

**GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED**  
**YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

To the members of

**GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED**

**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

***Opinion***

We have audited the financial statements of GWest Corporation Limited (the Company), set out on pages 2 to 38 which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2026, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the requirements of the Jamaican Companies Act.

***Basis for Opinion***

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' 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 judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

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

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (Cont'd)****To the members of GWest Corporation Limited (Cont'd)****Key Audit Matters (Cont'd)**

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Fair Value of Investment Property	
<p>As described at Note 4 – Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty under section 4.2.2 – investment properties are usually independently valued every three years by qualified property appraisers who generally use the income approach for its valuation.</p> <p>Under IAS 40, where a property has previously been measured at fair value it should continue to be measured at fair value until disposal or reclassification. The Company had an independent valuation done in March 2026. The valuator's approach takes into consideration various assumptions and factors including, the level of current and future occupancy, rate of annual rent increases, rate of inflation of direct expenses and recent comparable sales.</p> <p>Such assumptions involves the use of judgements which could inherently be subjective.</p>	<p>As part of our audit we have evaluated the approach and assumptions factored into the assessment of fair value estimation by the valuator.</p> <p>We assess the valuator's independence and objectivity and compare assumptions to recent comparable sales.</p> <p>We also assessed the adequacy of disclosures in the financial statements.</p>

**Other Information Included in the Annual Report**

Other information consists of the information included in the Company's March 31, 2026 Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information. The Company's March 2026 Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

**Responsibilities of Management and the Board of Directors for the Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS and the Jamaican Companies Act, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (Cont'd)****To the members of GWest Corporation Limited (Cont'd)*****Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements***

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

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

We also provide the Board of Directors 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.

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

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (Cont'd)**

**To the members of GWest Corporation Limited (Cont'd)**

**Report on additional matters of the Jamaican Companies Act**

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit. In our opinion, proper accounting records have been maintained, so far as appears from our examination of those records, and the financial statements, which are in agreement therewith, give the information required by the Jamaican Companies Act, in the manner so required.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Fagan Calvert



Chartered Accountants  
Montego Bay, Jamaica

June 19, 2026

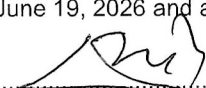
## GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT MARCH 31, 2026

	Notes	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property and equipment	5	403,720	429,605
Investment properties	6	694,404	668,500
Right-of-use assets	7.1	239,769	294,056
Deferred tax assets	8	<u>90,695</u>	<u>94,367</u>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<u>1,428,588</u>	<u>1,486,528</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventory	9	1,524	1,340
Trade and other receivables	10	97,907	123,267
Owed by related parties	11.1	7,145	2,354
Tax recoverable		944	944
Short term deposits	12, 13	25,003	39,056
Cash and bank balances	13	<u>15,857</u>	<u>3,125</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>148,380</u>	<u>170,086</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>1,576,968</u>	<u>1,656,614</u>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Shareholders' equity</b>			
Share capital	14	419,152	419,152
10% cumulative non-redeemable preference shares	14	250,000	250,000
Property revaluation reserve	15	65,186	65,186
Retained earnings (deficit)		<u>( 86,478)</u>	<u>( 66,478)</u>
<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>		<u>647,860</u>	<u>667,860</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Borrowings – shareholders' loans	11.2	424,444	424,444
Borrowings – others	16	48,682	114,574
Lease liabilities	7.2	<u>217,897</u>	<u>265,602</u>
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<u>691,023</u>	<u>804,620</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Borrowings – others	16	43,027	38,661
Lease liabilities	7.2	49,369	43,192
Owed to related parties	11.1	23,852	12,633
Trade and other payables	17	120,863	88,994
Provisions	18	<u>974</u>	<u>654</u>
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<u>238,085</u>	<u>184,134</u>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<u>1,576,968</u>	<u>1,656,614</u>

The Notes on Pages 6 to 38 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

The financial statements on Pages 2 to 38 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on June 19, 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:



Wayne Gentles  
Director



Peter Pearson  
Director

**GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED****STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2026</u> \$'000	<u>2025</u> \$'000
Revenue	19	283,896	267,942
Direct costs	23	<u>(186,502)</u>	<u>(184,726)</u>
		97,394	83,216
Other income	20	30	4,309
Other gains and losses	21	28,240	18,561
Administrative expenses	23	<u>(107,607)</u>	<u>( 99,552)</u>
Operating profit		18,057	6,534
Finance costs	22, 23	<u>( 34,385)</u>	<u>( 48,013)</u>
<b>Loss before taxation</b>	24	<b>( 16,328)</b>	<b>( 41,479)</b>
Taxation	26	<u>( 3,672)</u>	<u> 6,292</u>
<b>NET LOSS and TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b><u>( 20,000)</u></b>	<b><u>( 35,187)</u></b>
<b>Earnings per stock unit</b>	27	<b><u>( 0.04)</u></b>	<b><u>( 0.07)</u></b>

The Notes on Pages 6 to 38 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

**GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
**YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

	<u>Share Capital</u> \$'000	<u>Property Revaluation Reserve</u> \$'000	<u>Retained Earnings (Deficit)</u> \$'000	<u>Total</u> \$'000
Balance at April 1, 2024	669,152	65,186	(31,291)	703,047
Net loss for the year and Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(35,187)</u>	<u>(35,187)</u>
Balance at March 31, 2025	669,152	65,186	(66,478)	667,860
Net loss for the year and Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(20,000)</u>	<u>(20,000)</u>
Balance at March 31, 2026	<u>669,152</u>	<u>65,186</u>	<u>(86,478)</u>	<u>647,860</u>

The Notes on Pages 6 to 38 form an integral part of the Financial Statements

**GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2026</u> \$'000	<u>2025</u> \$'000
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net loss		( 20,000)	( 35,187)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	5	29,041	28,930
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	7.1	54,287	54,287
Fair value gains on investment properties	6	( 25,904)	( 26,342)
Loss on disposal of investment properties	21	-	1,755
Expected credit loss recognised on receivables	10	1,146	( 1,265)
Foreign exchange movement on leased liabilities		( 1,475)	6,099
Foreign exchange rates movement		( 692)	( 136)
Provisions	17	320	390
Interest income		( 30)	( 203)
Interest expense on leased liabilities	7.2	24,736	27,976
Interest expense on bank borrowings		9,649	20,037
Taxation		<u>3,672</u>	<u>( 6,292)</u>
		74,750	70,049
Increase in inventories		( 184)	( 238)
Decrease in receivables / prepayments		25,751	1,128
Increase in payables		<u>32,836</u>	<u>155</u>
Cash generated by operations		133,153	71,094
Interest paid		( 9,649)	( 20,037)
Income tax paid		<u>-</u>	<u>( 7)</u>
Cash generated by operating activities		<u>123,504</u>	<u>51,050</u>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Proceeds from disposal of investment properties (net)		-	79,762
Interest received		30	203
Acquisition of property and equipment		<u>( 3,156)</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash (used in) provided by investing activities		<u>( 3,126)</u>	<u>79,965</u>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Third party borrowings repaid		( 81,079)	( 52,764)
Long term loan received		19,553	4,346
Related parties advances received (repaid)		6,428	( 12,018)
Lease liabilities payments	7.2.4	<u>( 64,789)</u>	<u>( 66,425)</u>
Cash flows used in financing activities		<u>(119,887)</u>	<u>(126,861)</u>
<b>NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		491	4,154
Effects of foreign exchange rates		( 1,812)	( 642)
<b>OPENING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		<u>42,181</u>	<u>38,669</u>
<b>CLOSING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	13	<u>40,860</u>	<u>42,181</u>

The Notes on Pages 6 to 38 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

**GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

**1. IDENTIFICATION**

GWest Corporation Limited (the company) is incorporated and domiciled in Jamaica. Its main activities are the development of commercial properties and the provision of healthcare services.

