THE WEST INDIES OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of
THE WEST INDIES OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of The West Indies Oil Company Limited and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, and the consolidated statement of profit and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in 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
Determination of expected credit losses • The evaluation of impairment of receivables and credit losses on other financial assets is an expected credit loss ("ECL") model under IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*. This model requires significantly greater management judgment and incorporation of forward-looking information.	We performed the following procedures: • Evaluated the model and assumptions developed by the Company in order to estimate ECLs, and assessed their compliance with the requirements of IFRS 9, Financial Instruments.

To the Board of Directors of
THE WEST INDIES OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Key Audit Matters *(cont'd)*

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Determination of expected credit losses (*cont'd)* • The estimation of ECLs is inherently uncertain and requires the application of judgment and use of subjective assumptions by management. Furthermore, models used to determine credit impairment are complex, and certain inputs used are not fully observable. • IFRS 9 requires the Company to record an allowance for ECLs for all receivables from trade and other receivables to other financial assets not held at fair value through profit and loss.	We performed the following procedures: *(cont'd)* • Tested the completeness and accuracy of input data to the model used to determine the ECLs. We assessed the reasonableness of the methodologies and assumptions applied in determining underlying the underline model. We assessed external source data and assumptions, particularly with respect to forward looking information (FLI). • Checked the calculations of the resulting loss rate. • Assessed the adequacy of disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

Other Information included in the Group's 2025 Annual Report

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information consists of the information included in the Group's 2025 Annual Report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

When we read the Group's 2025 Annual Report, if we conclude 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of
THE WEST INDIES OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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 auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of
THE WEST INDIES OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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 auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in the Independent Auditor's Report is Mr. Fitz-Reuben John.

BDO
Chartered Accountants
July 30, 2026

Antigua and Barbuda

THE WEST INDIES OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

	Notes	2025	2024
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		$ 38,969,897	28,723,146
Trade and other receivables	6	123,944,949	115,960,152
Inventories	7	21,471,964	29,823,000
Current portion of investment in debt security	23	398,558	398,558
Deferred charges		990,407	1,925,774
Total Current Assets		185,775,775	176,830,630
Non-Current Assets			
Property held for development and sale	9	9,148,000	9,148,000
Investment property	10	8,026,000	8,026,000
Property, plant, and equipment	11	279,116,674	268,346,674
Investment in debt security	23	2,789,907	3,587,021
Deferred tax asset	19	50,256	50,256
Total Non-Current Assets		299,130,837	289,157,951
Total Assets		484,906,612	465,988,581
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	137,503,900	130,422,998
Tax payable	19	16,169,853	8,837,715
Current portion of long-term loan	13	35,305,060	37,437,138
Total Current Liabilities		188,978,814	176,697,851
Non-Current Liabilities			
Deferred tax liability	19	7,542,256	7,079,646
Total Non-Current Liabilities		7,542,256	7,079,646
Total Liabilities		196,521,069	183,777,497
Shareholders' Equity			
Share capital	14	14,800	14,800
Contributed surplus	15	128,889,407	128,889,407
Revaluation surplus	16	69,708,680	69,708,680
Accumulated surplus		95,982,089	89,820,947
Treasury shares		(6,209,433)	(6,222,750)
Total Shareholders' Equity		288,385,543	282,211,084
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		$ 484,906,612	465,988,581

Approved by the Board of Directors on July 29, 2026.

Director .... **Director** ....

The notes on pages 9 to 40 are an integral part of these financial statements.

THE WEST INDIES OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

	Notes		2025	2024
Sales		$	479,877,505	493,263,537
Cost of sales			(413,361,631)	(426,963,049)
Gross profit			66,515,874	66,300,488
Other operating income	17		28,790,697	34,002,463
Net sales and other operating income			95,306,571	100,302,951
Operating expenses				
Bad debt recovery			562,683	711,766
Selling, general and administrative expenses	18		(51,905,635)	(55,360,353)
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	11		(9,350,654)	(9,100,155)
Expected credit loss	6		(664,620)	(92,928)
Other expenses			-	(15,675)
			(61,358,226)	(63,857,345)
Net operating income			33,948,345	36,445,606
Finance cost				
Interest income			319,527	332,299
Interest expense			(1,604,202)	(1,404,634)
			(1,284,675)	(1,072,335)
Net income before taxation			32,663,670	35,373,271
Taxation				
Corporation tax	19		(7,784,479)	(8,171,183)
Withholding tax	19		-	-
Deferred tax	19		(462,610)	(792,795)
			(8,247,089)	(8,963,978)
Net income for the year			24,416,581	26,409,293
Special tax on net income	19		(2,256,984)	(2,478,235)
Total comprehensive income for the year		$	22,159,597	23,931,058
Earnings per share	22		3.81	4.11

The notes on pages 9 to 40 are an integral part of these financial statements.

THE WEST INDIES OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

	Notes	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Revaluation Surplus	Accumulated Surplus	Treasury Shares	Total
Balance at December 31, 2023		$ 14,800	128,889,407	69,708,680	81,945,714	(6,274,878)	274,283,723
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	23,931,058	-	23,931,058
Treasury Shares		-	-	-		52,128	52,128
Dividends declared	20	-	-	-	(16,055,825)	-	(16,055,825)
Balance at December 31, 2024		14,800	128,889,407	69,708,680	89,820,947	(6,222,750)	282,211,084
Total Comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	22,159,597	-	22,159,597
Treasury Shares		-	-	-	-	13,317	13,317
Dividends declared	20	-	-	-	(15,998,455)	-	(15,998,455)
Balance at December 31, 2025		$ 14,800	128,889,407	69,708,680	95,982,089	(6,209,433)	288,385,543

The notes on pages 9 to 40 are an integral part of these financial statements.

