

Banks Holdings Limited

Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2025

(expressed in Barbados dollars)



Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Banks Holdings 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 Banks Holdings Limited (the 'Company') and its subsidiaries (together 'the Group') as at December 31, 2025, 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 December 31, 2025;
- the consolidated income statement for the year then ended;
- 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.

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Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the 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) as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities. We have also 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 industry in which the Group operates.

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
Revenues from the sales of goods	
Refer to Notes 5(d) and 7 to the consolidated financial statements for disclosures of related accounting policies and balances.	Our approach to addressing the matter, included the following procedures amongst others:
The Group recognised revenue from the sale of goods of \$149.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2025.	Updated our understanding of management's end-to-end process over revenue recognition.
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.	Evaluated the appropriateness of the Group's revenue recognition against the requirements of the accounting standard.
We focused on this area due to the magnitude of the balance and is a significant focus area of management in measuring the performance of the Group overall.	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 Group'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 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.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes 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.

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.

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.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Price Waterhouse Coopers SRL". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Bridgetown, Barbados

July 13, 2026

Banks Holdings Limited

Consolidated Income Statement

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(expressed in Barbados dollars)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Revenue	7	149,303,390	150,443,791
Cost of sales	8	<u>(110,085,061)</u>	<u>(105,596,290)</u>
Gross profit		39,218,329	44,847,501
Other income		1,250,627	1,787,224
Selling, general and administrative expenses	8	<u>(35,929,202)</u>	<u>(33,028,046)</u>
Unrealised fair value losses on investments	13	<u>(9,539,486)</u>	<u>–</u>
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets held for sale	17	81,734	(46,197)
Change in fair value of investment properties	18	<u>90,000</u>	<u>415,000</u>
(Loss)/profit from operations		(4,827,998)	13,975,482
Finance income		1,130,583	1,175,000
Finance expense		<u>(359,424)</u>	<u>(398,141)</u>
Net finance income		771,159	776,859
Share of losses of associates	16	<u>–</u>	<u>(249,041)</u>
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(4,056,839)	14,503,300
Income tax expense	9	<u>(1,443,139)</u>	<u>(2,326,557)</u>
Net (loss)/income for the year		(5,499,978)	12,176,743
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		(4,884,176)	12,737,942
Non-controlling interests		<u>(615,802)</u>	<u>(561,199)</u>
		(5,499,978)	12,176,743
(Loss)/earnings per share			
Basic and diluted	23	<u>(0.08)</u>	<u>0.20</u>

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

Banks Holdings Limited

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income For the year ended December 31, 2025

(expressed in Barbados dollars)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Net (loss)/income for the year		(5,499,978)	12,176,743
Other comprehensive (loss)/income, net of tax			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Revaluation surplus on property plant and equipment	17	799,380	1,134,379
Remeasurements of post-employment benefits	19, 20	(2,941,890)	(228,000)
Income tax effect	9	354,770	20,520
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of tax		(1,787,740)	926,899
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of tax		(7,287,718)	13,103,642
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		(6,591,599)	13,702,673
Non-controlling interests		(696,119)	(599,031)
		(7,287,718)	13,103,642

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

Banks Holdings Limited

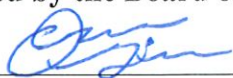
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position As at December 31, 2025

(expressed in Barbados dollars)

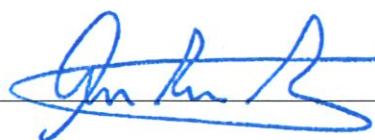
	Notes	2025	2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	17	89,075,070	80,868,443
Investments	13	75,988,447	85,527,933
Investment properties	18	9,750,000	9,660,000
Pension plan assets	19	14,786,756	12,991,000
Investments in associates and joint ventures	16	114,662	114,662
Deferred tax asset	9	1,397,627	1,768,438
Total non-current assets		191,112,562	190,930,476
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	88,398,733	119,151,715
Receivables and prepayments	11	37,214,357	23,403,885
Inventories	12	33,476,234	32,480,402
Total current assets		159,089,324	175,036,002
Total assets		350,201,886	365,966,478
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	21	145,565,985	145,565,985
Other reserves		31,520,421	33,227,844
Retained earnings		20,938,348	51,612,516
Equity attributable to equity holders		198,024,754	230,406,345
Non-controlling interests		4,409,345	5,105,464
Total equity		202,434,099	235,511,809
Non-current liabilities			
Post-employment medical liability	20	5,290,437	1,183,000
Lease liabilities	15	2,534,893	1,819,983
Total non-current liabilities		7,825,330	3,002,983
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	139,111,656	124,713,588
Lease liabilities	15	737,201	487,000
Income tax payable	9	93,600	2,251,098
Total current liabilities		139,942,457	127,451,686
Total equity and liabilities		350,201,886	365,966,478

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

Approved by the Board of Directors on July 13, 2026



Director



Director

Banks Holdings Limited

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended December 31, 2025

(expressed in Barbados dollars)

	Attributable to equity holders of the parent				Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Share capital	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total		
Balance at December 31, 2023	145,565,985	32,263,113	125,272,385	303,101,483	6,813,360	309,914,843
Net income/(loss) for the year	—	—	12,737,942	12,737,942	(561,199)	12,176,743
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	—	964,731	—	964,731	(37,832)	926,899
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	—	964,731	12,737,942	13,702,673	(599,031)	13,103,642
Derecognition non-controlling interest (note 27)	—	—	—	—	(840,110)	(840,110)
Transaction with owners						
Dividends (note 21)	—	—	(86,397,811)	(86,397,811)	(268,755)	(86,666,566)
Balance at December 31, 2024	145,565,985	33,227,844	51,612,516	230,406,345	5,105,464	235,511,809
Net loss for the year	—	—	(4,884,176)	(4,884,176)	(615,802)	(5,499,978)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	—	(1,707,423)	—	(1,707,423)	(80,317)	(1,787,740)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	—	(1,707,423)	(4,884,176)	(6,591,599)	(696,119)	(7,287,718)
Transaction with owners						
Dividends (note 21)	—	—	(25,789,992)	(25,789,992)	—	(25,789,992)
Balance at December 31, 2025	145,565,985	31,520,421	20,938,348	198,024,754	4,409,345	202,434,099

