MEDCORP LIMITED

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ANNUAL REPORT 2025

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

Interim Chairman of the Board	Dr. Dinesh Mor
Corporate Secretary	Ms Alyssa Achong Low
Chief Accountant	Ms.Vera Mangal
Mentor	Mr. Vaughn Welsh
Registered Office	#18 Elizabeth Street St. Clair, Port of Spain (Newtown) Tel: (868) 628 1451 Website: www.medcorpltd.com
Auditor	BDO Trinity Limited 122-124 Frederick Street 2nd Floor, CIC Building Port of Spain, 100825 Tel: (868) 625 8662 Website: https://www.bdo.tt/en-gb/locations/trinidad-tobago
Bankers	Republic Bank Limited 9-17 Park Street Port of Spain Tel: (868) 625 3617 Website: https://republictt.com Scotiabank Trinidad and Tobago Limited Ellerslie Plaza Saddle Road, Maraval Tel: (868) 628-7066, (868) 628-0279 Website: https://tt.scotiabank.co

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

Medcorp Limited – Year Ended December 31, 2025

Dear Shareholders,

It is my privilege to present the Chairman's Report for the financial year ended December 31, 2025, and this year marked a period of consolidation and resilience for Medcorp Limited, as we continued to strengthen our operations following our successful listing on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange in July 2025.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Medcorp delivered steady results in 2025, recording revenue of $121.7 million, broadly consistent with the prior year ($122.2 million). Gross profit stood at $64.5 million, reflecting disciplined cost management despite inflationary pressures. Operating profit was $22.3 million, while profit before taxation reached $20.4 million. After accounting for a $2.2 million tax expense, total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders was $18.2 million, an increase from $15.4 million in 2024. Earnings per share improved to $2.37, compared to $2.06 in the prior year.

BALANCE SHEET STRENGTH

The Company's financial position remains robust, with total assets of $225.8 million and shareholders' equity of $98.9 million at year-end. Notably, retained earnings grew to $76.7 million, underscoring our capacity to reinvest in growth while rewarding shareholders.

During the year, Medcorp Limited issued new share capital of $14.7 million and paid dividends of $7.8 million, balancing shareholder returns with capital strengthening. Medcorp declared a final dividend on the 27th January, 2026, payable on the 31st March, 2026, at $1.00. A total of $2.00 for FY 2025.

CASH FLOW AND INVESTMENTS

Net cash generated from operating activities was $24.5 million, reflecting strong underlying cash conversion. Medcorp invested $15 million in short-term instruments and continued to support our joint venture, Caribbean Heart Care Medcorp Limited, which contributed $2.45 million in profit. Capital expenditure was contained at $1.76 million, focused on maintaining the hospital and diagnostic infrastructure.

GOVERNANCE AND AUDIT

The independent auditors issued an unqualified opinion, affirming that the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the Company's position and performance in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. Key audit matters addressed included expected credit losses on trade receivables and lease accounting related to our occupancy agreement with a related party.

STRATEGIC OUTLOOK

Looking ahead, Medcorp remains committed to enhancing healthcare delivery in Trinidad and Tobago. Our focus will be on:

- Expanding specialized services in Colorectal Care, Oncology, and Radiology.
- Leveraging our joint venture to strengthen cardiac care offerings.
- Maintaining prudent financial management to support sustainable growth.
- Upholding strong governance and transparency as a listed entity.

APPRECIATION

On behalf of the Board, I extend sincere gratitude to our dedicated staff, management team, and medical professionals whose commitment ensures the highest standards of patient care. I also thank our shareholders for their continued confidence and support as we build Medcorp into a leading healthcare institution in the region.

Together, we look forward to another year of progress and impact.

Yours faithfully,

Executive Chairman
Medcorp Limited
19, March 2026

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dr. Dinesh Mor

Dr. Dinesh Mor
Interim Chairman of the Board, Medcorp Limited
Director, Caribbean Heart Care-Medcorp Limited

Dr. Dinesh Mor has been a Consultant Radiologist for the last 40 years. He is a graduate of G. R. Medical College, one of Central India's most venerable medical institutions. After graduation, Dr. Mor practised for a few months in New Delhi, India. In 1982, he joined the San Fernando General Hospital in Trinidad and Tobago as a Radiologist. He was appointed as one of the youngest Consultant Radiologists at the Port of Spain General Hospital in 1986.

Dr. Mor is a founding shareholder of Medcorp Limited.

Aside from attending to his medical practice, Dr. Mor is an entrepreneur who has established and/or invested in several other businesses in the medical industry and in real estate. He is the Honorary Consul of Uganda in Trinidad and Tobago. Dr. Mor is married, with three children who all follow in his footsteps as physicians.

Ms Alyssa Achong Low

Ms Alyssa Achong Low

Director and Corporate Secretary, Medcorp Limited
Director, Caribbean Heart Care-Medcorp Limited

Ms Alyssa Achong Low has been a Director of Medcorp Limited and served as its Corporate Secretary from 2010. She is an attorney-at-law admitted to both the Bar of Ontario, Canada and to the Bar of Trinidad and Tobago.

Ms Achong Low began her legal career at a prestigious national Canadian law firm in Toronto, where she specialized in corporate and commercial law. Her primary focus areas included mergers & acquisitions, banking transactions and public and private placements of securities. During this time, she worked on significant acquisition and financing transactions. This experience exposed her to intricate, large-scale business matters, providing a solid foundation for her understanding of complex corporate transactions and financial structures.

Upon returning to Trinidad and Tobago, Ms Achong Low established her own general legal practice, expanding her expertise to include litigation. Her practice encompassed medical negligence and commercial matters, further broadening her legal acumen and problem-solving skills.
Currently, Ms Achong Low focuses on business management, applying her legal and commercial expertise to evaluate business opportunities, manage corporate affairs and provide strategic guidance on operational matters.

Ms Achong Low holds a Bachelor of Commerce, with Distinction, from the University of Toronto and a Bachelor of Laws from Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, Canada. She is a recipient of a Trinidad and Tobago National Open Scholarship in Business studies.

Dr. Kongshiek Achong Low

Dr. Kongshiek Achong Low

Director, Medcorp Limited
Director, Caribbean Heart Care-Medcorp Limited

Dr. Kongshiek Achong Low co-founded Medcorp Limited in 1993 and has been a Director on the Board since that time. He served as the Executive Chairman of Medcorp Limited from 2010 to December 2025 and prior to that, as Chairman of the Board from 2000 to 2010.

Dr. Achong Low practised Obstetrics and Gynaecology for more than 40 years before retiring from medical practice in 2025. He began his practice in Trinidad and Tobago after completing his Bachelor of Science in Genetics and specialist medical training at McGill University in Montreal, Canada. Dr. Achong Low has a Medical Doctor and Master of Surgery degree and is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Canada. Among his notable medical achievements, he successfully delivered the only surviving conjoined twins born in Trinidad and Tobago.

Beyond his medical career, Dr. Achong Low pursues business interests in real estate development.

Dr. Boris Yufe

Dr. Boris Yufe

Director, Medcorp Limited

Dr. Boris Yufe was born in Trinidad and Tobago in May 1947. At the age of 16, he entered McGill University in Montreal, Canada and attained a Bachelor of Science degree with Honours in Genetics in 1967. He obtained a Medical Doctor and Master of Surgery degree in 1971. Dr. Yufe completed his residency in Obstetrics and Gynaecology at McGill University's main teaching hospital. He became a certified specialist in the province of Quebec and a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Canada in 1975. Dr. Yufe was an attending Obstetrician and Gynaecologist at the Royal Victoria Hospital and an Assistant Professor at McGill University from 1975 to 1995, while in private practice in Montreal, Canada.

Dr. Yufe is a founding shareholder of Medcorp Limited and has been a Director of Medcorp Limited since 2001. He is also the Chairman of the board of directors of Solomon Yufe and Company Limited, the largest distributor and retailer of textiles and home furnishing products in the West Indies. He has been involved in various real estate developments from inception to completion, as owner, in the U.S.A., Canada and Trinidad and Tobago from 1978 to the present time. He has been married to Arlene Diane Marco since 1969 and they have three children who hold dual citizenship in Trinidad and Tobago and Canada.

Mr. Richard Yufe

Mr. Richard Yufe

Director, Medcorp Limited

Born in the Canadian city of Montreal, Richard Yufe is a member in good standing with the Barreau du Quebec (Quebec Law Society) and serves as a director for several corporations as well as the Honorary Consul for the Republic of Trinidad & Tobago in Quebec. Mr. Yufe received a Bachelor of Engineering degree from McGill University, and a Bachelor of Laws degree from the Universite de Montreal. Mr. Yufe also attended the Desautels Faculty of Management at McGill University where he studied for an MBA.