THE WEST INDIES OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

	Notes		2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net income before taxation		$	32,663,670	35,373,270
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	11		9,350,654	9,100,155
Provision for contingencies and claims				15,675
Bad debt recovery			(562,683)	(711,766)
Gain on Revaluation			-	-
Expected credit loss			664,620	92,928
Write down of consumables			-	151,720
Gain on disposal of assets			(37,708)	(149,947)
Interest expense			1,604,202	1,404,634
Operating income before changes in working capital			43,682,755	45,276,669
Change in trade and other receivables			(8,086,737)	(3,921,027)
Change in inventories			8,351,032	119,737
Change in trade and other payables			(841,912)	(26,809,820)
Change in deferred charges			935,367	(1,170,331)
Change in loan receivable			-	-
Change in withholding tax			-	-
			44,040,505	13,495,228
Taxes paid	19		(2,709,324)	(5,050,000)
Net cash provided by operating activities			41,331,181	8,445,228
Cash flows from investing activities				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	11		(20,150,754)	(23,041,800)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment			67,806	-
Investment in debt securities			797,114	797,114
Net cash used in investing activities			(19,285,834)	(22,244,686)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Interest paid			(1,711,277)	(1,248,157)
Dividends paid	20		(8,075,636)	(11,971,021)
Repayment of long-term loan	13		(2,025,000)	(9,787,500)
Issuance of treasury shares	14		13,317	52,128
Proceeds from long-term loan	13		-	18,917,850
Net cash used in financing activities			(11,798,596)	(4,036,700)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the year			10,246,751	(17,836,158)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year			28,723,146	46,559,304
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year		$	38,969,897	28,723,146
Represented by:				
Cash on hand and at bank		$	38,969,897	28,723,146

The notes on pages 9 to 40 are an integral part of these financial statements.

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

1. **Reporting Entity**:

The West Indies Oil Company Limited (the "Company") was incorporated on March 24, 1961, under the Laws of Antigua and Barbuda with registered offices at Friars Hill Road, St. John's, Antigua. The principal activity of the Company is the storage and distribution of petroleum products and related ancillary activities including laboratory attestation services and marine vessel agency. It also engages in real estate development.

The Company launched an initial purchase offer (IPO) from March 24, 2021, to May 21, 2021, wherein the Government of Antigua (then the sole controlling shareholder) offered 301,920 of its shares held in the Company to the public. Following the IPO, the company became a reporting issuer to the Eastern Caribbean Securities Regulatory Commission (ECSRC) with an additional six hundred and seventy-one (671) shareholder accounts.

On July 7th, 2022, the Company formally completed the process of listing on the Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange (ECSE). The Company trades on the Exchange with the "WIOC" ticker symbol.

2. **Basis of Preparation**:

(a) *Statement of Compliance:*
These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards).

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on July 29, 2026.

(b) *Basis of Consolidation*:
These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Parent Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, West Indies Oil Company (Dominica) Limited and WIOC Friars Hill Ltd (collectively referred to as "the Group").

(i) *Subsidiaries*
Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Parent Company. The group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The Group reassesses whether it has control if there are changes to one or more elements of control.

The separate financial statements of the subsidiary are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date the control ceases. The accounting policies of the subsidiary have been changed when necessary to align them with policies adopted by the Parent Company.

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

2. **Basis of Preparation**: *(cont'd)*

(b) *Basis of Consolidation*: *(cont'd)*

(ii) Transactions eliminated on consolidation
Intercompany transactions balances and unrealized gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealized losses are also eliminated but considered an important indicator of the assets transferred.

(c) *Basis of Measurement:*
These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, modified by the revaluation of land and buildings and investment property.

(d) *Functional and Presentation Currency*:
These consolidated financial statements are presented in Eastern Caribbean Dollars, which is the Group's functional currency. All financial information presented in Eastern Caribbean Dollars has been rounded to the nearest dollar.

(e) *Use of Estimates and Judgments:*
In preparation these consolidated financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Group's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ending December 31, 2025 is included in the following notes:

- Note 3(f) – estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment;
- Notes 3(b) – Impairment of financial assets
- Note 4 – determination of fair values.

(f) *New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted from January 1, 2025:*

The following amendments are effective for the period beginning 1 January 2025:

- Lack *of exchangeability (Amendment to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates)*

2. **Basis of Preparation**: *(cont'd)*

(f) New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted from January 1, 2025: (cont'd)

The following amendments are effective for the period beginning 1 January 2025: (cont'd)

On 15 August 2023, the IASB issued Lack of Exchangeability which amended IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (the Amendments). The Amendments introduce requirements to assess when a currency is exchangeable into another currency and when it is not. The Amendments require an entity to estimate the spot exchange rate when it concludes that a currency is not exchangeable into another currency.

These amendments had no effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

New Standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective

There are a number of standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations which have been issued by the IASB that are effective in future accounting periods that the Group has decided not to adopt early.

The following amendments are effective for the annual reporting period beginning 1 January 2026:

Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures)

The amendments issued in May 2024 specify the point at which a financial liability that is settled using an electronic payment system can be treated as discharged prior to the settlement date. Further, they illustrate how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets with contingent features in instances where the nature of the contingent event is not directly tied to changes in the lending risks and costs. The amendments also define new and amended disclosure requirements for investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) and financial instruments with contingent features that do not relate directly to basic lending risks and costs.

IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 Regarding Power Purchase Arrangements

The IASB issued narrow-scope amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 to address accounting challenges related to nature-dependent electricity contracts, including renewable power purchase arrangements. The amendments clarify the own-use exemption, permit improved hedge accounting for power purchase arrangements with variable volumes, and introduce additional disclosure requirements on volume variability, risks, and commitments.

The following standards and amendments are effective for the period beginning 1 January 2027:

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

2. **Basis of Preparation**: *(cont'd)*

(f) *New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted from January 1, 2025: (cont'd)*

Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (IFRS 18)

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements was issued in April 2024 to replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. The new standard is aimed towards improving financial reporting by requiring additional defined subtotals in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, mandating disclosures about management-defined performance measures, and adding new rules for the aggregation and disaggregation of items.