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

Banks Holdings Limited

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(expressed in Barbados dollars)

	Notes	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(4,056,839)	14,503,300
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	17	12,314,602	11,890,980
Share of loss of associated companies	16	–	249,041
Finance expense		359,424	398,141
Pension plan expense	19	402,387	295,000
Post-employment medical liability expense	20	(1,485)	(17,000)
Reversal of provision for inventory obsolescence	12	(1,263,405)	(553,287)
Unrealised fair value loss on investments		9,539,486	–
Change in fair value of investment properties	18	(90,000)	(415,000)
Finance income		(1,130,583)	(1,175,000)
Impairment loss and write-off/(reversal) of trade and other receivables		231,949	(92,294)
Dividend income	13	(1,470,744)	(1,269,971)
(Gain)/loss from disposal of assets held for sale	17	(81,735)	46,197
Operating profit before working capital changes		14,753,057	23,860,107
(Increase)/decrease in receivables and prepayments	11	(14,424,173)	15,808,662
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	12	(6,960,924)	3,582,591
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	14	13,225,876	(13,302,683)
Cash generated from operations		6,593,836	29,948,677
Income tax paid	9	(2,875,056)	(519,963)
Net cash generated from operating activities		3,718,780	29,428,714
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds received from the sale of assets held for sale, net of cash disposed		–	1,464,048
Proceeds received from assets		88,159	–
Dividends received	13, 16	1,852,496	1,755,089
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	17	(11,022,128)	(8,327,479)
Net cash used in investing activities		(9,081,473)	(5,108,342)

Banks Holdings Limited

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended December 31, 2025

(expressed in Barbados dollars)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid on lease liabilities	15	(510,153)	(299,141)
Repayments of lease liabilities	15	(262,336)	(477,949)
Payment of dividends		<u>(24,617,800)</u>	<u>(47,752,489)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(25,390,289)</u>	<u>(48,529,579)</u>
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(30,752,982)	(24,209,207)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	10	<u>119,151,715</u>	<u>143,360,922</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	10	<u>88,398,733</u>	<u>119,151,715</u>

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

Banks Holdings Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(expressed in Barbados dollars)

1 Nature of operations

The principal activity of Banks Holdings Limited (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (together, the “Group”) consists of the brewing and bottling of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, the manufacturing and processing of dairy products and fruit juices, and the sale of finished products.

In 2015, approximately 95% of the Company’s share capital was acquired by SLU Beverages Ltd. (“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 company was Anheuser-Busch InBev (“AB InBev”), a company incorporated and domiciled in Belgium.

Share purchase agreement

In December 2024, CND entered into a share purchase agreement with KOSCAB Holdings Limited (“KOSCAB”) for the acquisition of SLU. Effective July 31, 2025, CDN transferred a 61% stake in SLU to KOSCAB who became the majority shareholder of SLU and effectively the Group. KOSCAB is registered in St. Lucia and the administration offices are in Barbados.

2 General information and compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards

The consolidated financial statements of the Group 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 Group’s Board of Directors on July 13, 2026.

3 Subsidiary and associated companies

a) Subsidiary companies

	% of Ownership	
	2025	2024
Banks (Barbados) Breweries Limited	100.00	100.00
Banks Distribution Limited	100.00	100.00
Barbados Dairy Industries Limited	84.43	84.43

b) Associated companies and joint ventures

	% of Ownership		Principal place of business
	2025	2024	
Delivery and Handling Services Limited (joint venture)	50.00	50.00	Barbados
Newtech Incorporated	26.20	26.20	Barbados

Banks Holdings Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(expressed in Barbados dollars)

4 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 consolidated 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 Group. 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 Group's consolidated financial statements.

5 Summary of material accounting policies

a) Basis of presentation and measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for investment properties, freehold land and buildings, and defined benefit plans assets that have been measured at fair value. The Group 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 Group's functional and presentation currency.

c) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at December 31, 2025. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the group has control. The Group controls an entity where 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 deconsolidated from the date when control ceases.

Consolidated financial statements combine items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. The carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary are offset against each other in the consolidated reserves. All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of financial position respectively.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

Banks Holdings Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(expressed in Barbados dollars)

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence or joint control over the financial and operating policies, but which it does not control. This is generally evidenced by ownership of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, after initially being recognised at cost.

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in the consolidated income statement, and the group's share of movements in other comprehensive income of the investee in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Dividends received or receivable from associates and joint ventures are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

Where the Group's share of losses in an equity-accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the other entity.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the group and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the group's interest in these entities. Unrealised losses are also eliminated, unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of equity-accounted investees have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

d) 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 Group 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 the 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 Group 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.

Banks Holdings Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(expressed in Barbados dollars)

e) 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 consolidated 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.

f) Taxation

Income tax expense recognised in the consolidated income statement comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognised in the consolidated statement of 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 consolidated 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.

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 consolidated income statement, except where they relate to items that are recognised in the consolidated statement of 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 the consolidated statement of comprehensive income or equity, respectively.

g) 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.

Banks Holdings Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(expressed in Barbados dollars)

h) Trade receivables

The Group'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 Group 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 Group applies a simplified approach in calculating Expected Credit Losses (ECL's) for trade receivables. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead, recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL's at each reporting date.

i) 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. The Group has elected to remeasure its freehold land and buildings at fair value. This remeasurement is based on valuations determined by independent real estate appraisers.

