R.A. WILLIAMS DISTRIBUTORS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED APRIL 30, 2026

R.A. WILLIAMS DISTRIBUTORS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED APRIL 30, 2026

CONTENTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of
R.A. WILLIAMS DISTRIBUTORS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of R.A. Williams Distributors Limited (the “Company”), set out on pages 7 to 38 which comprises the statement of financial position as at April 30, 2026, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at April 30, 2026 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and the Jamaican Companies Act (the "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' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (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.

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To the members of
R.A. WILLIAMS DISTRIBUTORS LIMITED

Key audit matters (cont'd)

Key Audit matters	How the matter was addressed in our audit
1) Expected Credit Losses on Trade Receivables The Company is required to recognise expected credit losses (ECL) on trade receivables, the determination of which is highly subjective and requires management to make significant judgement and estimates including determination of the appropriate variables and assumptions used and the application of forward-looking information. The risk of material misstatement increases as significant management judgement is used in determining the appropriate variables and assumptions used in the ECL calculations.	Our audit procedures in response to this matter included: • Obtaining an understanding of the model used by management for the calculation of expected credit losses on trade receivables. • Testing the completeness and accuracy of the data used in the ECL model to the underlying accounting records on a sample basis. • Reviewing the ECL model to assess the appropriateness of the Company's impairment methodology and management's assumptions and compliance with the requirements of IFRS 9, Financial Instruments. • Evaluating the appropriateness of the economic parameters including the use of forward-looking information. • Testing the accuracy of the ECL calculation. • Testing the recording and ageing of trade receivables. • Assessing the adequacy of the disclosures of the key assumptions and judgements for compliance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. Cont. /3

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Independent Auditor's Report (cont'd)

To the members of
R.A. WILLIAMS DISTRIBUTORS LIMITED

Key audit matters (cont'd)

Key Audit matters (cont'd)	How the matter was addressed in our audit (cont'd)
2 Inventory Costing Carrying value of inventory	
Inventory is reported at $705.6 million and represents 47% of total assets of the Company as at April 30, 2026.	Our audit procedures to address the key audit matter relating to the carrying value of inventory included the following:
The significance of the balance, combined with the complexities associated with importing pharmaceutical products, such as supply chain delays, regulatory compliance, and handling/storage risks makes this area particularly susceptible to material misstatement.	• Reviewing the Company's standard operating procedures, in order to assess the effectiveness of internal controls over inventory.
Additionally, there is a risk that inventory may be overstated due to expired, obsolete, or slow-moving items that are not adjusted to net realizable value. As drugs typically have limited shelf lives and are subject to strict regulatory requirements, management's judgment in assessing impairment and provisioning for such inventory is inherently subjective and can impact valuation.	• We observed stock counts at each of the Company's locations. As a part of this process, we selected samples to conduct our independent counts.
Due to the materiality of inventory and the judgement involved in allocating overheads, we considered this to be a key audit matter.	• The samples from our stock counts were crossed checked against the inventory system and variances were extrapolated to the inventory population. • Testing controls over management review and recording of inventory costing. • Testing a sample of inventory items to assess whether all elements of costs have been accurately input into the costing.
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To the members of
R.A. WILLIAMS DISTRIBUTORS LIMITED

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises information included in the annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The 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.

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to the Board of Directors.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and the 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.

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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the Appendix to this auditor's report. This description, which is located at page 6, forms part of our auditor's report.

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Independent Auditor's Report (cont'd)

To the members of
R.A. WILLIAMS DISTRIBUTORS LIMITED

Report on additional matters as required by the 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 Act, in the manner required.

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

CrichtonMullings & Assoc.

CrichtonMullings & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Kingston, Jamaica
July 20, 2026

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To the members of
R.A. WILLIAMS DISTRIBUTORS LIMITED

Appendix to the Independent Auditor's Report

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 to 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 matters 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.

R.A. WILLIAMS DISTRIBUTORS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT APRIL 30, 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $	
ASSETS				
Non-current Assets				
Property, plant and equipment	5	66,671,609	113,379,348	
Right-of-use asset	6	245,509,847	287,597,255	
Total non-current assets		312,181,456	400,976,603	
Current Assets				
Inventories	8	705,757,798	722,642,127	
Trade and other receivables	9	384,646,043	554,706,573	
Due from related parties	16	7,560,600	6,700,055	
Cash and bank balances	10	103,658,604	64,620,880	
Total current assets		1,201,623,045	1,348,669,635	
TOTAL ASSETS		1,513,804,501	1,749,646,238	
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Share capital	11 (a)	355,253,323	355,253,323	
Paid in capital	11 (b)	13,457,495	13,457,495	
Accumulated profits		418,387,316	401,492,954	
Total equity		787,098,134	770,203,772	
Non-current Liabilities				
Lease liability	6	259,549,321	297,676,920	
Deferred tax liability	7	1,345,866	1,571,556	
Long term loans	13	8,779,769	13,197,125	
Total non-current liabilities		269,674,956	312,445,601	
Current Liabilities				
Lease liability	6	36,506,477	25,537,289	
Trade and other payables	14	415,703,937	458,292,878	*
Short term loans	15	-	173,183,824	*
Current portion of long-term loans	13	4,127,527	4,138,711	
Taxation payable	17	693,470	5,844,163	
Total current liabilities		457,031,411	666,996,865	
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,513,804,501	1,749,646,238	

