BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE

2024 ANNUAL REPORT

THE BERMUDA PRESS (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

Incorporated in Bermuda
A public company quoted on the
Bermuda Stock Exchange (BPH.BH)
with over 460 shareholders.

Postal Address:
P.O. Box HM 1025,
Hamilton, HM DX,
Bermuda

Telephone: 441-295-5881
Fax: 441-295-9667

Contents

Report to Shareholders

Building for the Future

Bermuda is at a turning point in 2025 with an election amplifying promises of redevelopment in our tourism sector and budget possibilities enabled by a new tax regime for international business. At the same time the local business sector is fast-changing through consolidation. As we enter our 197th year of operation, your Board is focused on ensuring that your Company is positioned for the future, meeting the changing dynamics of the Bermuda community and economy.

As noted in our report last year, through the economic disruptions of the pandemic and decade-long contraction of the Bermuda economy, management has worked assiduously to seek efficiencies and to realign our operations to the changing marketplace. Meanwhile, your Board continues to carefully evaluate options to improve corporate performance.

Evaluating and improving the performance of our business operations and real estate holdings is an ongoing process. During the year, significant investments have been made to upgrade our properties and to implement technology updates that enable the newspaper's digital transformation, in order to ensure their long-term income-generating value.

As you are aware, we made the difficult decision to exit our commercial printing operations, which has yielded inconsistent financial results despite significant management attention and previous restructurings to fit the reduced local demand. The Board and management weighed the burden of one time closure costs against the benefit of freeing options for the real estate.

While this step, which has been considered for many years, left a mark on the Company's financial statements this year, the Board is confident it will position the Company for improved financial performance in the future. Moreover, the restructuring will free both management and Board resources in the pursuit of new business options being considered for the Company's future.

Financial Summary

In 2024 your Company took significant steps to bolster its financial footing, transitioning out of the declining print industry and reinvesting in key areas of our business including real estate and the Royal Gazette's digital transformation.

The Company's comprehensive net loss for 2024 was $2,902,000 compared to $466,000 in 2023. The exit from the commercial printing business and the reclassification of real estate as held for sale accounted for $1,800,000 of this loss.

Our discontinued print operations incurred a net loss of $1,218,000 in 2024 compared to $617,000 in the prior year, largely due to severance costs of printing employees, some of whom had decades of tenure with the Company, as well as the disposal of equipment for which there was no cost-effective re-sale market.

Looking at your Company's continuing operations, revenue in 2024 declined to $15,457,000 from $16,372,000 in the prior year, leading to a operating loss for 2024 of $1,098,000 compared to a operating profit of $146,000 in the prior year.

• Advertising and retail revenues decreased by $720,000 (-5.4%).
• Publishing revenues represent $494,000 of the decrease as a result of the reduction in advertising.
• Retail revenues represent $226,000 of the decrease resulting from declining sales at the retail store and the sales and service of office equipment.
• Revenue from rental and other income decreased by $195,000 (-6.6%).
• An anchor tenant in our com-

mercial properties reduced its office space at the beginning of 2024 fiscal year. During the year, your Company conducted significant renovations and improvements to the vacated space. New tenants have been found, and in January 2025 the newly renovated spaces are fully occupied.
• 91% of all available commercial space was occupied at year end.

Operating expenses from continuing operations increased to $16,555,000 in 2024 from $16,226,000 in the prior year:

• Building maintenance costs increased by $179,000 due to the increase in vacancy of commercial space during part of the year.
• A bad debt provision of $207,000 is for an outstanding receivable for inventory transferred to the acquirers of the commercial print operations. Payment for the receivable is being made based on the inventory used by the acquirers over a two-year period.
• Your Company invested in its future ability to attract and retain key employees with a Diversity, Equity and Inclusion initiative.
• The Royal Gazette launched its new website and registration platform in December 2024 as part of its digital transition strategy and growth initiative.
• Management tightly controlled other expense areas, reducing payroll and material costs despite the highly inflationary operating environment in Bermuda.

In light of the transitions the Company is presently undertaking and to preserve working capital, the Board did not declare dividends in 2024. In 2023, the Company paid $.40 per share in dividends to shareholders.

