2024
Annual Report

Table of contents

01

Highlights

January

- The Board of Directors of Dolphin Cove Jamaica met to conduct a preliminary review of the financial performance as of December 31, 2023, the Budget for 2024, and an update on the negotiations regarding the GCT assessment.
- Dolphin Cove Ocho Rios hosted the Beach Bash for the second time, an event organized for the local market.

February

- The Board of Directors of Dolphin Cove Jamaica met to discuss updates on the negotiation of the GCT Assessment and to declare the first dividend of the year.
- Dolphin Cove in Jamaica has been nominated for the 2024 World Travel Awards as the Leading Adventure Tourist Attraction in the Caribbean, due to the unique experiences it offers and its high standards of quality.
- Dolphin Cove Ocho Rios celebrates its 23rd anniversary.
- At Dolphin Moon Palace Jamaica, we hosted Dream recipients from the Palace Foundation. A total of seven people participated in our Dolphin Meet and Greet program.
- The Ocho Rios Cruise port was damaged when a Cruise Ship collided with the pier due to rough seas and high winds.

March

- The Audit Committee and the Board of Directors of Dolphin Cove Jamaica met virtually to discuss and approve the Audited Financial Statements that will be submitted to the Jamaica Stock Exchange.
- We celebrated the Annual Easter Egg Hunt in our parks, Dolphin Cove Ocho Rios and Dolphin Cove Montego Bay, where we offered face painting, giveaways, and entertainment throughout the day.

April

- At Dolphin Montego Bay, we celebrated Easter Fun Day with strong support from the local market. The park organized activities for the children, such as face painting, games, princess appearances, and surprises.
- Dolphin Montego Bay. Hosted a site inspection with the Palladium Travel Group to showcase our activities to guests.
- At Dolphin Moon Palace Jamaica, we hosted Methodist Basic School for an educational tour about our dolphins.

May

- The Board of Directors of Dolphin Cove Jamaica met to review the preliminary financial performance as of April 30th, 2024.
- The Board of Directors of Dolphin Cove Jamaica met to discuss the dividend declaration metrics for the year.
- At Dolphin Cove, we held special events in all our parks to celebrate Mother's Day.
- Dolphin Cove Ocho Rios, Moon Palace, and Yaaman Adventure Park participated in painting Buckfield Basic School as part of the Labour Day celebration.
- At Dolphin Cove Montego Bay, Labour Day was celebrated at Passion Hill Basic School, where staff members cleaned and painted the institution as our Labour Day project.
- At Dolphin Cove Montego Bay, we participated in the Caribbean Marketplace, where suppliers had the opportunity to meet face-to-face with wholesalers and introduce our products.
- At Dolphin Cove Moon Palace Jamaica, we received over 80 guests as part of the Dreams Day Pass program by the Palace Foundation.

June

- Dolphin Cove participated in the Florida Caribbean Cruise Association (FCCA) Platinum Associate Member Advisory Council (PAMAC) Summit held in Montego Bay, Jamaica, in which we received special recognition for 20 years of being a Platinum Member. This recognition is an exceptional milestone and reflects our dedication and valuable partnership in the cruise industry, positioning us as one of the most important strategic partners in Mexico and the Caribbean.
- The Board of Directors of Dolphin Cove Jamaica held the Annual General Meeting to report the results of the year 2023 to the Shareholders.
- Dolphin Cove. We held special events in all its parks to celebrate Father's Day.

August

- The Board of Directors and The Audit Committee of Dolphin Cove Jamaica met to review and approve the financial report corresponding to Q2-2024 for submission to the Jamaica Stock Exchange.
- Dolphin Cove celebrated the anniversary of Jamaica's Independence and Emancipation Day in all its parks. Our guests enjoyed an amazing experience, tasting Jamaican food and pastries in a setting full of Jamaican colors and vibes.
- Yaaman Adventure Park celebrates its 20th anniversary.

September

- Dolphin Cove Ocho Rios announced Mr. Enrique Rivera as its new Manager.
- At Yaaman Adventure Park, the park underwent a comprehensive inspection by High Extreme Adventure Tours Limited, which confirmed that all high-angle elements meet the rigorous standards set by ACCT/PRCA and ASTM.
- At Dolphin Cove Moon Palace Jamaica, we hosted the Moon Palace PVP reps Fam Trip.
- Dolphin Moon Palace Jamaica. Staff members were volunteers for Coastal Clan Day at Pagee Beach.

October

- Dolphin Cove Ocho Rios. We hosted its annual Halloween Party.
- At Dolphin Cove Montego Bay, as part of Cancer Month celebrations, we supported the 5K walk, an event that contributes to the cancer society.
- Dolphin Montego Bay. Our new General Manager Carsia James was announced.
- Dolphin Cove Moon Palace Jamaica celebrated its 9th anniversary.

November

- Dolphin Cove continued its Black Friday promotions with 30%, 40%, and 50% off programs, tours, and shop items in the parks.
- At Dolphin Cove Moon Palace Jamaica, we hosted the second 'Golden Dreams' group for the year in collaboration with the Moon Palace Foundation. This time, ten staff members from Moon Palace Hotel enjoyed a Dolphin Meet and Greet program.

December

- The Board of Directors and The Audit Committee of Dolphin Cove Jamaica met to review and approve the financial report corresponding to Q3-2024 for submission to the Jamaica Stock Exchange.
- Dolphin Cove hosted a Christmas party for all its employees. The event was held at the Great House at Prospect Plantation, Yaaman Adventure Park.

02

Our Family

Human Resources and Staff

Our people are the foundation of everything we do here at Dolphin Cove Jamaica. In 2024, our total staff complement across all locations reached 261, and we remain committed to creating a workplace where every team member feels valued, supported, and empowered to grow.

Health, safety, and professional development are integral to our Human Resources strategy. This year, we conducted training in key areas, including Occupational Safety and Health, Jamaica's Labour Law, Good Housekeeping Practices, and Team Leader Training and Development. These initiatives reflect our commitment to the well-being and continuous growth of our workforce.

We are also proud to have achieved 20 internal promotions in Jamaica during the year-a testament to our belief in nurturing talent and recognizing potential within our own team.

Community and Events

Equally important is our dedication to community and team spirit. Our staff regularly participate in social responsibility activities such as International Coastal Cleanup and Labour Day volunteer projects. Internally, we celebrate our team through quarterly and annual recognition events, including birthday celebrations, Mother's Day and Father's Day observances, and our signature Christmas Awards of Excellence.

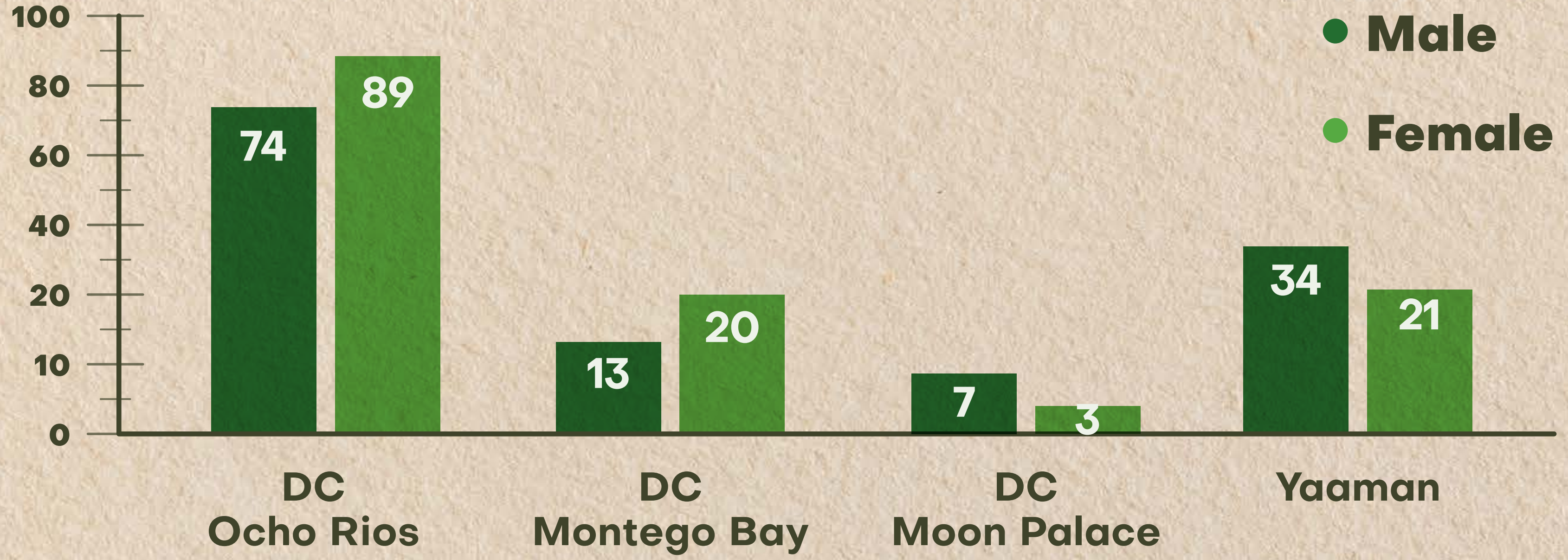
At the heart of our HR philosophy is the belief that when we care for our people, they in turn care for our guests and the environment we share.

Tannika Montique, Head of Human Resources
Jamaica Dolphin Cove Jamaica

Male

Female

261 Collaborators

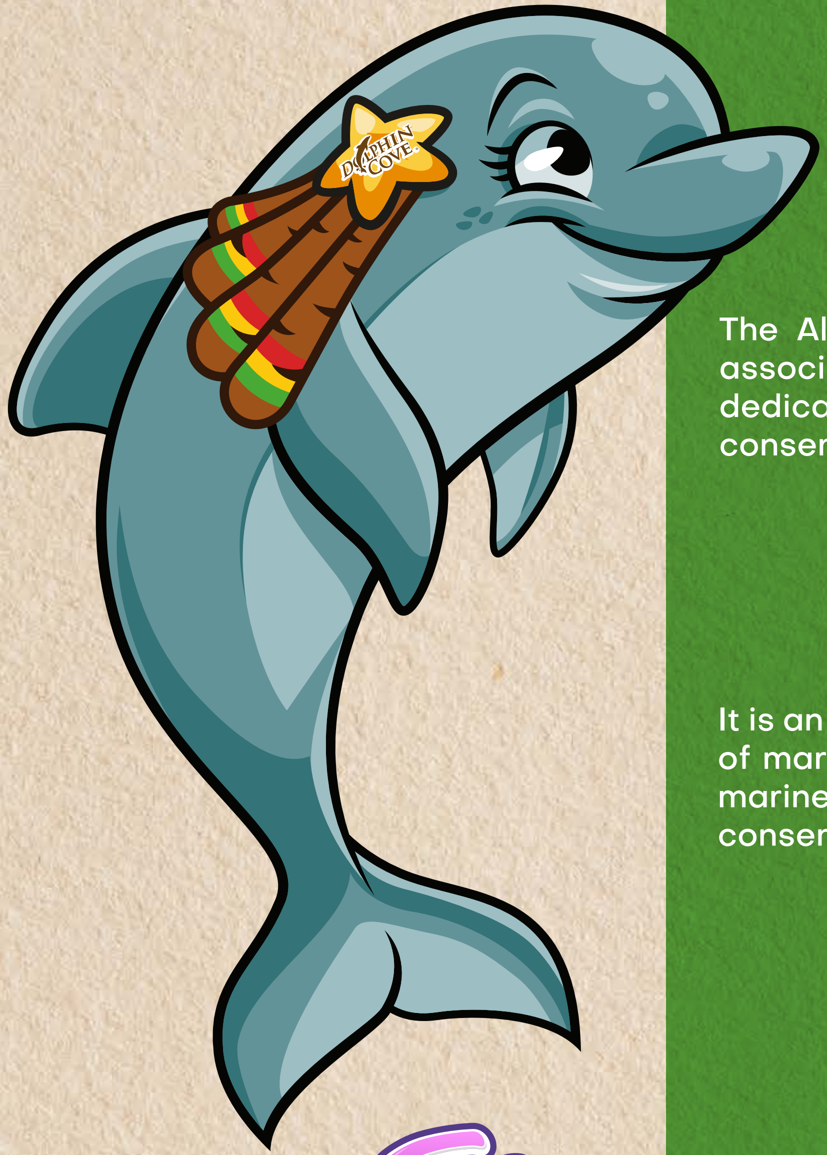


<30 Years Old

30-50 Years Old

>50 Years Old

Certifications and Recognitions



ALLIANCE
of Marine Mammal Parks & Aquariums

The Alliance of Marine Mammal Parks and Aquariums is an international association and accrediting body for zoos, aquariums and marine parks, dedicated to the highest standards of care for marine mammals and to their conservation.

IMATA
International Marine Animal Trainers' Association

It is an association dedicated to improving the humane care and management of marine animals, fostering communication among professionals who serve marine animal science through training, public exhibition, research, breeding, conservation and education.

IBCCES
CAC
CERTIFIED AUTISM CENTER

The Certified Autism Center (CAC) credential is awarded to organizations working with individuals with autism. The CAC recognizes the education, experience, and commitment of organizations worldwide.

Training and Development

Dolphin Cove believes that an organization gains significant advantages by prioritizing its employees' training and development. We know that this enhances employee performance, fosters innovation, and assists the company in achieving its objectives and so we focus on providing ongoing learning opportunities that increase employee involvement, decrease absenteeism, and result in greater productivity and profitability.

During 2024, our staff participated in important training sessions and courses, all essential for our operational process:

Training	Participants	Timeline to Complete
Occupational Safety and Health	10	1 day
Jamaica's Labour Law	35	1 day
Good Housekeeping Practice	6	1 day
Team Leader Training and Development	35	8 hours

CERTIFICATE

OF PARTICIPATION

DOLPHIN COVE

This participation certificate is given to

Tannika Montique

Who have participated in the "Occupational Safety & Health" hosted by the Ministry of Labor and Social Security on August 22, 2024

ANDREW DALE
Assistant Director
OSH Ministry of Labor

TANNIKA MONTIQUE
Human Resources Manager

Professional Development

During 2024, rather than searching for external talent, we promoted associates from different departments, who have shown themselves to be capable of taking on new possibilities. The company aims to recognize its employees' time, effort, and dedication and thus continues to highlight its employees' commitment to the company by recognizing their hard work.

Park	No. Promotions
DC Ocho Rios	11
Yaaman	6
DC Montego Bay	2
DC Moon Palace	1

Organizational Culture

Birthday Celebrations and Games Day

Dolphin Cove and Yaaman Adventure Park are delighted to celebrate our employees on their birthdays. This is just one of the ways we express how much we value them. As part of our engagement program, each employee receives a greeting card, special tokens, and a personalized birthday cake to make their day even more special.

Mother’s & Father’s Day

Mother’s Day and Father’s Day are internationally recognized occasions that the company observes each year. In 2024, both groups participated in a formal dinner organized by the company to express gratitude towards both sets of parents. A token of appreciation was presented to the respective recipients.

Easter Bun and Cheese Give-Away

Bun and Cheese is a cherished tradition for Jamaicans during Easter, with many enjoying this delightful treat as part of the celebration. The custom of eating bun and cheese has its roots in the United Kingdom, originating from the Hot Cross Bun, and was embraced in Jamaica during the colonial period. To celebrate this tradition, Dolphin Cove provided all employees across its four parks in Jamaica with a special package of bun and cheese to share with their loved ones.

Back to School Give-Away

Dolphin Cove, as a family park, is dedicated to supporting education! We provided parents with essential back-to-school supplies for their children. These items were distributed during a fun-filled back-to-school day, during which both staff and children had the chance to engage with the dolphins and enjoy a wonderful family experience.

International Friendly Competition

We introduced a friendly competition with an interdepartmental football tournament.

Nick®

Annual Christmas Awards Celebration

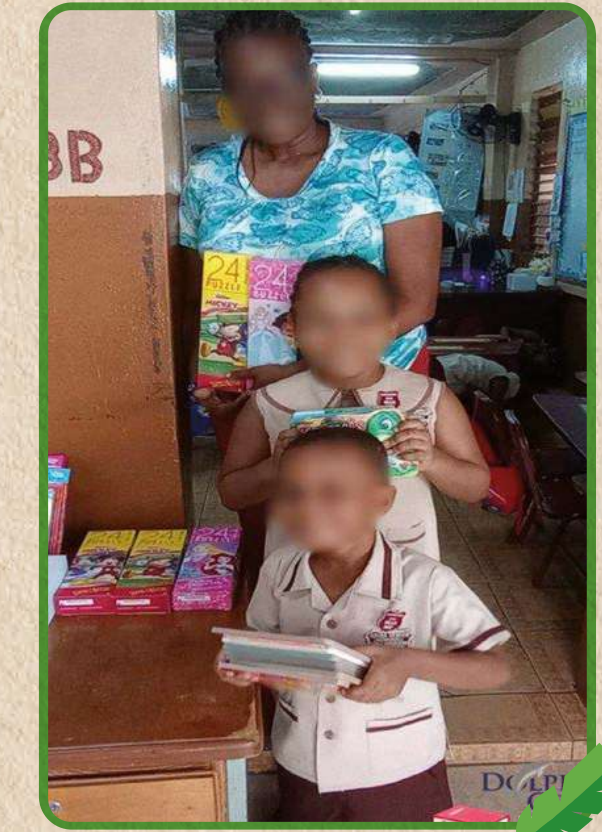
Each year, we take the time to express our gratitude to the dedicated employees of Dolphin Cove and Yaaman Adventure Park for their efforts over the past year. In 2024, we organized a special dinner combining all the parks to honor our staff. During the event, we presented awards for categories such as Most Outstanding Employee, Long Service, Employee of the Year, and Manager of the Year.

Community Engagement & Social Responsibility

Read Across Jamaica & Child's Month

In recognition of Read Across Jamaica which is celebrated on May 7th, Dolphin Cove donated reading books to the Adina Senior (Memorial) Early Childhood Institution.

May is also known as Child's Month, so we visited the school for a fun-filled day.



Labour Day

Labour Day is an international movement which was first born out of a struggle to free workers who suffered under extreme conditions of repression, exploitation and racism during the nineteenth century. In Jamaica, Labour Day is celebrated on the 23rd of May of each year.

Dolphin Cove visited different basic schools and painted the classrooms and cleaned the facilities in honor of this tradition.

International Coastal Clean-up Day

Coastal cleanup initiatives have gained recognition in communities across the globe, focusing on the removal of waste that contaminates our waterways, thereby contributing to cleaner coastlines and healthier oceans. On September 9th, 2024, Dolphin Cove and Yaaman Adventure Park organized a cleanup event at Pagee Beach in Port Maria, St. Mary. Around 20% of the staff took part in this effort, successfully gathering more than 50 bags filled with trash, garbage, and various recyclable materials for appropriate disposal.

Breast Cancer Awareness Day

Breast Cancer Awareness Month is an international health campaign that's held every October. The month aims to promote screening and prevention of the disease, which affects 2.3 million women worldwide. We also participated in the 15th Annual 5K Run/Walk/Wheelchair on Sunday, October 27th, 2024.