APPROVED, on behalf of the Board of Directors on July 20, 2026 by:

John R. Bailey

John Bailey
Chairman

Audley Reid
Managing Director

***-Reclassified to conform with current year presentation**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

R.A. WILLIAMS DISTRIBUTORS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEAR ENDED APRIL 30, 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Revenues		1,975,934,461	1,600,697,579
Cost of sales	18	(1,191,110,250)	(860,474,451)
Gross profit		784,824,211	740,223,128
Administrative and general expenses	19	403,876,701	401,048,423
Selling and distribution	20	293,480,600	231,600,199
		697,357,301	632,648,622
Operating profit	21	87,466,910	107,574,506
Other income	22	287,372	175,393
		87,754,282	107,749,899
Finance costs	23	71,085,610	71,018,585
Profit before taxation		16,668,672	36,731,314
Taxation (credit) /charge	24	(225,690)	8,154,659
Net profit, being total comprehensive income for the year		16,894,362	28,576,655
Earnings per share of profit attributable to the shareholders	12	$0.01	$0.02

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

R.A. WILLIAMS DISTRIBUTORS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEAR ENDED APRIL 30, 2026

	Share Capital $	Paid in Capital $	Accumulated Profits $	Total $
Balance at April 30, 2024	6,000	13,457,495	372,916,299	386,379,794
Issue of share, net of transaction cost [note 11 (a)]	355,247,323	-	-	355,247,323
Net profit, being total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	28,576,655	28,576,655
Balance at April 30, 2025	355,253,323	13,457,495	401,492,954	770,203,772
Net profit, being total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	16,894,362	16,894,362
Balance at April 30, 2026	355,253,323	13,457,495	418,387,316	787,098,134

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

R.A. WILLIAMS DISTRIBUTORS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
YEAR ENDED APRIL 30, 2026

	2026 $	2025 $	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net profit for the year	16,894,362	28,576,655	
Adjustments for items not affecting cash resources:			
Loss on disposal of assets	127,554	-	
Taxation (credit) / expense	(225,690)	8,154,659	
Adjustment of property, plant and equipment	-	567,710	
Unrealised foreign currency loss	2,009,227	5,992,717	
Increase in obsolete inventories	28,899,957	13,671,471	
(Decrease) / increase in expected credit loss	1,643,979	(3,804,516)	
Interest expense	20,679,285	18,115,362	
Interest expense on right of use asset	40,722,924	43,391,274	
Depreciation right of use asset	42,087,408	42,087,408	
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	19,775,169	18,157,957	
	172,614,175	174,910,697	
(Increase) / decrease in operating assets:			
Inventories	(12,015,628)	(168,752,133)	
Trade and other receivables	168,638,695	(257,767,667)	
(Decrease) / increase in operating liabilities:			
Trade and other payables	(42,585,708)	105,335,453	*
Due from related parties	(860,545)	424,457	
Cash flows provided by / (used in) operating activities	285,790,989	(145,849,193)	
Taxation paid	(5,150,693)	(26,485,240)	
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities	280,640,296	(172,334,433)	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(11,104,973)	(68,052,570)	
Disposal of property, plant and equipment	37,909,989	-	
Net cash provided by / (used in) investing activities	26,805,016	(68,052,570)	

***-Reclassified to conform with current year presentation**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

R.A. WILLIAMS DISTRIBUTORS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONT'D)
YEAR ENDED APRIL 30, 2026

	2026 $	2025 $	
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Short term loans received	260,169,698	173,183,824	
Repayment of short-term loans	(424,464,570)	(91,706,082)	*
Repayment of long-term loans to related party	-	(114,171,204)	
Long term loans received	-	12,985,613	
Repayment of long-term loans	(4,428,541)	(60,452,146)	
Issue share capital, net	-	355,247,323	
Lease liability, net	(79,079,076)	(60,909,183)	
Interest expense paid	(20,679,285)	(18,115,362)	
Net cash (used in) / provided by financing activities	(268,481,774)	196,062,783	
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND BANK BALANCES	38,963,538	(44,324,220)	
Effects of movements on foreign currency balances	74,186	(2,677,186)	
CASH AND BANK BALANCES - Beginning of the year	64,620,880	111,622,286	
CASH AND BANK BALANCES - End of the year	103,658,604	64,620,880	

***-Reclassified to conform with current year presentation**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

1. IDENTIFICATION

R.A. Williams Distributors Limited (the "Company") is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Jamaica under the Jamaican Companies Act (the "Act").

On August 28, 2024, the Company became a public listed entity on the Jamaica Stock Exchange Junior Market. Consequently, the Company is entitled to a 100% remission of income taxes for the first five (5) years and 50% remission for the next five (5) years thereafter, providing that the Company complies with the requirements of the Jamaica Stock Exchange Junior Market.

The principal activity of the Company is the sale and distribution of pharmaceutical products.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE AND BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of Compliance

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance and comply with IFRS Accounting Standards and the relevant requirements of the Jamaican Companies Act (the "Act").

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and are expressed in Jamaican dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards and the Act requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the year then ended.