On December 21, 2017 the company became a listed entity on the Jamaica Stock Exchange Junior Market.

The registered office of the company is Lot 6 Crane Boulevard, Fairview, Montego Bay, St. James.

These financial statements are expressed in Jamaican dollars.

**2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRSs)**

**2.1 *Standards and interpretations affecting amounts reported and or disclosed in the current period (and/or prior period)***

There were no standards and interpretations that were applied in the year that affected the presentation and disclosures in these financial statements.

**2.2 *Standards and Interpretations and amendments to existing standards adopted with no effect on financial statements***

The following new and revised Standards and Interpretations have been adopted in these financial statements. Their adoption has not had any impact on the amounts reported in these financial statements but may impact the accounting for future transactions or arrangements.

<u>New and Revised Standards</u>	Effective for annual periods <u>beginning on or after</u>
IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates - Amendments to provide guidance on the determination of exchange rate when there is a lack of exchangeability	January 1, 2025

**2.3 *Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not yet been early adopted by the company***

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following Standards and Interpretations were in issue but not yet effective or early adopted for the financial period being reported on:

<u>New and Revised Standards</u>	Effective for annual periods <u>beginning on or after</u>
IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates - Amendments to clarify the translation of financial statements from a non-hyperinflationary currency into a hyperinflationary one	January 1, 2027
IAS 7, IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9 and IFRS 10 Amendments arising from Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards Volume 11	January 1, 2026
IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 - Amendments relating to the classification and measurement of financial instruments	January 1, 2026

**GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

**2 ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRSs) (Cont'd)**

**2.3 Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not yet been early adopted by the company (Cont'd)**

<u>New and Revised Standards</u>	<u>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</u>
IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 - Amendments to address the application of IFRS 9 to power purchase agreements	January 1, 2026
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	January 1, 2027

New and Revised Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet effective that are relevant

The Board of Directors and management have assessed the impact of all the new and revised Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet effective and have concluded that the following are relevant to the operations of the company:

*IFRS 18: Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements*

IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1, carrying forward many of the requirements in IAS 1 unchanged and complementing them with new requirements. In addition, some IAS 1 paragraphs have been moved to IAS 8 and IFRS 7. Furthermore, the IASB has made minor amendments to IAS 7 and IAS 33 Earnings per Share.

IFRS 18 introduces new requirements to:

- present specified categories for classifying income and expenses such as operating, investing and financing, and defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss
- provide disclosures on management defined performance measures (MPMS) in the notes to the financial statements
- improve aggregation and disaggregation

An entity is required to apply IFRS 18 for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with earlier application permitted. The amendments to IAS 7 and IAS 33, as well as the revised IAS 8 and IFRS 7, become effective when an entity applies IFRS 18. IFRS 18 requires retrospective application with specific transition provisions. Management will continue to assess and analyse the impact of adopting IFRS 18 on the financial statements and will develop the plan for implementation.

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**3.1 Statement of compliance**

The company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance and comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and the relevant requirements of the Companies Act, 2004 of Jamaica.

**3.2 Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

In accordance with the requirements of IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements – the directors have, at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements

The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

**GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026****3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)****3.3 Current versus non-current classification**

The company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

**3.4 Fair value measurement**

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 measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the company.

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.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable input.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

**GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026****3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)****3.4 Fair value measurement (Cont'd)**

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

**3.5 Property and equipment**

Property and equipment held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the statement of financial position at historical or deemed cost or at their revalued amount being the fair value at the date of valuation, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations on land and buildings are performed with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amounts do not differ materially from those that would be determined using fair values at the end of each reporting period. Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity.

Properties in the course of construction for production, rental or administrative purposes, or for purposes not yet determined, are carried at cost including professional fees, less any recognised impairment loss. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

An item of property and equipment is de-recognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

**3.6 Investment properties**

Investment properties representing completed strata units are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. Investment properties are measured initially at cost including transaction costs. Transaction costs include development and other costs that enhance the value of the properties to enable sale or rental at maximum value. Subsequent to initial recognition investment properties are measured at fair value being their revalued amount representing open market values determined by external valuers or the directors. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Investment properties are revalued every three years by independent valuers and otherwise by the directors.

An investment property is de-recognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on the de-recognition of the investment property (determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the property is de-recognised.

**3.7 Inventory**

Inventory are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials and where applicable those overheads that have been incurred in bring the inventories to their present location and condition.

Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost method.

**GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026****3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)****3.8 Leases***The company as lessee*

The company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract that is, whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of the identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

Right-of-use assets

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight line basis over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset as follows:

- Commercial units - 7 years

The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

The company applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'Property and Equipment' policy at Note 3.5.

Lease liabilities

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 lessee uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

*The company as lessor*

The company enters into lease agreements as a lessor with respect to some of its investment properties. Such leases for which the company is a lessor and where the company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership, are classified as operating leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are considered immaterial and therefore recognised immediately in profit or loss.

**GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026****3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)****3.8 Leases (Cont'd)***The company as lessor (Cont'd)*

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are considered immaterial and therefore recognised immediately in profit or loss.

**3.9 Impairment of non-financial assets**

At the end of each reporting period, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of income, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized as income immediately in the statement of income, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

**3.10 Financial instruments**

Financial instruments include transactions that give rise to both financial assets and financial liabilities.

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities (except for financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss where such costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss), as appropriate, on initial recognition.

The fair values of financial instruments are discussed at Note 28. Listed below are the company's financial assets and liabilities and specific accounting policies relating to each:

**3.10.1 Financial assets***Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

**GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)**

**3.10 Financial instruments (Cont'd)**

**3.10.1 Financial assets (Cont'd)**

*Initial recognition and measurement (Cont'd)*

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the company has applied the practical expedient, the company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

*Subsequent measurement*

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

*Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)*

This category is the most relevant to the company. The company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The company's financial assets at amortised cost include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances.

*De-recognition of financial assets*

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the company's statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or,

**GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026****3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)****3.10 Financial instruments (Cont'd)****3.10.1 Financial assets (Cont'd)***De-recognition of financial assets (Cont'd)**A financial asset is derecognised when: (Cont'd)*

- The company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership.

When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the company has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the company could be required to repay.