Mr. Yufe has been active in real estate management and development as well as in public market investing, having held several designations with the Investment Industry Regulatory Organization of Canada (IIROC).

Mr. Gerrard A. Lee - Innis

Mr. Gerrard A. Lee - Inniss

Independent Director, Medcorp Limited

Mr. Lee-Inniss has been a Director of Medcorp since 2001. He is a retired Fellow of The Association of Certified Chartered Accountants, UK, having been a member since 1988. After a period of five years with Price Waterhouse and having work experience in both the UK and the USA, he was recognized for his strategic ability to manage the expansion of a UK insurance subsidiary based in Trinidad and Tobago. Mr. Lee-Inniss led the subsidiary to become wholly owned, privately, by local Trinidad and Tobago shareholders; and expanded its operations into 25 English-speaking Caribbean countries; the UK; Europe; and the USA.

Following his appointment as CEO of the said UK insurance subsidiary Mr. Lee-Inniss was invited to serve as a non-executive director on the boards of a number of private and publicly listed companies in the Caribbean and internationally, including that of Medcorp. On his formal retirement from executive functions, he served for a short period as the CEO of Medcorp Limited, which included project management for the completion of The Brian Lara Cancer Treatment Centre.

Mr. John Tang Nian

Mr. John Tang Nian

Independent Director, Medcorp Limited

A career banker with over 42 continuous years' experience with Republic Bank Ltd. John Tang Nian retired in 2010.

Over the course of his career, he held many senior management positions in various functions of the bank. Prior to his retirement, he was General Manager – Corporate Operations and Process Improvement, a key member of the executive management team with responsibility for the bank's operational risk management and other key operational/administrative functions. This responsibility also included the group's AML/CFT Compliance. John Tang Nian also served as General Manager – Corporate Business Division, with overall responsibility for the management of the Bank's Corporate Credit and Business Banking Division.

As a member of the Group's Executive Management Team, he had gained valuable skills in Strategic Planning and Enterprise Risk Management. He is also a skilled practitioner in Financial and Credit Analysis and Management Accounting.

He holds a Diploma in Business Management from the University of the West Indies/Institute of Business and over the years has solidified his expertise with significant overseas training, notably the Manchester Business School, UK and the International Banking Summer School in Dublin, Ireland.

Currently Mr. Tang Nian serves as an independent director on the boards of JAMAICA MONEY MARKET BROKERS (T&T) Limited, JMMB BANK (T&T) LTD, JMMB EXPRESS FINANCE (T&T) LTD, ENDEAVOUR HOLDINGS LTD and MEDCORP LTD.

An avid golf enthusiast on his leisure time.

DIRECTORS AND SENIOR OFFICERS' INTEREST AND MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

Disclosure pursuant to Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange Rule 601(2)(i) of shareholdings of Directors, Senior Officers and their Connected Persons[1] and Shareholders of 10 largest blocks of shares

Shareholders	Relationship to the Company	Ordinary Shares	% Interest
TOP 10 SHAREHOLDERS			
Boris Yufe	Director	1,747,195	22.31%
Kongshiek Achong Low	Director	1,328,234	16.96%
Dinesh Mor	Director	1,165,416	14.88%
Alyssa Achong Low	Director & Corporate Secretary	659,225	8.42%
Kwong-Mun Achong Low	None	659,225	8.42%
Boris Yufe & Arlene Yufe	Director & Connected Person, respectively	470,875	6.01%
Stephen Kaufman	None	139,301	1.78%
Mary Ahow	None	112,115	1.43%
John Woo	None	112,115	1.43%
Kieron Fung Kee Fung	None	102,146	1.30%
SENIOR OFFICERS			
Ms. Josanne Pantin	General Manager	151	
Ms. Vera Mangal (held jointly with Keshwar Mungal)	Chief Accountant	290	
Mr. Renard Teelucksingh	Nursing Administrator	100	
DIRECTORS			
Boris Yufe *	Director	2,218,070	
Kongshiek Achong Low	Director	1,328,234	
Dinesh Mor	Director	1,165,416	
Alyssa Achong Low	Director & Corporate Secretary	659,225	
Richard Yufe	Director	None	
Gerrard Lee Inniss	Independent Director	None	
John Tang Nian	Independent Director	None	

- 1,747,195 shares are held ino Boris Yufe alone and 470,875 shares are held jointly ino Boris Yufe and Arlene Yufe

[1] "connected persons" as defined in the Definition section of the TTSE Rules dated 6 June 2011

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

1. OVERVIEW

Medcorp Limited closed 2025 with stable revenues and improved profitability despite a challenging healthcare environment. The Company's IPO in July 2025 strengthened its capital base, while operational efficiencies and disciplined cost management supported earnings growth.

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Medcorp Limited, prior to FY 2025, used IFRS as its basis for the preparation of its accounts. The accounting and reporting policies of the company conform to International Financial Reporting Standards IFRS and are adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Trinidad and Tobago. Developments related to these standards are actively monitored, and disclosure is provided in accordance with global industry best practice. Medcorp financial statements for FY 2025 are audited by the international Independent firm of BDO Trinidad & Tobago.

3. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

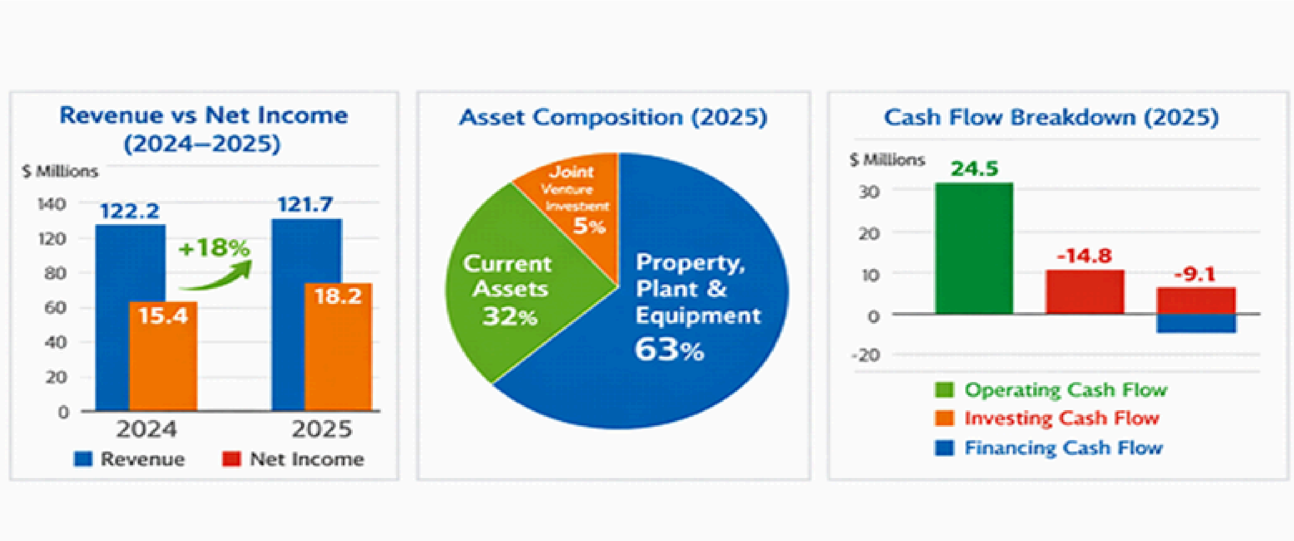
3.1.Revenue & Profitability

Medcorp delivered steady results in 2025, recording revenue of $121.7 million, broadly consistent with the prior year ($122.2 million). Gross profit stood at $64.5 million, reflecting disciplined cost management despite inflationary pressures.