Transparency in Bermuda

The Royal Gazette is not the only newspaper to have served Bermuda. In fact it is not even the first newspaper of that name. However, the Royal Gazette has persevered for almost two centuries, an integral part of Bermuda's challenges and successes, while a long list of competing news outlets has come and gone. Your Board believes that the independent media is essential to Bermuda's development as a community, swimming against the tide of micro-managed public relations and social media blather.

Indeed, there are powerful forces that may wish to resist the public discourse of the media over the work of our leaders and events in our community. In recent years this has come at great cost, with the Royal Gazette defending significant legal proceedings (such as the Evatt Tamine case described in last year's report) to protect media freedom in Bermuda.

More recently, there have been moves by the Government to reverse the transparency afforded by the Public Access to Information Act (PATI). In introducing a new amendment, Government representatives specifically noted their hostility towards the Royal Gazette's use of PATI in investigating news, and sought to levy new fees for those making requests for public information.

The Royal Gazette was joined by the Government's own Information Commissioner in disputing the amendment, which nevertheless passed. The Royal Gazette has uncovered numerous important stories over the past year alone using PATI requests. In future, other key analyses may remain cloaked in secrecy under the new, punitive PATI billing arrangements. We ask: who owns Bermuda's taxpayer-funded information, the public or the Government?

Support for Independent Journalism

Many of the assets of your Company were developed to support or complement the Royal Gazette through different economic cycles. It should come as no surprise that the newspaper sector globally has struggled with the disruptions of the Internet and the information economy. In the last 20 years, in the US alone, more than 400 daily newspapers and 3200 weekly newspapers alone have stopped presses. The squeeze in Bermuda has been particularly strong as the local economy has contracted.

As the last newspaper and largest news operation in Bermuda, your Board is very aware that the Royal Gazette must evolve as much as any of our other businesses, and must ultimately be self-sustaining. However, we feel equally that our island must have an active and independent Fourth Estate, digging out the facts and asking questions to power. As a shareholder in the Company, you are supporting that mission.

Significant investments have been made to improve the Royal Gazette's online posture, with future moves to paid web subscriptions becoming inevitable. We expect in 2025 to further develop our online operations, as well as update our media business plan and improve our community links in order to position the Gazette for future success and service to the island.

Next Steps

As Bermuda has undergone a prolonged economic slump, combined with burgeoning costs of doing business on the island, management and your Board have fought with great creativity and determination to reposition your Company and to reduce the burden of marginal legacy businesses. This work continues.

In 2025, however, your Board's attention shifts emphasis to diversifying operations and seeking growth. Some changes include significant repurposing of the Royal Gazette Building, as well closing the Stationery Store Plus store and making upgrades to the Roger Davidson building, to increase our third party tenant income.

The Board is reviewing additional business models, both within Bermuda and overseas serving the island. We also continue to embrace the use of technology and to leverage AI to improve productivity and seek efficiency in our existing businesses.

Corporate Governance

Your Company is among the longest-operating enterprises in Bermuda, and has been publicly-traded on the Bermuda Stock Exchange (BSX) since 1998. Ownership of the Company is spread across more than 460 shareholders, of which more than 80% are Bermudian.

As your representatives, the Board is committed to instilling good corporate governance across BPHL's operations, both for ethical behaviour and compliance. The Board seeks to ensure the Company's prosperity while serving the appropriate interests of its shareholders and island stakeholders.

We confirm that Directors and Officers owned 114,728 shares of the Company at September 30, 2024. We also confirm that no rights to subscribe to shares in the Company have been granted to, or exercised by, any Director or Officer. The Company has no service or consulting contracts with any of its Directors. Finally, we confirm that there were no significant contracts in existence during or at the end of the financial year in which a Director is or was materially interested, either directly or indirectly.

Community Thanks

The Board expresses gratitude to our team, both staff and management, recognizing their contributions for navigating your Company through the challenging local economy and the pressures of the daily news cycle. We thank our shareholders, readers and business partners for the trust they place in the Company.