*Impairment*

The company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 365 days past due. However, in certain cases, the company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

**3.10.2 Financial liabilities***Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

**GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)**

**3.10 Financial instruments (Cont'd)**

**3.10.2 Financial liabilities (Cont'd)**

*Initial recognition and measurement (Cont'd)*

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, borrowings and due to related parties.

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are de-recognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

*De-recognition of financial liabilities*

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

**3.10.3 Related party**

A party is related to the company if:

- (i) directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the party:
  - controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the company;
  - has an interest in the entity that gives it significant influence over the company; or
  - has joint control over the company;
- (ii) the party is an associate of the company;
- (iii) the party is a joint venture in which the company is a venturer;
- (iv) the party is a member of the key management personnel of the company or its parent;
- (v) the party is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in (i) or (iv);
- (vi) the party is an entity that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by, or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any individual referred to in (iv) or (v); or
- (vii) the party is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of the company, or of any entity that is a related party of the company.

Related party transactions are recorded at their fair values at transaction dates in accordance with the company's normal policy. Except for loans from the shareholders, interest is not charged on these balances as they are settled in a short period.

**3.11 Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events, it is probable that the company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

**GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026****3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)****3.12 Revenue recognition**

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable in the normal course of business, net of discounts and sales related taxes. The company recognises revenue from the following major sources:

**3.12.1 Sale of commercial development units**

Revenue for the sale of completed units is recognised when the sale agreement has been signed and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably with transfer of the title to the purchaser substantially completed.

**3.12.2 Patient fees**

Revenue for healthcare services is recognised when the services are provided.

**3.12.3 Interest income**

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of the income can be measured reliably.

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial assets to that asset's net carrying amount.

**3.12.4 Lease rentals**

The company policy for recognition of revenue from operating leases are disclosed in Note 3.8.

**3.13 Taxation**

Income tax expense represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax.

**Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from the "profit before tax" as reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

**Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

**GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026****3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)****3.13 Taxation (Cont'd)***Current and deferred tax for the period*

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

**3.14 Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

**3.15 Foreign currencies**

The financial statements are presented in Jamaican dollars, the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates (its functional currency).

In preparing the financial statements of the company, transactions in currencies other than the company's functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Exchange differences on foreign currency relating to qualifying assets are included in the cost of the assets in the period in which they arise.

**3.16 Segment reporting**

An operating segment is a component of the company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses; whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance; and for which discrete financial information is available.

Based on the information presented to and reviewed by the CODM, the operations of the company are considered as one operating segment.

**4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY**

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, directors and management are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

**4.1 Critical judgements in applying accounting policies**

The following is the critical judgement, apart from those involving estimations which are presented separately below, that the directors have made in applying the company's accounting policies and that has the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

**GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026****4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (Cont'd)****4.1 Critical judgements in applying accounting policies (Cont'd)**

Critical judgements that has the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements: (Cont'd)

**4.1.1 *Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – company as a lessee***

The company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any period covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The company has lease contracts that include extensions and termination options. The company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate.

The company excluded the renewal period as part of the lease term for leases of property, as it does not typically exercise its option to renew these leases. The periods covered by termination options are excluded as part of the lease term only when they are reasonably certain not to be exercised.

**4.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

**4.2.1 *Expected useful life and residual value of property and equipment***

The expected useful life and residual value of an asset are reviewed at least at each financial year end. Useful life of an asset is defined in terms of the asset's expected utility to the company.

**4.2.2 *Investment properties***

Investment properties are carried in the statement of financial position at market value. The company normally uses independent qualified property appraisers to value its investment properties every three years, generally using the income approach. This approach takes into consideration various assumptions and factors including: the level of current and future occupancy, the rate of annual rent increases, the rate of inflation of direct expenses, the appropriate discount rate, and the current condition of the properties together with an estimate of future maintenance and capital expenditures. Reference is also made to recent comparable sales. However, outside of the every-three-year independent valuations, the directors carry out their own valuations which are sometimes limited to the change in foreign exchange rates but may also be based on the market comparison approach that reflects recent transaction prices for similar properties. A change in any of these assumptions and factors could have a significant impact on the valuation of investment properties.

**4.2.3 *Allowance for expected credit losses***

The company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for various ageing buckets and the related loss patterns. The provision matrix is initially based on the company's historical observed default rates. The company will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product, inflation and foreign exchange rates) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the medical services and real estate sectors, the historical default rates are adjusted.

**GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026****4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (Cont'd)****4.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty (Cont'd)****4.2.3 Allowance for expected credit losses (Cont'd)**

At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the company's trade receivables is disclosed in Note 10.

At year end accounts receivable totaled \$27.533 million (2025: \$21.089 million) for which an allowance for expected credit losses of \$20.7 million (2025: \$19.6 million) (Note 10) was recognised.

**4.2.4 Income and deferred taxes**

Estimates are required in determining the provisions for income taxes. There are some transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The company recognises liabilities for possible tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were originally recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. A change of +/- 10% on the final outcome would have the effect of approximately \$0.367 million (2025: \$0.629 million) increase / decrease in current and deferred tax provisions.

**4.2.5 Leases - estimating the incremental borrowing rate**

If the company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as stand-alone credit rating).

**GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

**5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT**

	<u>Land</u> \$'000	<u>Building and Improvements</u> \$'000	<u>Furniture and Fixtures</u> \$'000	<u>Computers</u> \$'000	<u>Equipment</u> \$'000	<u>Total</u> \$'000
<b>Cost or deemed cost</b>						
Balance, April 1, 2024 and March 31, 2025	5,334	362,374	39,076	4,511	156,854	568,149
Additions	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,156</u>	<u>3,156</u>
Balance, March 31, 2026	<u>5,334</u>	<u>362,374</u>	<u>39,076</u>	<u>4,511</u>	<u>160,010</u>	<u>571,305</u>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>						
Balance, April 1, 2024	-	27,780	19,435	4,232	58,167	109,614
Charge for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>9,059</u>	<u>3,908</u>	<u>278</u>	<u>15,685</u>	<u>28,930</u>
Balance, March 31, 2025	-	36,839	23,343	4,510	73,852	138,544
Charge for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>9,059</u>	<u>3,908</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16,074</u>	<u>29,041</u>
Balance, March 31, 2026	<u>-</u>	<u>45,898</u>	<u>27,251</u>	<u>4,510</u>	<u>89,926</u>	<u>167,585</u>
<b>Carrying amounts</b>						
March 31, 2026	<u>5,334</u>	<u>316,476</u>	<u>11,825</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>70,084</u>	<u>403,720</u>
March 31, 2025	<u>5,334</u>	<u>325,535</u>	<u>15,733</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>83,002</u>	<u>429,605</u>

5.1 The following useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation:

Freehold building	-	40 years
Furniture, fixture and equipment	-	10 years
Computers	-	5 years

5.2 The company's freehold land and buildings are stated at deemed cost being their revalued amounts based on a revaluation performed by Allison Pitter & Co May 2018. The gain on revaluation was recognised in property revaluation reserve.