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 Group 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 consolidated income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of freehold land and buildings are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and accumulated in other reserves in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and reduce the other reserves in equity; all other decreases are charged in the consolidated income statement.

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:

Freehold buildings	20 to 50 years
Leasehold buildings	3 to 50 years
Plant and equipment, fixtures, fittings and others	3 to 25 years
Motor vehicles	5 to 10 years
Containers	2 to 10 years
Right of use assets	2 to 15 years
Spare parts	5 years

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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 consolidated income statement.

j) Segment reporting

The Group derives its revenue in two major segments - (1) the brewing and bottling of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages and (2) the manufacturing and processing of dairy products and fruit juices. The Group'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.

k) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

Post-employment benefits

The Group 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 Group 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 19.

The pension accounting costs are accrued using the projected unit credit method. Under this method, the cost of providing pensions is charged to the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 recognised in full in the period in which they occur in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

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

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The Group also provides post-employment healthcare benefits to its employees, pensioners and their registered dependants. These benefits are funded by contributions from the Group 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.

l) Leases

Leases are accounted for as follows:

i) Group as a lessee

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease at inception of a contract. The Group 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 Group 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 Group uses its incremental borrowing rate specific to the country, term and currency of the contract. In addition, the Group 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 Group is reasonably certain to exercise these options.

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

ii) Group as a lessor

Leases where the Group transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee are classified as finance leases. Leases of assets under which all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially retained by the Group are classified as operating leases. Lease income from operating leases is recognised in the consolidated income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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m) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise 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.

n) Investment properties

Properties that are held by the Group to earn third party rental income and/or for capital appreciation are classified as investment properties.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transactions costs, and subsequently at fair value with any change therein recognised in the consolidated income statement. Fair values are based on market value which is determined by independent valuers. Transfers are made to investment property when there is a change in use, evidenced by ending of owner occupation.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or whether they are permanently withdrawn from use and no further economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

o) Impairment of other non-financial assets

The Group 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 had been recognised.

p) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when (i) the Group 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.

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(expressed in Barbados dollars)

A provision for disputes and litigation is recognised when it is more likely than not that the Group 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.

q) Financial instruments

i) Recognition

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

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 (FVPL), transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset. Debt financial instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (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 consolidated 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 Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Group 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.

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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.

r) **Non-current assets held for sale**

The Group classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs of disposal. Costs to sell are the incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset (disposal group), excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

The criteria for held for sale classification is met only when the sale is highly probable, and the non-current asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs of disposal. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs of disposal of an asset (or disposal group), but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset (or disposal group) is recognised at the date of derecognition. The gain or loss is recognised in Loss on assets classified as held for sale in the consolidated income statement.

Property, plant and equipment are not depreciated once classified as held for sale.

Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately as current items in the consolidated statement of financial position.

6 Critical accounting judgement, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated 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:

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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 Group 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 Group considers the interest rates of government securities which have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension obligation. See also note 19.

Leases

The company has several leases which are reported in its financial statements in accordance with IFRS 16. Under this standard management must make assumptions on the company's incremental borrowing rate as disclosed in note 15. This rate determines the value capitalized on the balance sheet as right-of-use (ROU) assets, and lease liabilities. This rate also determines the value of depreciation expense and interest expense reported on the consolidated income statement for the company's right-of-use (ROU) assets, and lease liabilities.

Valuation of properties

The Group carries its investment properties at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognised in the consolidated income statement. In addition, it measures freehold land and buildings at revalued amounts with changes to fair value being recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. The investment properties and the freehold land and buildings were valued by reference to market-based evidence, using comparable prices adjusted for specific factors such as nature, location and condition of the property. The key assumptions used to determine the fair value of the properties and sensitivity analysis are provided in notes 17 and 18.

Valuation of investment

Investments are measured at fair value in accordance with the IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy, with changes in fair value being recognised in the consolidated income statement. Level 1 investments consist of publicly traded securities for which fair value is determined based on quoted market prices in active markets. Level 2 investments are valued using observable inputs other than quoted prices, such as comparable industry multiples and market-corroborated data. The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs. If multiple valuation techniques are used in measuring fair value, then the Group evaluates the results and weighs them based on the reasonableness of the range of values indicated by those results. See also note 25.

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(expressed in Barbados dollars)

7 Revenue

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

	2025	2024
Country		
Barbados	139,098,156	138,184,211
Other Caribbean countries (<i>excluding Barbados</i>)	9,515,339	11,561,958
Other countries outside Caribbean	689,895	697,622
	<u>149,303,390</u>	<u>150,443,791</u>

8 Operating expenses

The details of operating expenses by nature are shown below.

	2025	2024
Materials	47,677,754	47,850,464
Staff costs (i)	27,290,432	28,324,977
Production overhead	24,204,186	20,180,446
Advertising and promotions	16,772,595	12,725,477
Depreciation (note 17)	12,314,602	11,890,980
Administrative and office expenses	6,681,140	7,584,849
Taxes and licenses	7,171,028	7,706,322
Other operating expenses (ii)	3,902,526	2,360,821
	<u>146,014,263</u>	<u>138,624,336</u>

- i. The Group consolidates 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 Group consolidates expenses such as professional fees, royalties, vehicle expenses, provision for inventory obsolescence, impairment of trade receivables and write off of other receivables within the Other operating expenses line item. Audit fees for the consolidated group for the year ended December 31, 2025 totalled \$585,000 (2024 - \$892,500). There were no other fees paid to the auditor for non-assurance services during the period.