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

In August 2025, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures, updating the standard to include reduced disclosure requirements for IFRS amendments issued between February 2021 and May 2024. The amendments incorporate updated disclosure relief related to IFRS 18, Supplier Finance Arrangements, Pillar Two tax reform, exchangeability guidance, and financial instruments classification and measurement changes.

The Group does not expect to be eligible to apply IFRS 19.

The Group is currently assessing the impact of these new accounting standards and amendments.

3. **Summary of Material Accounting Policies:**

(a) *Financial Instruments:*
Non-derivative financial instruments comprise trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loan receivable and trade and other payables.

Non-derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value plus any direct attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The Group initially recognises loans and receivables on the date when they are originated.

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, or it neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the transferred asset. Any interest in such derecognised financial assets that is created or retained by the Group is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

3. **Summary of Material Accounting Policies:** *(cont'd)*

(a) Financial Instruments: (cont'd)

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and net amount presented in the consolidated statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group has legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(b) Financial Assets:

The Group currently classifies its financial assets at amortised cost as discussed below, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired.

Amortised cost

These assets arise principally from the provision of goods and services to customers (e.g. trade receivables), but also incorporate other types of financial assets where the objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

Impairment provisions for current and non-current trade receivables are recognised based on the simplified approach within IFRS 9 using a provision matrix in the determination of the lifetime expected credit losses. During this process the probability of the non-payment of the trade receivables is assessed. This probability is then multiplied by the amount of the expected loss arising from default to determine the lifetime expected credit loss for the trade receivables. For trade receivables, which are reported net, such provisions are recorded in a separate provision account with the impairment loss being recognised within the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. On confirmation that the trade receivable will not be collectable, the gross carrying value of the asset is written off against the associated provision.

Impairment provisions for receivables from related parties, loans to related parties and investments in debt securities are recognised based on a forward looking expected credit loss model. The methodology used to determine the amount of the provision is based on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial asset. For those where the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition of the financial asset, twelve month expected credit losses along with gross interest income are recognised. For those for which credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime expected credit losses along with the gross interest income are recognised.

For those that are determined to be credit impaired, lifetime expected credit losses along with interest income on a net basis are recognised.

From time to time, the Group elects to renegotiate the terms of trade receivables due from customers with which it has previously had a good trading history. Such renegotiations will lead to changes in the timing of payments rather than changes to the amounts owed and, in consequence, the new expected cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (operating profit).

3. **Summary of Material Accounting Policies**: *(cont'd)*

(b) *Financial Assets: (cont'd)*

The Group's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables, loan receivable, cash and cash equivalents, and investments in debt securities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

(c) *Financial Liabilities*

The Group classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories, depending on the purpose for which the liability was acquired:

- Fair value through profit or loss
- Other financial liabilities

Fair value through profit or loss
The Group does not currently have any liabilities designated as fair value through profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities
Bank borrowings are initially recognised at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the instrument. Such interest-bearing liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, which ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried in the consolidated statement of financial position. For the purposes of each financial liability, interest expense includes initial transaction costs and any premium payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding.

Trade payables and other short-term monetary liabilities, which are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(d) *Trade Receivables:*

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

(e) *Inventories:*

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value, cost being determined on a first in-first out basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. A provision is made when the recoverable amount of inventories is likely to be less than cost.

(f) *Property, Plant and Equipment:*

i. *Recognition and Measurement:*

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

3. **Summary of Material Accounting Policies**: *(cont'd)*

(f) Property, Plant and Equipment: (cont'd)

i. *Recognition and Measurement: (cont'd)*
If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

ii. *Subsequent expenditure:*
Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.

iii. *Depreciation:*
Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognised in profit or loss. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows:

Land improvements/roads	25 years
Building	10 – 20 years
Transportation	5 years
Terminal	10 – 30 years
Sales equipment	10 – 25 years
Furniture and other equipment	4 – 10 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

In relation to the impairment of financial assets, IFRS requires the use of a forward-looking expected credit loss ("ECL") approach. The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss.

The Group's financial assets mainly comprise of trade and other receivables and financial assets at amortised cost. As permitted by IFRS 9, the Group has elected to select an accounting policy which recognises full lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables.

A practical expedient method, in the form of a provision matrix, was applied for trade receivables based on customer categories, historical credit loss experiences and future economic expectations. The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The information about the ECLs on the Group's trade receivables is disclosed in Note 5. For all other receivables that possess varying default occurrences, the ECL was determined based on probability-weighted default outcomes, past events, current conditions and forward-looking information.

3. **Summary of Material Accounting Policies**: *(cont'd)*

(f) Property, Plant and Equipment: (cont'd)

The key elements of the ECL calculations are outlined below:

(a) Probability of Default: This measures the instances of customer defaults over a period
(b) Loss Given Default: This represents amounts never collected or amounts written off once a customer defaults.
(c) Exposure at Default: This represents the outstanding amounts collectible at default.

Forward-looking information: In its ECL models, the Group relied on the following economic inputs: GDP growth and unemployment rates (2023 - GDP growth, and unemployment rates).

The carrying amount of the Group's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated at each reporting date. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and other comprehensive income.

(g) Investment Property:

Property held for rental and not occupied by the Group is classified as investment property. Investment property is comprised of warehouses and service stations and is carried using the fair value model.

Initially, an item of investment property is measured at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that the cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the cost of day-to-day servicing of an investment property.

Subsequently, the investment property of the Group is remeasured at fair value, which 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. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment property must be included in net profit or loss for the period in which it arises.

Fair value should reflect the actual market state and circumstances as of the balance sheet date. The best evidence of fair value is normally given by current prices on an active market for similar property in the same location and condition and subject to similar lease and other contracts.

In the absence of such information, the entity may consider current prices for properties of a different nature or subject to different conditions, recent prices on less active markets with adjustments to reflect changes in economic conditions, and discounted cash flow projections based on reliable estimates of future cash flows.

3. **Summary of Material Accounting Policies**: *(cont'd)*

(h) *Revenue Recognition:*

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of The Group's activities. The Group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when specific criteria have been met as described below.