Sustainability Snapshot 2024

A first step toward responsible growth

Introduction

In 2024, **The Dolphin Company (TDC)** took a strategic step toward consolidating a more structured and measurable sustainability approach across all its operations. This effort focuses on strengthening our global pillars while allowing each region to build its own roadmap based on local realities.

As part of this journey, we began **mapping ongoing actions**, identifying areas of opportunity, and connecting local efforts to a **shared corporate vision**. For each topic, we are working from a global framework and translating it into concrete actions by country.

Although Dolphin Cove is not currently subject to ESG regulations, we recognize the value of **embedding sustainability as a business mindset**. As a first step, we are proud to have **a woman serving on our Board Committee**, reflecting our commitment to **regional representation, inclusion, and early progress on diversity in governance.**

This snapshot highlights the **first steps** we've taken in Jamaica during 2024, aligned with TDC's broader sustainability strategy. It is organized around our three global pillars: **Collective Welfare, Empowering People, and Caring for Our Planet.**

Collective Welfare: Shared Prosperity

Governance & Local Value Creation

- Dolphin Cove operates with **four independent committees** (Board, Governance, Audit, Compensation) ensuring oversight and accountability.
- The 2024 update of the Code of Conduct at Dolphin Cove reflects our alignment with TDC's global standards, embedding principles such as **human rights, gender equity, and environmental care** into everyday operations.
- By sourcing **81% of our suppliers locally,** we bring to life TDC's commitment to **strengthening national economies** and advancing conscious procurement within each region.

Empowering People: Social Investment

Our People & Social Commitment

- We closed 2024 with **263 employees**, with a near **equal gender distribution** (51% women, 49% men).
- **Our benefits go beyond legal requirements,** including medical and life insurance, free meals, and **annual health fairs with screenings** (HIV/STIs, BMI, glucose, etc.).
- **39 internal promotions were recorded** (2022–2024), and **22 students** joined our Talent Incubator across areas like operations, food & beverage, veterinary, and administration.

Caring for Our Planet: Environmental Investment

Caring for Our Planet

- Through our **interactive experiences**, we reached **32,800 guests with environmental awareness** messages focused on marine mammal protection.
- Our **school outreach programs** engaged **250 students**, equipping them with knowledge about environmental challenges and responsible action.
- In **Yaaman Park**, we use **solar-powered lights**, and in **Montego Bay, solar-powered cameras** support park surveillance.
- At **Montego Bay**, we recycled **1,752 glass bottles** in 2024, promoting proper end-of-life disposal practices.
- While electricity data is being reviewed for consistency, we are beginning to track and analyze energy use per park to support future efficiency efforts.

Looking Ahead – 2025 and 2026

In the years ahead, Dolphin Cove will continue building on the foundations laid in 2024 to drive a more consistent and structured approach to sustainability. Our priority will be to **consolidate internal capabilities**, particularly in areas where we have the greatest room to grow.

While Dolphin Cove has made encouraging progress in social and governance pillars, **environmental sustainability remains our most pressing opportunity for growth**. In 2025 and 2026, we will prioritize consolidating data systems, defining baselines, and embedding climate-related accountability, in line with The Dolphin Company's global standards.

From an environmental perspective, two key fronts will guide our efforts:

- **Carbon Footprint Monitoring**: While we have taken steps toward waste reduction and environmental education, we recognize the need to **measure and track our carbon footprint** more systematically. Beginning in 2025, we will work to define baseline emissions and identify opportunities for reduction, aligned with practices already in place at a global level across The Dolphin Company.
- **Energy Data Consolidation**: As part of our commitment to energy efficiency, we will improve internal systems to **collect, review, and standardize electricity consumption data** across parks. This will enable us to define more targeted actions in 2026.
- These actions reflect our commitment to aligning local progress with the **global pillars of The Dolphin Company**, embedding clear metrics, responsible practices, and long-term purpose into our sustainability roadmap.

03

Education & Preservation

> At Dolphin Cove Jamaica, the health and well-being of our dolphin family always comes first. For this reason, we continue to maintain a robust preventative medicine program that ensures the health of our animals. Education is also one of our priorities, and thanks to the testimonies of students who have interned with us over the past few years, this year we had a visit from the College of Agriculture, Science and Education, which was a great opportunity to teach future generations about the care, conservation, and well-being of these magnificent animals.

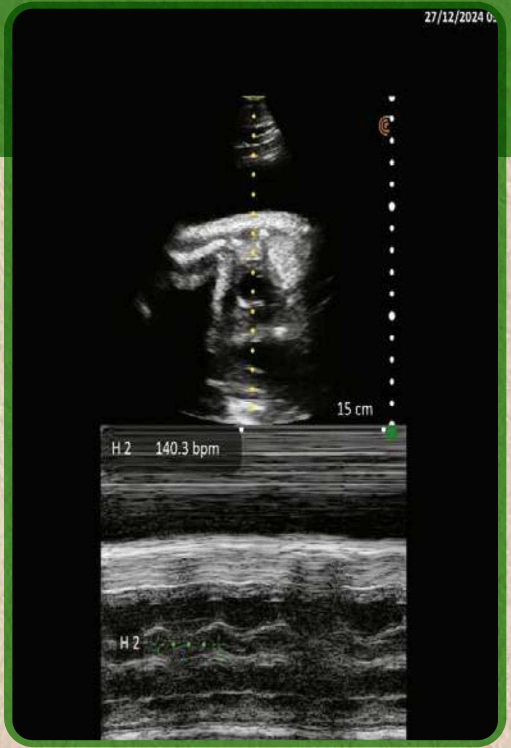
Dr. Ana Malabia, DVM, Head of Veterinary Services
Dolphin Cove Jamaica

35	Dolphins
75	Birds
02	Iguanas
09	Stingrays
05	Rabbits
05	Macaws
02	Nurse Sharks
01	Ostrich
02	Parrots

Breeding Programme
Dolphin Cove Ocho Rios

In early 2024, Tyene entered into the Miracle Breeding Programme.

On January 3, 2024, Tyene was transferred from Moon Palace to Ocho Rios to be part of Miracle's Breeding Program. On April 23rd 2024, she presented her first positive blood test indicating pregnancy, which was confirmed by ultrasound in the following months. Throughout 2024 she underwent blood tests, cytologies and ultrasounds to ensure the health of both mother and fetus. At the moment, all the ultrasound scans show a good evolution and fetal growth. Thanks to the measurements taken by ultrasound of the fetus throughout 2024, we have an approximate delivery date, which is mid-April 2025. As of the date of this report, the calf was born without complications and is in optimal health. The mother is also in very good health, within normal parameters.



Dolphin Transfer & Hurricane Response

Dolphin Transfers – January & February 2024

January 1st: Due to bad weather, we relocated the entire dolphin collection to the DC Ocho Rios facility. The bad weather affected multiple areas, and, in coordination with corporate leadership, it was decided to fully rebuild the affected sections.

Due to the bad weather, all marine brigades from the three facilities, plus the animal department, made an effort to rebuild the entire facility, finishing the task on January 27th when we brought back the dolphins from the DC Ocho Rios facility to DC Moon Palace and resumed operations the next day.

On February 6th, another bout of bad weather hit the island. We had to move the entire dolphin collection to the DC Ocho Rios facility along with operations one more time. This bad weather affected all areas, and we realized that storms coming from west to east pose a significant danger to the DC Moon Palace facility. The facility was severely damaged in the holding areas, with the entire park shifting approximately two meters toward the hotel.

	LUNES 5			MARTES 6						
⏲	16	19	22	1	4	7	10	13	16	19
°C	27°	25°	24°	23°	23°	22°	25°	25°	24°	22°
km/h	4 31	14 28	20 38	21 42	20 39	18 36	23 44	31 61	30 59	27 57
m	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.4
m	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.9	0.4
	4	7.3	8.6	7.7	7.7	7.2	8.1	8	8.4	8.3
m										

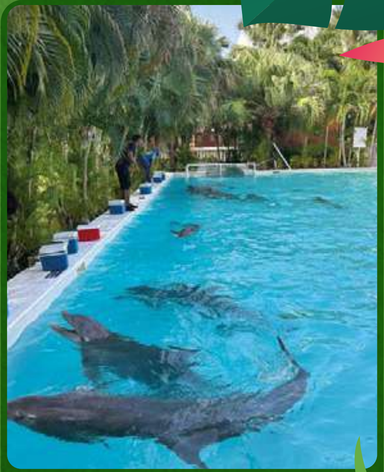
Previsión de mareas en cualquier lugar del mund

Hurricane Beryl – July 2024

On July 4th, we were impacted by Hurricane Beryl, a category 4 storm. We moved all dolphin collections to their shelters and evacuated the three facilities. The DC Ocho Rios facility suffered significant damage, particularly in Phase 2.

Mystic Ridge,
DC Ocho Rios

Mr. Burrowes House,
DC Moon Palace Jamaica



Gran Palladium,
DC Montego Bay

Beryl caused significant damage, especially at the DC Ocho Rios facility. We first focused on repairs to phase 1, which reopened after six days. Phase 2 was opened after 18 days, as the majority of the damage was in this phase.

On December 20th, we brought back CHIKY and BOLT, who had stayed at DC Moon Palace after Hurricane Beryl. These two dolphins are originally from DC Ocho Rios but remained at DC Moon Palace for several months due to medical instructions.

Training Courses, Webinars, etc.

All our classes are practical during operation, with feedback provided, especially for newly hired specialists, given by supervisors.

Contribution of our Team in Environmental Issues

We continue with daily conservation tours in the 3 different facilities.

Education

On October 25th, 2024, as partial fulfillment of the Associate of Science Degree in Veterinary Science at the College of Agriculture, Science and Education and the course Veterinary Externship, a group of 22 students visited Dolphin Cove with the objective of gaining aquatic exposure and a greater appreciation of marine life.

The objective of the visit was to learn about the nutrition and feeding of the different aquatic species as well as to understand the behavior of the animals.

They were also able to see up close various veterinary processes and diagnostic methods that are carried out to maintain the welfare and safety of the animals.

Triton®

04

Key Figures

Visitors

Total:

182,513

-9.5% YOY
+4.7% vs 2022

Revenue

Total:

USD$15.3 million

-10.6% YOY
+1.2% vs 2022

Selling Expenses

Total:

USD$3.1 million

+13.3% YOY
-2.3% vs 2022

Admin Expenses

Total:

USD$2.7 million

-30.4% YOY
+103.7% vs 2022

Excluding the unusual GCT assessment in 2023

Other Operating Expenses

Total:

USD$4.1 million

+7.5% YOY
-12.0% vs 2022

Associates

Total:

261

+8.7% YOY
+8.3% vs 2022

Marine Mammals

Dolphins:

18	**11**	**6**
Ocho Rios habitat	Negril habitat	Moon Palace habitat

CAPEX

Total:

USD $0.9 million

-11.5% YOY
+12.2% vs 2022

05

Management Discussion & Analysis

> In 2024, tourism was significantly impacted by bad weather. In February, the Ocho Rios port suffered damage and closed operations. Hurricane Beryl left us without a summer season. Despite this, in the cruise segment we managed to close +14% versus budget, and our efficiency grew by 2% versus 2023. Year-over-year, the local market, especially in interactive swims, grew by 13% versus 2023.
>
> We expect to have a strong performance in 2025, with a goal to match the figures of 2023. I am confident that with our great team, creativity, and innovation, we will achieve the expected results and continue to promote tourism in this great country, Jamaica.
>
> · According to MBJ Airports, Jamaica received 2.5 million passengers in 2024, a decrease of 2.5% versus 2023, and operated 15,272 flights, down 15% versus 2023.
>
> · In 2024, the USA market, the main driver of visitors to Jamaica, represented 74% of total visitors and decreased by 5% versus 2023. We closed with an average occupancy of 70%, compared to 76% in 2023.
>
> · We closed with an average of occupancy of 70% vs 2023 76%.
>
> · Overall, we closed with a total attendance of 182,513 pax, down 9% versus 2023 (200,880 pax).
>
> · In 2024, we received a total of 292 calls, compared to 310 calls in 2023. Our U/C efficiency closed at 234 U/C, compared to 229 U/C in 2023.
>
> · During the year, due to bad weather and cruise cancellations, we experienced a loss of 10,002 pax across all our parks in Jamaica.
>
> · The Ocho Rios pier is expected to be back in operation in Winter 2025.

Gonzalo Pacheco, CEO of Dolphin Cove

General Business Conditions

"Despite the disruptions from weather and other industry challenges, forward bookings are looking promising and so as an industry we are hopeful that tourism in 2025 will continue to make strong contributions to the economy. We have increased our room stock in the last two years adding over 3,000 rooms, and so with the continued push to bring more airlifts to the island and from new destinations we are positive that there will be strong upticks in output from the sector this year. Concerning negative travel advisories we remain in dialogue with our US partners as we work to reduce current ratings and with crime and other major incidences trending downward, we are hoping in seeing favorable updates in this area."

Robin Russell—Jamaica Hotel and Tourism Association (JHTA) President
Source: https://www.jamaicaobserver.com/2025/01/01/vision-2025/

With its current trajectory, Jamaica is poised to further cement its position as a premier tourist hotspot. Projections indicate that the island is on track to welcome 5 million visitors and generate a staggering US$5 billion in revenue by 2025. The robust start to 2024, coupled with the surge in tourism experienced in the previous year, reflects the dynamic spirit of Jamaica. The island's continuous efforts to enhance its travel infrastructure, including additional flights and new hotel accommodations, have contributed to its rising global interest. Jamaica's tourism industry is experiencing unprecedented growth, fueled by its easy entry process and the allure of its breathtaking beaches. The island's visa-free admission policy, welcoming nationals from 117 countries, has played a pivotal role in attracting visitors from around the world.

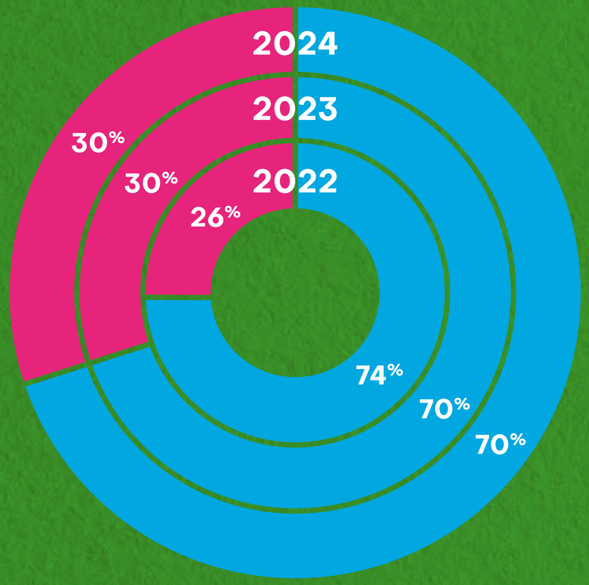
Source:
https://purejamaicamedia.com/jamaicas-tourism-industry-on-track-to-welcome-5-million-visitors-by-2025/

According to information from the Jamaica Tourist Board website, in 2024 stopover visitors decreased by 1% versus 2023, but increased by 17% versus 2022. The nationality mix was as follows: USA accounted for 71% of total visitors to Jamaica, Canada 14%, Europe 10%, and other nationalities 5%.

Cruise ship arrivals reflected a decrease of 1% versus 2023 and an increase of 47% versus 2022. The combined attendance of visitors to Jamaica was 4.1 million, 28,000 or 1% under 2023.

Source: https://www.jtbonline.org/report-and-statistics/monthly-summary/

Market Share Jamaica Visitors



The performance of our parks in the region reported a decrease of **10%** vs 2023 in the attendance, E-commerce and Travel Agencies were the segments with significant effects, with a decrease of **-21%** and **-16%** YoY, respectively. On the other hand, Cruise Lines and Walk-Ins decreased by **5%** each YoY.

The destination continues in constant growth, the increase over 2023 demonstrates the island is poised to achieve its 2025 growth targets.

In 2024, growing global interest in Jamaica drew millions of visitors to the island. This increase in visitors is set to continue as the island becomes more accessible than ever to global visitors thanks to highway expansions and increased hotel, air and cruise offerings.

Already in 2025, we have seen a 12.9% increase in airline seats over the same period last year, so we anticipate this will be another landmark year for Jamaica.

Source: https://www.travelpulse.ca/news/destinations/jamaica-details-impressive-tourism-growth-in-2024

Statement of Profit & Loss & Other Comprehensive Income

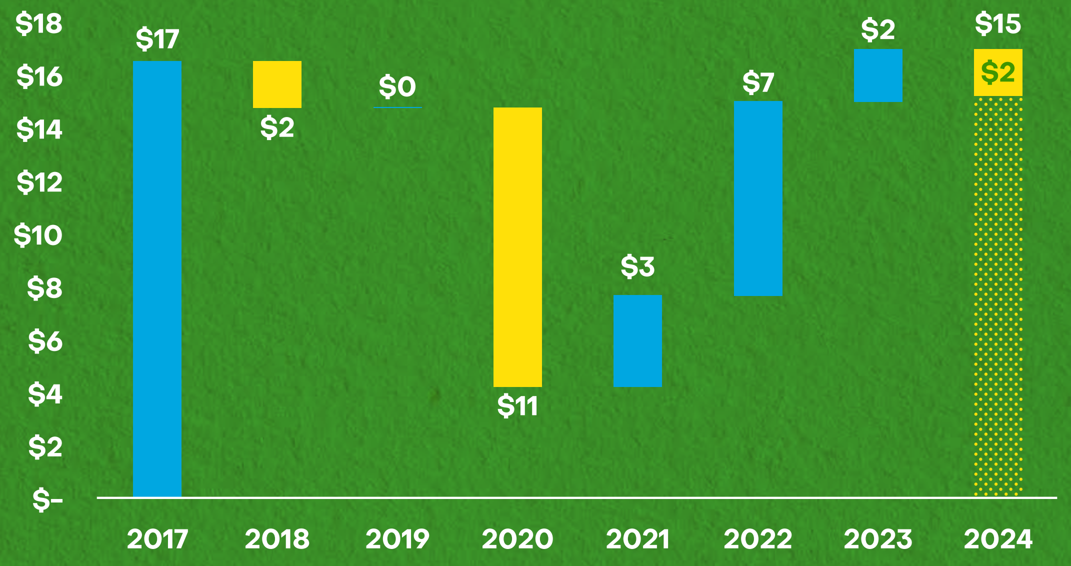
Revenue

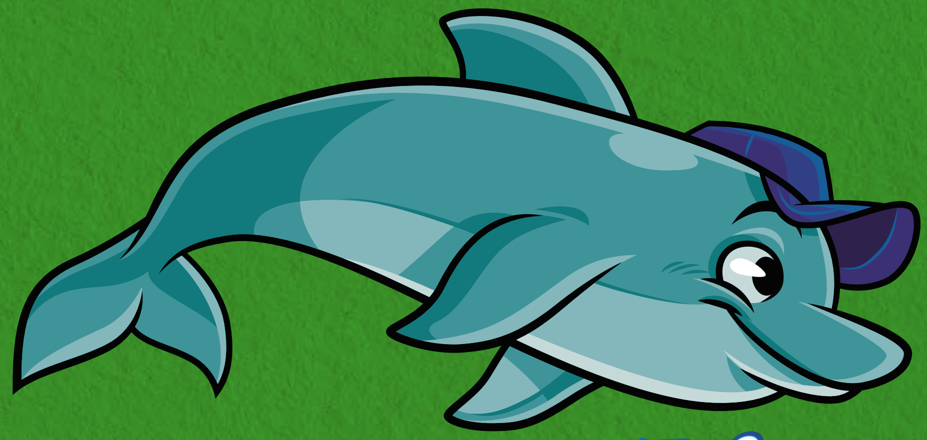
The company generated a total amount of **US$15.3** million in Revenue, where Dolphin and Other Interactive Programs represented **38%** of the total Income, on the other hand, Admissions had a participation of **22%**, finally the total amount reported from our ancillary services like Photo, Boutique, Food and Beverage and Other Income represented **40%**.