Actual results could 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 revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

There are no significant assumptions and judgements applied in these financial statements that carry a risk of material adjustment in the next financial year.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE AND BASIS OF PREPARATION

(b) Changes in accounting standards and interpretations:

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

- *IFRS 7 & IFRS 9 'Classification and measurement of financial instruments - Amendment', issued May 30, 2024.*
  Effective for annual periods commencing on or after January 1, 2026.
- *IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 & IAS 7 'Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11, issued July 2024.*
  Effective for annual periods commencing on or after January 1, 2026.
- *IFRS 7, IFRS 18, IAS 1, IAS 8, IAS 36 & IAS 37 'Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11, issued July 2024.*
  Effective for annual periods commencing on or after January 1, 2026.

The following new standards, amendments and interpretations, which are not yet effective and have not been adopted early in these financial statements, will or may have an effect on the Company's future financial statements:

- IFRS 18 *'Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements*'-issued April 2024.
  Effective for periods commencing on or after 1 January 2027.

The board of directors anticipate that the adoption of the standards, amendments and interpretations, which are relevant to the Company in future periods is unlikely to have any material impact on the financial statements.

(c) Use of estimates and judgements:

The preparation of the financial statements to conform with IFRS Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of, and disclosures relating to, assets, liabilities, contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the reporting date and the income and expenses for the year then ended. Actual amounts could differ from those estimates.

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

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONT'D)

(c) Use of estimates and judgements:

Judgements made by management in the application of IFRS Accounting Standards that have a significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with material uncertainty that have a significant effect on amounts in the financial statements or that have a significant risk of material adjustment in the next financial year are set out below:

(i) Critical accounting judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies
For the purpose of these financial statements, prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, judgement refers to the informed identification and analysis of reasonable alternatives, considering all relevant facts and circumstances, and the well-reasoned, objective and unbiased choice of the alternative that is most consistent with the principles set out in IFRS Accounting Standards.

(a) Allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) on trade receivables
In determining amounts recorded for impairment of financial assets in the financial statements, management makes assumptions in determining the inputs to be used in the ECL measurement model, including incorporation of forward-looking information. Management also makes estimates of the likely estimated future cash flows of impaired receivables, as well as the timing of such cash flows recoverable on the financial assets in determining loss given default. Historical loss experience is applied where indicators of impairment are not observable on individual significant receivables with similar characteristics, such as credit risks.

(b) Net realisable value of inventories:
Estimates of net realisable value are based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made, of the amount the inventories are expected to realise. These estimates take into consideration fluctuations of price or cost directly relating to events occurring after the reporting date, to the extent that such events confirm conditions existing at the reporting date.

Estimates of net realisable value also take into consideration the purpose for which the inventory is held.

(c) Depreciable assets
Estimates of the useful life and the residual value of property, plant and equipment are required in order to apply an adequate rate of transferring the economic benefits embodied in these assets in the relevant periods. The Company applies a variety of methods in an effort to arrive at these estimates from which actual results may vary. Actual variations in estimated useful lives and residual values are reflected in profit or loss through impairment or adjusted depreciation provisions.

(d) Provision for inventory obsolescence
Estimates of provision for obsolescence of inventory are based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made, of the amount the inventories are expected to realize. Estimates of provision for obsolescence also take into consideration the purpose for which the inventory is held.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONT'D)

(c) Use of estimates and judgements (cont'd):

(ii) Key assumptions and other 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.

(a) Fair value estimation
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. Market price is used to determine fair value where an active market exists as it is the best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument. The company’s equities are the only financial instrument that is carried at fair value, also where fair value of financial instruments approximates carrying value, no fair value computation is done.

IFRS Accounting Standards requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level using the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

Level 1 Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).

Level 3 Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).

The classification of an item into the above level is based on the lowest level of the inputs used that has a significant effect on the fair value measurement of the item.

The fair values of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market are deemed to be determined as follows:

The face value, less any estimated credit adjustments, for financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one year are estimated to approximate their fair values. These financial assets and liabilities include cash and bank balances, loan, trade and other payables, due to director and related parties.

The carrying values of long-term liabilities approximate their fair values, as these loans are carried at amortised cost reflecting their contractual obligations and the interest rates are reflective of current market rates for similar transactions.

(b) Allowance for expected credit losses
The Company establishes a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONT'D)

(c) Use of estimates and judgements:

(ii) Key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty (cont'd)

(b) Allowance for expected credit losses (cont'd)

The determination of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of the 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.

(c) Estimating the incremental borrowing rate for leases

If the Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, an incremental borrowing rate is used to measure lease liabilities. The incremental borrowing rate 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 incremental borrowing rate 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 incremental borrowing rate using available market interest rates.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are recorded at historical or deemed cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied in the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be reliably measured.

The cost of day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

With the exception of freehold land, on which no depreciation is provided, property, plant and equipment is depreciated on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of such assets. The rates of

depreciations in use are:

Furniture and fixtures	20%	
Motor vehicles	12.5%	
Computers and equipment	20%	
Computer software	33.33%	
Leasehold improvements	12.5%	(over lease term)

Assets are capitalized only when they are brought into use. While an asset is being constructed or is not yet available for use; the expenditure, including borrowing costs, is treated as advances, and is shown separately in the statement of financial position. Depreciation is not raised until an asset is brought into use.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(b) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are stated at amortized cost.

Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired [see note 2(c)(ii)(b)].

(c) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are stated at amortised cost.

(d) Cash and bank balances

Cash comprises cash in hand and on demand and call deposits with banks.

(e) Inventories

Inventories comprising finished products are valued at the lower of cost, determined principally on the first-in first-out (FIFO) basis, and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated selling expenses.

(f) Related party identification

A party is related to the Company if:

(i) directly or indirectly the party:

- controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with the Company;
- has an interest in the Company 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

(v) the party is a close member of the family of an individual referred to in (i) or (iv) above

(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) above.

(vii) the party is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of the Company, or of any company that is a related party of the Company.

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

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(g) Taxation

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

(i) Current income tax

Current income tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustments to income tax payable in respect of previous years.

(ii) Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

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

(h) Foreign currencies

The financial statements are presented in 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, the Jamaican dollar, are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items and on the retranslation of monetary items, are included in the statement of comprehensive income for the period.

(i) Revenue recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefit will flow to the entity and when specific criteria have been met.

Revenue from the provision of services is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances and discounts

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(j) Leases

A contract is, or contains, a lease if it conveys the right of use/control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control is conveyed where the customer has both the right to direct the identified asset's use and to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from that use.

Leases are recognize as assets and liabilities unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value of less than US$5,000 or its Jamaica dollar equivalent. The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (that is, those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). Lease payments on short-term leases are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, at the lease commencement date, i.e. the date at which the underlying asset is available for use by the Company. The right-of-use asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the remaining lease term.

Lease liability

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term.

The present value of lease payments, uses an incremental borrowing rate at the commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. The incremental borrowing rate corresponds to the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment, with similar terms and conditions.

(k) Impairment

At each statement of financial position date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than the carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised as an expense immediately.

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 recognised as income immediately.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(l) Financial instruments

Financial instruments include transactions that give rise to both financial assets and financial liabilities. Financial assets and liabilities are recognized on the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Financial assets include cash and bank deposits, accounts receivable, long-term receivables and other current assets except inventories and any prepayments.

Financial liabilities include current liabilities except accruals and income tax payable. The particular recognition methods adopted are disclosed in the respective accounting policies

The fair values of the financial instruments are discussed in Note 25.

(m) Employee benefits

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by the Company in exchange for service rendered by employees. These include current or short-term benefits such as salaries, bonuses, statutory contributions, vacation leave, non-monetary benefits such as medical care and other long term employee benefits such as termination benefits.

Employee benefits that are earned as a result of past or current service are recognized in the following manner:

- Short-term employee benefits are recognized as a liability, net of payments made, and charged to expense. The expected cost of vacation leave that accumulates is recognized when the employee becomes entitled to the leave.

(n) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are measured at the directors' best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(o) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred.

(p) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it earns and incurs expenses; whose operation results are regularly reviewed by the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") who decides 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 operation of the Company is considered to be unsegmented.

(q) Comparative information

Where necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified and or restated to conform to changes in the current year.

4. REVENUES

Revenues represent the value received or receivable from the sale of pharmaceutical products, dietary supplements, cosmetics and other healthcare and wellness products to third parties in the ordinary course of business.

R.A. WILLIAMS DISTRIBUTORS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED APRIL 30, 2026

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures $	Motor Vehicles $	Leasehold Improvement $	Total $
At Cost/Valuation					
Balance at April 30, 2024	21,570,221	15,913,870	49,615,020	7,658,654	94,757,765
Adjustment	-	(197,710)	-	(370,000)	(567,710)
Additions	48,557,678	3,275,858	14,651,543	1,567,491	68,052,570
Balance at April 30, 2025	70,127,899	18,992,018	64,266,563	8,856,145	162,242,625
Additions	11,030,651	27,500	-	46,822	11,104,973
Disposal	(40,196,283)	-	(5,320,728)	-	(45,517,011)
Balance at April 30, 2026	40,962,267	19,019,518	58,945,835	8,902,967	127,830,587
Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance at April 30, 2024	8,772,964	2,228,301	19,628,697	75,358	30,705,320
Charge for year	6,097,184	3,256,447	7,722,227	1,082,099	18,157,957
Balance at April 30, 2025	14,870,148	5,484,748	27,350,924	1,157,457	48,863,277
Charge for year	7,166,039	3,465,150	8,033,320	1,110,660	19,775,169
Eliminated on disposal	(3,201,020)	-	(4,278,448)	-	(7,479,468)
Balance at April 30, 2026	18,835,167	8,949,898	31,105,796	2,268,117	61,158,978
Net Book Value					
Balance at April 30, 2026	22,127,100	10,069,620	27,840,039	6,634,850	66,671,609
Balance at April 30, 2025	55,257,751	13,507,271	36,915,639	7,698,688	113,379,348
Balance at April 30, 2024	12,797,257	13,685,568	29,986,323	7,583,296	64,052,445

6. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS / LEASE LIABILITIES

	Office Building $
At Valuation	
Balance at May 1, 2025	336,699,231
Additions during the year	-
Balance at April 30, 2026	336,699,231
Depreciation charge of right-of use asset	
Balance at May 1, 2025	49,101,976
Charge for year	42,087,408
Balance at April 30, 2026	91,189,384
Net Book Value	
Balance at April 30, 2026	245,509,847
Balance at April 30, 2025	287,597,255

Lease Liabilities:

	2026 $	2025 $
Non-current lease liability	259,549,321	297,676,920
Current lease liability	36,506,477	25,537,289

The Company currently leases warehouse and office space in New Brunswick Village, Brunswick Avenue, Spanish Town, St. Catherine effective March 2024 for an initial eight (8) year period.

7. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY

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 (after offset) for financial statement purposes:

	2026 $	2025 $
Deferred tax liability	1,345,866	1,571,556

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	2026 $	2025 $
Property, plant and equipment	1,345,866	1,571,556

The movement during the year in the Company's deferred tax position was as follows:

	2026 $	2025 $
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,571,556	140,815
Movement during the period	(225,690)	1,430,741
Balance at the end of the year	1,345,866	1,571,556

8. INVENTORIES

	2026 $	2025 $
(a) Finished goods	718,844,712	729,819,653
Provision for inventory obsolescence	(13,086,914)	(7,177,526)
	705,757,798	722,642,127

Inventories represent pharmaceuticals and related goods.

(b) Inventory obsolescence:

	2026	2025
Opening provision for inventory obsolescence	7,177,526	12,425,455
Write off of obsolete inventories	(7,177,526)	(12,383,946)
Increase in provision for inventory obsolescence	13,086,914	7,136,017
Closing provision for inventory obsolescence	13,086,914	7,177,526

9. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2026	2025
	$	$
Trade receivables	260,881,217	238,805,469
Less: Expected credit losses	(9,684,965)	(8,053,205)
	251,196,252	230,752,264
Prepaid expenses	3,599,690	8,051,225
Prepaid insurance	2,137,563	1,788,676
Advance to suppliers (i)	3,466,615	184,194,570
Other receivables (ii)	122,589,831	122,567,342
Security deposit	435,191	6,686,596
Staff loan	1,220,900	665,900
	384,646,043	554,706,573

(i) This represents advances made to suppliers for inventory items not yet shipped or received as at the year end.

(ii) This includes goods given as free of charge (FOC) to customers of specific product lines as a form of promotion which are subsequently reimbursed by the respective suppliers.

10. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	2026	2025
	$	$
Local currency accounts	47,230,322	59,277,006
Foreign currency accounts (US$102,697; 2025: US$33,606)	56,380,338	5,299,080
Petty cash	47,944	44,794
	103,658,604	64,620,880

11. SHARE CAPITAL

	2026 $	2025 $
(a) Authorized:		
Unlimited (2024: 6,076) Ordinary shares at no par value	-	-
Issued and fully paid:		
1,600,000,000 (2024: 6,076) Ordinary shares (i)	6,000	6,000
Additional shares issued:		
400,000,000 ordinary shares at no par value (ii)	355,247,323	355,247,323
	355,253,323	355,253,323

(i) On June 18, 2024, by an ordinary resolution, the issued and fully paid shares of 6,076 were subdivided by a split factor of 263,331.139 for every existing share, resulting in the issued shares increasing to 1,600,000,000 prior to the initial public offering ("IPO").

(ii) On July 10, 2024, 400,000,000 new shares were offered to the general public in the IPO, resulting in the issued shares increasing to 2,000,000,000.

(iii) The proceeds from the issuance of shares amounted to $400,000,000 less transactions costs of $44,752,677.

	2026 $	2025 $
(b) Paid in capital:		
Paid in capital	13,457,495	13,457,495

12. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The calculation of earnings per share is based on the profit after taxation and the weighted average number of shares in

issue during the year.

	2026 $	2025 $
Net profit attributable to shareholders	16,894,362	28,576,655
Weighted average number of shares in issue	2,000,000,000	1,869,589,041
Earnings per share for profit attributable to shareholders	$ 0.01	$ 0.02

13. LONG TERM LOANS

	2026	2025
	$	$
Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited (i)	2,996,309	3,681,535
Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited (ii)	920,936	2,203,116
Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited (iii)	-	187,151
Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited (iv)	3,814,290	4,779,094
Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited (v)	5,175,761	6,484,940
	12,907,296	17,335,836
Less: current portion of long term loans	(4,127,527)	(4,138,711)
	8,779,769	13,197,125

(i) This is a loan of $6,605,200 which bears an interest rate of 7.5% per annum and is repayable over ten (10) years with equal instalments of $81,054 monthly. The loan is secured by a lien over the 2020 Toyota Rav4.

(ii) This is a loan of $7,520,000 which bears an interest rate of 7.5% per annum and is repayable over 7 years with equal monthly instalments of $119,036. The loan is secured by a lien over the 2020 Ford Ranger.

(iii) This is a loan of $4,522,618 which bears a fixed interest rate of 8.5% per annum and is repayable over five (5) years with equal monthly instalments of $94,417. The loan is secured by a lien over the 2020 Hyundai Van. The loan was repaid during the financial year.

(iv) This is a loan of $5,509,523 to purchase a 2024 Toyota Hiace Panel Van 2.5L. The loan bears a fixed interest rate of 10.5% per annum and is repayable over five (5) years with equal monthly instalments of $118,421.14. The loan is secured by a security agreement over the 2024 Toyota Hiace Panel Van 2.5L.