5.3 Assets pledged as security

The company's obligations under borrowing arrangements at March 31, 2026 (see Note 16) relate to land and building with a carrying amount of \$321.81 million (2025: \$330.869 million).

**GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026****6. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES**

	<u>2026</u> '000	<u>2025</u> '000
<b>Fair value</b>		
Opening balance	668,500	723,675
Fair value gains	25,904	26,342
Disposals	<u>-</u>	<u>( 81,517)</u>
Closing balance	<u>694,404</u>	<u>668,500</u>

**6.1 Fair value measurement of the investment properties**

The fair value of the company's investment properties for the year 2026 was arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at March 31, 2026 by Daniel Turner, independent Valuator & Real Estate Dealer, not related to the company. The valuator, a principal of Daniel Turner Real Estate is a registered Real Estate Dealer with the Real Estate Board and the Commission of Strata Corporation in Jamaica. He is a listed valuator with several banking institutions and has recent experience in the valuation of properties in the relevant location. The fair value was determined based on the market comparison approach that reflects recent transaction prices for similar properties. A fair value gain of \$25.904 million (2025: \$26.342 million) has been recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

**6.2 Assets pledged as security**

The company's obligations under borrowing arrangements at March 31, 2026 (see Note 16) relate to land and building, including the carrying amount of all the investment properties of \$694.404 (2025: \$668.5) million.

**7. LEASES**

Set out below are the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets and corresponding liabilities recognised, and the movement during the period:

**7.1 Right-of-use assets**

	<u>Leasehold units</u>	
	<u>2026</u> \$'000	<u>2025</u> \$'000
At cost		
Opening balance	294,056	348,343
Depreciation	<u>( 54,287)</u>	<u>( 54,287)</u>
Closing balance	<u>239,769</u>	<u>294,056</u>

**GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

**7. LEASES (Cont'd)**

7.2 Lease liabilities

7.2.1 The carrying amount of the lease obligation and the movement during the period is as follows:

	<u>2026</u> \$'000	<u>2025</u> \$'000
Opening balance	308,794	340,964
Accretion of interest	24,736	27,976
Payments	( 64,789)	( 66,245)
Exchange adjustment	( 1,475)	6,099
Closing balance	<u>267,266</u>	<u>308,794</u>
Current portion	49,369	43,192
Non-current portion	<u>217,897</u>	<u>265,602</u>
	<u>267,266</u>	<u>308,794</u>

7.2.2 Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows:

	<u>2026</u> \$'000	<u>2025</u> \$'000
Up to one year	72,693	67,899
One to five years	259,160	296,208
Over five years	-	<u>32,929</u>
	331,853	397,036
Less: future interest	( 64,587)	( 88,242)
	<u>267,266</u>	<u>308,794</u>

7.2.3 Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	<u>2026</u> \$'000	<u>2025</u> \$'000
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	54,287	54,287
Interest expense on lease liability	<u>24,736</u>	<u>27,976</u>
	<u>79,023</u>	<u>82,263</u>

7.2.4 Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows

	<u>2026</u> \$'000	<u>2025</u> \$'000
Total cash outflow for leases	<u>64,789</u>	<u>66,245</u>

**8. DEFERRED TAXATION**

8.1 Certain deferred tax assets and liabilities have been offset in accordance with the company's accounting policy. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances:

	<u>2026</u> \$'000	<u>2025</u> \$'000
Deferred tax assets	117,821	117,797
Deferred tax liabilities	( 27,126)	( 23,430)
	<u>90,695</u>	<u>94,367</u>

## GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

## 8. DEFERRED TAXATION (Cont'd)

The movement during the year and prior year reporting periods in the company's deferred tax position was as follows:

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance opening	94,367	88,075
(Charged) Credited to income for the year (Note 26)	( 3,672)	<u>6,292</u>
Balance, closing	<u>90,695</u>	<u>94,367</u>

8.2 The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company during the current and prior periods.

**Deferred tax assets**

	Unutilised Tax <u>Losses</u> \$'000	Interest Payable \$'000	Unrealised Exchange <u>Losses</u> \$'000	Accrued <u>Vacation</u> \$'000	<u>Total</u> \$'000
At April 1, 2024	110,120	7,579	224	33	117,956
(Charged) Credited to income for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(207)</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>( 159)</u>
At March 31, 2025	110,120	7,579	17	81	117,797
(Charged) Credited to income for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>( 17)</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>24</u>
At March 31, 2026	<u>110,120</u>	<u>7,579</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>117,821</u>

**Deferred tax liabilities**

	Claim for Capital Allowances in Excess of <u>Depreciation</u> \$'000	Unrealised Exchange <u>Gains</u> \$'000	<u>Total</u> \$'000
At April 1, 2024	29,881	-	29,881
Credited to income for the year	<u>( 6,451)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>( 6,451)</u>
At March 31, 2025	23,430	-	23,430
Charged to income for the year	<u>3,610</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>3,696</u>
At March 31, 2026	<u>27,040</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>27,126</u>

Up to March 31, 2020 deferred tax was recognised at a rate of 12½% as management believed that such amounts would be utilised in the 5-10 years period when the company will be entitled to a remission of 50% of income tax. Based on current projections management has re-evaluated the available evidence about future taxable income and the utilisation of available tax losses and claim for capital allowances on its properties and have concluded that recovery will extend beyond the 10-year tax incentive period. Accordingly, provision for the related deferred tax assets and liabilities have been recognised at rates of 12½% and 25% based on the projected realisation period of such assets and liabilities. Additionally, approximately \$68 million (2025: \$62 million) of net deferred tax assets have not been recognised in these financials. An evaluation will be done each year to determine if such amounts should be recognised or if additional amounts should be provided for.

**GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

**9. INVENTORY**

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
Medical supplies	<u>1,524</u>	<u>1,340</u>

Inventory consists of the balance of medical supplies used in patients' medical procedures.

**10. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
Trade receivables	27,533	21,089
Less: allowance for expected credit loss	<u>(20,749)</u>	<u>( 19,603)</u>
	6,784	1,486
Security deposits refundable	1,868	1,868
Strata Plan 2678	37,686	37,741
Prepayments	33,287	20,886
Bull Investments Limites (See Note 10.1)	-	43,932
Other receivables	<u>18,282</u>	<u>17,354</u>
	<u>97,907</u>	<u>123,267</u>

The average credit period on the provision of services is 30 days. No interest is charged on outstanding trade receivables.

Before accepting any new customer, the company uses an internal process to assess the potential customer's credit quality and defines credit limits by customer. Limits and scoring attributed to customers are reviewed regularly.

Of the trade receivables balance at the end of the reporting period, there was no customer with a balance representing 5% or more (2024: one customer, the Ministry of Health and Wellness (MOH), with balance of \$31.45 million representing 55.7%) of the total trade receivables. In the prior year the company had an agreement with the MOH who guaranteed payment of the amount.

The company holds security deposits of one month's lease rental as collateral over some balances. It does not have a legal right of offset against any other amount owed by the company to the counterparty.