Due to weather conditions, our park operations were affected, we had port affectations during the first half of the year that generates relocations of ships, some of our attractions not operated for safety and stay closed many times during the year. For the second half of the year, unfortunately we were impacted of Hurricane Beryl, having to close for 4 to 8 days the parks, finally due to the low season we operated only for 5 days during October and November.

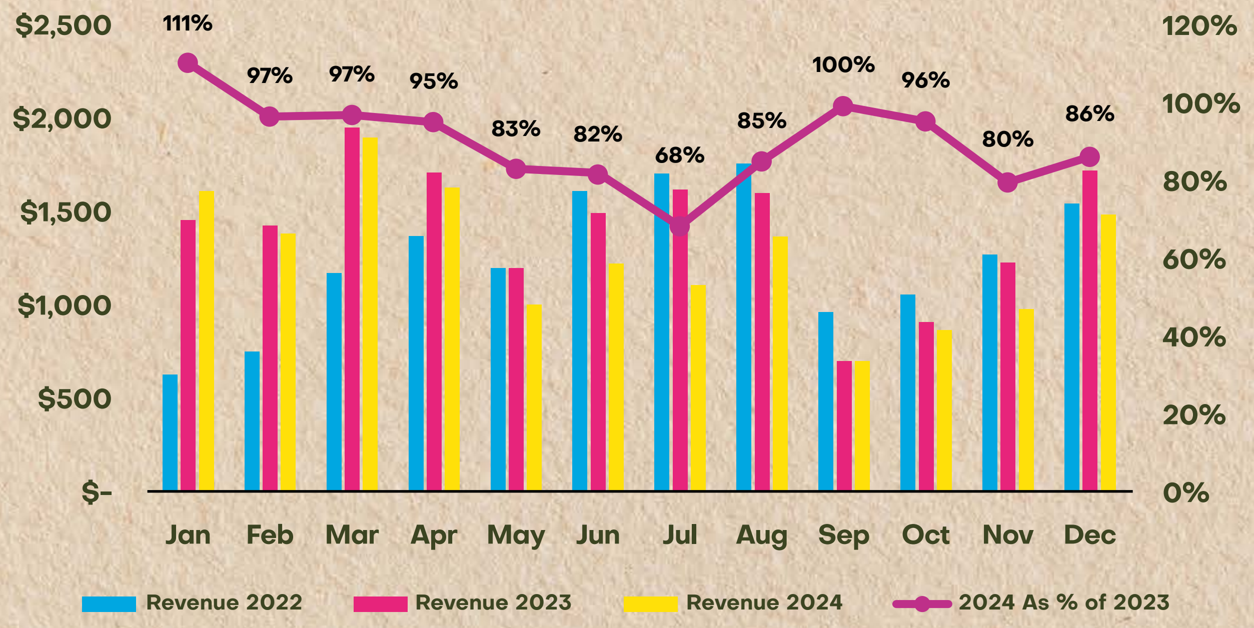
Our sales team developed new strategies and introduced additional offerings; however, these measures were insufficient to offset the adverse conditions, resulting in a **10%** year-over-year revenue decline.

Revenue Bridge 2017-2024





Operating Revenue by Month



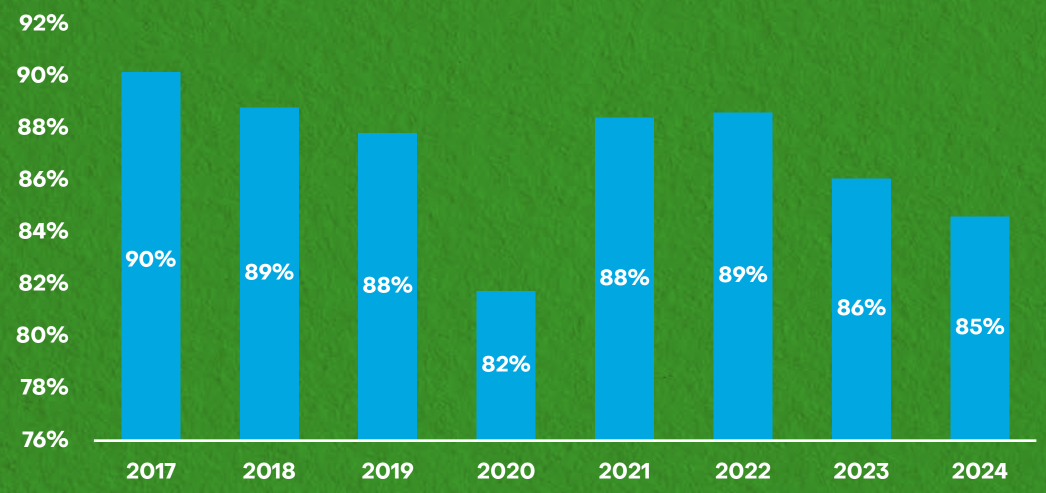
Gross Profit

Costs related to Dolphin/Animals that includes food, medication, veterinary services and other consumables ended with a light increase of **2%** YOY, this due the increased in the consumption of food.

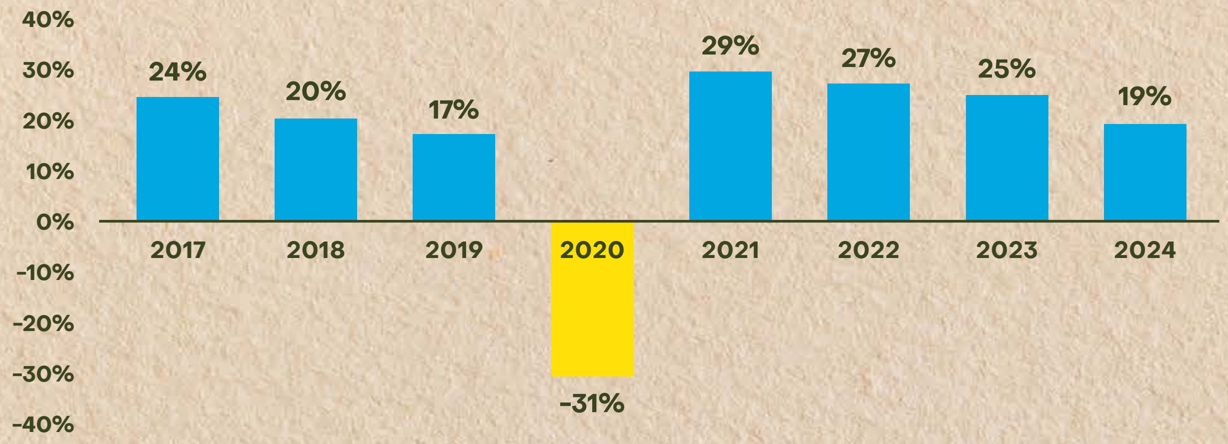
Our ancillary services reflected a decrease of **10%** compared to the previous year, this according to the loss of **10%** in our attendance YOY.

Dolphin Cove reported a gross margin of **85%**, under 1bps vs 2023.

2017 - 2024 Gross Profit Margin



2017 -2024 Operative Profit Margin



Operative Expenses

Operating Expenses

The result of 2024 reflects a slight decrease YOY of **5%** or **US$511**. Items like Advertising and Insurance reflected the main increase during the year due to the inflationary pressures. Payroll is in line with the result of the previous year reflecting an increment of **5%** YOY. In the same way, the expenses related to the daily operation as Utilities, Maintenance shows an increment according to the inflation as we mention previously.

06

Corporate Governance

Dolphin Cove Limited

Attendance at board & audit committee meetings for year ended 31 december 2024

Total number of meetings scheduled - Board - 6, Audit Committee - 6, Corporate Governance Committee - 0, Remuneration Committee - 0

Total number of meetings held - Board - 8, Audit Committee - 4, Corporate Governance Committee - 0, Remuneration Committee - 0

Name	Number of Board meetings attended	Number of Audit Committee meeting attended	Number of Corporate Governance meetings attended	Number of Remuneration Committee meetings attended
Eduardo Albor Villanueva Board & Audit	0	0	N/A	N/A
Valeria Albor Dominguez	3	N/A	N/A	N/A
John Bailey Board & Audit	6	2	N/A	N/A
Stafford Burrowes	8	N/A	0	0
Richard Downer *Board & Audit*	8	4	0	0
Sergio Jacome *Board & Audit*	6	3	N/A	N/A
Noel Levy *Board & Audit*	8	4	0	0
Federico Lozano	5	N/A	N/A	N/A

7.1 Board of Directors

Stafford Burrowes, OD
(appointed September 1998)
Chairman and Independent Director

Mr. Burrowes is the entrepreneur who conceived and developed the business idea that became the first and only marine park in Jamaica. In 2010 he was awarded the Order of Distinction in the rank of officer in recognition of his contribution to the development of tourism in Jamaica. He served as Chairman of Friends of the Sea from 2002 to 2006, and he has been the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Dolphin Cove Limited since 1998, presently he is also a member of The Dolphin Company board.

Eduardo Albor Villanueva,
(appointed November 2015)
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Eduardo Albor Villanueva is a law graduate from the Universidad de Mayab and has a Masters Degree – Corporate Law from the Universidad Anahuac. From inception, his career has consistently focused on corporate-level leadership, beginning as the Legal Director of the Royal Resorts. In January 1999, Mr. Albor became the CEO of Dolphin Discover Group, and during his administration the enterprise shifted from a regional player to a worldwide company, leader in the leisure industry. Now, The Dolphin Company has operations in 8 countries and 2 continents around the world, with 13 parks and 21 dolphin habitats that receive more than 2 million visitors annually. Mr. Albor serves as Chairman of The Dolphin Company Board and its Foundation. In addition, Mr. Albor is the president of the editorial group Latitude 21 and coordinates the three publications within the group.One of Mr. Albor visions has been "always more", hence he expects to continue the tendency he has established in the Company, to globalize and expand the company's portfolio in a short and long term.

Richard Downer, CD, FCA
(appointed February 2012 – November 2015, reappointed April 2018)
Independent Director and Mentor

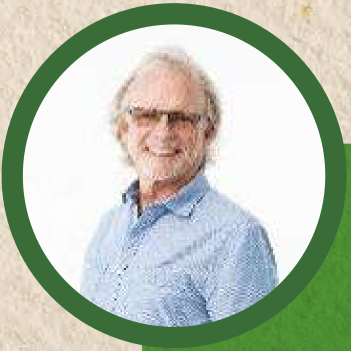
Mr. Downer, a former Senior Partner of PricewaterhouseCoopers in Jamaica, has served on the boards of companies in the financial sector (life and general insurance, commercial and investment banking, and building societies), beverage manufacturing, information technology, agriculture, tourism (hotels and attractions), distribution, real estate development, and construction industries. He was also a Senior Adviser to a private equity firm in London, England, and on the Rating Committee of a credit rating agency that rates sovereigns and large corporates in the Caribbean

He has served in several roles in the public sector including as Executive Director of the Bureau of Management Support in the Office of the Prime Minister of Jamaica and as Temporary Manager for several troubled financial institutions and held directorships of government entities including the Bank of Jamaica and as Chair of the Coffee Industry Board.

Mr. Downer has advised governments on privatization policy and transactions in the Middle East, the Far East and the Indian subcontinent, Africa, Eastern Europe, and Russia. He has also held various leadership roles, including director of the American Chamber of Commerce, Vice President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, director of the Public Accountancy Board and the Conference Board of Jamaica, and Honorary Treasurer of the Private Sector Organization of Jamaica.

He was awarded the Order of Distinction with the rank of Commander (CD) by Jamaica in 1986 for services to Accountancy and being a Pioneer in Privatization and the Distinguished Member Award of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and inducted into the Munro College Hall of Fame.

Since December 2010, Mr. Downer has been the Mentor appointed by Dolphin Cove Limited under the rules of the Junior Stock Exchange in which capacity he advises on matters of corporate governance and compliance with the rules of the stock exchange. He has been a member of the Group's Audit Committee since 2010 and the Remuneration Committee since 2012.



John R. Bailey
(appointed April, 2018)
Independent Director

Mr. Bailey has a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration from the University of South Florida, majoring in Finance. He also completed executive studies at the University of New Orleans (Leadership, Motivation and Organizational Change) and Emory University (Marketing Strategies for Competitive Advantage).

He began his career in the fish industry becoming the dominant producer of red and silver Tilapia in Jamaica. Afterwards he worked in the export industry culminating in distribution to the most exclusive supermarket chain in the U.K. – Sainsburys.

Mr. Bailey led Jabexco Ltd. in being awarded Champion Exporter & Champion Agri-Exporter 1994 by the Jamaica Exporters Association.

He presently serves on the board of directors of several companies in diverse industries including education, food & beverage, water treatment, and pharmaceuticals.

Noel D. Levy
(Appointed September 2006)
Independent Director

Mr. Levy, member of the Jamaica Bar Association and the Law Society of England and Wales in the United Kingdom, is a consultant attorney -at- law at the firm of Myers Fletcher & Gordon and former senior partner of that firm, specializing in commercial law.

He has served on the boards of several private commercial companies including banking, life and general insurance companies. He served for several years as a Commissioner of the Jamaica Racing Commission and the Betting Gaming and Lotteries Commission.

He is Chairman of the Audit Committee of the University of the West Indies Mona Campus.

Federico Lozano
(Appointed June 2022)
Caribbean Executive Director

Mr. Federico Lozano is a graduate of the University La Salle Cancun with a bachelor's degree in Hospitality Management. He is also certified in Health and Safety Awareness in Tourism Accommodation and Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (CIEH HACCP). Federico has over 26 years of experience in his field, with emphasis of Operations, Sales, Marketing and Administration, these are experiences gained within the Tourism Sector including Hotel Industry, Travel Agencies, Water and Adventure Parks.

Federico joined The Dolphin Company in April 2015, within the first 8 years in the company he has held various positions as General Manager, Regional Director and Caribbean Deputy Executive Director and Regional Director Caribbean in four different countries; Mexico, Dominican Republic, Grand Cayman and Jamaica.

Sergio Jacome Palma
(appointed November 2019)
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Jacome joins The Dolphin Company family as the Chief Financial Officer in 2017, however, Sergio's previous experience involved working with KPMG and EY as a Senior Manager of their Transaction Advisory Services. Also, Sergio worked for Deloitte and advised the Institute for the Protection to the Bank Saving (IPAB) during the liquidation and bankruptcy of seven banks in Mexico.

Sergio earned a Master in Business Administration and Finance in the EAE Business School in Barcelona, Spain, and a Bachelor of Accounting from the Escuela Bancaria y Comercial, in Mexico City.

As of today, Sergio is responsible for all of the Company's financial functions including accounting, audit, treasury, corporate finance and investor relations to pursue the company's growth strategy and meet its and investors' expectations.

Valeria Albor Dominguez
(appointed November 2019)
Non-Executive Director

Miss Albor, joined Grupo Dolphin Discovery in 2016 holding the position of Treasury Deputy Manager. Her duties included the monitoring and executing of daily operations such as wire transfers, account openings, currency exchange, and daily closing reports of all locations. During her time in the treasury department she has developed new procedures and reports to help in the decision-making process.

In October 2017 she was promoted as the Financial Planning Manager, in charge of the analysis of the financial statements of the group and preparation of feasibility reports, business plans and any financial projections. On May 2020, she was appointed as Corporate Deputy Director, she created the Dolphin Cares Committee, and along with them our COVID-19 Protocols, communication campaign and follow up. In addition to the corporate coordination and financial analysis, she is involved with the Human Resources department, Marketing and Sales team.

Valeria is shareholder and member of the board at The Dolphin Company.

7.2 Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in presenting their report for the year ended 31 December 2024, together with the audited financial statements as at that date.

Financial Results for the Year	US$
Profit/(Loss) before finance income and costs	2,942,415
Finance income	56,640
Finance costs	(651,382)
Profit/(Loss) before taxation	2,347,673
Taxation (expense)/credit	(520,795)
Profit/(Loss) after taxation	1,826,878
Earnings per stock unit (expressed in US cents per share)	0.47¢

Directors

The Board of Directors consists of:

- Mr Eduardo Albor Villanueva
- Miss Valeria Albor Dominguez
- Mr John Bailey
- Mr Stafford Burrowes
- Mr Richard Downer
- Mr Sergio Jacome Palma
- Mr Noel Levy
- Mr Federico Lozano Perez

In accordance with clause 97 of the Articles of Incorporation, Messrs John Bailey and Noel Levy retire by rotation, and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors

The auditors, Messrs KPMG, Chartered Accountants, have indicated their willingness to continue in office pursuant to section 154 of the Companies Act.

Employees

The directors wish to thank the management and staff of the company for their performance during the year under review.

Customers

The directors wish to thank our valued customers for their support and contribution to the company's performance during the year under review and look forward to their continued support of the Group.

Corporate Governance Charter

The Corporate Governance Charter (CGC) is available on the company's website at *www.dolphincoveja.com/investor-relations.*

Dated this 15th day of April 2025
By Order of the Board

Rhonda Goodison
Secretary

7.3 Notice of Annual General Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of Dolphin Cove Limited will be held at **The Courtleigh Hotel & Suites, 85 Knutsford Boulevard, Kingston 5** on Thursday 3 July 2025 at 2:30 p.m. for the following purposes:

1. To receive the report of the Directors and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December2024 and the of the report of the Auditors thereon.

2. To re-elect the retiring Directors and to fix the remuneration of the Directors. The Directorsretiring by rotation pursuant to article 97 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation are Messrs John Bailey and Noel Levy, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

To consider and, if thought fit, pass the following resolutions:
(a)That the retiring director Mr John Bailey be and is hereby re-elected a director.

(b)That the retiring director Mr Noel Levy be and is hereby re-elected a director.

3. To authorise the Directors to fix the remuneration of the Auditors for the ensuing year. TheAuditors, Messrs KPMG, Chartered Accountants, have signified their willingness to continue in office pursuant toSection 154 of the Companies Act.