(v) This is a loan of $7,476,090 which bears a fixed interest rate of 10.5% per annum and is repayable over five (5) years with equal monthly instalments of $160,690.33. The loan is secured by a security agreement over the 2024 Toyota Hiace Panel Van 2.8L.

14. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2026 $	2025 $	
Trade payables	354,375,564	358,355,484	
Statutory liabilities	8,662,812	10,559,417	
Credit cards payable	16,555,502	15,190,228	*
Accrued expenses (i)	35,292,958	71,990,143	
Other payables	817,099	2,197,606	*
	415,703,937	458,292,878	

*** - Reclassified to conform with current year presentation**

(i) This includes $23,394,757 for accrued rent and $67,968,143 in the prior year for accrued rent and maintenance charges for the Company's warehouse and office space in New Brunswick Village, Spanish Town, Saint Catherine.

15. SHORT TERM LOANS

	2026 $	2025 $
Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited (i)	-	173,183,824

(i) This represents a demand revolving loan facility, not exceeding USD $2 million, granted to assist with the settling of supplier invoices for inventory. The loan has an interest rate of 8% per annum and is scheduled to be repaid over twelve months with a monthly interest payment of JMD $1,945,027.50 (US$12,500). This is secured by a demand debenture over the assets to cover USD$ 2 million.
The loan was fully repaid during the financial period.

16. DUE FROM RELATED PARTIES

	2026 $	2025 $
Due from directors (i)	940,545	80,000
Due from related parties (ii)	6,620,055	6,620,055
	7,560,600	6,700,055

(i) These represented advances made to and from the Company by the directors. The amounts are unsecured, interest free and had no fixed date of repayment.

(ii) This represents advances made on behalf of the Company's related party, Ranwill International Holdings Limited. The amounts are unsecured, interest free and have no fixed date of repayment.

17. TAXATION PAYABLE

Taxation payable is based on profits for the year, adjusted for taxation purposes, subject to the agreement of the Taxpayer Audit and Assessment Department less amount paid during the year and amounts that were outstanding at the beginning of the year.

	2026	2025
	$	$
Balance at the beginning of the year	5,844,163	25,605,487
Income tax charge for the year	-	6,723,916
Less: tax payment made within the year	(5,150,693)	(26,485,240)
Taxation payable at the end of the year	693,470	5,844,163

18. COST OF SALES

	2026	2025
	$	$
Opening inventories	722,642,127	567,561,465
Add: Net purchases	1,203,125,878	1,029,226,584
	1,925,768,005	1,596,788,049
Less: Inventory obsolescence	(28,899,957)	(13,671,471)
Less: Closing inventories	(705,757,798)	(722,642,127)
	1,191,110,250	860,474,451

19. ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES

	2026	2025
	$	$
Audit fee	4,000,000	3,300,000
Executive directors' emoluments	36,014,005	28,233,692
Directors' fees	7,700,000	7,700,000
General office expenses	12,602,975	10,840,166
Irrecoverable general consumption tax	26,276,670	19,619,232
Insurance expense	11,945,212	9,934,410
Meals, travel and entertainment	6,929,637	6,583,991
Professional and legal fees	14,663,175	17,158,389
Stationery and office expenses	2,941,344	4,029,698
Equipment rental	40,000	-
Short term leases	3,408,396	3,882,000
Repairs and maintenance	26,529,122	25,651,654
Salaries, wages and related costs	147,850,471	145,193,493
Subscriptions	15,068,075	10,448,622
Sponsorship and donation	823,147	376,040
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	127,554	-
Realized foreign exchange gain	(11,590,926)	(3,307,024)
Realized foreign exchange loss	5,064,440	10,899,469
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	2,009,227	5,992,717
Depreciation - right of use asset	42,087,408	42,087,408
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	19,775,169	18,157,957
Increase / (decrease) in expected credit loss	1,643,979	(3,804,516)
Maintenance charges	11,028,261	22,482,076
Utilities	16,939,360	15,588,949
	403,876,701	401,048,423

20. SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION

	2026	2025
	$	$
Delivery expenses	26,662,900	18,998,540
Marketing expenses	68,066,631	48,318,755
Sales commissions and salaries	164,059,810	127,937,958
Registration and permit	227,801	347,300
Travelling and related expenses	34,463,458	35,997,646
	293,480,600	231,600,199

21. OPERATING PROFIT

	2026	2025
	$	$
	87,466,910	107,574,506
Stated after charging the following:		
Key management personnel's remuneration	36,014,005	28,233,692
Directors' fees	7,700,000	7,700,000
Auditor's remuneration	4,000,000	3,300,000

22. OTHER INCOME

	2026	2025
	$	$
Miscellaneous income	222,888	40,321
Interest income	64,484	135,072
	287,372	175,393

23. FINANCE COSTS

	2026	2025
	$	$
Bank charges and interest	6,925,300	8,545,863
Interest and penalty	2,758,101	966,086
Interest expense - right of use asset	40,722,924	43,391,274
Loan interest	20,679,285	18,115,362
	71,085,610	71,018,585

24. TAXATION CHARGE

Income tax charge is computed based on the profit for the twelve months (12) period ended April 30, 2026 (2025: 4 months) as a result of the Company's enlistment on the Jamaica Stock Exchange Junior Market effective August 28th, 2024, which entitles the Company to a 100% remission of income tax for the first (5) years after enlistment and 50% remission for the following five (5) years, providing that it adheres to the rules and regulations of the Jamaica Stock Exchange Junior Market.