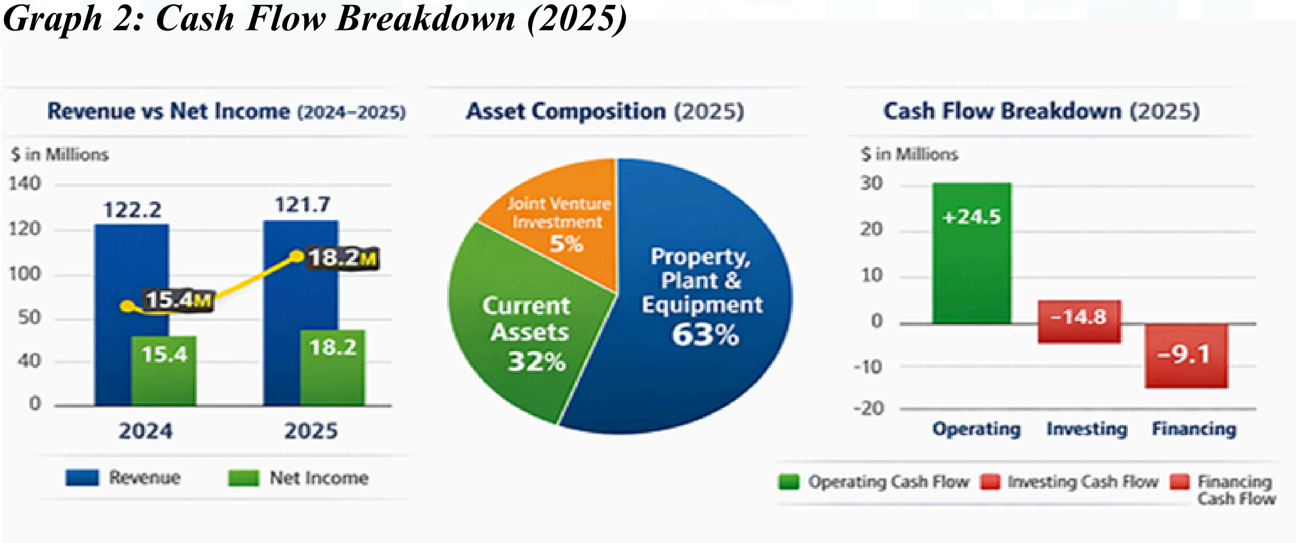
Operating profit was $22.3 million, while profit before taxation reached $20.4 million. After accounting for taxation of $2.2 million, total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders was $18.2 million, an increase from $15.4 million in 2024. Earnings per share improved to $2.37, compared to $2.06 in the prior year.

Net cash generated from operating activities was $24.5 million, reflecting strong underlying cash conversion. Medcorp invested $15 million in short-term instruments generated from the IPO issuance of shares.

Graph 1: Revenue vs Net Income (2024–2025)



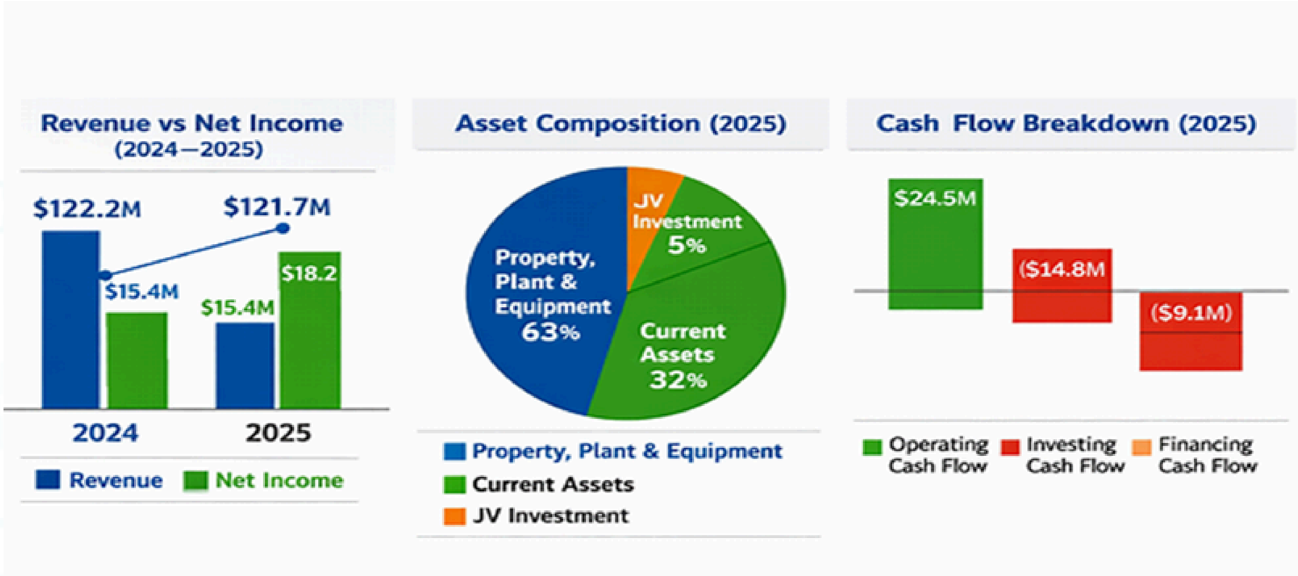
Graph 2: Cash Flow Breakdown (2025)



3.2. Balance Sheet Strength

Medcorp's balance sheet shows continued growth, with total assets of TT$225.8 Million at the end of FY2025. During FY 2025, the Company engaged in a variety of transactions, including a capital restructuring and extension of its operational lease facilities. The share issuance and increased retained earnings boosted the Shareholders' Equity at the close of FY 2025.

Graph 3: Asset Composition (2025)



4. KEY AUDIT MATTERS

The transition from IFRS for SMEs to full IFRS, as required for listed companies, resulted in the restatement of the prior year (2024) financial statements. This restatement had no impact on Medcorp's underlying business model or operations. The Auditor's Report highlighted two key audit matters, underscoring the importance of effective credit risk management and the accounting treatment of related-party leases.

- Expected Credit Loss (ECL) on trade receivables ($2.35M allowance).
- Lease Accounting judgments on right-of-use assets ($102.7M) and liabilities ($97.7M

5. STRATEGIC OUTLOOK

Looking ahead, Medcorp remains committed to sustaining its growth trajectory through strategic initiatives and market expansion. The Company has identified several key areas for future development:

1. Infrastructure Enhancement

Subject to regulatory approval, Medcorp plans to vertically expand the new wing at Medcorp Goodhealth by adding three additional storeys to the recently completed ground floor. This expansion will increase capacity and facilitate the introduction of new services and state-of-the-art facilities.

2.Service Diversification

Medcorp aims to broaden its service offerings by strengthening its infrastructure to support specialized medical care. Planned expansions in Medical Oncology, Colorectal Screening, and Imaging services are expected to attract a wider patient base and reinforce the Company's position as a comprehensive tertiary healthcare provider, while driving revenue growth.

3.Technological Innovation

Investment in advanced technology will remain a priority. Medcorp intends to integrate cutting-edge systems across both administrative and clinical functions, including the strategic adoption of artificial intelligence and machine learning to enhance clinical outcomes and improve overall patient care.

4.Cost Discipline and Debt Reduction

The Company will maintain a strong focus on cost management and the reduction of debt to support long-term financial stability and operational efficiency.

...

This MD&A demonstrates Medcorp's resilience, prudent financial management, and readiness to capitalize on growth opportunities in the healthcare sector.

....
DR DINESH MOR
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

....
MR. JOHN TANG NIAN
DIRECTOR

Audited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st December 2025

Medcorp Limited

Audited Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Medcorp Limited

Audited Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025
(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

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Statement of Management's Responsibilities

Management is responsible for the following:

- Preparing and fairly presenting the accompanying financial statements of Medcorp Limited (the "Company") which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, and the statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and material accounting policy information;
- Ensuring that the Company keeps proper accounting records;
- Selecting appropriate accounting policies and applying them in a consistent manner;
- Implementing, monitoring and evaluating the system of internal control that assures the security of the Company's assets, detection/prevention of fraud, and the achievement of Company operational efficiencies;
- Ensuring that the system of internal control operated effectively during the reporting period;
- Producing reliable financial reporting that complies with laws and regulations, including the Companies Act; and
- Using reasonable and prudent judgement in the determination of estimates.

In preparing these financial statements, management utilised IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards") and adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Trinidad and Tobago. Where IFRS Accounting Standards presented alternative accounting treatments, management chose those considered most appropriate in the circumstances.

Nothing has come to the attention of management to indicate that the Company will not remain a going concern for the next twelve months from the reporting date; or up to the date the accompanying financial statements have been authorised for issue, if later. Management affirms that it has carried out its responsibilities as outlined above.

Chairman	Chief Accountant
March 18, 2026	March 18, 2026

Tel: +1 868 625 8662
Fax: +1 868 627 6515
www.bdo.tt

BDO Trinity Limited
2nd Floor, CIC Building
122-124 Frederick Street
Port-Of-Spain 100825
Trinidad and Tobago

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of
Medcorp Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Medcorp Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, and the related statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *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 ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the 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.

1. **Expected credit losses ("ECL") on trade receivables**

   Key Audit Matter

   As at December 31, 2025, the Company reported gross trade receivables of $28.1 million and a related ECL allowance of $2.35 million, resulting in net trade receivables of $25.72 million. The ECL allowance is determined using the simplified approach in accordance with IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and incorporates a provision matrix, forward-looking macroeconomic judgments, and qualitative overlays. The Company also has a significant customer concentration, which increases the risk that small changes in assumptions (default rates, loss given default, ageing migration, macroeconomic overlays, etc.) could have a material impact on the measurement of the ECL. Accordingly, we considered the ECL on trade receivables to be a key audit matter.