Dated this 15th day of April 2025
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Rhonda Goodison

Rhonda Goodison
Secretary

REGISTERED OFFICE
Belmont, Ocho Rios, St Ann

NOTES:
1. A member entitled to attend and vote at a General Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attendand vote in his stead. A proxy need not be a member of the Company. A suitable form of proxy is enclosed. **It must be lodged at the Company's registered office at least forty-eight hours before the timeappointed for holding the meeting. The proxy form shall bear stamp duty of $100.00 beforebeing signed. The stamp duty may be paid by adhesive stamp(s) to be cancelled by the personsexecuting the proxy.**

2. Pursuant the articles of incorporation, a corporate shareholder (member) may by resolution of its Directors appoint a person (not a proxy) to attend and vote at the meeting.

7.4 Management Team

Gonzalo Pacheco
Chief Executive Officer
of Dolphin Cove limited

Gonzalo Pacheco is a graduate of the Universidad Interamericana in Mexico City with a degree in Business Administration and a postgraduate degree in Hotel Management and Revenue Management. He has more than 18 years of experience working in the tourism sector (Hotel & Cruise Industry, Travel Agencies, Water Parks, DMCs).

Gonzalo joined Dolphin Cove in July 2021, after working for 12 years in different parks (Riviera Maya, Garrafon Park, Cayman Islands, Dominican Republic and St Kitts) at The Dolphin Company as General Manager.

Enrique Rivera
General Manager
Montego Bay Park

Enrique is a professional in tourism, he holds a degree from Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México (UAEM) and complemented with an MBA by Instituto de Estudios Universitarios (IEU). He has been in tourism for more than 23 years and with the company since 2013, his experience in the Caribbean covers Mexico, Anguilla, St. Kitts and Jamaica.

He joined Dolphin Cove in 2016, his leadership and commitment in the Cruise ship area, along with good results gave him the promotion to join us as a General Manager at Dolphin Cove Montego Bay.

Travoe Brown
General Manager
of Yaaman Adventure Park

Travoe has a Bachelor of Science degree in Guidance & Counselling from The MICO University College, earned a Diploma in Business Management Supervision from the National Council on Technical and Vocational Education, and obtained a certification from Florida Atlantic University in Hospitality and Tourism Management.

Mr. Brown joined the company in 2017 as Sales Manager, having direct responsibility to supervise the sales production in Ocho Rios area, due to his great performance and skills, in 2018 he was promoted to General Manager of Dolphin Cove's park in Puerto Seco Beach Club where he was responsible for the coordination of the operations and sales of the park.

A year later, he was transferred to Yaaman Adventure Park as the General Manager with the main responsibility of managing the park's operations while ensuring that key performance (financial and otherwise) targets are achieved.

Anthony Kitson
General Manager
Moon Palace Park

Mr. Anthony Kitson embarked on his illustrious career journey with Dolphin Cove Limited in Jamaica in 2014, where he started as a photographer. In 2018, Mr. Kitson's earned him the role of Sales and Marketing Manager for Dolphin Cove and Yaaman Adventure Park. Transitioning seamlessly into the role of Operations Manager at Dolphin Cove in 2019, Mr. Kitson demonstrated his strategic leadership and operational expertise, ensuring smooth operations and enhancing the overall guest experience.

In 2020, Mr. Kitson reached new heights as he was promoted to General Manager of Dolphin Cove Puerto Seco, and later acquired said role in Dolphin Cove Lucea, in 2022. Mr. Kitson's exemplary leadership led to his appointment as General Manager for Dolphin Cove Moon Palace in 2023, where he also completed the Supervisor Management course at HEART/NSTA Trust.

Carsia James
General Manager
Montego Bay Park

Carsia James has started her journey in 2011 in the cruise ship department as Tour hostess within the DC Ocho Rios Park, Carsia was then promoted to Tour coordinator within the year 2018. During the year 2023 the position of dispatch supervisor for the Ocho Rios port was available she was then promoted.

Her unwavering work ethic and good etiquette led to her promotion to Operations Manager in 2024. Within three months, she was then promoted to General Manager for Dolphin Cove Montego Bay. She continues to soar and aims to achieve beyond expectation as she continues to excel and is currently pursuing her Bachelor's degree in Business Administration.

Nicola Campbell, FCCA
Chief Accountant
of Dolphin Cove Limited

Ms. Campbell is a graduate of the University of Technology with a bachelor's degree in Accounting. She is also a Chartered Accountant and a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Jamaica. She has more than 30 years of experience in the accounting field, working in important entities such as Guardsman Group.

Nicola joined Dolphin Cove in 2004, she has been the Chief Accountant for the Group for the past decade and a key member for the organization.

Emmanuel Islas
Financial Controller
of Dolphin Cove Limited

Mr. Islas is a graduate from the Universidad Anahuac Cancun, he holds a degree in Accounting and Finance, and he also has a bachelor's degree in Business Administration and a Diploma in Effective Communication. He has more than 15 years of experience in the field of accounting and finance in the Tourism Sector including Hotel Industry, Travel Agencies, Vacation Clubs, Destination Management Companies and Attractions; with over 10 years of experience in the Dolphin industry in Mexico and the Caribbean.

Emmanuel joined the team in March 2017 as the Financial Controller of Dolphin Cove Limited and its subsidiaries.

7.5 Company Data

Board members:
Stafford Burrowes – Chairman
Eduardo Albor Villanueva – Non-Executive Director
Valeria Albor Dominguez – Non-Executive Director
John Bailey – Non-Executive Director
Richard Downer – Non-Executive Director
Sergio Jacome Palma – Non-Executive Director
Noel Levy – Non-Executive Director
Federico Lozano – Non-Executive Director

Audit Committee Members:
Richard Downer – Chairman
Eduardo Albor Villanueva
John Bailey
Sergio Jacome
Noel Levy

Remuneration Committee Members:
Stafford Burrowes - Chairman
Richard Downer
Noel Levy

Corporate Governance Committee Members:
Noel Levy – Chairman
Stafford Burrowes
Richard Downer

Company Secretary
Rhonda A. Goodison

Registered Office
Belmont Road, Ocho Rios, St. Ann

Telecommunications
Telephone: (876) 974-5335
Fax: (876) 974-9208
Website: www.dolphincoveja.com
Email: info@dolphincoveja.com

Registrar & Transfer Agent
Jamaica Central Securities Depository
Limited
40 Harbour Street
Kingston

External Auditors
KPMG, Chartered Accountants
Unit #14 Fairview Office Park
Alice Eldemire Drive
Montego Bay, St. James

Attorney's at-Law
Myers Fletcher and Gordon
21 East Street
Kingston

Bankers
Sagicor Bank Limited
Bank of Nova Scotia Jamaica Limited

7.6 Disclosure of Shareholdings

Major Stockholders	Shares Held
World of Dolphins Inc.	313,901,858
Garden House Holdings Ltd.	37,491,168
JCSD Trustee Services Ltd. - Sigma Global Venture	7,531,481
QWI Investments Limited	6,454,330
JMMB Securities Ltd. House Account #2	2,367,024
CXN Direct Investing Inc.	1,400,000
Lorna Allison Myers	1,245,972
Winston Hoo	1,216,954
Marilyn Jean Burrowes	1,000,008
JMMB Pension Fund	596,637

Total Ordinary Stocks in Issue:	392,426,376
Total Number of Stockholders:	1,997

07

Auditors' Report & Financial Statements

KPMG
Chartered Accountants
P.O. Box 220
Unit #14 Fairview Office Park
Alice Eldemire Drive
Montego Bay
Jamaica, W.I.
+1 (876) 684 9922
firmmail@kpmg.com.jm

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of
DOLPHIN COVE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Dolphin Cove Limited ("the company") comprising the separate financial statements of the company and the consolidated financial statements of the company and its subsidiaries ("the group"), set out on pages 7 to 60 which comprise the group's and company's statements of financial position as at December 31, 2024, the group's and company's statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the group and the company as at December 31, 2024, and of the group's and company's financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards) and in the manner required by the Jamaican Companies Act.

Basis for Opinion

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

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

Emphasis of Matter – Subsequent event

We draw attention to Note 28 to the financial statements, which describes that on January 29, 2025, the Company's intermediate parent company has filed bankruptcy proceedings in Mexico, and on March 31, 2025, the ultimate parent company voluntarily filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. The note further indicates that the parent company has pledged its 79.99% shareholding in the Company as collateral for a note purchase agreement on behalf of Controladora. The Company has no control over what may happen to the ownership of its shares and any decision taken thereafter that may be taken under the bankruptcy proceedings. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

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

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

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Members of
DOLPHIN COVE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the Appendix to this auditors' report. This description, which is located at pages 4 and 5, forms part of our auditors' report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Members of
DOLPHIN COVE LIMITED

Report on Additional Matters as Required by the Jamaican Companies Act

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion, proper accounting records have been maintained, so far as appears from our examination of those records, and the financial statements, which are in agreement therewith, give the information required by the Jamaican Companies Act in the manner required.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Wilbert Spence.

KPMG

Chartered Accountants
Montego Bay, Jamaica

April 30, 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Members of
DOLPHIN COVE LIMITED

Appendix to the Independent Auditors' Report

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

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

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

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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 auditors' 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.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

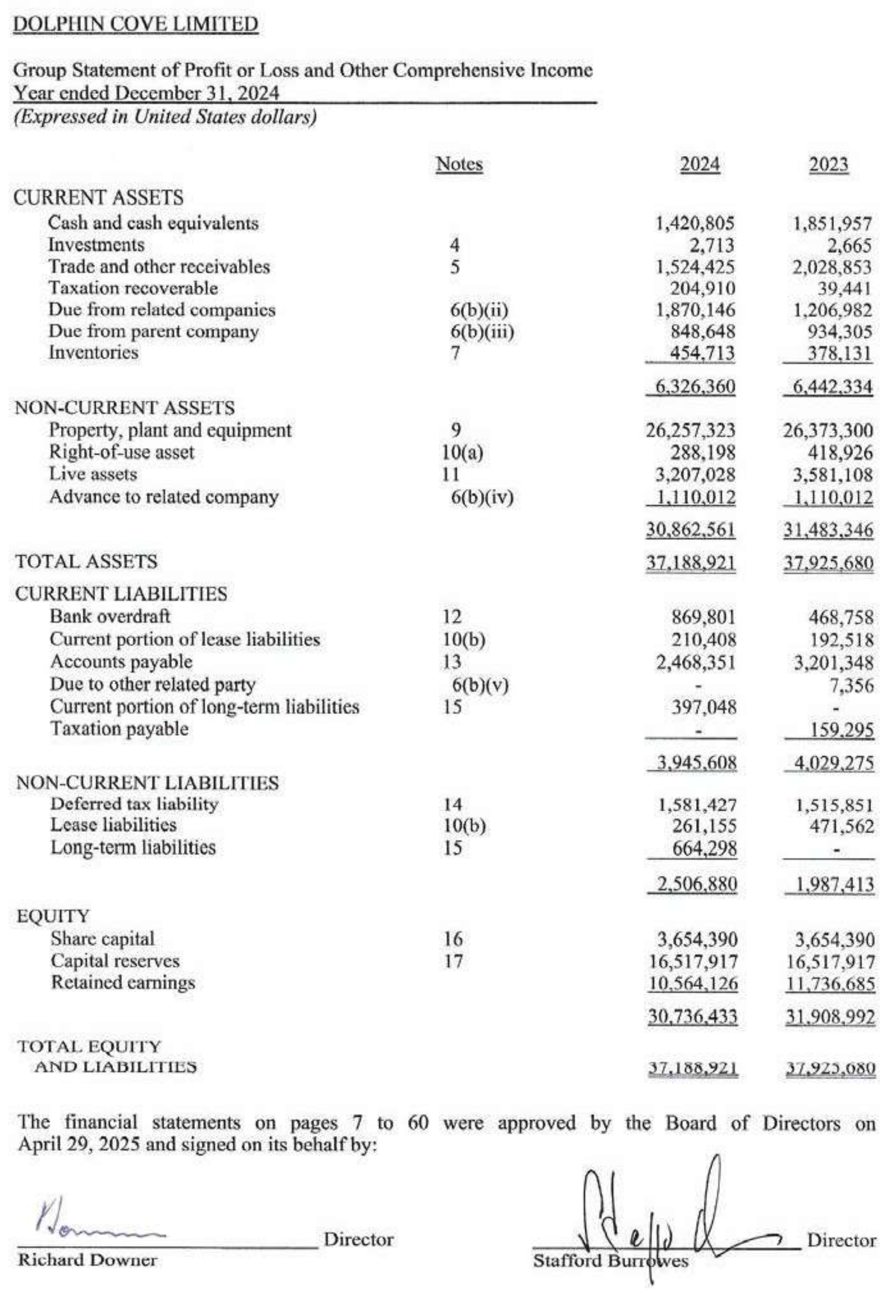
To the Members of
DOLPHIN COVE LIMITED

Appendix to the Independent Auditors' Report (Continued)

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and 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 auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



DOLPHIN COVE LIMITED

Group Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
Year ended December 31, 2024
(Expressed in United States dollars)

	Notes	2024	2023
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents		1,420,805	1,851,957
Investments	4	2,713	2,665
Trade and other receivables	5	1,524,425	2,028,853
Taxation recoverable		204,910	39,441
Due from related companies	6(b)(ii)	1,870,146	1,206,982
Due from parent company	6(b)(iii)	848,648	934,305
Inventories	7	454,713	378,131
		6,326,360	6,442,334
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	9	26,257,323	26,373,300
Right-of-use asset	10(a)	288,198	418,926
Live assets	11	3,207,028	3,581,108
Advance to related company	6(b)(iv)	1,110,012	1,110,012
		30,862,561	31,483,346
TOTAL ASSETS		37,188,921	37,925,680
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Bank overdraft	12	869,801	468,758
Current portion of lease liabilities	10(b)	210,408	192,518
Accounts payable	13	2,468,351	3,201,348
Due to other related party	6(b)(v)	-	7,356
Current portion of long-term liabilities	15	397,048	-
Taxation payable		-	159,295
		3,945,608	4,029,275
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred tax liability	14	1,581,427	1,515,851
Lease liabilities	10(b)	261,155	471,562
Long-term liabilities	15	664,298	-
		2,506,880	1,987,413
EQUITY			
Share capital	16	3,654,390	3,654,390
Capital reserves	17	16,517,917	16,517,917
Retained earnings		10,564,126	11,736,685
		30,736,433	31,908,992
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		37,188,921	37,925,680

The financial statements on pages 7 to 60 were approved by the Board of Directors on April 29, 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

Director
Richard Downer

Director
Stafford Burrowes

DOLPHIN COVE LIMITED

Group Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
Year ended December 31, 2024
(Expressed in United States dollars)

	Notes	2024	2023
OPERATING REVENUE			
Programme revenue	18(a)	7,510,952	8,746,329
Ancillary services revenue	18(b)	7,785,500	8,367,418
Overall revenue		15,296,452	17,113,747
Less: Direct costs of sales	19(a)	(2,359,662)	(2,391,045)
Gross profit		12,936,790	14,722,702
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(22,659)	(120,585)
Loss on disposal of live assets		(136,036)	-
Other (expense)/income	19(d)	(16,974)	(24,828)
		12,761,121	14,577,289
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Administrative		(2,663,671)	(3,840,293)
Other operations		(4,116,543)	(3,824,207)
Selling		(3,082,073)	(2,721,403)
	19(b)	(9,862,287)	(10,385,903)
Decrease in allowance for impairment loss on receivables	5(a)	43,581	81,740
Profit before finance income and costs		2,942,415	4,273,126
Finance income	20(a)	56,640	170,016
Finance costs	20(b)	(651,382)	(489,012)
Profit before taxation		2,347,673	3,954,130
Taxation	21	(520,795)	(896,271)
Profit for the year		1,826,878	3,057,859
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Surplus on revaluation of land and buildings	9	-	5,047,341
Related deferred tax on revalued buildings	14	-	(325,836)
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes		-	4,721,505
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,826,878	7,779,364
Basic and diluted earnings per stock unit	22	0.47¢	0.78¢

DOLPHIN COVE LIMITED

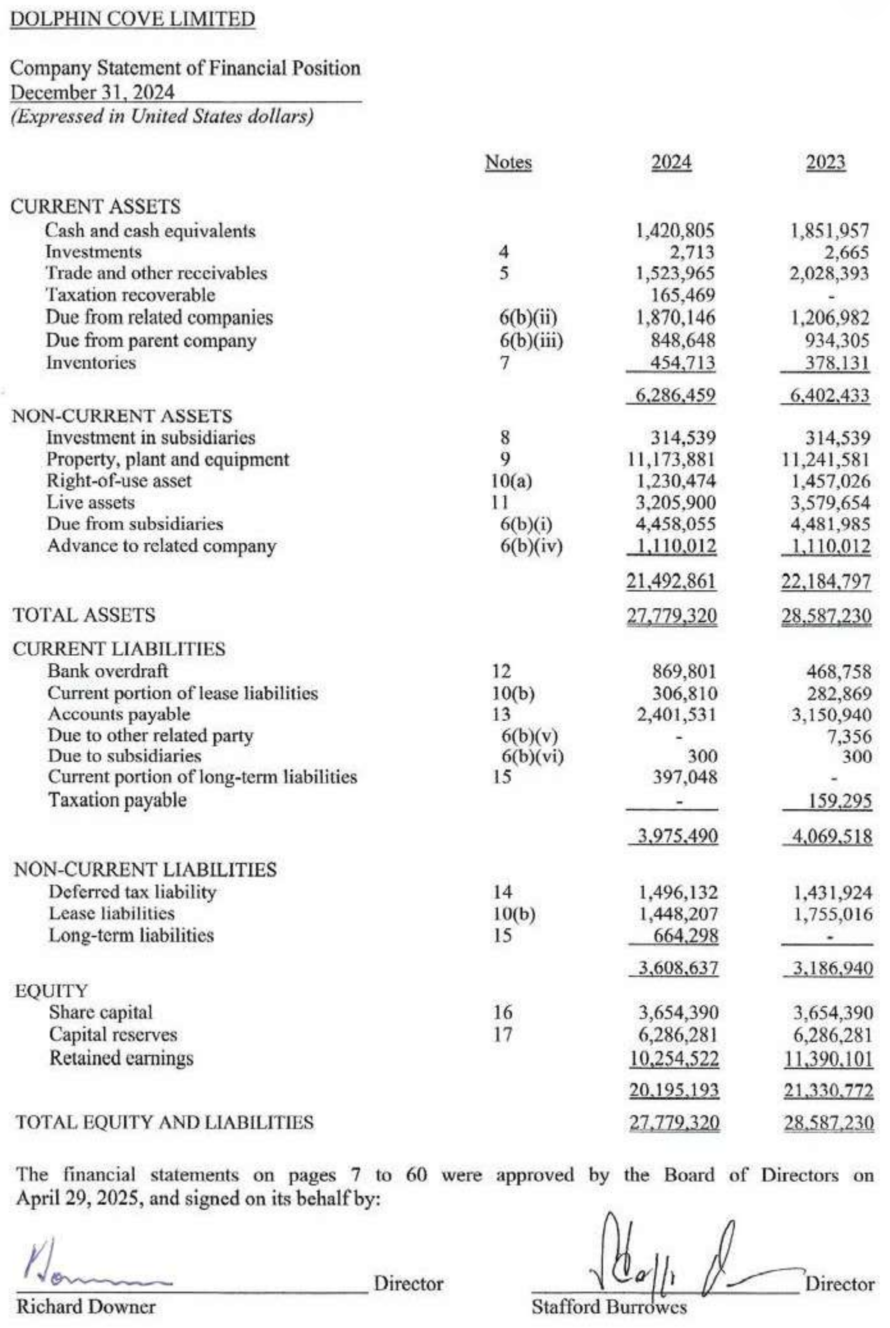
Group Statement of Changes in Equity
Year ended December 31, 2024
(Expressed in United States dollars)