Performance obligations and timing of revenue recognition

The majority of The Group's revenue is derived from selling goods with revenue recognised at a point in time when control of the goods has transferred to the customer. This is generally when the goods are delivered to the customer.

There is limited judgement needed in identifying the point control passes: once physical delivery of the products to the agreed location has occurred, the Group no longer has physical possession, and usually will have a present right to payment (as a single payment on delivery) and retains none of the significant risks and rewards of the goods in question.

Costs of obtaining long-term contracts and costs of fulfilling contracts

The costs of fulfilling contracts do not result in the recognition of a separate asset because:

- such costs are included in the carrying amount of inventory for contracts involving the sale of goods; and
- for service contracts, revenue is recognised over time by reference to the stage of completion meaning that control of the asset is transferred to the customer on a continuous basis as work is carried out.

(i) *Practical Exemptions:*

The Group has taken advantage of the practical exemptions:

- not to account for significant financing components where the time difference between receiving consideration and transferring control of goods (or services) to its customer is one year or less; and
- expense the incremental costs of obtaining a contract when the amortisation period of the asset otherwise recognised would have been one year or less.

Revenue from the sale of petroleum products is recognised upon the delivery of products and customer acceptance and is shown net of sales taxes.

The sales of lots of land held for development are recognised at the time that the risks and rewards of ownership pass to the purchaser as evidenced by a signed purchase contract.

Revenue is recognised using the 'percentage of completion' method on houses sold. The stage of completion is measured by reference to the contract costs incurred up to the reporting date as a percentage of total estimated costs for each contract.

3. **Summary of Material Accounting Policies**: *(cont'd)*

(i) *Practical Exemptions: (cont'd)*
Other income is recognised on the accrual basis and in accordance with contract terms with customers.

(j) *Property Held for Development and Sale:*
Property acquired or being constructed for sale in the ordinary course of business, rather than to be held for rental or capital appreciation, is held as inventory property and is measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value (NRV).

Principally, this is residential property that the Group develops and intends to sell before, or on completion of, development.

Cost incurred in bringing each property to its present location and condition includes:

- Freehold and leasehold rights for land
- Amounts paid to contractors for development
- Planning and design costs, costs of site preparation, professional fees for legal services, property transfer taxes, development overheads and other related costs

NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of the business, based on market prices at the reporting date, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

When an inventory property is sold, the carrying amount of the property is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The carrying amount of inventory property recognised in profit or loss is determined with reference to the directly attributable costs incurred on the property sold and an allocation of any other related costs based on the relative size of the property sold.

(k) *Cash and Cash Equivalents:*
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances.

Included in cash and cash equivalents are several current accounts in the amount of EC$ 35,435,091 (2024: 23,002,960).

(l) *Taxation:*
Taxation on the profit or loss for the year comprises of current and deferred tax. Taxation is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly to equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the income for the year, using tax rates enacted at the consolidated statement of financial position date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

3. **Summary of Material Accounting Policies**: *(cont'd)*

(l) *Taxation: (cont'd)*

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the consolidated statement of financial position liability method and providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted at the consolidated statement of financial position date.

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

(m) *Foreign Currency Translation:*

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Eastern Caribbean Dollars at the exchange rates at the dates of transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Eastern Caribbean Dollars at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated.

(n) *Borrowings:*

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, borrowings are stated at amortized cost with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognized in the profit or loss over the term of the borrowings on an effective interest rate basis.

(o) *Provisions:*

A provision is recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

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 the risk specific to liability.

(p) *Trade Payables:*

Trade payables are recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

(q) *Leases*

Group as a lessee:

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

3. **Summary of Material Accounting Policies**: *(cont'd)*

(q) *Leases (cont'd)*

Group as a lessee: (cont'd)

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a lessor:

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

For other leases where future operations are doubtful or have a duration of less than twelve (12) months, The Group has elected to continue to expense these lease payments.

(r) *Consolidation:*

A subsidiary is an entity over which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

(s) *Employee Benefits:*

The Group recognizes a liability, net of amounts already paid and an expense for services rendered by employees during the period. Employee benefits given by the Group to its employees include salaries and wages, social security contributions, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits.

For the defined contribution plan operated by the Group, the Group pays contributions to a privately administered fund on a mandatory basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefits expense when they are due.

(t) *Retained earnings:*

Retained earnings include all current and prior period results of operations of the Group as disclosed in the statement of profit and other comprehensive income and statement of changes in equity.

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

3. **Summary of Material Accounting Policies**: *(cont'd)*

(u) *Costs and Expenses:*
The financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting. Under this basis, costs and expenses are recognized when incurred and are reported in the financial statements in the periods to which they relate. Costs and expenses are recognized in profit or loss when a decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an asset or an increase in a liability has arisen that can be reliably measured. These are recognized on the basis of systematic and rational allocation procedures when economic benefits are expected to arise over several accounting periods and the association with income can only be broadly or indirectly determined; or immediately when an expenditure produces no future economic benefits or when, and to the extent that, future economic benefits do not qualify, or cease to qualify, for recognition in the statement of financial position as an asset. Cost of goods sold are expenses incurred that are associated with the goods sold. Administrative expenses are costs attributable to the administrative and other business activities of the Group.

4. **Determination of Fair Values**:

A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

(i) *Trade and Other Receivables:*
The fair value of trade and other receivables is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

(ii) *Non-derivative Financial Liabilities:*
Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

(iii) *Investment Property*
Fair value should reflect the actual market state and circumstances as of the balance sheet date. The best evidence of fair value is normally given by current prices on an active market for similar property in the same location and condition and subject to similar lease and other contracts. In the absence of such information, the Group considers current prices for properties of a different nature or subject to different conditions, recent prices on less active markets with adjustments to reflect changes in economic conditions, and discounted cash flow projections based on reliable estimates of future cash flows.

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and tax payable are not materially different from their carrying amount due to their short-term period to maturity or their contractual terms.