   Related Disclosures

   Refer to notes 8 and 3 of the accompanying financial statements.

   Audit Response

   Our procedures included, among others:

   - Understanding and testing controls over credit risk management and ECL determination, including the governance around the selection and approval of key ECL assumptions and overlays.

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

1. Expected credit losses ("ECL") on trade receivables (continued)

Audit Response (continued)

Our procedures included, among others:

- Evaluating the ECL methodology against IFRS 9 requirements for the simplified approach (provision matrix), including how the Company segments receivables by ageing and risk characteristics and how forward-looking information is incorporated.
- Testing the data used in the ECL calculation on a sample basis (ageing, cash collections after year end, credit notes), agreeing to underlying customer ledgers and bank receipts, and assessing the accuracy of the ageing profile.
- Challenging key assumptions, including historical loss rates, the reasonableness of forward-looking macroeconomic adjustments (e.g., GDP, unemployment, inflation), and specific provisions for overdue balances, with a focus on counterparties with higher exposure. Where appropriate, we developed independent sensitivity analyses to evaluate the effect of reasonably possible changes in the assumptions.
- Assessing disclosures in Notes 8 and 3 for adequacy and transparency, including quantitative tables (ageing, movement in loss allowance) and qualitative discussion of credit risk and concentration.

2. Lease accounting - right-of-use ("ROU") assets and lease liabilities related to occupancy agreement with related party

Key Audit Matter

The Company recognises significant ROU assets (net book value $102.71 million) and lease liabilities ($97.73 million) associated with an occupancy agreement with an entity under common control. Management judgment is required to determine the lease term (including extension/termination options), incremental borrowing rate ("IBR"), and the distinction between lease and non-lease components. Given the magnitude of the balances and the degree of management judgment, we determined this area to be a key audit matter.

Related Disclosures

Refer to notes 5, 9 and 12 of the accompanying financial statements.

Audit Response

Our procedures included, among others:

- Reviewing the occupancy/lease agreements and evaluating whether they convey a right to control the use of identified assets in exchange for consideration in accordance with IFRS 16 *Leases*, and whether the arrangements with the related party have been appropriately disclosed.
- Assessing management's judgments regarding the lease term (including renewal options) and the determination of the IBR, with support from our internal specialists where necessary. We compared the IBR to observable market data and evaluated consistency across lease portfolios.
- Re-performing the lease calculations, including the initial measurement of ROU assets and lease liabilities and the subsequent measurement (interest accretion and lease payments). We reconciled the movement schedule to Note 12.
- Evaluating disclosures in Notes 5, 9 and 12 for completeness and clarity, including the presentation of current and non-current portions and qualitative discussion of related-party dimensions. We also considered whether the maturity analysis complies with IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* (undiscounted cash flows).

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

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

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

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

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

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

BDO

March 19, 2026

Port of Spain,
Trinidad, West Indies

Medcorp Limited

Statement of Financial Position
As at December 31, 2025
(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	2025	2024 (Restated)	2023 (Restated)
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	5	141,933,080	156,379,541	168,388,144
Investment in joint venture	6	11,423,765	10,410,959	7,554,467
Total non-current assets		**153,356,845**	**166,790,500**	**175,942,611**
Current assets				
Short term investment	2.7	15,000,000	-	-
Inventories	7	8,834,715	7,596,745	6,763,369
Trade and other receivables	8	26,909,771	26,943,609	29,856,936
Taxation recoverable		5,909,445	5,909,445	1,615,027
Due from related party	9	482,144	6,857,944	6,843,344
Cash and cash equivalents		15,301,524	18,640,128	37,624,569
Total current assets		**72,437,599**	**65,947,871**	**82,703,245**
Total assets		**$225,794,444**	**$232,738,371**	**$258,645,856**
Shareholders' equity				
Stated capital	10	22,175,466	7,479,977	33,409,119
Retained earnings		76,726,226	66,377,229	54,989,573
Total shareholders' equity		**98,901,692**	**73,857,206**	**88,398,692**
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Borrowings	11	-	151,363	2,845,956
Lease liability	12	88,860,597	98,045,844	107,246,223
Deferred tax liability	13	3,435,224	5,520,581	4,657,339
Total non-current liabilities		**92,295,821**	**103,717,788**	**114,749,518**
Current liabilities				
Bank overdraft	14	3,320,723	7,289,841	6,837,229
Borrowings	11	-	2,707,793	5,704,724
Lease liability	12	8,867,518	8,479,943	8,533,766
Trade payables and accruals	15	20,893,572	23,589,603	20,906,347
Taxation payable		1,515,118	1,876,231	6,614,531
Due to related parties	9	-	11,219,966	6,901,049
Total current liabilities		**34,596,931**	**55,163,377**	**55,497,646**
Total liabilities		**126,892,752**	**158,881,165**	**170,247,164**
Total shareholders' equity and liabilities		**$225,794,444**	**$232,738,371**	**$258,645,856**

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

On March 18, 2026, the Board of Directors of Medcorp Limited authorised these financial statements for issue.

Director

Director

Medcorp Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income
Year ended December 31, 2025
(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	2025	2024 (Restated)
Revenue	16	121,699,184	122,235,092
Cost of sales	17	(57,181,893)	(57,211,542)
Gross profit		64,517,291	65,023,550
Other income		3,070,787	2,332,477
		67,588,078	**67,356,027**
Expenses			
Administrative expenses	18	(43,885,956)	(41,114,163)
Other expenses	20	(1,395,663)	(2,881,453)
		(45,281,619)	**(43,995,616)**
Operating profit		22,306,459	23,360,411
Share of profit of joint venture	6	2,452,502	4,828,424
Finance costs		(4,341,593)	(5,947,796)
Profit before taxation		20,417,368	22,241,039
Taxation charge	21	(2,238,394)	(6,862,617)
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to shareholders		**$18,178,974**	**$15,378,422**
Basic earnings per share	23	**$2.37**	**$2.06**

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

Medcorp Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity
Year ended December 31, 2025
(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Note	Stated capital	Retained earnings	Total
Year ended December 31, 2025				
Balance as at January 1, 2025		7,479,977	66,377,229	73,857,206
Comprehensive income for the year				
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders		-	18,178,974	18,178,974
Total comprehensive income		**-**	**18,178,974**	**18,178,974**
Transactions with owners				
Stated capital issued		14,695,489	-	14,695,489
Dividends		-	(7,829,977)	(7,829,977)
Total transactions with owners		**14,695,489**	**(7,829,977)**	**6,865,512**
Balance as at December 31, 2025		**$22,175,466**	**$76,726,226**	**$98,901,692**
Year ended December 31, 2024				
Balance as at January 1, 2024		33,409,119	52,989,573	86,398,692
Restatement	24	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
Balance as at January 1, 2024 (restated)		33,409,119	54,989,573	88,398,692
Comprehensive income for the year				
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders		-	15,378,422	15,378,422
Total comprehensive income		**-**	**15,378,422**	**15,378,422**
Transactions with owners				
Stated capital reduction	10	(25,929,142)	25,929,142	-
Dividends		-	(29,919,908)	(29,919,908)
Total transactions with owners		**(25,929,142)**	**(3,990,766)**	**(29,919,908)**
Balance as at December 31, 2024		**$7,479,977**	**$66,377,229**	**$73,857,206**

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

Medcorp Limited

Statement of Cash Flows
Year ended December 31, 2025
(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	2025	2024 (Restated)
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before taxation	20,417,368	22,241,039
Adjustments to reconcile profit to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Bad debts expense/(reversal)	1,272,168	(1,399,359)
Lease interest	4,248,093	4,946,842
Depreciation	16,204,819	16,579,489
Share of profit of joint venture	(2,452,502)	(4,828,424)
Interest expense	93,500	1,000,954
	39,783,446	38,540,541
Changes in operating assets/liabilities:		
Increase in inventories	(1,237,970)	(833,376)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(1,238,330)	4,312,686
Decrease/(increase) in due from related party	4,375,800	(14,600)
(Decrease)/increase in trade payables and accruals	(2,696,031)	2,683,256
Decrease in due to related parties	(11,219,966)	(6,901,042)
Cash provided by operations	27,766,949	37,787,465
Taxes paid	(3,245,168)	(13,060,168)
Net cash provided by operating activities	**24,521,781**	**24,727,297**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,758,358)	(4,602,886)
Dividends received from joint venture	2,000,000	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	32,000
Purchase of short term investment	(15,000,000)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	**(14,758,358)**	**(4,570,886)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Lease payments	(13,045,765)	(14,201,044)
Repayment of borrowings	(2,859,156)	(5,691,524)
Proceeds from issuance of shares	14,695,489	-
Interest paid	(93,500)	(1,000,954)
Dividends paid	(7,829,977)	(18,699,942)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(9,132,909)**	**(39,593,464)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**630,514**	**(19,437,053)**
Cash and cash equivalents		
As at beginning of year	11,350,287	30,787,340
As at end of year	**$11,980,801**	**$11,350,287**
Represented by:		
Cash at bank and in hand	15,301,524	18,640,128
Bank overdraft	(3,320,723)	(7,289,841)
	$11,980,801	**$11,350,287**

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

1. General information

Medcorp Limited was incorporated in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago by way of continuance on March 25, 1999. On October 1, 2024, the Medcorp Limited was amalgamated with its 100% owned subsidiaries, Medical X-Ray and Diagnostic Clinic Limited (incorporated in Trinidad and Tobago on June 29, 2000) and Cancer Centre of the Caribbean Limited (incorporated in Trinidad and Tobago on May 23, 2003) which resulted in Medcorp Limited (the "Company") being the surviving entity.