	Share capital (note 16)	Capital reserves (note 17)	Retained earnings	Total
Balances as at December 31, 2022	3,654,390	11,796,412	12,690,839	28,141,641
Total comprehensive income:				
Profit for the year	-	-	3,057,859	3,057,859
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes	-	4,721,505	-	4,721,505
Total comprehensive income	-	4,721,505	3,057,859	7,779,364
Transactions with owners of the company:				
Dividends (note 23)	-	-	(4,012,013)	(4,012,013)
Balances as at December 31, 2023	3,654,390	16,517,917	11,736,685	31,908,992
Total comprehensive income:				
Profit for the year	-	-	1,826,878	1,826,878
Transactions with owners of the company:				
Dividends (note 23)	-	-	(2,999,437)	(2,999,437)
Balances as at December 31, 2024	3,654,390	16,517,917	10,564,126	30,736,433

DOLPHIN COVE LIMITED

Group Statement of Cash Flows
Year ended December 31, 2024
(Expressed in United States dollars)

	Notes	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the year		1,826,878	3,057,859
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation	9,10,11	1,356,094	1,287,481
Adjustment to live assets	11	(4,406)	-
Loss on disposal/write-off of property, plant and equipment		22,659	120,585
Loss on disposal of live assets		136,036	-
Loss on lease modification	10(c),19(d)	-	148,270
Interest income	20(a)	(56,615)	(59,191)
Interest expense	20(b)	231,456	102,894
Decrease in allowance for impairment loss	5(a)	(43,581)	(81,740)
Taxation	21	520,795	896,271
		3,989,316	5,472,429
Changes in:			
Accounts receivable		548,009	(590,405)
Inventories		(76,582)	20,595
Accounts payable		(732,997)	1,113,670
Due to other related party		(7,356)	-
Due from related companies		(663,164)	(458,072)
Cash generated from operations		3,057,226	5,558,217
Interest paid		(231,456)	(102,894)
Income tax paid		(779,983)	(952,364)
Net cash provided by operating activities		2,045,787	4,502,959
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received		2,569	24,812
Additions to property, plant and equipment	9	(886,591)	(1,002,082)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	12,369
Additions to live assets	11	(3,007)	(3,001)
Advances to parent company		(1,807,875)	(1,450,100)
Repayment from parent company		1,947,530	1,689,374
Proceeds from maturity of investments		-	1,002,132
Purchase of investments		-	(2,665)
Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities		(747,374)	270,839
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of long-term loan	15	(212,539)	(5,374)
Drawdown of long-term loan	15	1,273,885	-
Payment of lease liabilities	10(d)	(192,517)	(164,940)
Drawdowns of bank overdraft	12(c)	3,497,477	3,009,411
Repayment of bank overdraft	12(c)	(3,096,434)	(3,386,882)
Dividends paid		(2,999,437)	(4,012,013)
Net cash used in financing activities		(1,729,565)	(4,559,798)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(431,152)	214,000
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		1,851,957	1,637,957
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		1,420,805	1,851,957



DOLPHIN COVE LIMITED

Company Statement of Financial Position
December 31, 2024
(Expressed in United States dollars)

	Notes	2024	2023
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents		1,420,805	1,851,957
Investments	4	2,713	2,665
Trade and other receivables	5	1,523,965	2,028,393
Taxation recoverable		165,469	-
Due from related companies	6(b)(ii)	1,870,146	1,206,982
Due from parent company	6(b)(iii)	848,648	934,305
Inventories	7	454,713	378,131
		6,286,459	6,402,433
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Investment in subsidiaries	8	314,539	314,539
Property, plant and equipment	9	11,173,881	11,241,581
Right-of-use asset	10(a)	1,230,474	1,457,026
Live assets	11	3,205,900	3,579,654
Due from subsidiaries	6(b)(i)	4,458,055	4,481,985
Advance to related company	6(b)(iv)	1,110,012	1,110,012
		21,492,861	22,184,797
TOTAL ASSETS		27,779,320	28,587,230
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Bank overdraft	12	869,801	468,758
Current portion of lease liabilities	10(b)	306,810	282,869
Accounts payable	13	2,401,531	3,150,940
Due to other related party	6(b)(v)	-	7,356
Due to subsidiaries	6(b)(vi)	300	300
Current portion of long-term liabilities	15	397,048	-
Taxation payable		-	159,295
		3,975,490	4,069,518
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred tax liability	14	1,496,132	1,431,924
Lease liabilities	10(b)	1,448,207	1,755,016
Long-term liabilities	15	664,298	-
		3,608,637	3,186,940
EQUITY			
Share capital	16	3,654,390	3,654,390
Capital reserves	17	6,286,281	6,286,281
Retained earnings		10,254,522	11,390,101
		20,195,193	21,330,772
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		27,779,320	28,587,230

The financial statements on pages 7 to 60 were approved by the Board of Directors on April 29, 2025, and signed on its behalf by:

Director
Richard Downer

Director
Stafford Burrowes

DOLPHIN COVE LIMITED

Company Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
Year ended December 31, 2024
(Expressed in United States dollars)

	Notes	2024	2023
OPERATING REVENUE			
Programme revenue	18(a)	7,510,952	8,746,329
Ancillary services revenue	18(b)	7,785,500	8,367,418
Overall revenue		15,296,452	17,113,747
Less: Direct costs of sales	19(a)	(2,359,662)	(2,391,045)
Gross profit		12,936,790	14,722,702
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(22,659)	(120,585)
Loss on disposal of live assets		(136,036)	-
Other (expense)/income	19(d)	(16,974)	(24,828)
		12,761,121	14,577,289
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Administrative		(2,653,671)	(3,815,038)
Other operations		(4,153,553)	(3,863,412)
Selling		(3,082,073)	(2,721,403)
	19(b)	(9,889,297)	(10,399,853)
Decrease in allowance for impairment loss on receivables	5(a)	43,581	81,740
Profit before finance income and costs		2,915,405	4,259,176
Finance income	20(a)	206,028	320,655
Finance costs	20(b)	(738,148)	(581,068)
Profit before taxation		2,383,285	3,998,763
Taxation	21	(519,427)	(893,484)
Profit for the year		1,863,858	3,105,279
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Surplus on revaluation of land and buildings	9	-	2,388,341
Related deferred tax on revalued buildings	14	-	(325,836)
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes		-	2,062,505
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,863,858	5,167,784

DOLPHIN COVE LIMITED

Company Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

Year ended December 31, 2024

(Expressed in United States dollars)

	Share capital (note 16)	Capital reserves (note 17)	Retained earnings	Total
Balances as at December 31, 2022	3,654,390	4,223,776	12,296,835	20,175,001
Total comprehensive income:				
Profit for the year	-	-	3,105,279	3,105,279
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes	-	2,062,505	-	2,062,505
Total comprehensive income	-	2,062,505	3,105,279	5,167,784
Transactions with owners of the company:				
Dividends (note 23)	-	-	(4,012,013)	(4,012,013)
Balances as at December 31, 2023	3,654,390	6,286,281	11,390,101	21,330,772
Total comprehensive income:				
Profit for the year	-	-	1,863,858	1,863,858
Transactions with owners of the company:				
Dividends (note 23)	-	-	(2,999,437)	(2,999,437)
Balances as at December 31, 2024	3,654,390	6,286,281	10,254,522	20,195,193

DOLPHIN COVE LIMITED

Company Statement of Cash Flow

Year ended December 31, 2024

(Expressed in United States dollars)

	Notes	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the year		1,863,858	3,105,279
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation	9,10,11	1,403,315	1,334,699
Adjustment to live assets	11	(4,406)	-
Loss on disposal/write-off of property, plant and equipment		22,659	120,585
Loss on disposal of live assets		136,036	-
Loss on lease modification	10(c),19(d)	-	148,270
Interest income	20(a)	(206,003)	(209,830)
Interest expense	20(b)	318,093	195,201
Decrease in allowance for impairment loss	5(a),6(b)(i)	(43,581)	(81,740)
Taxation	21	519,427	893,484
		4,009,398	5,505,948
Change in:			
Accounts receivable		548,009	(590,405)
Inventories		(76,582)	20,595
Accounts payable		(749,409)	1,104,640
Due to other related party		(7,356)	-
Due from related companies		(663,164)	(458,072)
Cash generated from operations		3,060,896	5,582,706
Interest paid		(318,093)	(195,201)
Income tax paid		(779,983)	(952,364)
Net cash provided by operating activities		1,962,820	4,435,141
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received		2,569	24,812
Additions to property, plant and equipment	9	(886,591)	(1,002,083)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	12,369
Additions to live assets	11	(3,007)	(3,001)
Advances to subsidiaries		(32,873)	(303,139)
Repayments from subsidiaries		206,191	455,639
Advances to parent company		(1,807,875)	(1,450,100)
Repayment by parent company		1,947,530	1,689,374
Proceeds from maturity of investments		-	1,002,132
Purchase of investments		-	(2,665)
Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities		(574,056)	423,338
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of long-term loan	15	(212,539)	(5,374)
Drawdown of long-term loan	15	1,273,885	-
Payment of lease liabilities	10(d)	(282,868)	(249,621)
Drawdowns of bank overdraft	12(c)	3,497,477	3,009,411
Repayment of bank overdraft	12(c)	(3,096,434)	(3,386,882)
Dividends paid		(2,999,437)	(4,012,013)
Net cash used in financing activities		(1,819,916)	(4,644,479)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(431,152)	214,000
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		1,851,957	1,637,957
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		1,420,805	1,851,957

1. Corporate structure and principal activities

(a) Dolphin Cove Limited (the company) is domiciled in Jamaica and is incorporated under the laws of Jamaica. Its registered office and principal place of business is located at Belmont Road, Ocho Rios, St. Ann, Jamaica, W.I.

The principal activities of the company are the operation of a tourist attraction comprising dolphin programmes and ancillary operations such as restaurants, gift and video shops at several locations.

The company's shares were listed on the Junior Market of the Jamaica Stock Exchange on December 21, 2010.

(b) The company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, as listed below, are collectively referred to as "the group".

(i) Dolphin Cove (Negril) Limited was incorporated in Jamaica, on May 11, 2010, and commenced operations in September 2010. Its principal place of business is located at Point, Lucea, Hanover, Jamaica W.I. where it offered dolphin programmes and ancillary operations similar to that of the company. However, effective January 1, 2014, the company assumed its operations. Dolphin Cove (Negril) Limited continues to own the real estate in Hanover, which is now leased to the company.

(ii) Too Cool Limited is incorporated in the Cayman Islands and owns land and buildings located in Jamaica from which the company operates.

(iii) Cheshire Hall Limited (CHL) was incorporated on June 22, 2012 as a St. Lucia International Business Company (IBC). It's wholly-owned subsidiary, DCTCI Limited, is incorporated in the Turks and Caicos Islands and owns land on which the group intends to develop an attraction.

(iv) Balmoral Dolphins Limited is a St. Lucia IBC, incorporated on April 5, 2012. Its wholly-owned subsidiary, Dolphin Cove TCI Limited, was incorporated in the Turks & Caicos Islands for the intended purpose of operating the attraction to be developed by DCTCI Limited.

(v) SB Holdings Limited was incorporated on November 4, 2013, as a St. Lucia IBC. Its wholly-owned subsidiary, Marine Adventure Park Limited, was also incorporated in St. Lucia and purchased land in St. Lucia on which the group intends to develop an attraction.

(c) World of Dolphins Inc. (the parent company), incorporated in Barbados, acquired 229,610,218 shares in the company or 58.51% of its issued share capital on December 18, 2015, and made a follow-up offer to purchase all the remaining shares of the company, effective January 8, 2016. The parent company now holds 79.99% of the issued share capital of the company.

1. Corporate structure and principal activities (continued)

(d) World of Dolphins, Inc. is a subsidiary of Controladora Dolphin SA de C.V. (intermediate parent company), which is, in turn, a subsidiary of Dolphin Capital Company, S. de RL de C.V. (penultimate parent company), referred to as "The Dolphin Company" – the 'wider group'. Both companies are incorporated in Mexico. The ultimate parent company is TDC Leisure Investment Holdings LLC, incorporated in Delaware, United States of America.

(e) In April 2019, World of Dolphins Inc. pledged 100% (313,901,858) of stock units which it holds in the company as co-security for a Note Purchase Agreement on behalf of Controladora Dolphin SA de C.V. (see note 28).

2. Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance:

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards) and comply with the provisions of the Jamaican Companies Act.

New and amended standards:

(i) Newly effective standards:

During the period, there were no new or amended standards that impacted the group or company.

(ii) Forthcoming standards:

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, certain new standards have been issued which are not effective at the reporting date and which the group and company have not early adopted.

- IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements,* is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027.

  Under current IFRS Accounting Standards, companies use different formats to present their results, making it difficult for investors to compare financial performance across companies. IFRS 18 promotes a more structured income statement. In particular, it introduces a newly defined 'operating profit' subtotal and a requirement for all income and expenses to be allocated between three new distinct categories (Operating, Investing and Financing) based on a company's main business activities.

  All companies are required to report the newly defined 'operating profit' subtotal – an important measure for investors' understanding of a company's operating results – i.e. investing and financing activities are specifically excluded. This means that the results of equity-accounted investees are no longer part of operating profit and are presented in the 'investing' category.

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

(a) Statement of compliance (continued):

New and amended standards (continued):

(ii) Forthcoming standards (continued):

- IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (continued)*

  IFRS 18 also requires companies to analyse their operating expenses directly on the face of the income statement – either by nature, by function or using a mixed presentation. Under the new standard, this presentation provides a ‘useful structured summary’ of those expenses. If any items are presented by function on the face of the income statement (e.g. cost of sales), then a company provides more detailed disclosures about their nature.

  IFRS 18 requires some ‘non-GAAP’ measures to be reported in the financial statements. It introduces a narrow definition for management performance measures (MPMs), requiring them to be a subtotal of income and expenses, used in public communications outside the financial statements and reflective of management’s view of financial performance. For each MPM presented, companies will need to explain in a single note to the financial statements why the measure provides useful information, how it is calculated and reconcile it to an amount determined under IFRS Accounting Standards.

  Companies are discouraged from labelling items as ‘other’ and will now be required to disclose more information if they continue to do so.

- IFRS 19 *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures* is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027.

  IFRS 19 allows eligible subsidiaries to apply IFRS Accounting Standards with the reduced disclosure requirements of IFRS 19.

  A subsidiary applying IFRS 19 is required to clearly state its explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards that IFRS 19 has been adopted.

There are other amended standards, which are not expected to have a significant impact on the group’s and company’s financial statements.

The group is assessing the impact that the new standards will have on future financial statements when adopted in 2027.

(b) Basis of preparation and measurement:

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost basis, except for land and buildings which are carried at fair value. The financial statements are presented in United States dollars ($), which is the functional currency of the company.

2. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation (continued)

(c) Use of estimates and judgements (continued):

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the reporting date, and the income and expenses for the year then ended. Actual amounts could differ from these estimates.

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

Judgements made by management in the application of IFRS Accounting Standards that have material effects on the financial statements and estimates with a risk of material misstatements in the next financial year are discussed below:

Judgements

For the purpose of these financial statements, judgement refers to the informed identification and analysis of reasonable alternatives, considering all relevant facts and circumstances, and the well-reasoned, objective and unbiased choice of the alternative that is most consistent with the agreed principles set out in IFRS Accounting Standards. The key relevant judgements are in respect of the useful lives of the dolphins and fair value of land and buildings. The useful lives of dolphins vary, and management used its judgement in determining an average, expected useful life of 30 years [see note 3(g)]. The fair value of land and buildings requires the use of significant unobservable inputs [see note 9(a)].

Key assumptions concerning the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty

(i) Impairment of receivables:

The impairment allowance for receivables is determined upon origination of the receivable based on a model that calculates the expected credit loss (“ECL”) of the receivables.

Under this ECL model, the group segments its receivables in a matrix by days past due and determined for each age bracket an average rate of ECL, considering actual credit loss experience over the last 12 months and analysis of future delinquency, that is applied to the balance of the receivables. The average ECL rate increases in each segment of days past due until the rate is 100% for the segment of 91 days or more past due.

The measurement of the ECL is an area that requires assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g. the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses). The use of assumptions make uncertainty inherent in such estimates [see notes 3(m) and 27(a)(i)].

2. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation (continued)

(c) Use of estimates and judgements (continued):

Key assumptions concerning the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

(ii) Fair value of land and buildings:

Land and buildings are revalued to fair market value at each reporting date. These valuations are conducted periodically by independent professional valuators, using recent selling prices of comparable properties.

However, as no two properties are exactly alike, adjustments are made to reflect differences between properties. Consequently, the determination of fair value of the property requires that the valuers analyse the differences in relation to age and physical condition, time of sale, land to building ratio, the advantages and disadvantages of the location and other functional gains to be derived from the property, and make necessary adjustments (see note 9).

(d) Basis of consolidation:

The consolidated financial statements include the separate financial statements of the company and its subsidiaries (note 1), made up to December 31, 2024. The financial statements have been prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances.

(i) Subsidiaries:

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the group. The group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of a subsidiary are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date control commences until the date that control ceases.

(ii) Transactions eliminated on consolidation:

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised gains and losses or income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

3. Material accounting policies

The group has consistently applied the accounting policies set out below to all periods presented in these financial statements.

(a) Foreign currencies:

Foreign currency transactions and balances:

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the United States dollar ($) at the rates of exchange at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined.

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted to the functional currency at the rates of exchange ruling at the dates of those transactions. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Gains and losses arising from fluctuations in exchange rates are generally included in profit or loss. However, foreign currency differences arising from the translation of equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in other comprehensive income, except on impairment in which case the foreign currency differences that have been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and at bank including short-term deposits, where the original maturities of such deposits do not exceed three months and are used in the management of the group's short-term commitments. Cash and cash equivalents are measured at amortised cost.

(c) Investments:

Fixed deposits are classified and measured at amortised cost. The group intends to hold the assets to maturity to collect contractual cash flows and these cash flows consist solely of payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

(d) Accounts receivable:

Accounts receivable comprising trade and other receivables and are measured at amortised cost, less impairment losses.

(e) Inventories:

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost, determined on the weighted average basis, and net realisable value.