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

	2025	2024
Cost of sales	110,085,061	105,596,290
Selling, general and administrative expenses	35,929,202	33,028,046
	<u>146,014,263</u>	<u>138,624,336</u>

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9 Income tax

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Consolidated income statement		
The taxation charge on net income consists of:		
Current tax expense for the year	729,519	1,681,084
Under accrual previous year	8,376	–
Reversal of over accrual previous year	(20,337)	–
Jurisdictional top-up tax (Pillar Two)	–	831,169
Deferred tax charge/(credit) for the year	<u>725,581</u>	<u>(185,696)</u>
Total taxation expense on net income	<u>1,443,139</u>	<u>2,326,557</u>

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

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
(Loss)/income before taxation	<u>(4,056,839)</u>	<u>14,503,300</u>
Taxed at statutory rates of 9% (2024 - 9%)	(365,116)	1,305,297
Unutilised losses	(30,725)	328,689
Tax effect of capital allowances	538,577	283,686
Tax effect of non-taxable income	(3,757)	(763,319)
Jurisdictional top-up tax (Pillar Two)	–	831,169
Pension and post-employment medical benefits	69,185	–
Unrealised fair value losses on investments	858,554	–
Under accrual previous year	8,376	–
Reversal of over accrual previous year	(20,337)	–
Tax effect of accelerated depreciation for accounting purposes	46,812	–
Leases	(10,886)	–
Non-deductible expenses	(16,409)	–
Others	<u>368,865</u>	<u>341,035</u>
	<u>1,443,139</u>	<u>2,326,557</u>

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	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Deferred tax asset		
Balance at beginning of year	1,768,438	1,562,222
Deferred tax (charge)/credit recognised in the consolidated income statement:		
Accelerated depreciation for accounting purposes	(42,753)	209,386
Unutilised tax losses	(48,689)	(434,988)
Leases	(577,420)	483,118
Pension plan asset and post-employment medical liability	(56,719)	(71,820)
	<u>(725,581)</u>	<u>185,696</u>
Deferred tax credit recognised in consolidated statement of comprehensive income		
Post-employment benefits and post-employment medical liability	354,770	20,520
	<u>354,770</u>	<u>20,520</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>1,397,627</u>	<u>1,768,438</u>

The deferred tax asset is analysed as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Unutilised tax losses	1,226,641	1,275,328
Accelerated depreciation for income tax purposes	1,029,957	1,072,712
Pension plan assets and post-employment medical liability	(764,669)	(1,062,720)
Leases	(94,302)	483,118
	<u>1,397,627</u>	<u>1,768,438</u>

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The Group has unutilised tax losses of \$21,938,196 (2024 - \$21,053,682) available to be carried forward by certain subsidiaries 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
2019	5,719,005	2026
2020	256,570	2027
2021	3,583,974	2028
2022	3,272,371	2029
2023	1,509,948	2030
2024	2,842,927	2031
2025	4,753,401	2032
	<u>21,938,196</u>	

The Group has not recognised the full value of the deferred tax asset in some subsidiaries 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 \$1,353,948 (2024 - \$1,269,586).

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.

For part of the reporting period, up to the date of change in the ultimate controlling party (note 1), the Group was subject to the QDMTT. Although the top-up tax arises from the consolidated activities of all Barbados-based entities, BHL has elected to assume (where required) the full amount of the jurisdictional top-up tax without any reimbursement or allocation to the other constituent entities which includes the Group.

The movement of income tax payable as at December 31, is shown below

	2025	2024
Balance at beginning of year	2,251,098	274,988
Current tax expense	729,517	1,681,084
Jurisdictional top-up tax (Pillar Two)	—	831,169
Adjustment to provision	(11,959)	(16,180)
Income tax paid	<u>(2,875,056)</u>	<u>(519,963)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>93,600</u>	<u>2,251,098</u>

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10 Cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
Cash at bank	88,388,089	119,136,433
Cash on hand	10,644	15,282
	<u>88,398,733</u>	<u>119,151,715</u>

Cash at bank is held with a local commercial bank in non-interest-bearing accounts. The Group is currently awaiting permission from the Central Bank of Barbados to remit dividends payable to its parent. See also note 14.

The cash and cash equivalents disclosed above and in the statement of cash flows include \$1,669,260 (2024 - \$1,669,260) restricted to secure lines of credit with FirstCaribbean International Bank to fund the Group's working capital requirements, payment of operating expenses, and for general use. The lines of credit are established with the Company, Banks (Barbados) Breweries Limited, and Banks Distribution Limited.

11 Receivables and prepayments

	2025	2024
Trade receivables, net (note 25)	28,443,934	18,378,351
Other receivables, (note 25)	5,069,348	4,041,147
Prepayments	3,701,075	984,387
	<u>37,214,357</u>	<u>23,403,885</u>

Included within the trade and other receivables balances are receivables from associated companies and other related parties under common ownership amounting to \$16,503,934 (2024 - \$11,915,351) (note 22).

12 Inventories

	2025	2024
Raw materials	20,056,322	13,345,391
Fuel and factory supplies	1,170,219	11,545,599
Finished goods	11,825,132	7,864,821
Marketing materials	–	657,240
Work-in progress	445,293	351,488
Provision for inventory obsolescence	(20,732)	(1,284,137)
	<u>33,476,234</u>	<u>32,480,402</u>

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

	2025	2024
Balance at beginning of year	1,284,137	1,837,424
Reversal during the year	(1,263,405)	(553,287)
Balance at end of year	20,732	1,284,137

During the financial year, the Group voluntarily changed its accounting treatment of spares previously classified as inventory, to align with the accounting policy of its Parent (note 1). Spares are now classified as property, plant and equipment, as they are expected to be used over more than one reporting period and are integral to the operation of key assets.