The Company's main business is the operation of a private hospital, the provision of radiology services and the provision of cancer treatment services. Its registered office is located at 18 Elizabeth Street, St Clair, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago.

The Company has a 50% shareholding in Caribbean Heart Care Medcorp Limited ("CHCML"), which is treated as a joint venture. CHCML was incorporated in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and is involved in performing open-heart surgeries.

The ordinary shares of the Company were listed on the Trinidad and Tobago stock exchange Small and Medium Size Market on July 7, 2025, following the Company's initial public offering. As a listed entity, the Company is subject to the listing and reporting requirements of the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange.

2. Material accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards") under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards require the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and conditions, actual results could differ from these estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are the determination of depreciation rates and the provision for impairment of financial assets measured at amortised costs.

(i) Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing Standards applicable to the Company in the current year which were adopted by the Company

The Company adopted the following new amendments with a transition date of January 1, 2025. There were no significant changes made to these financial statements resulting from the adoption of these new amendments:

On August 15, 2023, the IASB issued Lack of Exchangeability which amended IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* (the Amendments). The Amendments arose as a result of a submission received by the IFRS Interpretations Committee about the determination of the exchange rate when there is a long-term lack of exchangeability. IAS 21, prior to the Amendments, did not include explicit requirements for the determination of the exchange rate when a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, which led to diversity in practice.

The Amendments introduce requirements to assess when a currency is exchangeable into another currency and when it is not. The Amendments require an entity to estimate the spot exchange rate when it concludes that a currency is not exchangeable into another currency.

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(ii) New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective and not early adopted

The following new standards, interpretations and amendments, which have not been applied in these financial statements, will or may have an effect on the Company's future financial statements in the period of initial application. In all cases the entity intends to apply these standards from application date as indicated in the note below.

In May 2024, the IASB issued Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments. The Amendments modify the following requirements in IFRS 9 and IFRS 7:

- Derecognition of financial liabilities settled through electronic transfers.
- Elements of interest in a basic lending arrangement (the solely payments of principal and interest assessment – 'SPPI test')
- Contractual terms that change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows
- Financial assets with non-recourse features
- Investments in contractually linked instruments
- Disclosures in investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and contractual terms that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows.

The Amendments may significantly affect how entities account for the derecognition of financial liabilities and how financial assets are classified.

The Amendments permit an entity to early adopt only the amendments related to the classification of financial assets and the related disclosures and apply the remaining amendments later. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. The Company does not expect these amendments to have a material effect on classification and measurement; disclosures will be updated on adoption.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and is mandatorily effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. IFRS 18, which was published by the IASB on April 9, 2024, sets out significant new requirements for how financial statements are presented, with particular focus on:

- The statement of profit or loss, including requirements for mandatory sub-totals to be presented. IFRS 18 introduces requirements for items of income and expense to be classified into one of five categories in the statement of profit or loss. This classification results in certain sub-totals being presented, such as the sum of all items of income and expense in the operating category comprising the new mandatory 'operating profit or loss' sub-total.
- Aggregation and disaggregation of information, including the introduction of overall principles for how information should be aggregated and disaggregated in financial statements.
- Disclosures related to management-defined performance measures (MPMs), which are measures of financial performance based on a total or sub-total required by IFRS Accounting Standards with adjustments made (e.g. 'adjusted profit or loss'). Entities will be required to disclose MPMs in the financial statements with disclosures, including reconciliations of MPMs to the nearest total or sub-total calculated in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(ii) New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective and not early adopted (continued)

The aim of the IASB in publishing IFRS 18 is to improve comparability and transparency of companies' performance reporting. IFRS 18 has also resulted in narrow changes to the statement of cash flows. The Company is evaluating the impact of IFRS 18 on presentation and disclosures but does not expect a material impact on equity or profit.

Other standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards in issue but not yet effective are not considered to be relevant to the Company and have not been disclosed.

(iii) Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards early adopted by the Company

The Company did not early adopt any new revised or amended standards.

2.2 Investment in joint venture

The Company is a party to a joint arrangement when there is a contractual arrangement that confers joint control over the relevant activities of the arrangement to the Company and at least one other party. Joint control is assessed under the same principles as control over subsidiaries.

The Company classifies its interests in joint arrangements as either:

(i) *Joint ventures*: where the Company has rights to only the net assets of the joint arrangement

(ii) *Joint operations*: where the Company has both the rights to assets and obligations for the liabilities of the joint arrangement.

In assessing the classification of interests in joint arrangements, the Company considers:

- The structure of the joint arrangement
- The legal form of joint arrangements structured through a separate vehicle
- The contractual terms of the joint arrangement agreement
- Any other facts and circumstances (including any other contractual arrangements).
- The Company accounts for its interests in Caribbean Heart Care Medcorp Limited as a joint venture.

Joint ventures are initially recognised in the statement of financial position at cost. Subsequently, joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method, where the Company's share of post-acquisition profits and losses and other comprehensive income is recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income (except for losses in excess of the Company's investment in the joint venture unless there is an obligation to make good those losses). Distributions received from a joint venture reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

Profits and losses arising from transactions between the Company and its joint ventures are recognised only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the joint venture. The investor's share in the joint venture's profits and losses resulting from these transactions is eliminated against the carrying value of the joint venture.

Any premium paid for a joint venture above the fair value of the Company's share of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is capitalised and included in the carrying amount of the joint venture. Where there is objective evidence that the investment in a joint venture has been impaired the carrying amount of the investment is tested for impairment in the same way as other non-financial assets.

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Foreign currency

(i) *Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). These financial statements are presented in Trinidad and Tobago dollars, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) *Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Such balances are translated at year-end exchange rates.

2.4 Property, plant and equipment

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

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

Depreciation is calculated using the reducing balance method to allocate the assets' cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Leasehold improvements	2%
Medical and surgical equipment	10% - 20%
Fixtures and fittings	25%
Computer equipment	50%
Motor vehicles	33⅓%
Right of use asset	Over lease period

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are included in the results for the year.

2.5 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined by the first-in, first-out method. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less selling expenses.

2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date. Impairment charges are included in the profit or loss, except to the extent they reverse gains previously recognised in other comprehensive income.

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into one of the categories discussed below, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired.

Amortised cost

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

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

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

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

The Company's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise investment, trade and other receivables, due from related parties and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

Short term investments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The Company presently holds a term deposit and therefore classifies it at amortised cost.

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less, they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and, for the purpose of the statement of cash flows, bank overdrafts.

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Current and deferred income taxes

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that they relate to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the related tax effects are recognised in those areas. Tax is computed using tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, in accordance with IAS 12 – Income Taxes.

Current tax

Prior to listing on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange Small and Medium Enterprise Market, the Company was subject to the standard tax regime established under the Corporation Tax Act, which imposes corporation tax at a rate of 30% on chargeable profits. This regime also requires the Company to pay the Business Levy at 0.6% of gross revenue and the Green Fund Levy at 0.3% of gross revenue under the Miscellaneous Taxes Act. These rates applied until the effective date of the Company's listing.

With effect from July 2025, when the Company became an "SME Listed Company" as defined under Finance Act No. 16 of 2021, which amended both the Corporation Tax Act and the Miscellaneous Taxes Act, the Company became entitled to the legislated SME tax incentives. Under this incentive regime, corporation tax, business levy and green fund levy are reduced to 0% for the first five years following the date of listing on the TTSE SME Market. For the subsequent five years, the Company becomes subject to 50% of the normal rates of corporation tax, business levy and green fund levy, after which the standard statutory rates again apply. These incentives apply only while the Company remains listed on the TTSE SME Market.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is recognised using the liability method on all temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements, consistent with IAS 12. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates expected to apply in the periods when the temporary differences reverse, based on enacted or substantively enacted tax laws at the reporting date. This includes the effect of the SME-listing incentives where reversal is expected to occur within the applicable exemption period.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except those arising from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit at the time of the transaction.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences or tax losses can be utilised.