3. Material accounting policies (continued)

(f) Property, plant and equipment:

(i) Recognition and measurement:

Land and buildings are measured at fair value, less subsequent depreciation. Valuations are done annually by the directors and every three years by an external independent valuator. All other categories of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any increase arising on the revaluation of land and buildings is credited to capital reserves through other comprehensive income, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss, in which case the increase is credited to profit or loss to the extent of the decrease previously charged. A decrease in carrying amount arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is charged to profit or loss to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in capital reserve relating to a previous revaluation of such assets.

On a sale or retirement of the revalued asset, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in unrealised capital reserve is transferred directly to realised reserve.

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

The costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

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

(ii) Subsequent expenditure:

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the group.

(iii) Depreciation:

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on the straight-line basis computed at annual rates estimated to write down the assets to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives.

3. Material accounting policies (continued)

(f) Property, plant and equipment:

(iii) Depreciation (continued):

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on the straight-line basis computed at annual rates estimated to write down the assets to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	40 years
Leasehold improvements	10 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	10 years
Computers	5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Dune buggies	3 years

No depreciation is charged on land and capital work-in-progress. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(g) Live assets:

This comprises of dolphins and other marine life, as well as birds and are measured at cost, less amortisation. Dolphins and other marine life are amortised over periods not exceeding thirty years and fifteen years, respectively.

The costs of dolphins (calves) are accumulated from the date the mothers are pregnant and include food, medicine, veterinary services, special care and training of the calves. Directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management are capitalised until calves are brought into production. These costs are then amortised on a straight-line basis over a period not exceeding thirty years. Dolphins purchased are capitalised at the acquisition cost which is amortised over a period not exceeding thirty years on the straight-line basis. The useful life of thirty years for the dolphins is based on research done on dolphins and the experience of the group. These live assets are not held for agricultural purposes.

(h) Leases:

At inception of a contract, the group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the group uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16.

3. Material accounting policies (continued)

(h) Leases (continued):

As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property the group has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the group by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the group will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The group determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and make certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

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

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the group is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

3. Material accounting policies (continued)

(h) Leases (continued):

As a lessee (continued)

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases, including IT equipment. The group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(i) Accounts payable:

Accounts payable comprising trade and other payables are measured at amortised cost.

(j) Provisions:

A provision is recognised when the group has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be estimated reliably. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the obligation.

(k) Interest bearing borrowings:

Interest bearing borrowings are recognised initially at cost plus directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost, with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowing on an effective interest basis.

(l) Share capital and dividends:

Ordinary shares are classified as equity and carried at cost. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares, net of any tax effects, are recognised as a deduction from equity.

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are declared.

3. Material accounting policies (continued)

(m) Impairment:

(i) Non-financial assets:

The carrying amounts of the group's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there are any indications of impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

− Calculation of recoverable amount:

The recoverable amount of non-financial assets is the greater of their fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

− Reversal of impairment:

An impairment loss is reversed, if there has been a change in the estimate used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(ii) Financial assets:

Measurement of ECLs

The group recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the group considers reasonable and supportable information relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the group's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

3. Material accounting policies (continued)

(m) Impairment (continued):

(ii) Financial assets (continued):

The group assumes that the credit risk on financial assets has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The group considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the group in full, without recourse by the group to action such as realising security if any is held; or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

The group uses these definitions in line with its parent company and the group's historical loss experience.

Life-time ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the group is exposed to credit risk.

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the group expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised costs are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- increased probability that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

3. Material accounting policies (continued)

(m) Impairment (continued):

(ii) Financial assets (continued):

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. This is the case when the group determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. This assessment is carried out at the individual asset level.

Recoveries of amounts previously written off are included in 'impairment losses on financial instruments' in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(n) Revenue recognition:

Revenue from services is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of volume rebates and sales taxes.

Performance obligations and revenue recognition policies:

The nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers, including significant payment terms, and the related revenue recognition policies are as follows:

Type of products and services	*Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, including significant payment terms.*	*Revenue recognition under IFRS 15*
Rendering of services	Customers obtain control of service when programme attraction service and ancillary services have been provided. Invoices for services are generated at that point in time. Invoices are usually payable within 30 days.	The group recognises revenue at a point in time as services are provided.

3. Material accounting policies (continued)

(n) Revenue recognition (continued):

The nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers, including significant payment terms, and the related revenue recognition policies are as follows (continued):

Type of products and services	*Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, including significant payment terms.*	*Revenue recognition under IFRS 15*
Sale of goods	Customers obtain control of goods when the good is transferred to the customer. Invoices for goods are generated at a point in time.	Revenue is recognised at a point in time in the amount of the price, before tax on sales, expected to be received by the group for goods and services supplied as a result of their ordinary activities, as contractual performance obligations are fulfilled, and control of goods and services passes to the customer. Revenues are decreased by any trade discounts granted to customers.

(o) Finance income:

Finance income comprises interest earned on funds invested and foreign exchange gains recognised in profit or loss. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss as it accrues, taking into account the effective yield on the asset.

(p) Employee benefits:

Employee benefits include current or short-term benefits such as salaries, statutory contributions paid, annual vacation leave and non-monetary benefits such as medical care and housing. Short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability, net of payments made, and charged as expenses. The expected cost of vacation leave that accumulates is recognised over the period that the employees become entitled to the leave.

(q) Expenses:

(i) Expenses:

Expenses are recognised on the accrual basis.

(ii) Finance costs:

Finance costs comprise interest incurred on borrowings, calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange losses and bank related charges.

3. Material accounting policies (continued)

(r) Income taxes:

(i) Current tax:

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly to equity, in which case it is recognised in other comprehensive income.

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

(ii) Deferred tax:

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

A deferred tax liability is recognised for taxable temporary differences, except on the initial recognition of goodwill and to the extent that the group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

(s) Segment reporting:

An operating segment is a component of the group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the group's other components. Each operating segment's operating results are reviewed regularly by the group's Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM"), to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available. The group has identified the Managing Director as its CODM.

During the year, a review of operating segments was conducted. Based on the economic and operational similarities and the way the CODM monitors the operations, the group has concluded that its operating segments should be aggregated and that it has only one operating segment.

3. Material accounting policies (continued)

(t) Financial instruments:

Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

The financial assets that meet both of the following conditions and are not designated as at fair value through profit or loss: a) are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows, and b) its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are classified as "Held to collect" and measured at amortised cost.

Amortised cost represents the net present value ("NPV") of the consideration receivable or payable as of the transaction date. This classification of financial assets comprises the following captions:

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Investments
- Trade and other receivables
- Due from related companies
- Due from parent company
- Due from subsidiaries
- Advance to related company

Due to their short-term nature, the group initially recognises these assets at the original invoiced or transaction amount less expected credit losses.

Subsequent measurement

The group's financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment on financial assets are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

3. Material accounting policies (continued)

(t) Financial instruments (continued):

Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

Derecognition

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at cost and in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs. The group's financial liabilities, which include payables and accruals, bank borrowings and lease obligations, due to other related companies and long-term liabilities are recognised initially at cost.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, the group's financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognised in profit or loss over the period of the liability on an effective interest basis.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

4. Investments

	Group and Company	
	2024	2023
Current:		
Amortised cost:		
Fixed deposits	2,713	2,665

5. Trade and other receivables

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Trade receivables	1,358,163	1,914,649	1,295,791	1,852,277
Prepayments	256,094	393,464	256,094	393,464
GCT recoverable	145,109	14,023	145,109	14,023
Other receivables	169,995	245,640	169,583	245,228
	1,929,361	2,567,776	1,866,577	2,504,992
Less: Allowance for impairment (a)	(404,936)	(538,923)	(342,612)	(476,599)
	1,524,425	2,028,853	1,523,965	2,028,393

(a) Changes in allowance for impairment:

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Balance as at January 1	538,923	697,145	476,599	634,821
Accounts written off	(90,406)	(76,482)	(90,406)	(76,482)
Decrease in allowance	(43,581)	(81,740)	(43,581)	(81,740)
Balance as at December 31	404,936	538,923	342,612	476,599

6. Related party balances and transactions

(a) Identity of related parties:

The company has related party relationships with its parent company, its holding companies, subsidiaries, fellow subsidiaries, its directors and key management personnel.

DOLPHIN COVE LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
Year ended December 31, 2024
(Expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated)

6. Related party balances and transactions (continued)

(b) The statement of financial position includes the following balances arising in the ordinary course of business with related parties:

(i) Due from subsidiaries – non-current:

		Company	
		2024	2023
Dolphin Cove (Negril) Limited:			
10% US$ loan	(a)	1,472,445	1,500,076
DCTCI Limited:			
3.5% US$ loan	(b)	1,938,888	1,933,790
Marine Adventure Park Limited:			
3.5% US$ loan	(c)	1,008,694	1,008,592
Dolphin Cove TCI Limited	(d)	6,160	6,431
SB Holdings Limited	(e)	7,828	8,097
Cheshire Hall Limited	(f)	7,185	7,454
Balmoral Dolphins Limited	(g)	7,716	8,016
Too Cool Limited	(h)	9,139	9,529
		4,458,055	4,481,985

Amounts due from subsidiaries are stated after deduction of impairment losses of $269,403 (2023: $269,403), which was previously recognised in profit or loss.

(a) This loan bears interest at 10% per annum, is unsecured and has no fixed repayment terms. However, the company's intent is not to require repayment within 12 months of the reporting date.

(b) This balance materially comprises advances for the purchase of property and expenses incurred so far in respect of the proposed developments in the Turks & Caicos Islands [note 9(c)]. This loan, along with additional advances during the year, are unsecured, bear interest at 3.5% per annum and have no fixed repayment terms. However, the company's intent is not to require repayment within 12 months of the reporting date. Interest of $81,321 (2023: $78,571) was waived during the year.

(c) This balance materially comprises advances for the purchase of property and professional fees, interest expenses and other expenses in respect of the expansion of the experience at Marine Adventure Park Limited [note 9(c)]. This loan, along with additional advances during the year, are unsecured, bear interest at 3.5% per annum and have no fixed repayment terms. However, the company's intent is not to require repayment within 12 months of the reporting date. Interest of $42,329 (2023: 40,897) was waived during the year.

(d) This balance comprises an advance for professional fees due from Dolphin Cove TCI Limited that is unsecured and interest free.

DOLPHIN COVE LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
Year ended December 31, 2024
(Expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated)

6. Related party balances and transactions (continued)

(b) The statement of financial position includes the following balances arising in the ordinary course of business with related parties (continued):

(i) Due from subsidiaries – non-current (continued):

(e) This balance comprises an advance for professional fees due from SB Holdings Ltd. that is unsecured and interest free.

(f) This balance comprises an advance for professional fees due from Cheshire Hall Limited that is unsecured and interest free.

(g) This balance comprises an advance for professional fees due from Balmoral Dolphins Limited that is unsecured and interest free.

(h) This balance comprises an advance for professional fees due from Too Cool Limited that is unsecured and interest free.

For advances for professional fees included in (d) to (h) above, the company's intent is not to require repayment within 12 months of the reporting date.

(ii) Due from related companies - current

	Group and Company	
	2024	2023
Dtraveller Limited (fellow subsidiary)	1,381,509	665,127
Controladora Dolphin S.A. de C.V.		
(intermediate parent company)	311,444	470,513
Dolphin Discovery Cayman Limited (fellow subsidiary)	6,352	-
Dolphin Downtown PC, S.R.L. (fellow subsidiary)	26,851	-
Viajero Cibernetico S.A. (fellow subsidiary)	143,990	71,342
	1,870,146	1,206,982

Amounts due from related companies are interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

(iii) Due from parent company - current

	Group and Company	
	2024	2023
World of Dolphins Inc.	848,648	934,305

This represents the remaining balance of advances which are unsecured and repayable on demand. As of August 2023, interest of 6% per annum is payable on the outstanding balance.

6. Related party balances and transactions (continued)

(b) (Continued)

(iv) Advance to related company – non-current:

	Group and Company	
	2024	2023
Non-current:		
Dolphin Discovery, Inc. (fellow subsidiary)	1,110,012	1,110,012

This represents pre-payment for constructing a new dolphin encounter park in St. Lucia on behalf of the company. The amount provided constitutes 40% of the estimated project cost. As at December 31, 2024, there has been no further progress on the project and management is in discussion for its resumption. Once the project has started, the amount will be treated as capital work-in-progress as part of property, plant and equipment. In the event of cancellation, Dolphin Discovery, Inc. is obliged to return the advance to the company.

(v) Amount due to other related party is interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

	Group and Company	
	2024	2023
Dolphin Cove Cayman Limited (fellow subsidiary)	-	7,356

(vi) Due to subsidiaries:

	Company	
	2024	2023
Balmoral Dolphins	100	100
Cheshire Hall Limited	100	100
SB Holdings Limited	100	100
	300	300

Amounts due to subsidiaries are interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

6. Related party balances and transactions (continued)

(c) The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income includes the following (income)/expense transactions with related parties in the ordinary course of business:

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Management fees to intermediate parent company [note 19(b)]	305,270	342,045	305,270	342,045
Interest on lease paid to a subsidiary	-	-	86,637	92,536
Interest earned from subsidiaries [note 6(b)(i)]	-	-	(149,388)	(150,639)
Interest earned from parent company [note 6(b)(iii)]	(53,998)	(34,379)	(53,998)	(34,379)
Gross operating revenue from related companies:				
Dtraveller Limited	(358,045)	(641,277)	(358,045)	(641,277)
Viajero Cibernetico S.A	(112,745)	(18,154)	(112,745)	(18,154)
Controladora Dolphins S.A. de CV	(197,411)	(185,236)	(197,411)	(185,236)

(d) Key management personnel compensation:

	Group and Company	
	2024	2023
Directors' emoluments:		
Fees	65,006	68,366
Key management personnel compensation*	172,824	174,108

*Key management personnel compensation is included in staff costs [note 19(c)].

Directors of the company and entities under their control along with the parent company hold approximately 82% (2023: 82%) of the voting stock units of the company [see also note 1(c)].

7. Inventories

	Group and Company	
	2024	2023
Items for resale	226,750	267,431
Dolphin food	117,108	43,132
Goods in transit	10,555	4,019
Other	100,300	63,549
	454,713	378,131
Inventories charged to direct expenses during the year [see note 19(a)]	490,533	507,660

8. Investment in subsidiaries

This represents the cost of the company's 100% interest in the shares of its subsidiaries [see also note 1(b)].

	Company 2024	Company 2023
Dolphin Cove (Negril) Limited	1,114	1,114
Too Cool Limited	313,125	313,125
Cheshire Hall Limited	100	100
Balmoral Dolphins Limited	100	100
SB Holdings Limited	100	100
	314,539	314,539

9. Property, plant and equipment

	Group					
	Land and buildings	Leasehold improvements	Furniture, fixtures, computers & equipment	Motor vehicles & dune buggies	Capital work-in-progress	Total
Cost or valuation:						
December 31, 2022	17,077,072	1,223,045	5,721,574	1,674,973	2,540,219	28,236,883
Additions	36,027	125,127	229,264	611,664	-	1,002,082
Revaluation adjustment	4,636,900	-	-	-	-	4,636,900
Disposal/write-off	-	-	-	(1,196,622)	(42,925)	(1,239,547)
December 31, 2023	21,749,999	1,348,172	5,950,838	1,090,015	2,497,294	32,636,318
Additions	353,625	87,645	264,270	177,137	3,914	886,591
Disposal/write-off	-	-	(64,815)	-	-	(64,815)
December 31, 2024	22,103,624	1,435,817	6,150,293	1,267,152	2,501,208	33,458,094
Depreciation:						
December 31, 2022	674,254	414,307	4,397,476	1,388,902	-	6,874,939
Charge for the year	131,591	145,238	429,873	198,410	-	905,112
Revaluation adjustment	(410,441)	-	-	-	-	(410,441)
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	-	(1,106,592)	-	(1,106,592)
December 31, 2023	395,404	559,545	4,827,349	480,720	-	6,263,018
Charge for the year	158,378	134,389	406,109	281,033	-	979,909
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	(42,156)	-	-	(42,156)
December 31, 2024	553,782	693,934	5,191,302	761,753	-	7,200,771
Net book values:						
December 31, 2024	21,549,842	741,883	958,991	505,399	2,501,208	26,257,323
December 31, 2023	21,354,595	788,627	1,123,489	609,295	2,497,294	26,373,300

9. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Company					
	Land and buildings	Leasehold improvements	Furniture, fixtures, computers & equipment	Motor vehicles & dune buggies	Capital work-in-progress	Total
Cost or valuation:						
December 31, 2022	6,501,073	1,429,118	5,402,290	1,634,870	42,924	15,010,275
Additions	36,027	125,127	229,265	611,664	-	1,002,083
Revaluation adjustment	1,977,900	-	-	-	-	1,977,900
Disposal/write-off	-	-	-	(1,196,622)	(42,924)	(1,239,546)
December 31, 2023	8,515,000	1,554,245	5,631,555	1,049,912	-	16,750,712
Additions	353,625	87,645	264,270	177,137	3,914	886,591
Disposal/write-off	-	-	(64,815)	-	-	(64,815)
December 31, 2024	8,868,625	1,641,890	5,831,010	1,227,049	3,914	17,572,488
Depreciation:						
December 31, 2022	327,127	414,309	4,089,683	1,338,208	-	6,169,327
Charge for the year	83,314	145,238	429,875	198,410	-	856,837
Revaluation adjustment	(410,441)	-	-	-	-	(410,441)
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	-	(1,106,592)	-	(1,106,592)
December 31, 2023	-	559,547	4,519,558	430,026	-	5,509,131
Charge for the year	110,101	134,389	406,109	281,033	-	931,632
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	(42,156)	-	-	(42,156)
December 31, 2024	110,101	693,936	4,883,511	711,059	-	6,398,607
Net book values:						
December 31, 2024	8,758,524	947,954	947,499	515,990	3,914	11,173,881
December 31, 2023	8,515,000	994,698	1,111,997	619,886	-	11,241,581

(a) The group's and company's land and buildings were revalued as at December 31, 2023 using market approach for land and cost approach for buildings. Market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving comparable assets. Cost approach comprises valuation techniques that reflect the amount that would be required to replace the service capacity of the buildings. The valuation was conducted by Property Consultants Limited (an independent firm of registered real estate agents, appraisers, auctioneers and consultants) of Kingston, Jamaica. The directors did an assessment of the valuation during the year which determined that the estimated market value of the land and buildings, as at the reporting date, is not materially different from their carrying values.

The fair value was determined using level 3 fair value measurements as the valuation model used both observable and unobservable inputs and the unobservable inputs are considered significant to the fair value measurement [see also note 2(c)].

The surplus arising on revaluation is included in capital reserves for the group and company (note 17).

The net book value of land and buildings under the cost model would have been $4,265,456 (2023: $4,034,098) for the group and $1,705,772 (2023: $1,426,139) for the company.