The company measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss (ECL). The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date. The company has recognised a loss allowance of 100% against receivables due for over 180 days (2025: 100% for over 180 days) because historical experience has indicated that these receivables are generally not recoverable.

Movement in allowance for expected credit losses

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
Opening balance	19,603	20,868
Expected credit loss recognised (de-recognised) in year	<u>1,146</u>	<u>( 1,265)</u>
Closing balance	<u>20,749</u>	<u>19,603</u>

## GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

## 10. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (Cont'd)

In determining the recoverability of receivables, the company considers any changes in the credit quality of the receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the end of the reporting period. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the fact that the customer base is large and unrelated. The directors believe that, at the end of the reporting period, there is no further credit provision required in excess of the allowance for doubtful debts.

Ageing of impaired trade receivables

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
31 – 60 days	-	87
91 – 180 days	739	158
Over 180 days	<u>20,025</u>	<u>19,357</u>
	<u>20,764</u>	<u>19,602</u>

## 11. BALANCES / TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Details of transactions with related parties are disclosed below:

11.1 *Amounts owed by (to) related parties*

	<u>Interest expense</u>		<u>Lease rental income</u>		<u>Amounts owed by (to) related parties</u>	
	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Bull Investments Limited	-	3,288	2,266	1,867	( 1,421)	( 5,222)
Cornwall Medical & Dental Limited	-	-	1,022	1,022	( 325)	302
Radiology West Limited (Rad West)	-	-	22,059	15,105	3,553	( 410)
Northcoast Imaging Limited	-	-	-	-	8	-
Owed to directors	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(18,522)</u>	<u>( 4,950)</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>3,288</u>	<u>25,347</u>	<u>17,994</u>	<u>(16,707)</u>	<u>(10,280)</u>
Reflected in statement of financial position:						
Owed by related parties					7,145	2,354
Owed to related parties					<u>(23,852)</u>	<u>(12,633)</u>
					<u>(16,707)</u>	<u>(10,279)</u>

The related companies are all shareholders or are owned by directors/shareholders of the company. The amount owed by(to) these related parties included \$7.144 million (2025: \$2.354 million) owing to the company for lease rental unpaid at the end of the reporting period.

The amount owed to directors represents directors' fees unpaid at the end of the reporting period.

The related party balances are unsecured and payable on demand. No interest is charged on the amounts and no amounts have been recognised in expenses during the period in respect of bad or doubtful debts due to or from related parties.

An unsecured loan from Bull Investments Limited is disclosed at Note16.

11.2 *Borrowings – Shareholders' loans*

	<u>Owed to shareholders</u>	
	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
Shareholders' loans	354,212	354,212
Accrued interest on shareholders' loans	<u>70,232</u>	<u>70,232</u>
	<u>424,444</u>	<u>424,444</u>

**GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026****11. BALANCES / TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (Cont'd)****11.2 Borrowings – Shareholders' loans (cont'd)**

The principal balances represent loans from shareholders including US\$741,248 (2025: US\$741,248) of which US\$716,560 was used for the purchasing of the land used for development. There are no set terms of repayment, however management does not anticipate repayment within the next twelve months as the loans are subordinated to the bank loans. No interest was charged on loans during the year as the shareholders agreed to waive such charges as of 2017. Up to 2017 interest was charged at a rate of 4% and 15% per annum on the US dollar and Jamaican dollar loans, respectively.

The shareholders have agreed to carry all US dollar shareholder loans at their J\$ equivalent as at March 31, 2021.

**11.3 Other amounts owed to related parties**

Trade payables include reservation deposits totaling \$16.1 million (2025: \$16.1 million) received from related party shareholders who had advanced such funds to be used as working capital and carried as deposits on units to be purchased in the future. (See Note 17(i)).

**11.4 Compensation of key management personnel**

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management during the period was as follows:

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
Directors' emoluments:		
- Fees	1,475	1,680
- Management remuneration	7,000	8,200

**12. SHORT TERM DEPOSITS**

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
Foreign currency bank deposits (i)	24,401	38,454
Jamaican dollar bank deposits (ii)	<u>602</u>	<u>602</u>
	<u>25,003</u>	<u>39,056</u>

(i) These foreign currency deposits include a restricted balance of \$23.7 million (2025: \$37.8 million) (Debt Service Reserve account) being held to service interest payments on borrowings as required by the lender. (See Note 16.2(ii)). The amounts represent the Jamaican dollar equivalent of US\$217,950 (2025: US\$239,774). The deposits earn interest at an average rate of 1.68% (2025: 0.53%) per annum.

(ii) These bear interest at an average rate of 1.07% (2025: 0.98%) per annum.

**13. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank which is held to meet cash requirements rather than for investment purposes.

**GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026****13. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Cont'd)**

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period as shown on the cash flow statement can be reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position as follows:

	<u>2026</u> \$'000	<u>2025</u> \$'000
Short term deposits (Note 12)	<u>25,003</u>	<u>39,056</u>
Trust accounts (i)	13,200	98
Operating accounts (ii)	2,328	2,608
Cash in transit	<u>329</u>	<u>419</u>
Cash and bank balances	<u>15,857</u>	<u>3,125</u>
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>40,860</u>	<u>42,181</u>

(i) The Trust accounts are bank savings accounts initially used to maintain the reservation deposits received on sale of the units while under construction. These include foreign currency balance of \$Nil (2025: \$0.029 million [(US\$186)]). Interest rates at the end of the reporting period on the US\$ and Jamaican currency balances were at 1.68% and 1.079% (2025: 0.533% and 0.53%) per annum, respectively.

(ii) The operating accounts include foreign currency interest bearing balances totaling \$0.836 million (2025: \$0.269 million). The average interest rate at the end of the reporting period was 0.13% per annum (2025: 0.18% per annum).

**14. SHARE CAPITAL****14.1 Authorised and issued shares**

	<u>Ordinary shares</u> #	<u>10% Non-redeemable preference shares</u> #
(i) Authorised:		
Balance, April 1, 2024, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2026	<u>1,000,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>
(ii) Issued and fully paid:		
Balance, April 1, 2024, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2026	<u>484,848,485</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>

**14.2 Stated capital**

	<u>Ordinary shares</u> \$'000	<u>10% cumulative Non-redeemable preference share capital</u> \$'000	<u>Total</u> \$'000
Balance, April 1, 2024, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2026	<u>419,152</u>	<u>250,000</u>	<u>669,152</u>

14.3 The company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income.

## GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

## 14. SHARE CAPITAL (Cont'd)

14.4 By way of special resolution dated November 27, 2017 the company created 1,000,000 authorised 10% cumulative non-redeemable preference shares which were to be allocated to the shareholders prior to the IPO upon conversion of loan balances owing by the company to these shareholders. During 2019, \$250 million in loans payable were converted to the preference shares and allocated to the said shareholders in accordance with their shareholdings prior to the IPO.

The 10% cumulative non-redeemable preference shares do not carry the right to vote except in circumstances where a resolution has been passed to wind up the company.

