loss allowance as at January 1	108,369	–
Loss allowance recognised during the year	–	108,369
Reversal of loss allowance recognised during the year	(10,598)	–
Loss allowance as at December 31 (note 10)	97,771	108,369

Other receivables loss allowance amounts to \$93,119 of the \$97,771 (2023 - \$93,119 of the \$108,369). During 2024, other receivables were written-off by \$Nil (2023 - \$102,335).

There was no significant concentration of credit risks with any single counterparty as at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

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(expressed in Barbados dollars)

Due from related parties are considered to have low credit risk. There is no impairment allowance for the due from related parties as the counterparties have access to sufficient highly liquid assets in order to repay the receivables, if demanded at the reporting date.

iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under normal and stress circumstances. The Company monitors its liquidity risk by considering the maturity of both its financial assets and projected cash flows from operations. Where possible, the Company utilises available credit facilities such as loans, overdrafts and other financing options.

The Company believes that cash flows from operating activities, cash and cash equivalents, along with access to borrowing facilities, will be sufficient to fund accounts and lease payables going forward.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at December 31, based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	Within 1 year	2 to 5 Years	More than 5 years	Total
As at December 31, 2024				
Trade and other payables	7,292,127	—	—	7,292,127
Due to related parties	10,126,090	—	—	10,126,090
Lease liabilities	55,414	228,735	1,015,134	1,299,283
Total	17,473,631	228,735	1,015,134	18,717,500
 As at December 31, 2023				
Trade and other payables	7,392,222	—	—	7,392,222
Due to related companies	10,837,543	—	—	10,837,543
Lease liabilities	105,022	217,337	1,081,947	1,404,306
Total	18,334,787	217,337	1,081,947	19,634,071

b) Capital management

The Company's capital consists of its share capital and retained earnings. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholders' value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year ended December 31, 2024.

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For the year ended December 31, 2024

(expressed in Barbados dollars)

c) Fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured, using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. When measuring fair value, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible.

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, due from related parties, trade and other payables, due to related parties and lease liabilities are considered to be a reasonable approximation of their fair value.

22 Segment reporting

Management has determined the operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the Board of Directors that are used to make strategic decisions. Segment performance is evaluated based on revenue and profit or loss before tax and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements.

Operating segments - 2024	Juice beverages	Dairy products	Total
Revenue	29,200,900	23,097,899	52,298,799
Cost of sales	(27,955,566)	(21,703,484)	(49,659,050)
Gross profit	1,245,334	1,394,415	2,639,749
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(4,146,860)	(2,085,404)	(6,232,264)
Loss from operations	(2,901,526)	(690,989)	(3,592,515)
Other expenses			(103,623)
Net finance income			194,595
Segment loss before taxation			(3,501,543)
Operating segments - 2023	Juice beverages	Dairy products	Total
Revenue	32,216,113	29,043,070	61,259,183
Cost of sales	(28,398,083)	(26,099,735)	(54,497,818)
Gross profit	3,818,030	2,943,335	6,761,365
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(4,211,410)	(2,309,486)	(6,520,896)
(Loss)/income from operations	(393,380)	633,849	240,469
Other expenses			(85,046)
Net finance income			217,648
Segment profit before taxation			373,071

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Notes to the Financial Statements

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23 Post reporting date events

The Company has evaluated events after the reporting period through the date of authorization for issue of the financial statements, and has determined that there are no events that require disclosure or adjustment in the financial statements.