The principal sources of temporary differences for the Company arise from depreciation on property, plant and equipment, lease-related differences, and unused tax losses.

2.9 Stated capital

Shares are classified as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds, net of tax. Transfers to stated capital for which shares have not yet been issued are reflected as contributed capital.

2.10 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction costs incurred and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed.

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business. Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. When there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

2.13 Leases

The Company accounts for a contract, or a portion of a contract, as a lease when it conveys the right to use an asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Leases are those contracts that satisfy the following criteria:

- There is an identified asset;
- The Company obtains substantially all the economic benefits from the use of the asset; and
- The Company has the right to direct use of the asset.

The Company considers whether the supplier has substantive substitution rights. If the supplier does have those rights, the contract is not identified as giving rise to a lease. In determining whether the Company obtains substantially all the economic benefits from the use of the asset, the Company considers only the economic benefits that arise use of the asset, not those incidental to legal ownership or other potential benefits.

In determining whether the Company has the right to direct use of the asset, the Company considers whether it directs how and for what purpose the asset is used throughout the period of use. If there are no significant decisions to be made because they are pre-determined due to the nature of the asset, the Company considers whether it was involved in the design of the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose the asset will be used throughout the period of use. If the contract or portion of a contract does not satisfy these criteria, the Company applies other applicable IFRSs rather than IFRS 16.

All leases are accounted for by recognising a right-of-use asset and a lease liability except for:

- Leases of low-value assets; and
- Leases with a duration of 12 months or less.

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the contractual payments due to the lessor over the lease term, with the discount rate determined by reference to the rate inherent in the lease unless this is not readily determinable, in which case the Company's incremental borrowing rate on commencement of the lease is used. Variable lease payments are only included in the measurement of the lease liability if they depend on an index or rate. In such cases, the initial measurement of the lease liability assumes the variable element will remain unchanged throughout the lease term. Other variable lease payments are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2. Material accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Leases (continued)

On initial recognition, the carrying value of the lease liability also includes:

- amounts expected to be payable under any residual value guarantee;
- the exercise price of any purchase option granted in favour of the Company if it is reasonably certain to assess that option;
- any penalties payable for terminating the lease, if the term of the lease has been estimated on the basis of termination option being exercised.

Right of use assets are initially measured at the amount of the lease liability, reduced for any lease incentives received, and increased for:

- lease payments made at or before the commencement of the lease;
- initial direct costs incurred; and
- the amount of any provision recognised where the Company is contractually required to dismantle, remove or restore the leased asset

Subsequent to initial measurement lease liabilities increase as a result of interest charged at a constant rate on the balance outstanding and are reduced for lease payments made. Right-of-use assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the lease or over the remaining economic life of the asset if, rarely, this is judged to be shorter than the lease term.

When the Company revises its estimate of the term of any lease (because, for example, it re-assesses the probability of a lessee extension or termination option being exercised), it adjusts the carrying amount of the lease liability to reflect the payments to make over the revised term, which are discounted at the same discount rate that applied on lease commencement. The carrying value of lease liabilities is similarly revised when the variable element of future lease payments dependent on a rate or index is revised. In both cases, an equivalent adjustment is made to the carrying value of the right-of-use asset, with the revised carrying amount being amortised over the remaining (revised) lease term.

For contracts that both convey a right to the Company to use an identified asset and require services to be provided to the Company by the lessor, the Company has elected to account for the entire contract as a lease, i.e. it does not allocate any amount of the contractual payments to, and account separately for, any services provided by the supplier as part of the contract.

2.14 Revenue recognition

Revenue from inpatient, outpatient and oncology services is recognized at a point in time when services are provided. Consideration varies due to agreements with insurers and self-pay arrangements. The Company does not have significant financing components in its contracts.

2.15 Expenses

Expenses are recognised on an accrual basis in the reporting period during which the related income is earned.

2.16 Dividends

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Board of Directors of the Company.

3. Financial risk management

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. Management seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company by applying procedures to identify, evaluate and manage these risks:

(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 has a significant concentration of credit risk attached to receivables from one major customer, but the recoverability of these receivables is not in doubt. The Company has policies in place to ensure that sales are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. Receivable balances are shown net of provision for impairment for doubtful debts. Credit risk disclosures are included in Note 8.

Cash and deposits are held with reputable financial institutions.

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity 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 close to its fair value. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying business, the management of the Company aims at maintaining flexibility in funding by keeping committed lines of credit available.

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Less than 1 year	Over 1 year
As at December 31, 2025		
Bank overdraft	3,320,723	-
Lease liability	8,867,518	88,860,597
Trade payables and accruals	20,893,572	-
	$33,081,813	**$88,860,597**
As at December 31, 2024		
Bank overdraft	7,289,841	-
Borrowings	2,707,793	151,363
Lease liability	8,479,943	98,045,844
Trade payables and accruals	23,589,603	-
Due to related parties	11,219,966	-
	$53,287,146	**$98,197,207**

(iii) Market risk

(a) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Other than cash and cash equivalents, which is not significantly exposed to interest rate risk, the Company has no significant floating interest-bearing assets or liabilities. The Company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(iii) Market risk (continued)

(b) Foreign exchange risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the United States dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and when recognised assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency.

The Company monitors its exposure to fluctuations in foreign currencies. If it is determined that there is a need to hedge this exposure the appropriate instrument is used.

At December 31, 2025, if the TT dollar had weakened/ strengthened by 5% against the US dollar with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit/loss for the year would have been $436,346 (2024: $221,801) higher/lower, mainly as a result of foreign exchange losses/gains on translation of US dollar-denominated cash and cash equivalents and borrowings.

3.2 Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders or issue new shares.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio.

This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'current and non-current borrowings' as shown in the statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the statement of financial position plus net debt.

The gearing ratios at December 31, 2025, and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	**2024 (Restated)**
Total lease liability, borrowings and bank overdraft	101,048,838	116,674,784
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(15,301,524)	(18,640,128)
Net debt	$85,747,314	$98,034,656
Total equity	$98,901,692	$73,857,206
Gearing ratio	87%	133%

3.3 Fair value estimation

The carrying amount of short-term financial assets and liabilities comprising investment, cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, short term investment, due from related party, trade payables and accruals, bank overdraft, borrowings and due to related party are reasonable estimates of their fair values because of the short-term maturity of these instruments.

3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.3 Fair value estimation (continued)

The fair value measurement of the Company's financial assets utilises market observable inputs and data as far as possible. Inputs used in determining fair value measurements are categorised into different levels based on how observable the inputs used in the valuation technique utilised are (the 'fair value hierarchy'):

Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical items (unadjusted)

Level 2: Observable direct or indirect inputs other than Level 1 inputs

Level 3: Unobservable inputs (i.e. not derived from market data).

The classification of an item into the above levels is based on the lowest level of the inputs used that has a significant effect on the fair value measurement of the item. Transfers of items between levels are recognised in the period they occur.

4. Financial instruments by category

The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below:

	Amortised cost	
	2025	**2024 (Restated)**
Assets as per statement of financial position		
Short term investment	15,000,000	-
Trade and other receivables	26,504,253	26,046,888
Due from related party	482,144	6,857,944
Cash and cash equivalents	15,301,524	18,640,128
	$57,287,921	**$51,544,960**
Liabilities as per statement of financial position		
Bank overdraft	3,320,723	7,289,841
Borrowings	-	2,859,156
Lease liability	97,728,115	106,525,787
Trade payables and accruals	20,893,572	23,589,603
Due to related parties	-	11,219,966
	$121,942,410	**$151,484,353**