Spares with a total carrying value of \$7,228,497 were reclassified from inventory to the property, plant and equipment. These assets are now being depreciated over their estimated useful lives. This reclassification had no material impact on the overall net assets or profitability of the Group but resulted in a corresponding decrease in inventory and increase in property, plant and equipment as at December 31, 2025 and a reallocation of spare part consumption costs from cost of sales to depreciation expense. This change in policy was applied prospectively, rather than retrospectively as required by IAS 8, as the Group believes that the impact of retrospective application is not material to the financial statements as a whole.

13 Investments

The Group accounts for the 5.9% equity investment in Banks DIH Holdings Inc. ("Banks DIH") at FVTPL. The fair value as at December 31, 2025, amounted to \$75,988,447 (2024 - \$85,527,933). The Group recognised unrealised fair value loss on financial assets at FVTPL amounting to \$9,539,486 during the year (2024 - \$Nil). During the year, dividends received from Banks DIH amounted to \$1,852,496 (2024 - \$Nil) and the Group recognised Banks DIH declared dividends of \$1,470,744 (2024 - \$1,269,971). See note 6 and 25 for further details.

14 Trade and other payables

	2025	2024
Dividends payable	94,845,649	93,787,859
Accruals and other payables	24,819,964	17,676,366
Trade payables	19,446,043	13,249,363
	139,111,656	124,713,588

Included within the trade payables and dividends payable balances are amounts due to associated companies and related parties amounting to \$6,726,316 and \$85,451,812 respectively (2024 - \$15,459,989 and \$85,866,536) (note 22).

Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 - 180-day terms. The Group is currently awaiting permission from the Central Bank of Barbados to remit dividends payable to its parent.

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15 Leases

The Group classifies its right-of-use assets in a separate class in the property, plant and equipment (see note 17). The breakdown of lease liabilities is as follows:

	2025	2024
Current	737,201	487,000
Non-current	2,534,893	1,819,983
	<u>3,272,094</u>	<u>2,306,983</u>

The Company's leasing activities by type of right-of-use asset recognised on the statement of financial position under property, plant and equipment comprise of motor vehicles, equipment, and property. During the year, the Group had 7 leased motor vehicles, 12 leased equipment assets, and 2 leased buildings (2024 - 14 motor vehicles, 10 equipment assets, and 2 leased buildings). The Group entered into 5 motor vehicle leases and twelve equipment leases for a term of 5 years each during the year. The incremental borrowing rates applied to these leases range from 7% to 14.86%.

Leases for seven motor vehicles and 9 equipment expired during the year. (2024 remaining leased motor vehicles retained a range of 0.54 - 4.83 years for an average of 1.69 years). Leased properties have a remaining lease term ranging from 1 - 12.67 years (2024 - 2 - 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.

16 Investments in associates and joint ventures

	2025	2024
Cost of investments	114,662	4,433,967
Decrease in equity value over cost from acquisition to end of year	–	(2,564,216)
Dividends received in the dissolution	–	(1,755,089)
	<u>114,662</u>	<u>114,662</u>

Movement in investments in associated companies and joint ventures during the year is as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance at beginning of the year	114,662	2,118,792
Dividends received	–	(1,755,089)
Share of net loss	–	(249,041)
	<u>114,662</u>	<u>114,662</u>

Associated companies and joint ventures consist of the associated companies as disclosed in Note 3(b).

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(expressed in Barbados dollars)

17 Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land and buildings	Buildings on leasehold land	Plant and equipment, fixtures, fittings and others	Motor vehicles	Containers	Capital works in progress	Right-of- use assets	Total
At December 31, 2023								
Cost or valuation	39,815,868	25,883,805	139,821,567	3,958,236	38,640,028	2,709,748	3,564,403	254,393,655
Accumulated depreciation	(2,680,772)	(20,176,486)	(114,393,440)	(3,491,485)	(29,516,411)	–	(2,022,476)	(172,281,070)
Net book value	37,135,096	5,707,319	25,428,127	466,751	9,123,617	2,709,748	1,541,927	82,112,585
At December 31, 2024								
Opening net book value	37,135,096	5,707,319	25,428,127	466,751	9,123,617	2,709,748	1,541,927	82,112,585
Additions	–	–	–	–	–	8,327,479	1,184,980	9,512,459
Revaluation surplus	1,134,379	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,134,379
Transfer of cost	–	567,090	3,271,605	–	4,726,947	(8,565,642)	–	–
Depreciation charges (note 8)	(541,042)	(847,558)	(5,326,255)	(233,375)	(4,286,403)	–	(656,347)	(11,890,980)
Net book value	37,728,433	5,426,851	23,373,477	233,376	9,564,161	2,471,585	2,070,560	80,868,443
At December 31, 2024								
Cost or valuation	40,950,247	26,450,895	143,093,172	3,958,236	43,366,975	2,471,585	4,749,383	265,040,493
Accumulated depreciation	(3,221,814)	(21,024,044)	(119,719,695)	(3,724,860)	(33,802,814)	–	(2,678,823)	(184,172,050)
Net book value	37,728,433	5,426,851	23,373,477	233,376	9,564,161	2,471,585	2,070,560	80,868,443