The preference shareholders have decided to waive the interest charges for the current and prior years.

## 15. PROPERTY REVALUATION RESERVE

The property revaluation reserve arises on the revaluation of land and buildings. When revalued land or buildings are sold the portion of the property revaluation reserve that relates to those assets is transferred directly to retained earnings. Items of other comprehensive income included in the property revaluation reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to profit loss. Generally, there are restrictions on distributions from the property revaluation reserve. These restrictions however, do not apply to any amounts transferred to retained earnings.

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at beginning of year and end of year	<u>65,186</u>	<u>65,186</u>

## 16. BORROWINGS - OTHERS

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
16.1 <b>Secured – at amortised cost</b>		
National Commercial Bank Jamaica Limited (NCB) (i), (ii)	53,529	110,822
MF&G Asset Management Limited (JMMB) (iii)	<u>21,117</u>	<u>42,413</u>
	<u>74,646</u>	<u>153,235</u>
<b>Unsecured</b>		
Bull Investments Limited (iv)	17,500	-
Loan cost (v)	<u>( 437)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>17,063</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>91,709</u>	<u>153,235</u>
Current	43,027	38,661
Non-current	<u>48,682</u>	<u>114,574</u>
	<u>91,709</u>	<u>153,235</u>

**GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

**16. BORROWINGS (Cont'd)**

**16.2 Summary of borrowing arrangements**

- (i) The NCB loan received in 2020 as part of the company's reorganisation strategy, was used to repay in full all previous loan obligations. Interest rate is at 9.75% per annum. The loan which had a one (1) year moratorium on its principal repayments, is repayable in 28 equal quarterly payments ending 2028.
- (ii) The loans are secured as follows:
- First legal mortgage over the property owned by the company at Lot 6 Bogue Estates stamped to cover \$860 million (see Note 5.3 and 6.2);
  - Assignment of All Risk and Fire and Allied insurance issued to secure the facility;
  - Assignment of proceeds of lease income sufficient to cover debt servicing;
  - Maintenance of a Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA) with a minimum balance of two quarters' payment of principal plus interest until debt serving coverage is at a minimum of 1.25:1;
  - Joint and several composite guarantees of the directors / shareholders totaling \$860 million;
  - Deed of subordination in favour of the bank in respect of repayment of directors' and shareholders' loans.
- (iii) This loan facility totaling \$103 million was agreed with JMMB and received in 2022 as follows:
- Tranche 1 - \$53 million
  - Tranche 2 - \$50 million

Interest rate on the JMMB loans is at 10% per annum with the amount capitalised. They were granted with the sole purpose of completing the construction and equipping the Ambulatory Surgery Centre and In-Patient Unit.

The loans were for a period of 12 months commencing at date of issue. However, they carry an "option to purchase" property as a means of repayment thus extending the period of repayment.

- (iv) This unsecured loan is from a lending institution, Bull Investments Limited, who is also a related party. The new loan of \$17.5 million received in the year is repayable over 42 months at an interest rate of 8% per annum. The agreement also requires that the lender withhold an amount the equivalent of three months repayment as a Debt Service Reserve.

**17. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES**

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
Trade payables	82,238	49,978
Reservation deposits (See 17.1 below)	16,119	16,119
Security deposits	9,660	14,053
Accrued expenses	3,803	3,205
Other payables	<u>9043</u>	<u>5,639</u>
	<u>120,863</u>	<u>88,994</u>

- 17.1 These deposits include \$16.119 million (2025: \$16.119 million) received from several related party shareholders who advanced the funds for use as working capital, such funds are to be carried as deposits on units to be purchased in the future. (See Note 11.3)

The company maintains Bank Trust accounts with amounts totaling \$13.2 million (2025: \$0.98 million) in support of these deposits. (See Note 13(i)).

**GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

**18. PROVISIONS**

	<u>Employee benefits</u>	
	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
Balance, opening	654	264
Charged to income for year	<u>320</u>	<u>390</u>
Balance, closing	<u>974</u>	<u>654</u>

The provision for employees' benefits represents annual leave entitlements accrued.

**19. REVENUE**

The following is an analysis of the revenue for the year

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue for rendering of services:		
Lease rentals	83,068	80,071
Medical services	<u>200,828</u>	<u>187,871</u>
	<u>283,896</u>	<u>267,942</u>

**20. OTHER INCOME**

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest income	30	203
Strata – administrative fees	-	3,500
Other	<u>-</u>	<u>606</u>
	<u>30</u>	<u>4,309</u>

**21. OTHER GAINS AND LOSSES**

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
Fair value gains on investment properties	25,904	26,342
Loss on disposal of investment properties	-	( 1,755)
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	<u>2,336</u>	<u>( 6,026)</u>
	<u>28,240</u>	<u>18,561</u>

**22. FINANCE COSTS**

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest on bank loans	9,649	20,037
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Note 7.2.3)	<u>24,736</u>	<u>27,976</u>
	<u>34,385</u>	<u>48,013</u>

**GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

**23. EXPENSES BY NATURE**

Total direct, administrative, and finance costs comprise:

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Direct</b>		
Medical professional fees	81,816	85,464
Medical supplies	20,890	16,118
Utilities	7,222	8,790
Property and equipment maintenance	22,287	20,067
Deprecation – right-of-use assets	<u>54,287</u>	<u>54,287</u>
	<u>186,502</u>	<u>184,726</u>
<b>Administrative</b>		
Staff costs (Note 25)	43,920	38,192
Marketing, advertising and public relations	1,406	1,508
Legal and other professional fees	11,851	9,333
Telephone	405	1,369
Directors' expenses	1,475	1,680
Office expenses	6,420	6,328
Depreciation – property and equipment	29,041	28,930
Bad debts expensed	5,631	3,641
Other	<u>7,458</u>	<u>8,571</u>
	<u>107,607</u>	<u>99,552</u>
<b>Finance</b>		
Interest on borrowings – others	<u>34,385</u>	<u>48,013</u>
	<u>328,494</u>	<u>332,291</u>

**24. LOSS BEFORE TAXATION**

The loss before taxation is stated after taking account of the following:

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Expenses</b>		
Directors' fees	1,475	1,680
Audit fees	2,415	2,300
Depreciation of property and equipment	29,041	28,930
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	54,287	54,287

**25. STAFF COSTS**

Staff costs incurred during the year were:

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries, wages and statutory contributions	40,261	34,586
Other staff benefits	<u>3,659</u>	<u>3,606</u>
	<u>43,920</u>	<u>38,192</u>

**GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

**26. TAXATION**

26.1 Tax charge (credit) for the year comprises:

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax adjustment (Note 8)	<u>3,672</u>	<u>(6,292)</u>
	<u>3,672</u>	<u>(6,292)</u>

26.2 The tax charge (credit) for the year can be reconciled to the loss per the statement of comprehensive income as follows:

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
Loss before taxation	<u>(16,238)</u>	<u>(41,479)</u>
Tax at 50% of domestic rate of 25%	( 2,030)	( 5,185)
Adjusted for the effect of:		
Items not deductible for tax purposes	10,012	4,909
Items allowed for tax purposes	(10,020)	( 8,280)
Tax losses not recognised	5,710	2,279
Other charges and allowances	<u>-</u>	<u>( 15)</u>
Tax charge (credit) on income statement	<u>3,672</u>	<u>( 6,292)</u>

**26.3 Remission of income tax**

On December 21, 2017, the company's shares were listed on the Jamaica Stock Exchange (JSE) Junior Market. Consequently, the company is entitled to a 100% remission of income taxes for the first five (5) years. Thereafter, providing that the company complies with the requirements of the JSE Junior Market, it will be entitled to a remission of 50% of income tax for the next five (5) years.