Income tax is computed at 25% of the pre-tax profit for year, as adjusted for taxation purposes. Deferred taxation is computed at 12.5% for the financial year on the Company's property, plant and equipment which are estimated to have useful life during the Company's 50% remission entitlement.

The taxation charge is made up as follows:

	2026	2025
	$	$
Current:		
Provision for income tax on current profit	-	6,723,917
Deferred:		
Deferred tax for the year	(225,690)	1,430,742
	(225,690)	8,154,659

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate and charge:

	2026		2025	
	$		$	
Profit before taxation	16,668,672		36,731,314	
Computed tax charge	4,167,168	25%	9,182,828	25%
Employment tax credit	-	0%	(2,958,647)	-8%
Taxation differences between profit for financial statements and tax reporting purposes on:				
Depreciation and capital allowances	(594,950)	-4%	(1,578,666)	-4%
Items not currently allowable for tax purposes	18,709,078	112%	20,749,840	56%
Remission of income taxes	(22,506,986)	-135%	(17,240,696)	-47%
Actual tax rate and (credit) / charge	(225,690)	0%	8,154,659	22%

25. STAFF COSTS

The aggregate payroll costs are as follows:

	2026 $	2025 $
Salaries and profit related pay	305,377,560	301,365,143
Statutory payroll contributions	33,479,153	34,967,766
	338,856,713	336,332,909

26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Fair value

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. A market price, where an active market (such as a recognized stock exchange) exists, is the best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument. Market prices are not available for some of the financial assets and liabilities of the Company. Fair values in the financial statements have therefore been presented using various estimation techniques based on market conditions existing at reporting date.

Generally, considerable judgement is necessarily required in interpreting market data to develop estimates of fair value. Accordingly, the estimates presented in these financial statements are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Company would realise in a current market exchange.

The following methods and assumptions have been used.

The amounts included in the financial statements for cash and bank deposits, receivable, trade payables and current portion notes payable reflect the approximate fair values because of short-term maturity of these instruments.

(b) Financial risk management

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

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
- Cash flow risk

26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

(b) Financial risk management (cont'd):

The Board of Directors, together with senior management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company in order to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's principal financial assets are cash and bank deposits, accounts receivable and long-term receivables.

Cash and bank balances
The credit risk on cash and bank deposits is limited as they are held with financial institutions with high credit rating.

Trade receivables
The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of each customer. Management has a credit policy in place to minimise exposure to credit risk. Credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit. Management establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of losses in respect of trade and other receivables. Management's policy is to provide for balances based on past default experience, current economic conditions and expected recovery.

At reporting date, there were no significant concentrations of credit risk and the maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset.

	2026 $	2025 $
Cash and bank balances	103,658,604	64,620,880
Trade and other receivables	384,646,043	554,706,573
	488,304,646	619,327,453

The aging of trade receivables at the reporting date was:

	2026 $	2025 $
Past due 1-30 days	228,298,742	211,742,979
Past due 31-60 days	9,856,668	5,774,164
Past due 61-90 days	1,608,214	9,267,317
More than 90 days	13,431,753	12,021,009
	253,195,377	238,805,469

26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

(b) Financial risk management (cont'd):

(ii) Liquidity risk

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

Management aims at maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an amount of committed facilities. The management maintains an adequate amount of its financial assets in liquid form to meet contractual obligations and other recurring payments.

The following are the contractual maturities of the non-derivative financial liabilities, including interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements.

	Carrying amount $	Contractual cash flow $	Less than 1 year $	More than 1 year $
April 30, 2026:				
Trade and other payables	415,703,937	415,703,937	415,703,937	-
Lease liabilities	296,055,798	296,055,798	36,506,477	259,549,321
Long-term loans	12,907,296	12,907,296	4,127,527	8,779,769
	724,667,031	724,667,031	456,337,941	268,329,090
April 30, 2025:				
Trade and other payables	458,292,878	458,292,878	458,292,878	-
Short term loans	173,183,824	173,183,824	173,183,824	-
Lease liabilities	323,214,209	323,214,209	25,537,289	297,676,920
Long-term loans	17,335,837	17,335,837	4,138,711	13,197,126
	972,026,748	972,026,748	661,152,702	310,874,046

26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

(b) Financial risk management (cont’d):

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, and interest rates will affect the Company’s income or the value of its holding of financial instruments. The objective of market is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

The Company materially contracts financial liabilities at fixed interest rates for the duration of the term. When utilized, bank overdrafts are subject to fixed interest rates which may be varied by appropriate notice by the lender. At April 30, 2026 and 2025, there were no financial liabilities subject to variable interest rate risk.

Interest-bearing financial assets comprises of bank deposits, which have been contracted at fixed interest rates for the duration of their terms.

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Company does not hold any fixed rate financial assets that are subject to material changes in fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting dates would not affect profit or equity.