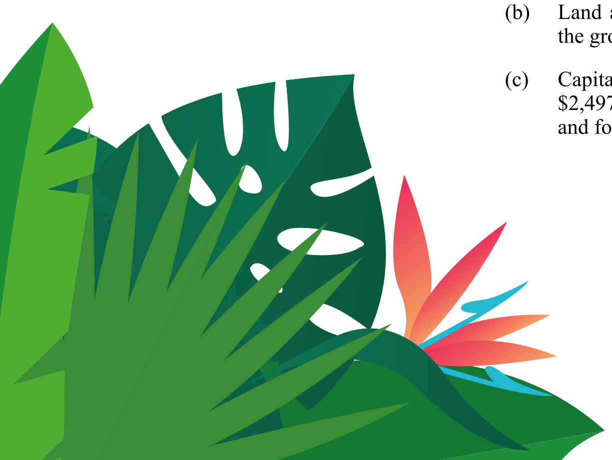
9. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(a) (Continued)

Valuation techniques	**Significant unobservable inputs**	**Inter-relationship between key unobservable inputs and fair value measurement**
Market based approach: The approach is based on the principle of substitution whereby the purchaser with perfect knowledge of the property market pays no more for the subject property than the cost of acquiring an existing comparable property, assuming no cost delay in making the substitution. The approach requires comparison of the subject property with others of similar design and utility, inter alia, which were sold in the recent past. However, as no two properties are exactly alike, adjustment is therefore made for the difference between the property subject to valuation and comparable properties. *Cost approach*: The approach comprises valuation techniques that reflect the amount that would be required to replace the service capacity of the buildings. The approach requires adjustment for depreciation due to economic conditions and physical conditions of the buildings.	Market approach: • Comparative price per square foot: ○ Negril location – $1.30 to $6.92 per sqft. ○ Ocho Rios location – $11.41 to $24.10 per sqft. • Comparable adjustment per square foot: ○ Negril location – -$1.37 to $4.25 per sqft. ○ Ocho Rios location – $10.34 to $23.03 per sqft. • Price per square foot: ○ Negril location – $5.55 per sqft. ○ Ocho Rios location – $34.44 per sqft. Cost approach: • Construction cost per square foot: ○ Negril location - $93.27 per sqft. ○ Ocho Rios location - $96.06 per sqft.	The estimated fair value would increase/(decrease) if: • The comparative price per square foot was higher/(lower). • The comparable adjustment per square foot was higher/(lower). • Price per square foot was higher/(lower). • Construction cost per square foot was higher/(lower).

(b) Land and buildings include land at a valuation of $16,050,000 (2023: $16,050,000) for the group and $4,265,000 (2023: $4,265,000) for the company.

(c) Capital work-in-progress includes land at cost amounting to $2,497,294 (2023: $2,497,294) for the group [see note 6(b)(i)(b) and (c)]. Professional fees paid to attorneys and for other advisory services were capitalised in previous years.



10. Leases

The group and company lease land from Dolphin Cove (Negril) Limited and Santa Maria Limited for tourist attraction activities, as well as motor vehicles.

The Dolphin Cove (Negril) Limited lease commenced in January 2014 and, after an initial period to October 2014, has four subsequent five year options to renew. For the lease computations, it has been assumed that the option to renew will be exercised.

The Santa Maria Limited lease commenced in January 2017 and expires in December 2026. In 2023, the lease was modified, increasing the rental fees to cover for inflation. This resulted to the remeasurements of right-of-use asset and lease liability as indicated in (a) and (b) below.

Information about leases for which the group and company are lessees is presented below:

(a) Right-of-use assets

	Group	Company
Balance at December 31, 2022	378,080	1,512,004
Remeasurement of right-of-use asset	54,948	54,948
Additions during the year	112,353	112,353
Depreciation charge for the year	(126,455)	(222,279)
Balance at December 31, 2023	418,926	1,457,026
Depreciation charge for the year	(130,728)	(226,552)
Balance at December 31, 2024	288,198	1,230,474

(b) Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are payable as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Less than one year	236,554	232,227	413,542	409,215
One to five years	274,322	505,552	982,273	1,213,504
More than five years	-	5,161	855,443	1,037,591
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at December 31	510,876	742,940	2,251,258	2,660,310
Less: Interest on lease liabilities	(39,313)	(78,860)	(496,241)	(622,425)
	471,563	664,080	1,755,017	2,037,885
Lease liabilities included in the statement of financial position at December 31, as follows:				
Current	210,408	192,518	306,810	282,869
Non-current	261,155	471,562	1,448,207	1,755,016
	471,563	664,080	1,755,017	2,037,885

Remeasurement of lease liability amounted to $Nil (2023: $203,218) for the group and company.

10. Leases (continued)

	Group 2024	Group 2023	Company 2024	Company 2023
(c) Amounts recognised in profit or loss				
Depreciation	130,728	126,455	226,552	222,279
Interest on lease liabilities [note 20(b)]	39,547	50,064	126,184	142,371
Loss on lease modification [note 19(d)]	-	148,270	-	148,270
Expenses relating to short-term/ low value leases	10,818	12,107	10,818	12,107
(d) Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows				
Interest on lease liabilities [note 20(b)]	39,547	50,064	126,184	142,371
Lease payment – principal portion	192,517	164,940	282,868	249,621

11. Live assets

	Group		
	Dolphins	Other animals	Total
At cost:			
December 31, 2022	8,406,172	237,344	8,643,516
Additions	-	3,001	3,001
Disposal	-	(225,219)	(225,219)
December 31, 2023	8,406,172	15,126	8,421,298
Additions	-	3,007	3,007
Disposal	(712,164)	-	(712,164)
December 31, 2024	7,694,008	18,133	7,712,141
Amortisation:			
December 31, 2022	4,581,302	228,193	4,809,495
Charge for the year	249,331	6,583	255,914
Eliminated on disposal	-	(225,219)	(225,219)
December 31, 2023	4,830,633	9,557	4,840,190
Charge for the year	241,748	3,709	245,457
Adjustment	127	(4,533)	(4,406)
Eliminated on disposal	(576,128)	-	(576,128)
December 31, 2024	4,496,380	8,733	4,505,113
Net book values:			
December 31, 2024	3,197,628	9,400	3,207,028
December 31, 2023	3,575,539	5,569	3,581,108

11. Live assets (continued)

	Company		
	Dolphins	Other animals	Total
At cost:			
December 31, 2022	8,406,172	232,167	8,638,339
Additions	-	3,001	3,001
Disposal	-	(225,219)	(225,219)
December 31, 2023	8,406,172	9,949	8,416,121
Additions	-	3,007	3,007
Disposal	(712,164)	-	(712,164)
December 31, 2024	7,694,008	12,956	7,706,964
Amortisation:			
December 31, 2022	4,581,302	224,801	4,806,103
Charge for the year	249,331	6,252	255,583
Eliminated on disposal	-	(225,219)	(225,219)
December 31, 2023	4,830,633	5,834	4,836,467
Charge for the year	241,748	3,383	245,131
Adjustment	127	(4,533)	(4,406)
Eliminated on disposal	(576,128)	-	(576,128)
December 31, 2024	4,496,380	4,684	4,501,064
Net book values:			
December 31, 2024	3,197,628	8,272	3,205,900
December 31, 2023	3,575,539	4,115	3,579,654

Dolphins with original cost of $1,093,179 (2023: $1,313,179) for the group and company are fully amortised, however, they are still being used in operations to generate revenue.

12. Bank overdraft

(a) The group and company have a Jamaica dollar (J$) 6.5 million ($41,993) overdraft facility with The Bank of Nova Scotia Jamaica Limited at an interest rate of 17.75%, which is secured by a hypothecation of cash deposits. Bank overdraft includes credit balances in the amount of $Nil (2023: $72,613) on the group's and the company's bank accounts arising from items in transit at the reporting date.

That bank has also issued guarantees aggregating J$1.4 million ($9,199) [(2023: J$1.4 million) ($9,336)] on behalf of the group and company in favor of the Commissioner of Customs.

12. Bank overdraft (continued)

(b) In 2020, the group and company obtained an overdraft facility from Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited for an authorised amount of J$140 million ($965,517), to be drawn down over 12 months. During 2021, an additional amount of J$116 million ($758,170) was obtained resulting in a total overdraft facility of J$256 million ($1,723,687). The overdraft facility bears interest at a rate of 8.75% per annum, calculated daily on the outstanding balance and is payable monthly in arrears. The facility is secured as follows:

- First demand debenture over the fixed and floating assets of the group and company, stamped to cover J$140 million ($904,460).
- Unlimited corporate guarantee of Too Cool Limited supported by a first legal mortgage over the Ocho Rios properties stamped to cover J$140 million ($904,460).
- First legal mortgage over the Ocho Rios properties owned by the group and company stamped to cover J$140 million ($904,460).
- Second demand debenture over the fixed and floating assets of Dolphin Cove Limited, stamped to cover J$116 million ($749,410) supported by:
  - Collateral demand second legal mortgage stamped collateral to the above debenture for J$116 million ($749,410) over the Ocho Rios property in the name of Too Cool Limited.
  - Collateral demand second legal mortgage stamped collateral to the above debenture for J$116 million ($749,410) over the Ocho Rios property in the name of Dolphin Cove Limited.

(c) Reconciliation of movements of bank overdraft to cash flows arising from financing activities:

	Group and Company 2024	 2023
At the beginning of the year	468,758	846,229
Changes from financing cash flows:		
Drawdowns made	3,497,477	3,009,411
Repayments made	(3,096,434)	(3,386,882)
At the end of the year	869,801	468,758

13. Accounts payable

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Trade payables	1,193,300	1,025,417	1,193,300	1,022,687
Provision for GCT liability (a)	-	1,131,474	-	1,131,474
Statutory deductions	106,323	102,956	106,323	102,956
Accruals	915,777	679,227	880,366	660,327
Other payables	252,951	262,274	221,542	233,496
	2,468,351	3,201,348	2,401,531	3,150,940

(a) In 2023, the group and company recognised a liability for General Consumption Tax (GCT) of $1,131,474, inclusive of interest and penalties, following a GCT audit for the period January 1, 2014 to July 31, 2019 by Tax Administration Jamaica (TAJ). This amount was fully settled in 2024.

14. Deferred tax liability

Deferred tax is attributable to the following:

	Group					
	Balance at December 31, 2022	Recognised in income (note 21)	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Balance at December 31, 2023	Recognised in income (note 21)	Balance at December 31, 2024
Accounts receivable	276,403	26,769	-	303,172	102,673	405,845
Property, plant and equipment	425,547	(71,036)	325,836	680,347	(13,731)	666,616
Live assets	596,519	26,111	-	622,630	(31,939)	590,691
Accounts payable	(24,655)	(5,668)	-	(30,323)	(2,653)	(32,976)
Right-of-use asset	94,471	10,261	-	104,732	(32,682)	72,050
Lease liabilities	(128,363)	(37,657)	-	(166,020)	48,129	(117,891)
Unrealised foreign exchange loss	(10,850)	12,163	-	1,313	(4,221)	(2,908)
	1,229,072	(39,057)	325,836	1,515,851	65,576	1,581,427

14. Deferred tax liability (continued)

Deferred tax is attributable to the following (continued):

	Company					
	Balance at December 31, 2022	Recognised in income (note 21)	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Balance at December 31, 2023	Recognised in income (note 21)	Balance at December 31, 2024
Accounts receivable	276,403	26,769	-	303,172	102,673	405,845
Property, plant and equipment	425,547	(71,036)	325,836	680,347	(13,731)	666,616
Live assets	596,519	26,111	-	622,630	(31,939)	590,691
Accounts payable	(24,655)	(5,668)	-	(30,323)	(2,653)	(32,976)
Right-of-use asset	377,951	(13,695)	-	364,256	(56,638)	307,618
Lease liabilities	(492,983)	(16,488)	-	(509,471)	70,717	(438,754)
Unrealised foreign exchange loss	(10,850)	12,163	-	1,313	(4,221)	(2,908)
	1,147,932	(41,844)	325,836	1,431,924	64,208	1,496,132

15. Long-term liabilities

	Group and Company	
	2024	2023
Long-term loan:		
Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited J$ loan	1,061,346	-
Less: Current portion	(397,048)	-
	664,298	-

This represents a loan of J$200,000,000 ($1,273,885) obtained from Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited in May 2024 which bears interest at a rate of 12% and is repayable in equal monthly instalments of J$6,642,862 (principal and interest) for a period of 36 months and maturing in May 2027. The loan was used to settle the GCT liability (see note 13).

The loan is secured by third demand debenture over the fixed and floating assets of the company stamped to cover J$94,000,000, supported by third legal mortgage stamped collateral to the above debenture over the following properties:

(i) Guarantor's mortgage over the Ocho Rios properties in the name of Too Cool Limited.
(ii) Ocho Rios property registered in the name of Dolphin Cove Limited.

Reconciliation of movements of long-term liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities:

	Group and Company	
	2024	2023
At the beginning of the year	-	5,374
Change from financing cash flows:		
Drawdowns	1,273,885	-
Repayments	(212,539)	(5,374)
At the end of the year	1,061,346	-

16. Share capital

	Group and Company	
	2024	2023
Authorised:		
432,426,376 ordinary shares of no par value		
Stated capital, issued and fully paid:		
392,426,376 ordinary stock units of no par value	3,901,554	3,901,554
Less: Transaction costs of share issue	(247,164)	(247,164)
	3,654,390	3,654,390

Holders of ordinary stock units are entitled to dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per stock unit at general meetings of the group and company. All ordinary shares rank equally with regard to the group's and company's residual assets.

17. Capital reserves

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Revaluation surplus arising on (note 9)				
Land	13,041,532	13,041,532	3,878,543	3,878,543
Buildings	4,278,965	4,278,965	3,210,318	3,210,318
	17,320,497	17,320,497	7,088,861	7,088,861
Deferred tax arising on revalued buildings	(802,580)	(802,580)	(802,580)	(802,580)
	16,517,917	16,517,917	6,286,281	6,286,281

18. Operating revenue

This represents revenue from the operation of attractions and is reported net of discounts and General Consumption Tax.

(a) Programme attraction revenue represents programme fees from hotels, cruise ships and walk-in guests.

(b) Ancillary services revenue represents revenue from the operation of restaurants, gift shops, photo shops and other adventure tours.

19. Disclosure of expenses and other income

(a) Direct cost of sales:

	Group and Company	
	2024	2023
Direct cost of programmes (i)	990,387	749,919
Direct cost of ancillary services (ii)	1,369,275	1,641,126
	2,359,662	2,391,045

(i) Direct costs of dolphin programmes represent dolphin food, medication and veterinary services and other consumables.

(ii) Direct costs of ancillary services represent operating costs of restaurants, gift shops, photo shops and other adventure tours.

(b) Operating expenses:

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Repairs and maintenance	204,459	156,579	204,459	156,579
Staff costs (c)	4,043,166	3,873,356	4,043,166	3,873,356
Advertising, marketing and promotion	784,628	658,511	784,628	658,511
Guest transportation and tour charge	840,777	854,052	840,777	854,052
Travel and entertainment	70,130	53,091	70,130	53,091
Legal and professional fees	399,454	377,633	399,454	358,678
Rental, utilities and office expenses	436,091	410,034	436,091	410,034
Insurance	309,811	250,125	299,600	242,113
Security	269,005	217,390	269,005	217,390
Management fees [note 6(c)]	305,270	342,045	305,270	342,045
Depreciation and amortisation	1,353,193	1,287,481	1,400,414	1,334,699
Auditors' remuneration	145,947	124,400	139,647	118,100
Cleaning and sanitation	83,876	106,582	83,876	106,582
Donation and subscription	17,340	17,764	17,340	17,764
Fuel and lubricants	141,406	181,922	141,406	181,922
Motor vehicle expenses	136,436	203,507	136,436	203,507
Penalties and interest	70,093	1,131,474	70,093	1,131,474
General expenses	187,907	81,327	187,907	81,326
Other	63,298	58,630	59,598	58,630
	9,862,287	10,385,903	9,889,297	10,399,853

19. Disclosure of expenses and other income (continued)

(c) Staff costs:

	Group and Company	
	2024	2023
Salaries and wages	2,886,076	2,755,908
Payroll taxes	376,106	370,881
Commission	403,524	415,292
Other benefits	359,319	315,937
Pension	18,141	15,338
	4,043,166	3,873,356

(d) Other (expense)/income:

	Group and Company	
	2024	2023
Loss on lease modification [note 10(c)]	-	(148,270)
Other	(16,974)	123,442
	(16,974)	(24,828)

20. Finance income/(costs)

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
(a) Finance income:				
Net foreign exchange gains	25	110,825	25	110,825
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	56,615	59,191	206,003	209,830
	56,640	170,016	206,028	320,655
(b) Finance costs:				
Interest expense	(191,909)	(52,830)	(191,909)	(52,830)
Bank charges	(154,324)	(104,801)	(154,324)	(104,801)
Credit card charges	(119,670)	(130,082)	(119,670)	(130,082)
Net foreign exchange losses	(145,932)	(151,235)	(146,061)	(150,984)
Interest on leases [note 10(c)(d)]	(39,547)	(50,064)	(126,184)	(142,371)
	(651,382)	(489,012)	(738,148)	(581,068)

21. Taxation

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
(a) Income tax charge:				
(i) Current tax at 25%	642,428	1,308,134	642,428	1,308,134
Employee tax credit	(187,209)	(372,806)	(187,209)	(372,806)
	455,219	935,328	455,219	935,328
(ii) Deferred taxation:				
Origination and reversal of temporary differences (note 14)	65,576	(39,057)	64,208	(41,844)
	520,795	896,271	519,427	893,484

21. Taxation (continued)

(b) Reconciliation of actual tax:

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Profit before taxation	2,347,673	3,954,130	2,383,285	3,998,763
Computed "expected" tax charge at the group's and company's statutory rate of 25%	586,918	988,533	595,821	999,691
Tax effect of differences between treatment for financial statement and taxation purposes:				
Disallowed items, net	121,086	280,544	110,815	266,599
Employment tax credit	(187,209)	(372,806)	(187,209)	(372,806)
Actual tax expense recognised in profit for the year	520,795	896,271	519,427	893,484

(c) Cheshire Hall Limited, SB Holdings Limited, Marine Adventure Park Limited and Balmoral Dolphins Limited have elected to pay income tax at 1% of profits earned in St. Lucia. However, the companies had not commenced operations as at the reporting date [note 1(b)].

(d) Dolphin Cove TCI Limited and DCTCI Limited are not required to pay income tax in the Turks & Caicos Islands.

(e) At December 31, 2024, tax losses available for set-off against future taxable profits, subject to agreement by the Commissioner General, Tax Administration Jamaica, amounted to J$84.9 million ($699,984) [2023: J$84.1 million ($694,528)] for the group. Tax losses may be carried forward indefinitely; however, the maximum amount that can be utilised in any one year is restricted to 50% of chargeable income for that year. Deferred tax on these losses was not recognised by the subsidiary.

22. Earnings per stock unit

Earnings per stock unit is calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the year by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue for the year.

	2024	2023
Profit for the year attributable to stockholders of the company	1,826,878	3,057,859
Weighted average number of ordinary stock units held during the year	392,426,376	392,426,376
Earnings per stock unit (expressed in ¢ per share)	0.47	0.78

There was no dilution of shares during the year and the comparative period.