5. Property, plant and equipment

	Right of use asset	Leasehold improvements	Medical and surgical equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
Year ended December 31, 2025							
Cost							
Balance as at January 1, 2025	144,761,384	7,967,860	108,459,925	4,938,032	7,796,848	1,077,001	275,001,050
Additions	-	73,455	1,592,687	57,546	34,670	-	1,758,358
Balance as at December 31, 2025	**144,761,384**	**8,041,315**	**110,052,612**	**4,995,578**	**7,831,518**	**1,077,001**	**276,759,408**
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance as at January 1, 2025	(30,588,914)	(1,728,378)	(73,272,328)	(4,541,516)	(7,438,341)	(1,052,032)	(118,621,509)
Depreciation charge	(11,462,696)	(126,140)	(4,316,282)	(103,116)	(188,259)	(8,326)	(16,204,819)
Balance as at December 31, 2025	**(42,051,610)**	**(1,854,518)**	**(77,588,610)**	**(4,644,632)**	**(7,626,600)**	**(1,060,358)**	**(134,826,328)**
Net book value as at December 31, 2025	**$102,709,774**	**$6,186,797**	**$32,464,002**	**$350,946**	**$204,918**	**$16,643**	**$141,933,080**
Year ended December 31, 2024							
Cost							
Balance as at January 1, 2024	144,761,384	7,323,335	104,698,109	4,883,465	7,734,870	1,152,001	270,553,164
Additions	-	644,525	3,761,816	54,567	61,978	80,000	4,602,886
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(155,000)	(155,000)
Balance as at December 31, 2024	**144,761,384**	**7,967,860**	**108,459,925**	**4,938,032**	**7,796,848**	**1,077,001**	**275,001,050**
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance as at January 1, 2024	(19,202,029)	(1,606,914)	(68,726,933)	(4,457,222)	(7,019,914)	(1,152,001)	(102,165,013)
Depreciation charge	(11,386,885)	(121,464)	(4,545,395)	(84,294)	(418,427)	(23,031)	(16,579,496)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	123,000	123,000
Balance as at December 31, 2024	**(30,588,914)**	**(1,728,378)**	**(73,272,328)**	**(4,541,516)**	**(7,438,341)**	**(1,052,032)**	**(118,621,509)**
Net book value as at December 31, 2024	**$114,172,470**	**$6,239,482**	**$35,187,597**	**$396,516**	**$358,507**	**$24,969**	**$156,379,541**

6. Investment in joint venture

	2025	2024
As at beginning of year	10,410,959	7,554,467
Share of profit before tax	2,452,502	4,828,424
Share of tax	(1,439,696)	(1,971,932)
As at end of year	**$11,423,765**	**$10,410,959**

The Company has a 50% (2024: 50%) interest in Caribbean Heart Care Medcorp Limited. The primary activity of Caribbean Heart Care Medcorp Limited is the provision of cardiac surgery and cardiology services.

The contractual arrangement of the joint venture provides the Company with only the rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement, with the rights to the assets and obligation for liabilities of the joint arrangement resting primarily with Caribbean Heart Care Medcorp Limited. Under IFRS 11 this joint arrangement is classified as a joint venture and has been included in the financial statements using the equity method.

Summarised financial information in relation to the joint venture is presented below:

	2025	2024
As at 31 December		
Current assets	$31,388,914	$36,942,933
Non-current assets	$26,815,924	$18,926,044
Current liabilities	$18,767,068	$24,048,548
Non-current liabilities	$15,043,473	$9,451,742
Year ended 31 December	**2025**	**2024**
Revenue	$76,305,489	$72,547,607
Total comprehensive income	$2,025,610	$5,712,985

7. Inventories

	2025	2024
Medication and medical supplies	**$8,834,715**	**$7,596,745**

8. Trade and other receivables

	2025	2024
Trade receivables	28,071,087	26,813,500
Less: estimated credit losses	(2,354,358)	(1,082,189)
Trade receivables – net	25,716,729	25,731,311
Prepayments	405,518	315,577
Other receivables	787,524	896,721
	$26,909,771	**$26,943,609**

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses using a lifetime expected credit loss provision for trade receivables. To measure expected credit losses on a collective basis, trade receivables are grouped based on similar credit risk and ageing.

8. Trade and other receivables (continued)

The expected loss rates are based on the Company's historical credit losses experienced over the three-year period prior to the period's end. The historical loss rates are then adjusted for current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the Company's customers. The Company has identified the gross domestic product ("GDP"), unemployment rate and inflation rate as the key macroeconomic factors.

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the lifetime expected loss provision for trade receivables and contract assets is as follows:

	Current	More than 30 days past due	More than 60 days past due	More than 90 days past due	Total
As at December 31, 2025					
Expected loss rate	5%	3%	6%	11%	
Gross carrying amount	8,234,768	1,905,122	1,983,143	15,948,054	**$28,071,087**
Loss provision	417,212	50,205	125,409	1,761,532	**$2,354,358**
As at December 31, 2024					
Expected loss rate	1%	2%	9%	4%	
Gross carrying amount	4,025,963	3,784,777	2,137,768	16,864,992	**$26,813,500**
Loss provision	83,254	120,287	142,085	736,563	**$1,082,189**

Movement on the provision for estimated credit losses of trade receivables is as follows:

	2025	2024
As at January 1	1,082,189	2,481,548
Bad debts expense/(reversed)	1,272,169	(1,399,359)
As at December 31	**$2,354,358**	**$1,082,189**

The other receivables and prepayments do not contain impaired assets.

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

9. Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. Outstanding balances at year-end are unsecured, interest-free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

	2025	2024 (Restated)
(i) Key management compensation		
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	**$1,207,500**	**$1,294,000**
Directors' fees	**$2,093,800**	**$1,632,500**
(ii) Year-end balances arising from purchases of services:		
Due from related party:		
<u>Current</u>		
Joint Venture	482,144	6,857,944
	$482,144	**$6,857,944**

9. Related party transactions (continued)

	2025	2024 (Restated)
(ii) Year-end balances arising from purchases of services (continued):		
Due to related parties		
Shareholders	-	(11,219,966)
	$-	**$(11,219,966)**
(iii) Transactions with entity with joint control		
Joint Venture – income earned	**$9,857,121**	**$10,454,444**
(iv) Transactions with other related parties		
Professional fees paid	**$950,000**	**$950,000**
Payments to related party pursuant to occupancy agreement	**$10,862,016**	**$10,862,016**
Right of use asset		
Other entity with common control	**$102,709,774**	**$114,172,470**
Lease liability		
Other entity with common control	**$97,728,115**	**$106,525,787**

10. Stated capital

	2025	2024
Authorised An unlimited number of ordinary shares of no par value		
Issued and fully paid 7,829,977 (2024: 7,479,977) ordinary shares of no par value	**$22,175,466**	**$7,479,977**

Amalgamation and capital reduction

On October 1, 2024, Medcorp Limited was amalgamated with its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Medical X-Ray and Diagnostic Clinic Limited and Cancer Centre of the Caribbean Limited. In accordance with the amalgamation agreement dated October 1, 2024, the Company effected a reduction of stated capital in the amount of $25,929,142.

This reduction gave rise to a payable to shareholders for the amount by which stated capital was reduced. Subsequently, the shareholders irrevocably waived their right to receive this amount. As this waiver was granted by owners in their capacity as owners, the resulting credit has been recognised directly in retained earnings. The waiver does not represent income and has therefore not been recognised in profit or loss.

Issuance of shares through initial public offering

During the current financial year, the Company completed an Initial Public Offering (“IPO”). In connection with the IPO, the Company issued 350,000 Ordinary Shares at a price of $48.00 per share. The gross proceeds from the issuance amounted to $16,800,000. Directly attributable costs associated with the share issuance amounted to $2,104,511 and were deducted from equity in accordance with IFRS requirements for equity transaction costs. Accordingly, the net proceeds of $14,695,489 were recognised as an increase to stated capital.

11. Borrowings

	2025	2024
Non-current		
Republic Bank Limited	-	151,363
Scotiabank Limited	-	-
	$-	**$151,363**
Current		
Republic Bank Limited	-	1,993,571
Scotiabank Limited	-	714,222
	$-	**$2,707,793**

12. Lease liability

The Company entered into an agreement with an entity with common control for the occupancy of properties located at 10 Luckput Street, 7 Fitzblackman Drive, 18 Elizabeth Street and 70 Pembroke Street, Port of Spain. The said entity with common control took a loan to the value of $100,000,000 and the Company pays the loan instalments in lieu of rental payments. The Company is a guarantor of this loan.

	2025	2024
Opening lease liability	106,525,787	115,779,989
Lease payments made	(13,045,765)	(14,201,044)
Interest expense	4,248,093	4,946,842
Closing lease liability	**$97,728,115**	**$106,525,787**
Current liability	8,867,518	8,479,943
Non-current liability	88,860,597	98,045,844
	$97,728,115	**$106,525,787**

Lease modification

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the said agreement between the Company and the company with common control was modified whereby the monthly payments increased by $890,168 and the term was extended to August 2035.

The securities on this lease liability are as follows:

- Deed of mortgage dated January 14, 2014, registered on February 13, 2014, as DE201400367396D001 made among the Company, Hashingbrown Limited, Goodhealth Investment Limited and Perudway Limited, stamped to secure $40,000,000 over the properties as follows:
  - First demand mortgage over property located at 18 Elizabeth Street, Port of Spain.
  - First demand mortgage over property located at 1-7 Fitzblackman Drive, Woodbrook.
  - First demand mortgage over property located at 21 and 23 Pembroke Street, Port of Spain.
  - Assignment of fire insurance with Faber Global Limited, policy number 1841F16-069 (local broker Norman Gabriel Limited Insurance Brokers) over the above properties with RBC Royal Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited noted as the first mortgagee, in the amount of $86,175,000.