26.4 Tax losses aggregating \$834.6 million (2025: \$789 million) (subject to agreement with the Commissioner of Taxpayer Audit and Assessments) are available for set-off against future taxable profits. A deferred tax asset of \$110.12 million (2025: \$110.12 million) has been recognised in respect of these tax losses (see Note 8.2)

**27. EARNINGS PER STOCK UNIT**

The calculation of earning per stock unit is based on the net loss of \$20 million (2025: \$35.187 million) and the weighted average number of stock units in issue during the reporting period of 484,848,485 (2025: 484,848,485) units.

**28. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT**

**28.1 Categories of financial instruments**

The following table sets out the financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period:

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
<b><u>Financial assets</u></b>		
Owed by related parties	7,145	2,354
Receivables (excluding prepayments)	64,620	102,381
Short term deposits	25,003	39,056
Cash and bank balances	<u>15,857</u>	<u>3,125</u>
	<u>112,625</u>	<u>146,916</u>

**GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

**28. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)**

**28.1 Categories of financial instruments (Cont'd)**

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Borrowings – shareholders' loans	424,444	424,444
Borrowings – others	91,709	153,235
Lease liabilities	267,266	308,794
Owed to related parties	23,852	12,633
Payables	<u>120,862</u>	<u>88,993</u>
	<u>928,133</u>	<u>988,099</u>

**28.2 Financial risk management policies and objectives**

By its nature, the company's activities involve the use of financial instruments.

The company has exposure to the following risks from its use of its financial instruments: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

Financial risk management objectives

The company's activities involve the analysis, evaluation, acceptance and management of some degree of risk or combination of risks. The company's aim is therefore to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimise potential adverse effects on the company's financial performance.

The financial risk management policies employed by the company are approved by the Board of Directors. The methods which are governed by these policies and used to minimise these risks and the related risk exposure, are noted below.

There has been no change during the year to the company's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

The company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments.

**28.2.1 Market risk**

Market 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 security or its issuer or factors affecting all securities traded in the market. Except as disclosed under 28.2.2 and 28.2.3 below, the company has no exposure to market risk as there are no traded securities.

**28.2.2 Foreign currency risk**

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The company is exposed to foreign currency risks on transactions that are denominated in currencies other than the Jamaican dollar. Management seeks to minimise the company's exposure to unfavourable variances by consistently monitoring the company's exposure in this regard.

## GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

## 28. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)

## 28.2 Financial risk management policies and objectives (Cont'd)

## 28.2.2 Foreign currency risk (Cont'd)

The carrying amount of the company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at reporting date are as follows:

	<u>Liabilities</u>		<u>Assets</u>		<u>Net (Liabilities) Assets</u>	
	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	J\$'000	J\$'000	J\$'000	J\$'000	J\$'000	J\$'000
US Currency	290,992	336,854	25,884	39,425	(265,108)	(297,429)

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table details the company's sensitivity to a 1% revaluation and 1.5% devaluation (2025: 1% revaluation and 4% devaluation) in the Jamaican dollar against the US dollar currency. This represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the reporting date for the above change in foreign currency rates.

If the Jamaican dollar strengthens by 1% or weakens by 1.5% (2025: strengthens by 1% or weakens by 4%) against the US dollar, profit will decrease or increase by:

	<u>US Dollar</u>		<u>Effect on Profit or Loss</u>	
	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	%	%	J\$'000	J\$'000
Revaluation	+1.0	+1.0	2,651	2,974
Devaluation	-1.5	-4.0	3,976	(11,897)

This is mainly attributable to the exposure outstanding on its bank balances and payables balances in foreign currency at the end of the reporting period.

The company's sensitivity to foreign currency has decreased during the current period mainly due to a decrease in its payable balances (including the lease liabilities) at year end.

## 28.2.3 Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk is the potential that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates as a result of cash flow or fair value interest rate risk. Financial instruments subject to fixed interest rates are exposed to fair value interest rate risk while those subject to floating interest rates are exposed to cash flow interest rate risk.

The company's exposure to interest rates on financial assets and financial liabilities are detailed in the liquidity risk management section at Note 28.2.5 below. There has been no change to how the company measures or manages this risk.

Management of interest rate risk

The company manages its interest rate risk by monitoring the movements in the market interest rates closely.

Interest rate sensitivity

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to variable interest rates for non-derivative financial instruments at the end of the reporting period. The analysis has been prepared on the assumption that the floating rate assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period have been outstanding for the whole year.

**GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

**28. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)**

**28.2 Financial risk management policies and objectives (Cont'd)**

**28.2.3 Interest rate risk management (Cont'd)**

Interest rate sensitivity (Cont'd)

In respect of Jamaican dollar balances, if interest rates had been 25 basis points higher or 50 basis points lower (2025: 25 basis points higher or 50 basis points lower) and all other variables were held constant, the company's:

- Net loss for the year would increase or decrease by \$0.192 million (2025: increase by \$0.376 million or decrease by \$0.751 million). This is mainly attributable to the company's exposure to interest rate on its bank deposits and borrowings.

In respect of United States dollar denominated balances, if interest rates had been 25 basis points higher or 50 basis points lower (2025: 25 basis points higher or 50 basis points lower) and all other variables were held constant, the company's:

- Net loss for the year would increase by \$0.063 million or decrease by \$0.126 million (2025: increase by \$0.096 million or decrease by \$0.194 million). This is mainly attributable to the company's exposure to variable interest rate on its bank deposits.

The company's sensitivity to interest rates has decreased during the current year mainly due to the decrease in borrowings.

**28.2.4 Credit risk management**

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company.

Financial assets that potentially subject the company to concentration of credit risk consist principally of cash, and trade and other receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the amount of approximately \$112.625 million (2025: \$146.916 million). Generally, the company manages its credit risk by screening its customers and the rigorous follow-up of receivables.

Cash and bank deposits

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are major banks with high credit ratings. The carrying amount of cash at bank totaling \$40.531 million (2025: \$41.762 million) represents the company's maximum exposure to this class of financial assets.

Trade and other receivables

The company has a policy of dealing only with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties.

The credit policies and procedures include the following:

- Delinquent customers are analysed and appropriate actions such as law suits are taken.
- Security deposit is collected at the start of certain sales contract.