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	Freehold land and buildings	Buildings on leasehold land	Plant and equipment, fixtures, fittings and others	Motor vehicles	Containers	Capital works in progress	Right-of- use assets	Total
At December 31, 2025								
Opening net book value	37,728,433	5,426,851	23,373,477	233,376	9,564,161	2,471,585	2,070,560	80,868,443
Additions	—	545,402	1,248,414	1,697,747	3,528,377	4,002,188	1,477,648	12,499,776
Revaluation surplus	799,380	—	—	—	—	—	—	799,380
Disposals (cost)	—	—	(110,161)	(730,133)	—	—	—	(840,294)
Disposals (accumulated depreciation)	—	—	110,161	723,709	—	—	—	833,870
Transfer from inventory (note 12)	—	—	7,228,497	—	—	—	—	7,228,497
Transfer of cost	—	371,933	1,412,175	—	—	(1,784,108)	—	—
Depreciation charges (note 8)	(560,725)	(767,336)	(5,957,147)	(226,945)	(4,319,598)	—	(482,851)	(12,314,602)
Net book value	37,967,088	5,576,850	27,305,416	1,697,754	8,772,940	4,689,665	3,065,357	89,075,070
At December 31, 2025								
Cost or valuation	41,749,627	27,368,230	152,872,097	4,925,850	46,895,352	4,689,665	6,227,031	284,727,852
Accumulated depreciation	(3,782,539)	(21,791,380)	(125,566,681)	(3,228,096)	(38,122,412)	—	(3,161,674)	(195,652,782)
Net book value	37,967,088	5,576,850	27,305,416	1,697,754	8,772,940	4,689,665	3,065,357	89,075,070

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If the freehold land and buildings were stated on the historical cost basis, the amounts would be as follows:

	Freehold land	Freehold buildings	Total
As at December 31, 2024			
Opening net book value	6,005,286	12,468,850	18,474,136
Depreciation	—	(405,645)	(405,645)
Net book value	6,005,286	12,063,205	18,068,491
As at December 31, 2025			
Opening net book value	6,005,286	12,063,205	18,068,491
Depreciation	—	(405,645)	(405,645)
Net book value	6,005,286	11,657,560	17,662,846

The Group's freehold land and buildings at Wildey and Newton were revalued at a fair value of \$37,000,000 based on valuations performed by an accredited independent valuer in December 2025 (2024 - \$36,690,000). Management determined that these constitute one class of asset under IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement, Level 3, based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the properties. The fair value of the land and buildings were determined using the market comparable approach and replacement cost approach.

Significant valuation inputs:	\$
Price per square foot (land)	10-26
Price per square foot (building)	80-250

18 Investment properties

	2025	2024
Balance at beginning of the year	9,660,000	9,245,000
Change in fair value of investment properties	90,000	415,000
Balance at end of the year	9,750,000	9,660,000

As at December 31, 2025, the Group's investment properties located at Wildey and Newton were revalued based on valuations performed by an accredited independent valuer. Property valuations are performed annually.

The fair value of the land and buildings was determined, in accordance with IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement, Level 3, using the market comparable approach, which is based on the price a property would sell in an open and unrestricted market between informed and prudent parties, acting at arm's length and under no compulsion to act, expressed in terms of cash and achievable in a reasonable time.

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Included in profit from operations are the following amounts arising on investment properties:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Rental income	544,974	293,404
Operating expenses	<u>(243,412)</u>	<u>(23,828)</u>
Profit arising from investment properties carried at fair value	<u>301,562</u>	<u>269,576</u>

The Group has no restrictions on the realisability of its investment properties and no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements.

Significant valuation inputs:	\$
Price per square foot (land)	10 - 26
Price per square foot (building)	210 - 250

19 Pension plan assets

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

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Fair value of plan assets	40,675,821	40,852,000
Present value of funded obligations	<u>(25,889,065)</u>	<u>(27,861,000)</u>
Net asset recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position	<u>14,786,756</u>	<u>12,991,000</u>

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

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Interest cost	(2,137,011)	(2,283,000)
Current service cost	(108,055)	(189,000)
Administrative fees	(294,332)	(106,000)
Interest income on plan assets	<u>3,267,594</u>	<u>3,458,000</u>
Total, in consolidated income statement	<u>728,196</u>	<u>880,000</u>
Of which:		
Operating expenses	(402,387)	(295,000)
Net finance income	1,130,583	1,175,000

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(expressed in Barbados dollars)

The amount recognised in consolidated statement of comprehensive income is shown below.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Gain from change in assumptions	(2,021,713)	(156,000)
Return on plan assets below expected return	<u>954,153</u>	<u>374,000</u>
Other comprehensive (income)/loss	<u>(1,067,560)</u>	<u>218,000</u>

Movements in the net asset are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance at beginning of year	12,991,000	12,329,000
Net income recognised in the consolidated income statement	728,196	880,000
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	<u>1,067,560</u>	<u>(218,000)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>14,786,756</u>	<u>12,991,000</u>

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

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance at beginning of year	27,861,000	26,879,000
Actuarial gain on obligation	(2,021,713)	(156,000)
Interest cost	2,137,011	2,283,000
Current service cost	108,055	189,000
Administrative fees	—	106,000
Employee contributions	83,359	74,000
Benefits paid	<u>(2,278,647)</u>	<u>(1,514,000)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>25,889,065</u>	<u>27,861,000</u>

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

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	40,852,000	39,208,000
Interest income on plan assets	3,267,594	3,458,000
Return on plan assets below expected return	(954,153)	(374,000)
<i>Other:</i>		
Contributions by employer and employee	83,359	74,000
Benefits paid	(2,278,647)	(1,514,000)
Administration fees	(294,332)	—
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	<u>40,675,821</u>	<u>40,852,000</u>

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions on the present value of the funded obligations as at December 31, 2025 is shown below.

	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
Change in discount rate by 1%	(2,562,824)	1,849,336
Change in salary increase by 0.5%	324,974	(283,974)

The remaining life expectancy at age 65 for current male pensioners is 20.76 years, while for female pensioners it is 22.66 years. The weighted duration of the defined benefit obligation is 11.86 years.

The Group expects to contribute \$Nil to its defined benefit pension plans in 2026.