The Group's fair value hierarchy is detailed at note 5(d).

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

5. **Financial Risk Management**:

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Market Risk

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Group's management of capital.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework and it also assesses financial and control risks to the Group.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations. The Group's Directors oversee how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risk faced by the Group.

(a) *Credit Risk*:
Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers.

i. *Trade and Other Receivables:*
The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the Group's customer base, including the default risk of the country in which customers operate, has less of an influence on credit risk. Geographically there is no concentration of credit risk.

ii. *Cash at hand and at Bank:*
Cash and cash equivalents are held with established financial institutions, which represent minimum risk of default.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

		2025	**2024**
Trade and other receivables	$	101,319,469	95,793,650
Cash and cash equivalents		38,969,897	28,723,146
	$	140,289,366	124,516,796

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

5. **Financial Risk Management**: *(cont'd)*

(a) *Credit Risk*: *(cont'd)*

Credit risk in respect of trade and other receivables is limited as these balances are shown net of provision for doubtful debts. Cash on hand and at Bank are held with financial institutions which represent minimum risk of default.

Trade receivables

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The Group uses the median of the historic loss rates for the past five years to determine the expected loss rates for the 2025 trade receivables. In Management's opinion the median rate represents the level of credit risk associated with the portfolio of trade receivables at December 31, 2025.

The Group has identified the gross domestic product and the unemployment rate of the countries in which it sells its goods and services to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors. Below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables and contract assets using a provision matrix:

		2025					
		Current	**Up to 30 days**	**31 to 60 days**	**61 to 90 days**	**Over 91 days**	**Total**
Estimated Credit Loss %		0.48%	1.93%	4.87%	18.87%	10.77%	1.97%
Estimated total gross carrying amount	$	75,659,103	11,375,195	3,067,070	636,223	10,581,878	101,319,469
Estimated credit loss	$	365,921	220,446	149,560	120,035	1,139,689	1,995,651

		2024					
		Current	**Up to 30 days**	**31 to 60 days**	**61 to 90 days**	**Over 91 days**	**Total**
Estimated Credit Loss %		0.14%	4.23%	21.92%	49.83%	9.35%	1.98%
Estimated total gross carrying amount	$	78,454,189	4,717,113	914,663	717,907	10,989,778	95,793,650
Estimated credit loss	$	108,483	199,328	200,468	357,760	1,027,675	1,893,714

(b) *Liquidity Risk:*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that, as far as possible, it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

5. **Financial Risk Management**: *(cont'd)*

(b) *Liquidity Risk: (cont'd)*

The following are the contractual maturities of financial assets and liabilities excluding the impact of netting arrangements:

		2025			
		Carrying Amounts	Contractual Cash Flows	Up to 1 Year	More than 1 Year
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	$	38,969,897	38,969,897	38,969,897	
Trade and other receivables		101,865,166	101,865,166	101,865,166	
Investment in debt security		3,188,465	3,188,465	-	3,188,465
		144,023,528	144,023,528	140,835,063	3,188,465
Liabilities					
Trade and other payables		(137,503,901)	(137,503,901)	(137,503,901)	-
Long term loan		(35,305,064)	(35,305,064)	(35,305,064)	-
		(172,808,965)	(172,808,965)	(172,808,965)	-
Liquidity cover	$	(28,785,437)	(28,785,437)	(31,973,902)	-
Cumulative liquidity cover	$	(27,785,437)	(27,785,437)	(31,973,902)	3,188,465

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

5. **Financial Risk Management**: *(cont'd)*

(b) Liquidity Risk: (cont'd)

The following are the contractual maturities of financial assets and liabilities excluding the impact of netting arrangements:

		2024			
		Carrying Amounts	**Contractual Cash Flows**	**Up to One Year**	**More than 1 Year**
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	$	28,723,146	28,723,146	28,723,146	-
Trade and other receivables		95,793,650	95,793,650	95,793,650	-
Loan receivables		3,985,579	3,985,579	-	3,985,579
		128,502,375	128,502,375	124,516,796	3,985,579
Liabilities					
Trade and other payables		(130,388,125)	(130,388,125)	(130,388,125)	-
Long term loan		(37,437,138)	(37,437,138)	(37,437,138)	-
		(167,825,263)	(167,825,263)	(167,825,263)	-
Liquidity cover	$	(39,322,888)	(39,322,888)	(43,308,467)	3,985,579
Cumulative liquidity cover	$	(39,322,888)	(39,322,888)	(43,308,467)	3,985,579

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

5. **Financial Risk Management**: *(cont'd)*

(c) Market Risk:

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and price risk will affect the value of the Group's assets, the amount of its liabilities and/or income. Market risk arises from fluctuations in the value of liabilities and the value of investments held. The Group is exposed to market risk on certain of its financial assets.

(*i*) *Price Risk:*

Price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market. The Group has no significant exposure to such risk.

(ii) Interest Rate Risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk is affected where there is a mismatch between interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities, which are subject to interest rate adjustments within a specified period. The Group's exposure to interest rate risk is limited as its financial assets and liabilities has fixed rates of interest.

(iii) Currency Risk:

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The main currencies giving rise to this risk are the Eastern Caribbean Dollar and United States Dollar arising from purchasing transactions. The Group does not face any such risk since it transacts its operations in Eastern Caribbean Dollars, which is its functional currency. The Eastern Caribbean Dollar, in which the Group also transacts business, is fixed in relation to the United States Dollar at EC$2.70 = US$1.00 since 1976.

(d) Fair Value Hierarchy:

IFRS 7 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources; unobservable inputs reflect the Group's market assumptions. These two (2) types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1 Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument.
- Level 2 Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly – i.e., as prices or indirectly – i.e., derived from prices. This category includes instruments valued using quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3 Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

5. **Financial Risk Management**: *(cont'd)*

(d) *Fair Value Hierarchy: (cont'd)*
This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The Group considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations where possible.