We extend our sincere gratitude to Muriel Richardson, Vice Chair, who will retire from her longstanding and dedicated service on the Board, and whose steady counsel has been particularly valuable in times of corporate challenges, such as the pandemic.

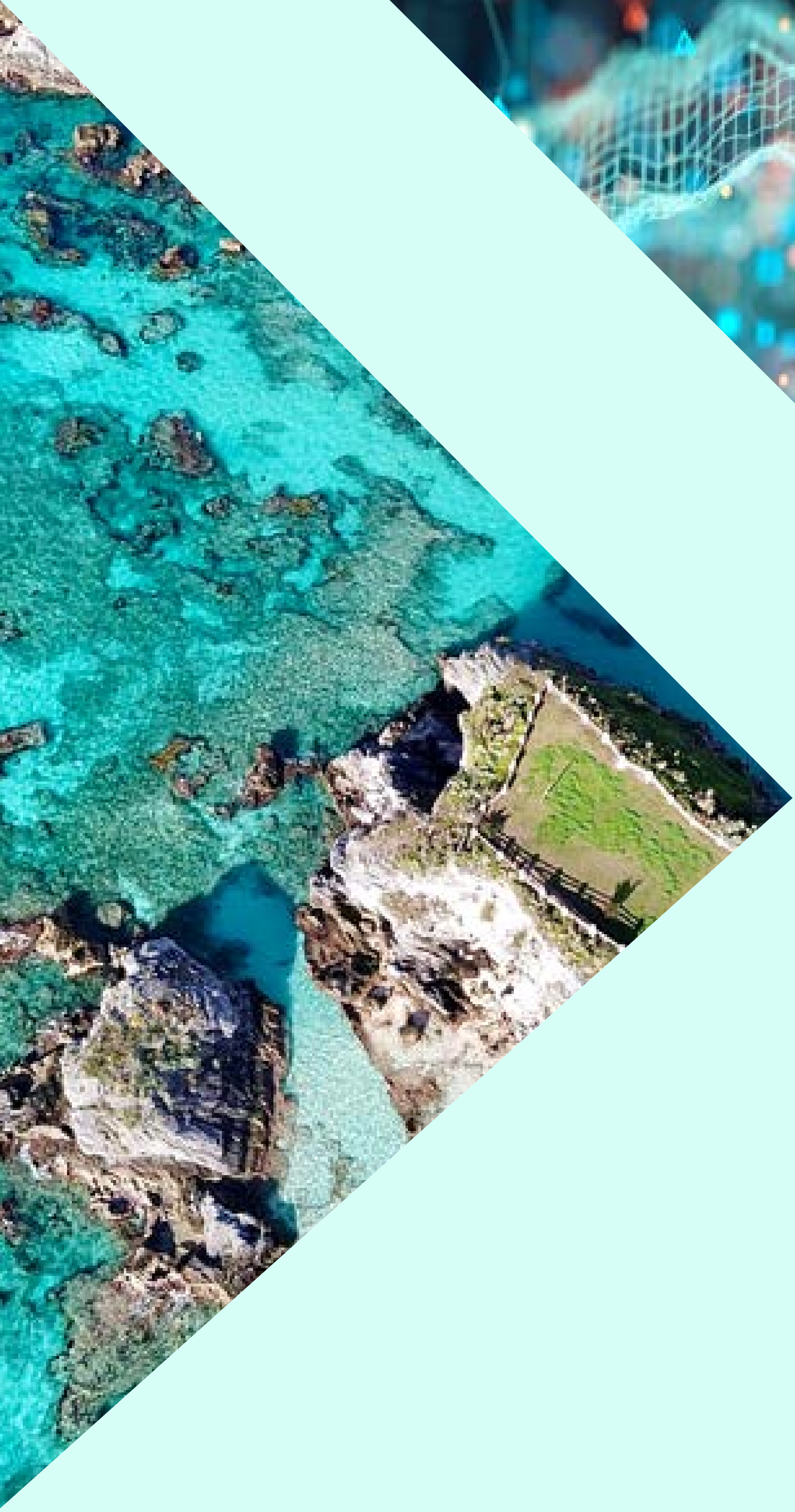
The Board notes that this year's financial results were heavily impacted by restructuring costs that, albeit painful this year, will enable the Company to move forward in an assured manner. The Board is confident that the groundwork laid in this fiscal year will lead to positive change in 2025 and beyond.