Further, trade receivables consist of a number of customers, and as such, the company does not have significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of trade receivables. The book value of receivables is stated after allowance for likely losses estimated by the company's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment.

## GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

## 28. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)

## 28.2 Financial risk management policies and objectives (Cont'd)

## 28.2.4 Credit risk management (Cont'd)

Trade and other receivables (Cont'd)

The carrying amount of financial assets in respect of trade and other receivables totalling \$64.62 million at year end (2025: \$102.381 million), represents the company's maximum exposure to this class of financial asset.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for various customers with similar loss patterns. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Generally, trade receivables are written-off if past due for more than one year and are not subject to enforcement activity.

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the company's trade receivables using a provision matrix.

<u>March 31, 2026</u>	<u>Days Past Due</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>0 - 30</u>	<u>31 - 90</u>	<u>91 - 180</u>	<u>Over 180</u>	
Expected loss rate	0%	0%	61%	100%	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Estimated gross carrying amount at default	3,913	2,403	1,192	20,025	27,533
Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	724	20,025	20,749
<u>March 31, 2025</u>	<u>Days Past Due</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>0 - 30</u>	<u>31 - 90</u>	<u>91 - 180</u>	<u>Over 180</u>	
Expected loss rate	0%	0%	70%	100%	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Estimated gross carrying amount at default	966	414	351	19,358	21,089
Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	245	19,358	19,603

Amounts due from related parties

The directors believe that the credit risks associated with this financial instrument are minimal. There has been a reduction in balances from the prior year and therefore the probability of default is considered insignificant. The carrying amount of \$7.14 million (2025: \$2.35 million) at the reporting date represents the company's maximum exposure to this class of financial assets.

## 28.2.5 Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk, also referred to as funding risk, is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at, or close to, its fair value. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents, and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed facilities.

## GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

## 28. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)

## 28.2 Financial risk management policies and objectives (Cont'd)

## 28.2.5 Liquidity risk management (Cont'd)

Liquidity and interest risk analyses in respect of non-derivative financial liabilities and non-derivative financial assets

**Non-derivative financial liabilities**

The following tables detail the company's remaining contractual maturity for non-derivative financial liabilities.

The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flow of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the company can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows.

	Weighted average effective interest rate %	On demand or within 1 year \$'000	1 - 5 Years \$'000	Over 5 years \$'000	Total \$'000
<u>2026</u>					
Non-interest bearing	Nil	144,715	-	424,444	569,159
Interest bearing	8.93	<u>124,697</u>	<u>291,064</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>415,761</u>
		<u>269,412</u>	<u>291,064</u>	<u>424,444</u>	<u>984,920</u>
<u>2025</u>					
Non-interest bearing	Nil	101,626	-	424,444	569,159
Interest bearing	9.82	<u>117,365</u>	<u>377,757</u>	<u>32,929</u>	<u>528,051</u>
		<u>218,991</u>	<u>377,757</u>	<u>457,373</u>	<u>1,054,121</u>

**Non-derivative financial assets**

The following table details the company's expected maturity for its non-derivative financial assets. The tables below have been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial assets including interest that will be earned on those assets except where the company anticipated that the cash flow will occur in a different period.

	Weighted average effective interest rate %	On demand or within 1 year \$'000	Total \$'000
<u>2026</u>			
Non-interest bearing	Nil	95,904	95,904
Interest bearing	1.09	<u>16,903</u>	<u>16,903</u>
		<u>112,807</u>	<u>112,807</u>
<u>2025</u>			
Non-interest bearing	Nil	105,208	105,208
Interest bearing	0.58	<u>41,949</u>	<u>41,949</u>
		<u>147,157</u>	<u>147,157</u>

The company's liquidity management process includes monitoring future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows through forecasting on a monthly basis.

**GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

**28. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)**

**28.2 Financial risk management policies and objectives (Cont'd)**

28.2.6 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The following methods and assumptions have been used in determining the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities.

- The carrying amounts included in the financial statements for cash and bank balances, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables and due from or to related parties reflect the approximate fair values because of the short-term maturity of these instruments.
- The fair value of bank and other borrowings are estimated at their carrying value as the interest rates are equivalent to those obtainable on the open market.
- The fair value of loans from shareholders that are non-interest bearing and subordinated to bank loans are deemed to be their carrying value.
- The carrying amount of lease liabilities (variable rate) is assumed to approximate their fair value.

28.2.7 Capital risk management policies and objectives

The company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the equity balance.

The capital structure of the company consists of debts which includes the borrowings at Note 16, cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to equity holders, comprising issued capital and retained earnings.

The company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The company's Board of Directors reviews the capital structure on a regular basis. As a part of the review the Board of Directors considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital.

The company has no targeted gearing ratio however, the gearing ratio at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

(a) Gearing with subordinated shareholders' loans as equity

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
Debt (i)	91,709	153,235
Cash and bank balances (including short-term deposits)	( 40,860)	( 42,181)
Net debt	<u>50,849</u>	<u>111,054</u>
Equity (ii)	<u>1,072,304</u>	<u>1,092,304</u>
Net debt to equity ratio	<u>0.05:1</u>	<u>0.10:1</u>

(b) Gearing with shareholders' loans as debt

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
Debt (iii)	499,090	577,679
Cash and bank balances (including short-term deposits)	( 40,860)	( 42,181)
	<u>458,230</u>	<u>535,498</u>
Equity (iv)	<u>647,860</u>	<u>667,860</u>
Net debt to equity ratio	<u>0.71:1</u>	<u>0.8:1</u>

**GWEST CORPORATION LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

**28. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)**

**28.2 Financial risk management policies and objectives (Cont'd)**

**28.2.7 Capital risk management policies and objectives (Cont'd)**

(c) Summary notes

- (i) Debt is defined as long and short-term borrowings as disclosed in Note 16.
- (ii) Equity includes all capital and reserves and subordinated shareholders' loans that are managed as capital.
- (iii) Debt is defined as all secured borrowings as disclosed in Note 16 and shareholders' loans at Note 11.
- (iv) Equity included all capital and reserves.

On December 21, 2017 the company was listed on the Jamaican Stock Exchange Junior Market and 35% of its shares are now owned by the public. There were no changes to the company's approach to capital management during the year.

**29. OPERATING LEASE ARRANGEMENTS**

**29.1 The company as a lessor**

Operating leases, in which the company is the lessor, relate to investment properties owned by the company with lease terms of between 3 and 7 years. All operating lease contracts contains the option to renew and right to first offer to purchase.

The company has classified these leases as operating leases, as they do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the assets. Note 3.8 sets out information about the operating leases of investment properties.

29.1.1 The following table set out a maturity analysis of the lease payments, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date.

	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
Year 1	87,523	84,401
Year 2	88,443	85,799
Year 3	88,156	87,067
Year 4	76,842	83,115
Year 5	-	74,563
Over 5 years	<u>-</u>	<u>53,677</u>
	<u>340,964</u>	<u>468,622</u>
29.1.2 Amounts recognised in profit or loss		
	\$'000	\$'000
Lease income	<u>83,068</u>	<u>80,071</u>