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on market conditions and information about the financial instrument. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

The following table presents the Group's assets that are measured at fair value at the reporting date:

	Note	Level	2025	2024
Land	11	2	59,764,000	59,764,000
	10	2	8,026,000	8,026,000

There were no transfers between levels during the year.

(e) *Capital Management*:
It is the Group's policy to maintain a strong capital base so as to sustain future development of the business. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital, which the Group defines as total shareholder's equity. The Group is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and there were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the year.

6. **Trade and other Receivables**:

		2025	**2024**
Trade receivables	$	101,319,469	95,793,650
VAT recoverable, net		18,681,171	15,576,232
Prepayments		3,500,571	4,505,862
Other receivables		2,439,389	1,978,122
		125,940,600	117,853,866
Less: Provision for impairment - trade and other receivables		(1,995,651)	(1,893,714)
	$	123,944,949	115,960,152

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

6. **Trade and other Receivables**: *(cont'd)*

The fair values of trade and other receivables approximates their carrying values above.

Movements on the provisions for impairment of trade receivables are as follows:

		2025	2024
At January 1	$	1,893,714	2,610,828
Write-off		-	(98,276)
Expected credit loss		664,620	92,928
Bad debt recovery		(562,683)	(711,766)
At December 31	$	1,995,651	1,893,714

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable mentioned above. The Group does not hold any collateral as security.

The carrying amounts of the Group's trade and other receivables are denominated in the following:

		2025	2024
Eastern Caribbean dollars	$	98,767,402	87,547,735
United States dollars		25,177,547	28,412,417
	$	123,944,949	115,960,152

Included in the Group's current assets and current liabilities are amounts due to a certain entity. While the Group has established a legally enforceable right to offset the amounts due and payable, it has chosen not to do so for presentation purposes. Since the amount owed is greater than the amount receivable, the balance has not been included in the IFRS 9 assessment. As a result, the receivable amount has been excluded from the Group's calculation of provision for bad debt.

7. **Inventories**:

		2025	2024
Fuel oil	$	3,052,121	8,486,906
Mogas		4,174,261	6,834,326
Diesel		6,961,314	7,556,378
LPG		760,960	1,059,387
Kerosene		18,139	3,943
Other		416,110	368,670
Total petroleum products		15,382,905	24,309,610
Consumable stores and supplies		6,089,059	5,513,390
	$	21,471,964	29,823,000

8. **Related Party Balances and Transactions**:

(a) Related Parties:

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its consolidated financial statements (referred to in IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures* as the "reporting entity").

a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:

   i) has control or joint control over the reporting entity;

   ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity; or

   iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity, or of a parent of the reporting entity.

b) An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:

   i) The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).

   ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).

   iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.

   iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.

   v) The entity is controlled, or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).

   vi) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

   vii) The entity or any member of a group of which it is a part provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

   viii) The entity or any member of a group of which it is a part provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

A reporting entity is exempt from the disclosure requirements of IAS 24.18 in relation to related party transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, with:

a) a government that has control or joint control of, or significant influence over, the reporting entity; and

b) another entity that is a related party because the same government has control or joint control of or significant influence over, both the reporting entity and the other entity.

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged.

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

8. **Related Party Balances and Transactions**: *(cont'd)*

(b) *Remuneration of Key Members of Management:*
Details of key management compensation, shown as part of payroll and related costs under selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, are shown below:

		2025	2024
Salaries and wages	$	1,970,643	1,954,775
Other staff costs		365,602	381,980
Pension costs		83,333	96,107
	$	2,419,578	2,432,862

9. **Property Held for Development and Sale**:

		2025	2024
Balance at beginning of year	$	9,148,000	9,148,000
Balance at end of year	$	9,148,000	9,148,000

Land included in property held for development and sale was contributed to the Group by the Government of Antigua and Barbuda at various stages following its incorporation in1961.

The Group is involved in the development of a housing scheme at Friar's Hill Road. There has been no recent activity in relation to this development.

10. **Investment Property**:

		Warehouses	Service Stations	Total
Fair values:				
On December 31, 2023	$	1,264,000	6,762,000	8,026,000
Fair value gain/(loss)		-	-	-
Transfer to property, plant and equipment		-	-	-
On December 31, 2024		1,264,000	6,762,000	8,026,000
Fair value gain/(loss)		-	-	-
Transfer to property, plant and equipment		-	-	-
On December 31, 2025	$	1,264,000	6,762,000	8,026,000

10. **Investment Property** (cont'd):

The Group's investment property was revalued in March 2023, by independent appraisers. The directors have determined that the market value as at the reporting date is not materially different to the Group value. Valuations were performed based on sales comparison to value approach. The highest and best use of a property may also be considered in determining its fair value.

The fair value hierarchy as defined in note 5(e) has been applied to the valuations of the Group's investment property and all fair values of these properties are designated as level 2. Reasonable changes in fair values would impact the consolidated statement of income.

The following amounts in the consolidated statement of profit and other comprehensive income relate to investment property:

	2025	2024
Rental income	$ 323,227	255,081

THE WEST INDIES OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(cont'd)*

December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

11. **Property, Plant and Equipment:**

	Land	Land Improvements/ Roads	Building	Transportation	Jetty and Tank Farm	Sales Equipment	Furniture and other Equipment	Construction In Progress	Total
Cost:									
At December 31, 2023	$ 61,881,985	3,719,834	10,036,686	10,066,219	259,159,276	29,053,483	13,763,991	51,071,318	438,752,792
Additions	-	-	54,957	669,533	699,184	1,449,988	1,054,023	19,329,860	23,257,545
Adjustments	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	30,000
Transfers	-	-	72,180	325,731	197,447	-	-	(595,358)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(590,872)	-	(78,213)	-	-	(669,085)
At December 31, 2024	61,881,985	3,719,834	10,163,823	10,500,611	260,055,907	30,425,258	14,818,014	69,805,820	461,371,252
Additions	-	-	-	1,839,014	146,227	1,487,632	281,092	16,396,789	20,150,754
Transfers	-	-	22,512	47,064	726,749	-	826	(797,151)	-
Disposals	-	-	(5,085)	(38,000)	-	(30,774)	-	(15)	(73,874)
At December 31, 2025	$ 61,881,985	3,719,834	10,181,250	12,348,689	260,928,883	31,882,116	15,099,932	85,405,443	481,448,132
Depreciation:									
At December 31, 2023	$ -	(2,693,400)	(5,781,612)	(8,288,719)	(137,355,421)	(17,488,292)	(12,890,266)	-	(184,497,710)
Charge for the year	-	(148,793)	(246,344)	(562,559)	(6,133,951)	(1,569,688)	(438,820)	-	(9,100,155)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Written back on disposals	-	-	-	561,656	-	11,631	-	-	573,287
At December 31, 2024	-	(2,842,193)	(6,027,956)	(8,289,622)	(143,489,372)	(19,046,349)	(13,329,086)	-	(193,024,578)
Charge for the year	-	(148,792)	(250,544)	(901,997)	(5,950,143)	(1,581,629)	(517,549)	-	(9,350,654)
Written back on disposals	-	-	-	38,000	-	5,774	-	-	43,774
At December 31, 2025	$ -	(2,990,985)	(6,278,500)	(9,153,619)	(149,439,515)	(20,622,204)	(13,846,635)	-	(202,331,458)
Net Book Value:									
At December 31, 2025	$ 61,881,985	728,849	3,902,750	3,195,070	111,489,368	11,259,912	1,253,297	85,405,443	279,116,674
At December 31, 2024	$ 61,881,985	877,641	4,135,867	2,210,989	116,566,535	11,378,909	1,488,928	69,805,820	268,346,674

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

11. **Property, Plant and Equipment**: *(cont'd)*

Property, plant and equipment includes seventy (70) acres of land contributed to the Group by the Government of Antigua and Barbuda.

12. **Trade Payable and Other Payables**:

		2025	**2024**
Trade payables	$	92,376,500	95,751,086
Accrued liabilities		10,458,282	8,567,725
Security deposits		3,288,599	2,611,613
Dividend payable		31,380,519	23,457,701
	$	137,503,900	130,388,125

All of the trade and other payables are contractually or constructively due within twelve (12) months of the reporting date.

The carrying amounts of the Group's trade and other payables are denominated in the following currencies:

		2025	**2024**
Eastern Caribbean dollars	$	56,059,720	43,368,895
United States dollars		81,444,180	87,019,230
	$	137,503,900	130,388,125

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

13. **Long-term Debt:**

		2025	2024
In 2025, the Company entered into a short-term loan agreement which resulted in access to loan funds totaling $16,200,000. This loan is payable within a year at a rate of five and a quarter (5.25) percent. The purpose of the demand loan was to provide working capital support and the term loan is to finance critical capital projects.	$	16,200,000	16,200,000
In 2025, the Company entered into a short-term loan Agreement which resulted in access to loan funds totaling $18,917,850. This loan is payable within a year at a rate of four and a quarter (4.25) percent. The purpose of the demand loan was to provide Working capital support and term loan is to finance Critical capital projects.		18,917,850	18,917,850
During the year 2025, the Company made total principal payments of $2,025,000 on the term loan. Interest expense incurred during the year amounted to $168,526.		-	2,025,000
The loan is secured by way of a charge over land.			
Non-current portion		-	-
Current portion		35,117,850	37,142,850
Accrued interest		187,210	294,288
Total current portion	$	35,305,060	37,437,138

14. **Share Capital:**

		2025	2024
Authorised:			
5,920,000 Ordinary shares of $0.0025 per share par value (2020: 5,920,000 ordinary shares of $0.0025 per share par value). The stated amount is comprised of a single class of ordinary voting shares.	$	14,800	14,800
	$	14,800	14,800

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

14. **Share Capital**: *(cont'd)*

The Company launched an Initial Purchase Offer (IPO), the first in its history during 2021. The offer closed on May 21, 2021. The offeror was the Government of Antigua and Barbuda which had a controlling interest of fifty-one (51%) percent of the issued shares prior to the IPO. The Company did not increase the authorised and issued share capital.

The Government of Antigua and Barbuda offered 301,920 of its shares to the public. Applications exceeded the Government offer by 19,775 shares. The shareholder Fancy Bridge cleared the surplus applications. Following the IPO, the Company's authorised, issued, and outstanding share capital are as follows:

	Authorized	Issued	Outstanding
On December 31, 2023	5,920,000	5,920,000	5,816,717
Acquisition of treasury shares	-	-	810
December 31, 2024	5,920,000	5,920,000	5,817,527
Acquisition of treasury shares	-	-	223
On December 31, 2025	5,920,000	5,920,000	5,817,750

By way of a Board Resolution dated November 24, 2020, and pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, No. 18 of 1995 of the laws Antigua and Barbuda, the number of ordinary shares that the Group is authorized to issue was increased from 592,000 to 5,920,000 shares by declaring a ten (10) to one (1) share split.

The Company acquired 112,500 of its own ordinary shares at a cost of $60.60 per share for a total of $6,817,500. These shares have been recorded as treasury shares in equity. In 2025, the Company acquired a further 223 of its treasury shares at a cost of $60.00 per share for a total of $13,317.