Sincerely,

Stephen R. Davidson
CHAIRPERSON & DIRECTOR

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

ALL FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS IN THIS REPORT OR OTHERWISE SPEAK ONLY AS AT THE DATE OF PUBLICATION. BPHL EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ANY OBLIGATION OR UNDERTAKING (SAVE AS REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH ANY LEGAL OR REGULATORY OBLIGATIONS INCLUDING THE RULES OF THE BERMUDA STOCK EXCHANGE) TO DISSEMINATE ANY UPDATES OR REVISIONS TO ANY FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENT TO REFLECT ANY CHANGES IN THE GROUP'S EXPECTATIONS OR CIRCUMSTANCES ON WHICH ANY SUCH STATEMENT IS BASED. ALL SUBSEQUENT WRITTEN AND ORAL FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE GROUP OR INDIVIDUALS ACTING ON BEHALF OF THE GROUP ARE EXPRESSLY QUALIFIED IN THEIR ENTIRETY BY THIS NOTE.

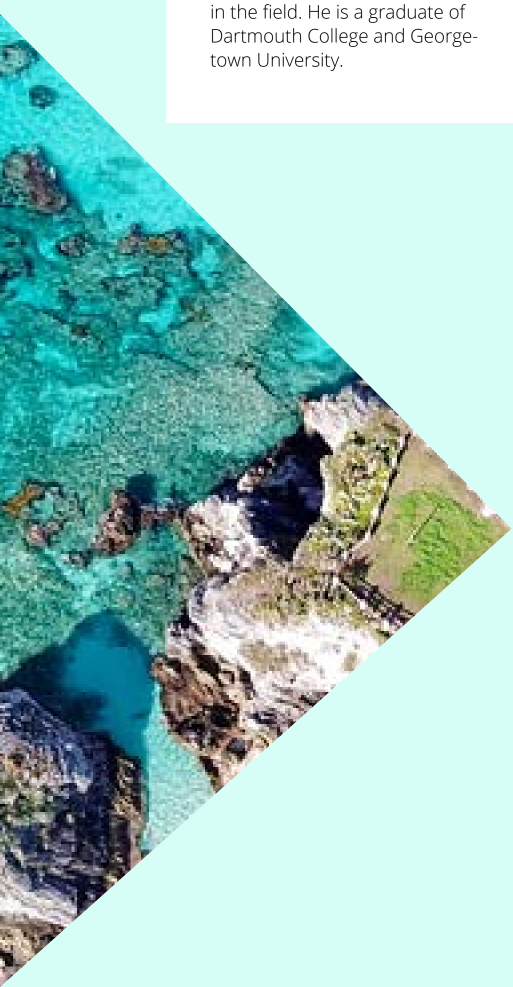


Building for the Future

Directors

Stephen R. Davidson
CHAIRPERSON AND DIRECTOR

Stephen R. Davidson co-founded a Bermuda-based Internet security business that developed into a significant European provider of encryption and e-signature services. He now serves as a strategy expert for an international leader in the field. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College and Georgetown University.



Muriel Richardson
VICE CHAIRPERSON AND DIRECTOR

Muriel Richardson was General Manager from the award-winning Rosedon Hotel. She is the immediate past Chair of the Bermuda Hospitality Institute, past President and Chair of the Bermuda Hotel Asssociation, and a former Director of the Caribbean Hotel and Tourism Association. She has also served on ma y government boards and currently works as a consultant to the Hospitality Industry.

Dudley R. Cottingham
DIRECTOR

Dudley R. Cottingham is a fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England & Wales, a Fellow of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Bermuda and a Fellow of the Institute of Directors. He Chairs the Aurum funds in Bermuda and is a director of their Irish based funds. He also serves as a director for several private clients and is a director of an accounting firm in Turks & Caicos Islands and their related service companies.