Foreign currency risk:

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

The Company is exposed to significant foreign currency risk, primarily on purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the Jamaican dollar. Such exposures comprise the monetary assets and liabilities of the Company that are not denominated in that currency. The main foreign currency obligations of the Company are denominated in United States dollars (US$), which is the principal intervening currency for the Company.

26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

(b) Financial risk management (cont'd):

(iii) Market risk (cont'd):

The Company jointly manages foreign exchange exposure by maintaining adequate liquid resources in appropriate currencies and by managing the timing of payments on foreign currency liabilities.

The table below shows the Company's main foreign currency exposure at the reporting date.

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Bank and cash	102,967	33,606
Trade and other receivables	856,230	941,282
Loans	-	(1,086,045)
Trade and other payables	(1,737,656)	(2,202,996)
Net exposure	(778,460)	(2,314,153)

The rate of exchange of Jamaican dollar for one United States dollar applied in respect of the year under audit was 157.39 (2025: 158.57).

Sensitivity Analysis:
The sensitivity analysis represents the changes in the carrying amounts of outstanding foreign currency assets and liabilities adjusted for translation at the year-end (April 30) to reflect changes in foreign currency rates to arrive at the corresponding impact on profit.

A 1% (2025: 1%) increase in the foreign currency rate of the United States dollar against the Jamaican dollar would have decreased the profit for the year by $1,225,228 (2025: $3,669,599). The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

A 1.5% (2025: 3.5%) decrease in the foreign currency rate of the United States dollar against the Jamaican dollar would have increased the profit for the year by $1,837,842 (2025: $12,843,598). The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

(iv) Cash flow risk

Cash flow risk is the risk that future cash flows associated with a monetary financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company manages this risk through budgetary measures, ensuring, as far as possible, that fluctuations in cash flows relating to monetary financial assets and liabilities are matched, to mitigate any significant adverse cash flows.

27. THE MIDDLE EAST CONFLICT

The outbreak of the military conflict in the Middle East in February 2026 significantly disrupted global maritime logistics along the trade corridors, primarily by blocking the Strait of Hormuz, one of the most important trade routes for global trade and shipping. Due to the widespread rerouting of vessels to avoid conflict zones, the Company expects prolonged inbound transit, higher logistics costs, and increased uncertainty surrounding product availability.

As of April 30, 2026, management identified the potential for delays in receiving inventory ordered from suppliers and the possibility of temporary shortages of products. These conditions may adversely affect inventory availability, customer service levels, gross margins, and operating cash flows in future reporting periods if the disruptions continue.

Management implemented several mitigation measures, including strengthening communication and forecasting with key suppliers, diversifying shipping routes/modes and logistics providers where available, and reviewing procurement and working capital strategies to enhance supply chain resilience.

Based on information available at the reporting date and the date these financial statements were authorized, management concluded that while the conflict increased operational and supply chain risks, it had not resulted in an impairment of inventories, trade receivables, or other assets as of April 30, 2026. The financial impact on future reporting periods cannot be reasonably estimated due to the evolving nature of the conflict and the uncertainty surrounding the duration and severity of the associated disruptions.

Management will continue to monitor developments and assess their impact on the Company's operations, financial position, financial performance, and cash flows as additional information becomes available.

TOP 10 LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS AS AT APRIL 30, 2026

Shareholder	Number of Shares
Ranwill International Holdings Ltd.	789,993,417
Jorden Investments Limited	409,715,958
Shirley Williams/Bridgette K. Azan	131,665,568
Brigette K. Azan/Christina N. Azan	43,888,523
Suzanne Williams/Robert Williams	43,888,523
Marcelle D. Heerschap/Brigette K. Azan	43,888,523
Raby D. Williams (Jnr)	43,888,523
First Jam./H.E.A.R. T/NTA Pension Scheme	40,000,000
Sagicor Investments (Principal Trading A/C)	25,246,707
Sagicor Pooled Equity Fund	24,604,760
Total Units Owned by Top 10 Shareholders	**1,596,780,502**
Total Issued Capital	**2,000,000,000**

DIRECTORS' & MANAGEMENT TEAM'S INTERESTS IN ORDINARY SHARES AS AT APRIL 30, 2026

Directors	Shareholdings	Connected Party	Shareholdings
John Bailey	5,070,808		
John Bailey	Nil	Jorden Investments Ltd.	409,715,958
Evelyn Williams	Nil	Ranwill International Holdings Limited	789,993,417
Audley Reid	Nil	Ranwill International Holdings Limited	789,993,417
Jewel Reid	Nil	Ranwill International Holdings Limited	789,993,417
Tonoya Toyloy-Borrows	2,106,649		
Douglas Lindo	2,106,649		
Marjorie Fyffe-Campbell	2,106,649		

Senior Managers	Shareholdings	Connected Party	Shareholdings
Audley Reid	Nil	Ranwill International Holdings Limited	789,993,417
Jewel Reid	Nil	Ranwill International Holdings Limited	789,993,417
Evelyn Williams	Nil	Ranwill International Holdings Limited	789,993,417
Deidra Virgo	2,207,976	Matthew A. Tate Malik J. Tate Demar Williams	110,000
Kimroy Williamson	2,341,449	Simeca Alexander	
Kimberley Johnson-Dockery	2,405,649		
Don Mark Smith	20,000		