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

	<u>2025</u> <u>%</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>%</u>
Bonds	34	37
Mortgages	28	24
Real estate	20	16
Mutual funds	15	19
Equities	2	2
Others	1	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.

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For the year ended December 31, 2025

(expressed in Barbados dollars)

Experience history	2025 %	2024 %
Principal actuarial assumptions as at December 31:		
Discount rate at end of year	8.25	8.25
Future promotional salary increases	2	2
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 Group is exposed to various risks:

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

20 Post-employment medical liability

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

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

	2025	2024
Interest cost	99,472	99,000
Current service cost	46,902	32,000
Total, included in consolidated income statement	146,374	131,000

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

	2025	2024
Balance at beginning of year	1,183,000	1,091,000
Interest cost	99,472	99,000
Current service cost	46,902	32,000
Benefits paid	(48,387)	(49,000)
Actuarial loss (i)	4,009,450	10,000
Balance at end of year	5,290,437	1,183,000

- (i) The actuarial loss is recognised in consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

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

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Discount rate at end of year	8.25%	8.25%
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:

	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
Change of medical inflation by 1%	626,216	(796,639)
Change of discount rate by 1%	(779,356)	622,416

The weighted duration of the defined benefit obligation was 13.69 years.

Assuming no changes in the premium rates, the Group expects to pay premiums of \$252,275 during the 2026 financial year.

21 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:

	<u>Number of shares</u>		<u>Stated value</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance at beginning and end of year	<u>64,960,760</u>	<u>64,960,760</u>	<u>145,565,985</u>	<u>145,565,985</u>

For the 2025 financial period, the Company's Board of Directors has declared and approved dividends of \$25,789,992 in December 2025 (2024 - \$86,397,811).

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(expressed in Barbados dollars)

22 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 are:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Receivables		
Other related parties (note 11)	<u>16,503,934</u>	<u>6,410,230</u>
Payables		
Parent company (note 14)	85,451,812	85,866,536
Other related parties (note 14)	<u>7,393,316</u>	<u>15,459,989</u>
	<u>92,845,128</u>	<u>101,326,525</u>

Payables to parent company and other related parties related mainly to dividends payable.

During the year, the Group entered into the following transactions with its associates and related companies:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Sales to other related parties	1,047,081	978,172
Purchases from associated companies	708,915	747,708
Purchases from other related parties	3,783,650	3,990,699

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made under normal market prices. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured, interest free and have no fixed terms of repayments. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables and the Group has not made any provision for doubtful debts relating to amounts owed by related parties for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Compensation paid to key management of the Group:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Short-term employment benefits	<u>5,275,733</u>	<u>4,201,148</u>

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23 Earnings per share

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Net (loss)/income for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent	(4,884,176)	12,737,942
Divided by weighted average number of outstanding shares	<u>64,960,760</u>	<u>64,960,760</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per share	<u>(0.08)</u>	<u>0.20</u>

The Group has no dilutive potential ordinary shares as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

24 Contingencies

Legal claims

There are pending claims and legal actions filed by the Group or against the Group arising from the normal course of business. These include claims filed against the Group 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 consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, in respect of these claims as the amount and outcome is not presently determinable.

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

Other contingencies

The Group's shares were suspended on the BSE effective December 2019 for non-compliance with financial statement filing requirements. The suspension was lifted on July 22, 2022. Subsequent filing of the 2022 to 2024 financial statements has been completed. The Group's 2025 annual financial statements have not yet been filed in line with the March 31, 2026 requirements. Management is taking corrective actions to ensure compliance with the regulatory deadlines.

25 Financial risk management

a) Financial risk factors

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

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

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The Group 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 Group 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 Group operates primarily in the Barbados market and is therefore not subject to significant foreign currency risk.

The Group has transactional currency exposures, however, the majority of those transactions 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.

Foreign currency exposure also arises from investments by the Group in currencies other than the unit's functional currency, the Barbados dollar, which includes the investment at FVTPL denominated in Guyana dollars for which there is significant foreign currency risk.

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(expressed in Barbados dollars)

The aggregate value of financial assets and liabilities are denoted in Barbados dollars, except for the following:

As at December 31, 2025	USD	BDS	EURO	XCD	CAD	GBP	GYD	Total
Financial Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	4,613,829	83,784,904	–	–	–	–	–	88,398,733
Trade and other receivables	1,498,556	14,218,441	–	–	–	44,521	–	15,761,518
Investments	–	–	–	–	–	–	75,988,447	75,988,447
Total financial assets	6,112,385	98,003,345	–	–	–	44,521	75,988,447	180,148,698
Financial Liabilities								
Trade and other payables	7,075,782	108,116,088	129,037	30,995	–	–	–	115,351,902
Total financial liabilities	7,075,782	108,116,088	129,037	30,995	–	–	–	115,351,902
As at December 31, 2024	USD	BDS	EURO	XCD	CAD	GBB	GYD	Total
Financial Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	4,401,698	114,692,654	–	–	57,363	–	–	119,151,715
Trade and other receivables	2,437,435	19,931,548	–	5,994	–	44,521	–	22,419,498
Investments	–	–	–	–	–	–	85,527,933	85,527,933
Total financial assets	6,839,133	134,624,202	–	5,994	57,363	44,521	85,527,933	227,099,146
Financial Liabilities								
Trade and other payables	3,909,518	120,729,884	35,712	27,104	–	11,371	–	124,713,589
Lease liabilities	–	2,306,983	–	–	–	–	–	2,306,983
Total financial liabilities	3,909,518	123,036,867	35,712	27,104	–	11,371	–	127,020,572

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For the year ended December 31, 2025