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

15. **Contributed Surplus:**

		2025	2024
Inclusion of land contributed by Government of Antigua (See Note 11).	$	1	1
Arising as a result of forgiveness of debt and contributions from former shareholders in the period ended December 31, 1969.		35,490,940	35,490,940
Arising on the purchase of the Group by the Government of Antigua and Barbuda from Natomas Company on September 1, 1976.		13,966,243	13,966,243
Arising on acquisition by the Company of The West Indies Oil Company (Dominica) Limited from the Government of Antigua and Barbuda on January 30, 1980 (Note 8).		1,000	1,000
Transfer of contributed surplus to write off the accumulated deficit to January 31, 1980.		(20,831,243)	(20,831,243)
Arising as a result of forgiveness of debt and contributions from former shareholders in April 2015.		100,262,466	100,262,466
	$	128,889,407	128,889,407

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

16. **Revaluation Surplus**:

		2025	2024
Valuation of land held for development as of December 31, 1992.	$	80,604,808	80,604,808
Valuation of land used in terminal operations as of December 31, 1992.		25,077,052	25,077,052
Valuation of land used in terminal operations as of December 31, 2015 (see Note 11).		23,174,000	23,174,000
Valuation of land used in terminal operations as of December 31, 2013 (see Note 11).		6,098,000	6,098,000
Valuation of land used in terminal operations as of December 31, 2005 (See Note 11).		5,414,949	5,414,949
Valuation of land held for development as of December 31, 2015 (see Note 9).		(18,244,155)	(18,244,155)
Release on transfer of land held for development as of December 31, 2015 (see Note 9).		(48,870,000)	(48,870,000)
Release on sales of land held for development.		(4,358,235)	(4,358,235)
Valuation of land held used in operations as of December 31, 2018		812,261	812,261
	$	69,708,680	69,708,680

17. **Other Operating Income**:

	Notes		2025	2024
Storage fees		$	14,681,741	14,511,069
Port charges			1,851,573	6,525,065
Freight income			4,768,434	5,097,179
Transmission fees			3,505,646	2,929,011
Laboratory fees			570,672	1,622,498
Miscellaneous income			977,905	449,295
Berthing fees			577,544	1,170,450
Bunkering income			887,252	315,780
Agency fees			364,042	722,196
Rental income			36,152	46,196
Warehouse rental	10		323,227	255,081
Convenience store income			208,800	208,800
Gain on disposal of fixed asset			37,709	149,843
		$	28,790,697	34,002,463

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

18. Selling, General and Administrative Expenses:

		2025	2024
Payroll and related costs	$	17,660,089	18,374,438
Product haulage		6,732,462	6,287,648
Port charges		6,495,413	11,257,941
Insurance		4,638,368	4,766,261
Repair and maintenance		3,384,115	2,632,053
Utilities		2,473,208	2,392,205
Other operating expenses		1,536,239	469,751
License and taxes		1,136,959	7,713
Bank and other charges		1,074,901	2,204,658
Dues and subscriptions		899,709	726,741
Security		869,091	800,207
Legal and professional fees		780,599	479,256
Rent		664,591	937,599
Direct purchases		559,535	413,020
Travel and entertainment		445,204	311,146
Directors' fees		405,000	411,000
Storage fees		402,831	438,887
Advertising and promotion		329,484	435,865
Inspection		316,135	184,881
Fuel Usage		249,291	331,119
Uniform		248,924	498,335
Training		173,028	543,162
Donations		162,399	130,252
Loss on disposal of consumables		157,780	151,720
Office expenses		109,657	174,225
Freight and duty		623	270
	$	51,905,635	55,360,353

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

19. **Taxation:**

Reconciliation of income tax calculated at applicable tax rate with income tax expense as follows:

		2025	2024
Tax payable			
Balance, beginning of year	$	8,837,715	3,238,297
Income tax		7,784,479	8,171,183
Taxes paid		(2,709,327)	(5,050,000)
Corporate tax set off against value added tax		2,256,986	2,478,235
Balance, end of year	$	16,169,853	8,837,715
Net income for the year before taxation	$	32,663,670	35,373,271
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate		8,165,916	8,843,317
Tax effect of permanent differences		(2,623,575)	2,345,506
Tax effect on capital balancing allowance		2,243,785	(2,959,521)
Tax effect on losses not utilized/(utilized)		1,647	(58,119)
Current tax income		7,784,479	8,171,183
Withholding tax		-	-
Special tax on net income		2,256,984	2,478,235
Total income and withholding taxes	$	10,041,463	10,649,418

		2025	2024
Deferred Tax Liability			
Beginning of year	$	7,079,646	6,286,851
Deferred tax movement		462,610	792,795
Balance, end of year	$	7,542,256	7,079,646

		2025	2024
Deferred tax asset			
Beginning of year	$	50,256	50,256
Deferred tax movement		-	-
Balance, end of year	$	50,256	50,256

The deferred tax liability balance arises from decelerated tax and depreciation and is recognised using the statutory tax rate of twenty-five (25%) percent.

(Expressed in Eastern Caribbean Dollars)

19. **Taxation**: *(cont'd)*

Special tax on net income
In accordance with the Antigua and Barbuda Income Tax Amendment (ACT) of 2019, an additional tax of ten (10%) percent is charged on the net income of the Parent Company. This tax on net income is effective from January 1, 2020, to December 31, 2021.

20. **Dividends:**

On December 8, 2025, the Company declared dividends in the amount of $15,998,455 representing sixty-seven (67%) percent of the consolidated earnings in respect of the 2024 financial year. (2024: $16,055,828 in respect of 2023 financial year). Dividend payments made during the year ended December 31, 2025, amounted to $8,075,636 (2024: $11,971,021).

21. **Land Lease**

The Company leases land from the Government of Antigua and Barbuda on which certain pipelines have been installed. As of December 31, 2024, this lease had forty-seven (47) years remaining. The Company has a waiver for the annual rental amount of EC$5,000. The Company has determined that the lease does not meet the requirements of IFRS 9- *Leases*.

22. **Earnings Per Share:**

Earnings per share is calculated by diving the net income attributed to equity holders of the Group for the years by the weighted average number of common shares in issue during the year.

	2025	**2024**
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	22,159,597	23,931,058
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	5,817,750	5,817,527
	3.81	4.11

The Group's diluted earnings per share carries the same value as the earnings per share. The Group does not own any convertible instruments, options or warrants and has not issued any ordinary shares based on the satisfaction of specified conditions.

23. **Investment in debt security:**

The Company purchased a Government of Antigua seven (7) year 7.25% treasury bond security in December 2022. The security has a face value of EC$5,000,000 generating amortised interest income of EC$1,677,242.19 over its tenure ending December 21st, 2029. The security is listed on the Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange government securities market.