Chiara T. Nannini
DIRECTOR

Chiara T. Nannini is a Director in the Corporate department of Conyers Dill & Pearman Limited. Chiara holds a Bachelor of Arts from the University of Virginia (Political Science and Italian), Bachelor of Laws (Hons) from the London School of Economics and Political Science and a Postgraduate Diploma in Professional Legal Skills from City University, Bar Practice Course. She is admitted to the Bar of Bermuda, British Virgin Islands (Eastern Caribbean Court) (not currently practicing) and England & Wales (not currently practicing).

Veronica Gordon
DIRECTOR

Veronica Gordon is an attorney called to the bar in the UK, Bermuda, and Ontario, with a strong background in legal, business development, and strategic planning. As a developer and strategist, she has led complex projects across multiple industries, focusing on economic growth, regulatory navigation, and innovative solutions. She has experience in the development and growth of a Canadian media monitoring company, as well as broader expertise in corporate governance and business expansion. Her strategic approach supports Bermuda's evolving economic and media landscape.

Christopher E. Swan
DIRECTOR

Christopher E Swan is a Senior Partner of Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law Christopher E. Swan & Co. He is an active cricketer and football coach.

Jonathan Howes
DIRECTOR

Jonathan P. Howes is the CEO of The Bermuda Press (Holdings) Limited. He is a graduate from of the University of Cape Breton (Bachelors of Business Administration) and was admitted to Chartered Professional Accountants of Bermuda as a CPA in 2000. He has worked in both local and international companies in Bermuda since 1999. He currently serves on the board of the Bermuda Chamber of Commerce and is a commissioner on the Tax Reform Commission. He previously served as board member and Chair of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Bermuda.

Financial Facts

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Operating revenue	15,457	16,372	17,075	16,325	16,077
Operating expenses	16,555	16,226	16,264	14,730	15,775
Operating profit (loss)	(1,098)	146	811	1,595	302
Finance income	11	23	21	17	-
Finance costs	(15)	(26)	(54)	(95)	(111)
Gain (loss) on disposal and impairment of assets	-	8	2	(1)	(22)
Impairment loss on remeasurement of asset held for sale	(582)	-	-	-	-
Goodwill impairment loss	-	-	-	-	(1,730)
Net (loss) profit from continuing operations	(1,684)	151	780	1,516	(1,561)
Net loss from discontinuing operations	(1,218)	(617)	(880)	(1,340)	(1,402)
Changes in fair value of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	24	52	(17)
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year	(2,902)	(466)	(76)	228	(2,980)
Current assets	8,254	6,838	9,482	9,164	8,244
Asset-held-for-sale	2,900	-	-	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	-	144	216
Note receivable	-	-	168	-	-
Investment in leases	270	271	216	236	288
Property, plant and equipment	1,942	2,607	2,834	3,256	4,013
Intangible assets	88	80	80	80	-
Investment properties	9,456	12,854	13,389	14,019	14,613
Other non-current assets	3	17	33	49	-
Goodwill	2,988	2,988	2,988	2,988	2,988
Total assets	23,001	25,655	29,190	29,936	30,362
Current liabilities	2,773	3,165	3,759	3,590	3,884
Borrowings – non-current	597	-	164	607	1,005
Equity attributed to shareholders of the parent company	19,631	22,490	25,267	25,739	25,473
Total liabilities and equity	23,001	25,655	29,190	29,936	33,362
Additions to capital assets	894	526	461	330	1,011
Cash dividends paid	143	486	300	-	200
Number of issued ordinary shares	1,212,817	1,207,332	1,429,320	1,428,443	1,421,168
Profit (loss) attributed to equity of the company per share	(2.40)	(0.35)	(0.07)	0.12	(2.08)
Cash dividend paid per share	0.12	0.40	0.21	-	0.14
Shareholders' equity per share	16.19	18.63	17.68	18.02	17.92
Profit (loss) from continuing operations attributable to equity holders of the company as a percentage of revenue	(10.9%)	0.9%	4.6%	9.3%	(9.7%)
Profit (loss) from continuing operations attributable to equity holders of the company as a percentage of shareholders' equity	(8.6%)	0.7%	3.1%	5.9%	(6.1%)

THE BERMUDA PRESS (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

Consolidated Financial Statements
(With Independent Auditor's Report Thereon)
SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

The accompanying report of KPMG Audit Limited ("KPMG") is for the sole and exclusive use of The Bermuda Press (Holdings) Limited (the "Company").