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Price risk

The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk because of equity investments held by the Group and classified in the consolidated statement of financial position as financial assets at FVTPL. The Group's portfolio includes equity securities that are quoted on the Guyana Stock Exchange, and its exposure to equity securities price risk is material due to the significant value of these securities in relation to its consolidated statement of financial position and because of the volatility in this market. If market prices as at December 31, 2025 had been 10% higher/lower with all other variables held constant, the change in financial assets at FVTPL would have been higher/lower by \$7,598,845 (2024 - \$8,552,793).

ii) Credit risk

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

Cash at bank is 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 consolidated statement of financial position. The carrying amount is presented net of impairment losses recognised, as summarised below.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cash at bank and short term deposits	88,388,089	119,136,433
Trade and other receivables	33,513,282	22,419,498
	<u>121,901,371</u>	<u>141,555,931</u>

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

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Loss allowance as at January 1	207,716	300,010
Loss allowance recognised during the year	272,217	114,549
Reversal of loss allowance recognised during the year	<u>(6,682)</u>	<u>(206,843)</u>
Loss allowance as at December 31 (note 11)	<u>473,251</u>	<u>207,716</u>

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There was no significant concentration of credit risks with any single counterparty as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

iii) Liquidity risk

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

The Group 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 Group'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, 2025				
Dividends payable	94,845,649	–	–	94,845,649
Trade and other payables	36,386,561	–	–	36,386,561
Lease liability	737,201	2,534,893	–	3,272,094
	<u>131,969,411</u>	<u>2,534,893</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>134,504,304</u>
As at December 31, 2024				
Dividends payable	93,787,859	–	–	93,787,859
Trade and other payables	23,669,275	–	–	23,669,275
Lease liability	487,000	804,849	1,015,134	2,306,983
	<u>117,944,134</u>	<u>804,849</u>	<u>1,015,134</u>	<u>119,764,117</u>

b) Capital management

The Group's capital primarily consists of its share capital and retained earnings. The primary objective of the Group'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 Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group 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 years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

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c) Fair value hierarchy

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 Group uses observable market data as far as possible.

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identifiable assets or liabilities.

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

Fair value measurement of financial and non-financial assets

As at December 31, the Group held the following equity securities carried at fair value on the consolidated statement of financial position:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at December 31, 2025				
Investments	75,988,447	–	–	75,988,447
As at December 31, 2024				
Investments	–	85,527,933	–	85,527,933

During the reporting year ended December 31, 2025, there was a transfer of the Banks DIH equity investment from Level 2 to Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy. The change in the fair value hierarchy level occurred as the equity investment in Banks DIH recommenced trading in January 2025. Management used valuation approaches to determine the fair value at December 31, 2025 including the quoted trading price.

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

26 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 consolidated financial statements.

Banks Holdings Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(expressed in Barbados dollars)

Inter-segment revenues are eliminated upon consolidation and are reflected in the ‘adjustments and eliminations’ column. All other adjustments and eliminations are part of the detailed reconciliations presented further below.

	Dairy products and fruit juices	Brewery beverages and head office	Adjustments and eliminations	Total
Operating segments - 2025				
Revenue	54,571,960	193,325,159	(98,593,729)	149,303,390
Cost of sales	(52,107,322)	(142,231,294)	84,253,555	(110,085,061)
Gross profit	2,464,638	51,093,865	(14,340,174)	39,218,329
Other income	(366,605)	(213,529)	1,830,760	1,250,626
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	(6,239,219)	(38,651,765)	8,961,782	(35,929,202)
Segment profit/(loss) before undernoted items	(4,141,186)	12,228,571	(3,547,632)	4,539,753
Finance income	344,027	786,556	–	1,130,583
Finance expense	(175,478)	(4,300,342)	4,116,397	(359,423)
Gain on disposal of assets held for sale	34,043	47,692	(1)	81,734
Unrealised fair value gains on investments	–	(9,539,486)	–	(9,539,486)
Change in fair value of investment properties	–	400,000	(310,000)	90,000
Segment (loss)/profit before taxation	(3,938,594)	(377,009)	258,764	(4,056,839)
Share of loss of associated companies				-
Loss before taxation				(4,056,839)
Segment assets	54,910,061	532,598,201	(237,421,038)	350,087,224
Investments in associates and joint ventures				114,662
Total assets				350,201,886
Segment liabilities	25,717,272	332,531,616	(210,481,101)	147,767,787

Banks Holdings Limited

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For the year ended December 31, 2025

(expressed in Barbados dollars)

	Dairy products and fruit juices	Brewery beverages and head office	Adjustments and eliminations	Total
Operating segments - 2024				
Revenue	52,298,799	186,712,489	(88,567,497)	150,443,791
Cost of sales	(49,659,050)	(135,525,107)	79,587,867	(105,596,290)
Gross profit	2,639,749	51,187,382	(8,979,630)	44,847,501
Other income	(103,623)	778,466	1,112,381	1,787,224
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(6,232,264)	(32,254,612)	5,458,830	(33,028,046)
Segment profit/(loss) before undernoted items	(3,696,138)	19,711,236	(2,408,419)	13,606,679
Finance income	377,000	1,135,250	(337,250)	1,175,000
Finance expense	(182,405)	(2,850,623)	2,634,887	(398,141)
Loss on disposal of assets held for sale	—	(46,197)	—	(46,197)
Change in fair value of investment properties	—	1,060,000	(645,000)	415,000
Segment (loss)/profit before taxation	(3,501,543)	19,009,666	(755,782)	14,752,341
Share of loss of associated companies				(249,041)
Income before taxation				14,503,300
Segment assets	54,596,039	551,275,978	(240,020,201)	365,851,816
Investments in associates and joint ventures				114,662
Total assets				365,966,478
Segment liabilities	20,932,402	321,659,051	(212,136,784)	130,454,669

27 Post reporting date events

The Group 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.