12. Lease liability (continued)

Lease modification (continued)

- Guarantees and postponement of a claim for the following principals totalling $49,500,000 and stamped collateral to the above mortgages as follows:
  - Guarantee and postponement of claim dated November 11, 2013, signed by a related party with common control for $40,000,000 held to secure advances in the name of the Company. Stamped collateral to the deed of mortgage dated January 14, 2014, registered on February 13, 2014, as DE201400367396D001 to the above mortgage.
  - Guarantee and postponement of claim dated November 11, 2013, signed by three key management personnel for $9,500,000 held to secure advances in the name of the Company. Stamped collateral to the deed of mortgage dated January 14, 2014, registered on February 13, 2014, as DE201400367396D001 to the above mortgage.

13. Deferred taxation

Deferred income taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using a principal tax rate of 30%.

The following is the movement for the year:

	2025	2024
Balance as at the beginning of the year	5,520,581	4,657,339
(Credit)/charge to statement of comprehensive income	(2,085,357)	863,242
Balance as at the end of the year	**$3,435,224**	**$5,520,581**

The deferred tax liability arose from the accelerated tax wear and tear allowance on property, plant and equipment.

14. Bank overdraft and other credit facilities

The Company has an overdraft facility of $3,000,000 with Republic Bank Limited. Interest is charged at the bank's Trinidad and Tobago Dollar Base Lending Rate which was 7.5% (2024: 7.5%) at year-end.

The securities on this overdraft are as follows:

- Counter indemnity face value $275,000
- Letter of undertaking dated June 4, 2020 restricting dividends to no more than 70% of profits in any one year.

The Company has a credit card with Scotiabank Trinidad and Tobago Limited with a credit limit of $60,000. Interest is charged at 26.2% per annum.

The securities on this credit card are as follows:

- Authority by the Company to hold $60,000
- $100,000 debenture given by the Company
- Insurance policy held by the Company valued at $50,609,948

15. Trade payables and accruals

	2025	2024
Trade payables	10,470,435	10,944,841
Stale dated cheques	3,444,280	4,091,560
Insurance premium accrual	3,124,805	3,750,000
Accruals	3,020,275	4,199,114
Payroll liabilities	833,777	604,088
	$20,893,572	**$23,589,603**

16. Revenue

	2025	2024
Inpatient services	72,885,127	74,915,750
Outpatient services	27,916,171	25,921,635
Radiation/chemotherapy services	20,897,886	21,397,707
	$121,699,184	**$122,235,092**

17. Cost of sales

	2025	2024
Professional fees	18,907,709	16,313,235
Supplies consumed	13,847,889	14,136,879
Direct wages	11,733,649	11,317,138
Laboratory expenses	8,654,484	10,879,464
Surgical and testing expenses	2,645,659	3,039,010
Other patient supplies	1,392,503	1,525,816
	$57,181,893	**$57,211,542**

18. Administrative expenses

	2025	2024
Depreciation	16,204,819	16,579,489
Staff costs (Note 19)	15,115,720	14,933,276
Repairs and maintenance expense	2,847,586	2,471,955
General insurance	1,528,815	1,507,412
Cleaning and pest control	1,503,790	1,361,977
Provision for bad debts, net of recoveries	1,272,168	(1,399,359)
Professional fees	1,139,075	1,376,625
Utilities	1,086,704	1,184,421
Security	871,127	839,627
Printing and stationery	713,112	643,506
Administration costs	561,296	622,797
Telephone	327,221	375,704
Advertising	282,535	238,130
Audit fees	275,000	220,218
Rental equipment	93,107	92,166
Travel and transport	63,881	66,219
	$43,885,956	**$41,114,163**

19. Staff costs

	2025	2024
Salaries	9,589,183	9,949,586
Directors' fees	2,093,800	1,632,500
Staff bonus	1,424,740	1,318,675
Health Insurance	793,160	713,928
National insurance	745,132	726,512
Staff welfare	378,950	366,380
Uniform	48,852	161,691
Pension expense	27,948	33,408
Staff training	13,955	30,596
	$15,115,720	**$14,933,276**

20. Other expenses

	2025	2024
Bank charges	1,010,383	1,065,060
Miscellaneous expenses	384,930	1,802,056
Donations	350	10,980
Entertainment	-	3,357
	$1,395,663	**$2,881,453**

21. Taxation

	2025	2024
Corporation tax	2,701,330	4,611,972
Green fund levy	182,725	373,703
Deferred taxation (credit)/charge (Note 13)	(2,085,357)	863,242
Prior year over provision	-	(958,232)
Share of joint venture tax	1,439,696	1,971,932
Taxation charge	**$2,238,394**	**$6,862,617**

The tax on the Company’s profit differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate as follows:

	2025	2024
Adjusted profit before taxation	17,964,866	17,412,615
Tax calculated at statutory rate	5,389,460	5,223,785
Non-deductible expenses	6,442,774	6,764,802
Income not taxable and allowances	(6,429,574)	(7,376,615)
Profit exempt from taxes	(2,701,330)	-
Green fund levy	182,725	373,703
Deferred taxation (credit)/charge	(2,085,357)	863,242
Prior year over provision	-	(958,232)
Share of joint venture tax	1,439,696	1,971,932
Taxation charge	**$2,238,394**	**$6,862,617**

22. Contingent liabilities

(i) The Company has been named as the first defendant in High Court Action 2022-01302. The respective claimant has made claims for the damages and loss suffered as a result of the alleged negligence by the Company. No determination that an unfavourable outcome is either probable or remote can be made at this time. Similarly, no accurate estimate of any potential loss can be made at this time. Hence, no provision has been made for these costs in these financial statements.

(ii) Bonds

	2025	2024
Ministry of National Security	$275,000	$275,000

A term deposit of $275,000 (2024: $275,000) is held as security against the Ministry of National Security Bonds.

23. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share ("EPS") is calculated by dividing profit attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution that would occur if instruments that could be settled in ordinary shares were exercised or converted into ordinary shares.

There were no instruments outstanding at any time during the year that would result in a dilution of earnings per share. Accordingly, diluted EPS is equal to basic EPS for the year ended December 31, 2025.

	2025	2024
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$18,178,974	$15,378,422
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	7,654,977	7,479,977

24. Restatement

(i) Reclassification of shareholders' waiver from profit or loss to equity

During the year ended December 31, 2024, following the amalgamation, the Company recognised a reduction of stated capital of $25,929,142 which created a payable to shareholders. Shareholders subsequently irrevocably waived their right to receive this amount. In the December 31, 2024 comparatives previously presented, the waiver was recognised in profit or loss as 'Shareholder liability waived.' Management has reassessed the presentation and concluded that because the waiver was granted by owners in their capacity as owners, the credit should be recognised directly in equity (retained earnings) and not in profit or loss. This represents a reclassification within equity and does not affect total equity.

Financial statement line items impacted for the year ended December 31, 2024:

- Statement of profit or loss: the line item 'Shareholder liability waived' of $25,929,142 has been removed, decreasing profit before tax and total comprehensive income by $25,929,142.
- Statement of changes in equity: a line 'Shareholders' waiver recognised directly in retained earnings' of $25,929,142 has been added within transactions with owners. Ending retained earnings are unchanged, as the reclassification offsets the removal from profit or loss.

- Statements of financial position and cash flows: no impact.

24. Restatement (continued)

(ii) Correction of prior period error — dividend income and due from related party

The prior-year comparative information has been restated to correct an error arising from the incorrect recording of dividend income in a prior year. The error resulted in an understatement of amounts due from related parties and a corresponding misstatement of retained earnings.

In accordance with IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, the Company has applied retrospective restatement to the earliest practicable period and has adjusted opening retained earnings as at January 1, 2024, to correct the error. The impact of the restatement is presented in the table below.

	Previously reported	Restatement	As restated
Year ended December 31, 2024			
Due from related party	$4,857,944	$2,000,000	$6,857,944
Retained earnings	$(64,377,229)	$(2,000,000)	$(66,377,229)
Year ended December 31, 2023			
Due from related party	$4,843,344	$2,000,000	$6,843,344
Retained earnings	$(52,989,573)	$(2,000,000)	$(54,989,573)

25. Subsequent events

Management has evaluated the possibility of subsequent events existing in the Company's financial statements from January 1, 2026, through March 19, 2026, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. Management has determined that there are no material events that would require adjustment to or disclosure in the Company's financial statements.

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