23. Dividends

	Group and Company			
	2024		2023	
	Dividend per ordinary stock unit	Dividends paid	Dividend per ordinary stock unit	Dividends paid
	$	$	$	$
First interim dividend: March 28, 2024 (2023: March 27, 2023)	0.00382	1,499,719	0.00400	1,021,204
Second interim dividend: June 21, 2024 (2023: October 05, 2023)	0.00382	1,499,718	0.00400	1,002,027
Third interim dividend: Nil (2023: December 13, 2023)	-	-	0.00800	1,988,782
	0.00764	2,999,437	0.01600	4,012,013

24. Segment information

The group maintains discrete financial information for each of its parks, which is used by the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM"), identified as the group's Managing Director, as a basis for allocating resources. Each park meets the criteria for aggregation under IFRS 8 due to similar economic characteristics and all of the parks provide similar products and services, share similar processes for delivering services and target the same type and class of customers.

Accordingly, based on these economic and operational similarities and the way the CODM monitors the operations, the group has concluded that its operating segments should be aggregated and that it has one reportable segment.

Financial information related to the reportable segment results for the year ended December 31, 2024, can be found in the group income statement and related notes. There are no differences in the measurement of the reportable segment results and the group's results.

24. Segment information (continued)

Details of the segment assets and liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2024 can be found in the group's statement of financial position and related notes. There are no differences in the measurement of the reportable segment assets and liabilities and the group's assets and liabilities.

25. Pension arrangements

On September 3, 2019, the Government of Jamaica established a defined contribution pension scheme for tourism workers and self-employed tourism workers known as the "Tourism Workers Pension Scheme" in accordance with the Tourism Workers Pension Act 2019. On January 12, 2022, the Pension Scheme was officially launched. The Pension Scheme is administered and managed by the Guardian Group.

During the year, some of the group's and company's employees enrolled into the Tourism Workers Pension Scheme. Members are mandated to contribute 3% of their earnings up to January 31, 2023 and 5% of their earnings thereafter. The member's contributions to the scheme are matched by the employer.

The members have an option to make voluntary contributions to the scheme and the maximum allowable annual contribution is 20% of the earnings for each member.

The group's and company's contributions to the scheme for the year ended December 31, 2024 aggregated $18,141 (2023: $15,338).

26. Contingencies

There are threatened claims against the group and company in respect of alleged injuries by guests and employees. The potential liability in the opinion of the group's and company's attorney is approximately J$600,000 ($3,907) [2023: J$600,000 ($3,907)]. The group and company are still resisting the claims and have not made any provision in these financial statements. Up to the date of approval of the financial statements, there has been no change in the status of these matters.

27. Financial instruments

(a) Financial risk management:

The group and company have exposure to credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk from its use of financial instruments in the ordinary course of the business. Derivative financial instruments are not used to reduce exposure to fluctuations in interest and foreign exchange rates.

27. Financial instruments (continued)

(b) Financial risk management (continued):

(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 maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is represented by the carrying amount of each relevant financial asset.

Cash and cash equivalents and investments

The group and company limit its exposure to credit risk by:

- placing cash resources with substantial counterparties who are believed to have minimal risk of default and have good credit standing based on ratings by international credit agencies; and
- only investing in liquid securities with credit worthy institutions that are appropriately licensed, regulated and have good credit standing based on ratings by international credit agencies.

Accounts receivable

The group's and company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. Management has a credit policy in place under which each customer is analysed for credit worthiness through commercial references and background checks prior to being offered credit. The group and company do not require collateral in respect of trade and other receivables. At the reporting date, there were significant concentrations of credit risk in respect of 5 (2023: 6) major customers for the group and company in relation to its trade receivables.

As at December 31, 2024, amounts receivable from these 5 (2023: 6) major customers aggregated $758,852 (2023: $1,303,146) for the group and company. These represent 56% (2023: 68%) of trade receivables for the group and 59% (2023: 70%) for the company.

Expected credit loss assessment for trade receivables

The group and company use an allowance matrix to measure expected credit loss (ECLs) of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historical observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward looking information.

Loss rates are calculated based on the probability of a receivable progressing through successive stages of delinquency to write-off, current conditions and the economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables.

27. Financial instruments (continued)

(a) Financial risk management (continued):

(i) Credit risk (continued):

Expected credit loss assessment for trade receivables (continued)

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and ECLs for trade receivables.

2024

		Group		Company		
Age buckets	Weighted average loss rate %	Gross carrying amount $	Impairment loss allowance $	Gross carrying amount $	Impairment loss allowance $	Credit impaired
Current (not past due)	12.48	974,684	112,493	974,684	112,493	No
31-60 days	29.29	91,902	46,070	91,902	46,070	No
61-90 days	62.56	96,599	51,395	96,551	51,395	No
Over 90 days	100.00	194,978	194,978	132,654	132,654	Yes
		1,358,163	404,936	1,295,791	342,612	

2023

		Group		Company		
Age buckets	Weighted average loss rate %	Gross carrying amount $	Impairment loss allowance $	Gross carrying amount $	Impairment loss allowance $	Credit impaired
Current (not past due)	12.58	1,521,408	191,327	1,521,408	191,327	No
31-60 days	50.22	103,775	58,130	103,727	58,130	No
61-90 days	98.31	-	-	-	-	No
Over 90 days	100.00	289,466	289,466	227,142	227,142	Yes
		1,914,649	538,923	1,852,277	476,599	

Although there has been an increase in trade receivables, there has been a reduction in the ECL due to improvement in receivables that are 61-90 days and over 90 days past due when compared to the previous year. This resulted from the improved efforts by the group and company in the collection of receivables.

27. Financial instruments (continued)

(a) Financial risk management (continued):

(i) Credit risk (continued):

Due from related companies

These amounts are currently interest-free with no fixed repayment terms; however, some amounts are repayable on demand. The group and company assess each related entity's ability to pay if payment is demanded, considering future trading activities coupled with other economic conditions. The trend worldwide is to use more online platforms to book any leisure activities. Also, the tourism sector has already recovered from the adverse effect of the pandemic which reduces the risk of doing business with companies dedicated to online sales. Additionally, the parent company has agreed to use all dividends receivable from the company to offset related party balances. No impairment allowance was recognised as at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Due from parent company

As of August 16, 2023, the amount due bears interest of 6% and remains to have no fixed repayment terms, however, some amounts are repayable on demand. The group and company assess the parent company's ability to pay, considering future trading activities coupled with other economic conditions. Further, dividends payable to the parent company is being used to offset amounts due from the parent company. No impairment allowance was recognised as at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

(ii) Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices. These arise mainly from changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates and will affect the group's and company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

27. Financial instruments (continued)

(a) Financial risk management (continued):

(ii) Market risk: (continued):

- Interest rate risk:

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

Subject to normal conditions, the group and company materially contract financial liabilities at fixed interest rates for the duration of the term.

Interest-bearing financial assets are primarily represented by amounts due from subsidiaries, cash and cash equivalents and investments. Interest-bearing financial liabilities are mainly represented by loans, lease liabilities and bank overdrafts.

Financial instruments subject to interest are as follows:

	Carrying amount			
	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Fixed rate instruments:				
Financial assets	2,713	2,665	5,534,464	5,644,004
Financial liabilities	(1,341,363)	(1,060,225)	(3,493,359)	(2,434,030)
	(1,338,650)	(1,057,560)	2,041,105	3,209,974
Variable rate instruments:				
Financial assets	1,400,787	1,827,967	1,400,787	1,827,967
Financial liabilities	-	(72,613)	-	(72,613)
	1,400,787	1,755,354	1,400,787	1,755,354

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

An increase or decrease in basis points in interest rates on variable rate instruments at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) profit or loss for the year by amounts shown below.

	Group and Company			
	2024		2023	
	Increase 25bp	Decrease 50bp	Increase 25bp	Decrease 25bp
Effect on profit or loss	3,502	(7,004)	4,388	(4,388)

27. Financial instruments (continued)

(a) Financial risk management (continued):

(ii) Market risk (continued):

- Interest rate risk:

This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2023.

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The group and company do not account for any financial instrument at fair value. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect the carrying value of group's and company's financial instruments.

- Foreign currency risk:

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

The group and company incur foreign currency risk primarily on purchases and borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than the United States dollar ($). The principal foreign currency exposure of the group and company is denominated in Jamaica dollars (J$).

Exposure to foreign currency risk arising mainly in respect of J$ denominated balances was as follows:

	Group and Company	
	2024	2023
Cash and cash equivalents	8,163,322	14,855,952
Accounts receivable	66,839,078	64,234,187
Bank overdrafts	(138,298,982)	(61,129,086)
Accounts payable	(226,574,736)	(175,589,058)
Long-term loans	(166,385,455)	-
	(456,256,773)	(157,628,005)
US$ equivalent	(2,947,586)	(1,021,502)

Exchange rates of the United States dollar to the Jamaican dollar were as follows:

At December 21, 2024: US$1 to J$154.79
At December 31, 2023: US$1 to J$154.31

27. Financial instruments (continued)

(a) Financial risk management (continued):

(ii) Market risk (continued):

- Foreign currency risk (continued):

Sensitivity analysis

Changes in the exchange rates of the United States dollar ($) to the Jamaica dollar (J$) would have the effects described below:

	Increase/(decrease) in profit or loss for the year	
	Group and Company	
	2024	2023
4% (2023:4%) strengthening of the US$ against the J$	117,903	40,860
1% (2023: 1%) weakening of the US$ against the J$	(29,476)	(10,215)

The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2023.

(iii) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk, also referred to as funding risk, is the risk that the group and company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at, or close to, its fair value. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash resources, and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. The management of the group and company aims at maintaining flexibility in funding by keeping lines of credit available (see note 12). The group and company have a credit facility of J$256,000,000 (US$1,658,998) of which they have drawn down J$50,207,823 (US$325,370).

27. Financial instruments (continued)

(a) Financial risk management (continued):

(iii) Liquidity risk (continued):

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, including interest payments. The tables show the undiscounted cash flows of non-derivative financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the group and company can be required to pay:

	Group					
	2024					
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	1 year or less	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 -years
Bank overdrafts	869,801	945,908	945,908	-	-	-
Accounts payable	2,468,351	2,468,351	2,468,351	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	471,563	510,876	236,554	241,011	33,311	-
Long-term liabilities	1,061,346	1,244,557	514,989	514,989	214,579	-
Total financial liabilities	4,871,061	5,169,692	4,165,802	756,000	247,890	-

	Group					
	2023					
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	1 year or less	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 -years
Bank overdrafts	468,758	509,774	509,774	-	-	-
Accounts payable	1,390,647	1,390,647	1,390,647	-	-	-
Due to other related parties	7,356	7,356	7,356	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	664,080	742,940	232,227	236,554	268,998	5,161
Total financial liabilities	2,530,841	2,650,717	2,140,004	236,554	268,998	5,161

27. Financial instruments (continued)

(a) Financial risk management (continued):

(iii) Liquidity risk (continued):

	Company 2024					
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	1 year or less	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 -years
Bank overdrafts	869,801	945,908	945,908	-	-	-
Accounts payable	2,401,531	2,401,531	2,401,531	-	-	-
Due to subsidiaries	300	300	300	-	-	-
Due to other related companies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	1,755,017	2,251,258	413,542	417,999	564,274	855,443
Long-term liabilities	1,061,346	1,244,557	514,989	514,989	214,579	-
Total financial liabilities	6,087,995	6,843,554	4,276,270	932,988	778,853	855,443

	Company 2023					
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	1 year or less	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 -years
Bank overdrafts	468,758	509,774	509,774	-	-	-
Accounts payable	1,359,139	1,359,139	1,359,139	-	-	-
Due to subsidiaries	300	300	300	-	-	-
Due to other related companies	7,356	7,356	7,356	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	2,037,885	2,660,310	409,215	413,543	799,962	1,037,590
Total financial liabilities	3,873,438	4,536,879	2,285,784	413,543	799,962	1,037,590

(iv) Capital management:

The group and company manage the adequacy of capital by managing the returns on equity and borrowed funds to protect against losses on its business activities so as to be able to generate an adequate level of return for its stockholders.

As a condition of its long term loans, the group and company are required to have positive stockholders' equity.

There are no other externally imposed capital requirements and there have been no changes in the group's and company's approach to managing capital during the year.

27. Financial instruments (continued)

(b) Fair value:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The group and company have no financial instruments that are carried at fair value.

The following methods and assumptions have been used to determine the fair value of the group's and company's financial instruments:

(i) The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, investments, accounts receivable, due from related companies and parent company, accounts payable, bank overdrafts, due to subsidiaries and other related companies is assumed to approximate their carrying value due to their relatively short-term nature.

(ii) The carrying amounts of due from subsidiaries are assumed to approximate their fair value due as the amounts are stated after discounting their future cash flows.

(iii) The carrying value of lease liabilities and long-term loans approximates the fair value as these obligations are carried at amortised cost reflecting their contractual obligations and the interest rates are reflective of market rates for similar instruments.

28. Subsequent event

On January 29, 2025, the company's intermediate parent company, Controladora Dolphin, S.A. de C.V. (Mexico), has initiated voluntary proceedings under Mexico's concurso mercantil process (a corporate restructuring and insolvency procedure under Mexican law). Concurso Mercantil process initially provides for a conciliation phase of up to 18 months during which the intermediate parent company may reach agreements with its main creditors, protecting the interests of other suppliers, employees, and customers, as well as the company's assets for its benefit. On March 31, 2025, the ultimate parent company voluntarily filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware.

Controladora Dolphin S.A. de C.V. is confident that its investors, along with the leading financial creditors and in coordination with the team of executives responsible for operations and management, will determine the best strategies to facilitate the fulfillment of its obligations in the medium and long-term, while also continuing its development and expansion. If no agreement is reached, the process moves to a liquidation phase, which may affect the collectability of outstanding related party receivables. Additionally, Chapter 11 proceedings have commenced in Delaware with respect to ultimate parent company and management is not aware if this will affect the collectability of related party receivables.

The parent company has pledged its 79.99% shareholding in the company as collateral for a note purchase agreement on behalf of Controladora [see note 1(e)]. The company has given no guarantees or undertakings or pledged or encumbered any assets in relation to the obligations of any group entity or other party whatsoever. The company's operations continue unaffected, and it will maintain its independent operational status for the foreseeable future. However, if the process moves to the liquidation phase, the company has no control over what may happen to the ownership of its shares and any decision that may be taken thereafter.

08

Form of Proxy

Form of Proxy

I/We. . . . .

of. . . . .

being the registered holder of . . . . ordinary shares in Dolphin Cove Limited,

hereby appoint. . . . . of . . . .

or failing him/her . . . . .of . . . .

as my/our proxy to attend and, on a poll, vote on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on Thursday, 3 July 2025, and at any adjournment thereof.

Dated this. . . . . day of. 2025

. . . .

Signature of Member

Please indicate below how you wish your votes to be cast:

For Against

Resolution 1 – To receive the Directors' Report and financial statements

Resolution 2(a) – To re-elect retiring director, Mr John Bailey

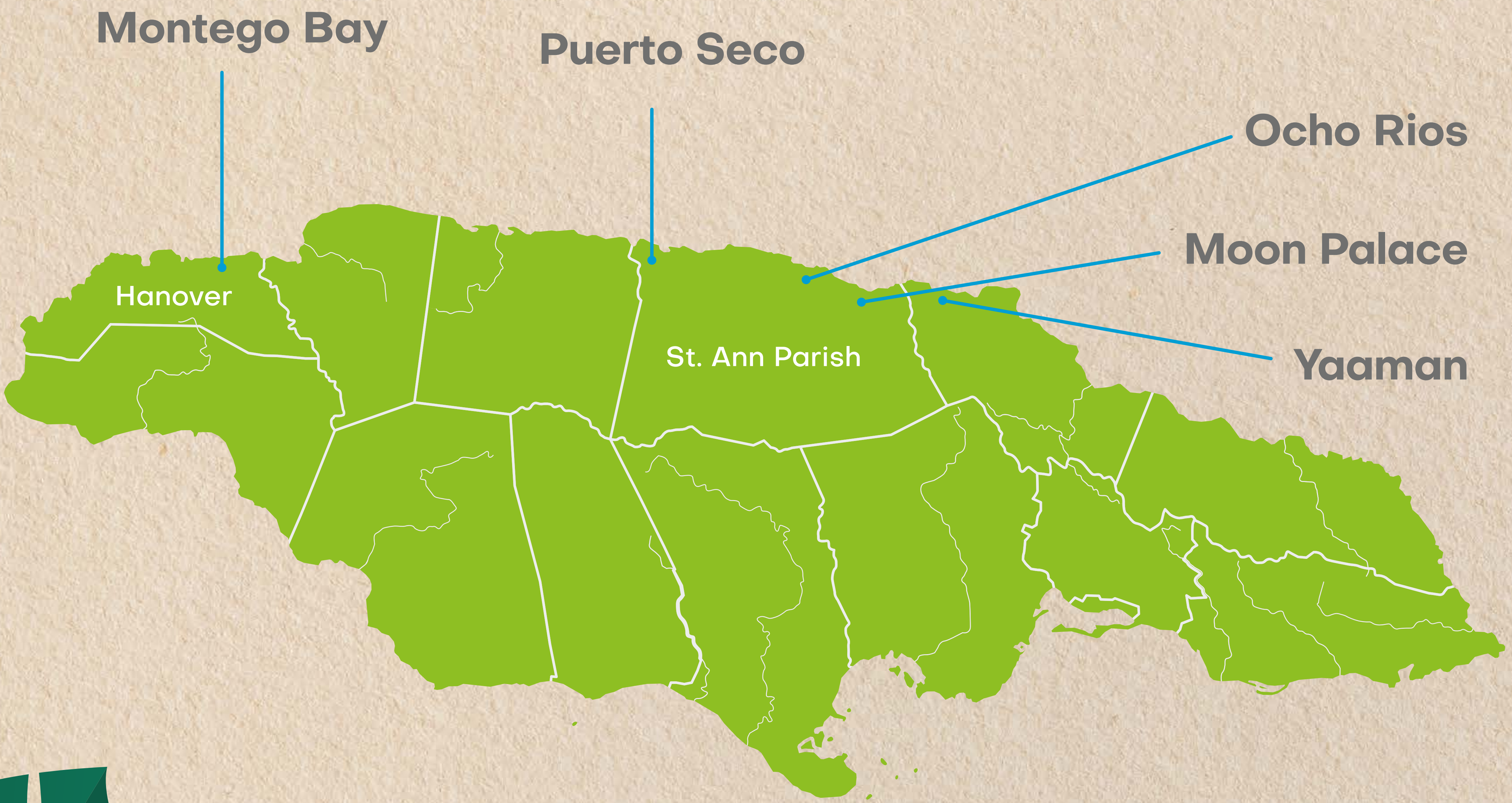
Resolution 2(b) – To re-elect retiring director, Mr Noel Levy

Resolution 3 – To authorize the directors to fix the auditors' remuneration

STAMP DUTY - $100.00

09

Our Footprint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