No person, other than the Company, is authorized to rely upon the report of KPMG unless KPMG expressly so authorizes.

Furthermore, the report of KPMG is as at December 15, 2024, and KPMG has carried out no precedures of any nature subsequent to that date which in any way extends that date.

KPMG

KPMG Audit Limited
Crown House
4 Par-la-Ville Road
Hamilton
HM 08
Bermuda

Telephone +1 441 295 5063
Fax +1 441 295 9132
Internet www.kpmg.bm

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of The Bermuda Press (Holdings) Limited

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of The Bermuda Press (Holdings) Limited and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at September 30, 2024, the consolidated statements of 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 consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at September 30, 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS").

Basis for opinion

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	**How the matter was addressed in our audit**
Goodwill impairment assessment ***See Notes 2(c)(ii), 2(m) and 10 of the consolidated financial statements for details of the goodwill impairment assessment***	
As at September 30, 2024 goodwill arising from the acquisition of the publishing and retail cash generating unit ("CGU") was $2,988,000. During the year ended September 30, 2024, management performed an impairment assessment and concluded that the recoverable amount of the CGU was sufficiently higher than its attributed carrying amount and no impairment loss was recognised.	We evaluated internal future cashflow forecasts for the CGU and the process by which they were developed. We compared previous forecasts to actual results to assess the performance of the CGU and the accuracy of internal forecasting and assessed explanations received by reference to our cumulative audit knowledge and also obtained support for deviations from previous forecasts. We tested the Group's calculations for accuracy and the

The goodwill impairment assessment is an area requiring significant judgement. This results in an increased risk of error due to estimation uncertainty. Management prepared a discounted future cash flow forecast in order to assess whether an impairment charge should be recorded in respect of the CGU. The most significant judgements and assumptions used related to: • projected cashflows from revenue and expense growth/contraction; • discount rate; • projected levels of capital expenditure; and • time period over which cashflows are projected to occur	judgements and assumptions that supported the directors' conclusions that goodwill was not impaired as follows: • We evaluated the valuation techniques, assumptions and data used by the directors to make their accounting estimates (and range thereof) used for calculation of the CGU's value in use by reference to internal and external supporting documentation. • We evaluated the appropriateness and likelihood of the sensitivities and their impact on the overall impairment test outcome and assessed whether additional sensitivity analysis would have been appropriate in light of our cumulative audit knowledge. • We evaluated whether judgements and decisions made by the directors when measuring recoverable amount are indicators of possible 'management bias'. Specifically, we evaluated the assumptions made in arriving at internally developed operating budget and cashflow forecasts for the CGU based on historical results and actual performance against budget, and externally available information including current and recent Bermuda inflation rates. • We compared the discount rate used of 12.0% to the Group's internal weighted average cost of capital and our independent assessment of the rate of return required by an external investor based on market data. • We compared the projected levels of capital expenditure to maintain the CGU's property, plant and equipment in its current condition and use over the forecast period against internal capital expenditure budgets and historical actual capital expenditure There were no material exceptions or contradictory information as a result of the procedures performed.
Presentation of the commercial print operations as discontinued operations ***See Notes 2(u) and 24 of the consolidated financial statements for details of discontinued operations*** On September 26, 2024, the Group ceased commercial printing operations. This event resulted in the classification of the operations as discontinued, recognition of associated closure costs, and potential impairment of related assets. Management was required to assess and appropriately disclose the financial and operational impacts of the cessation in accordance with	We performed the follow procedures in relation to the discontinued operations: • We evaluated management's assessment of the classification and measurement of the discontinued operations, including compliance with IFRS 5.

IFRS 5, *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*. The matter was significant to the audit due to the complexity of accounting for discontinued operations, including reclassification of comparative figures and measurement of closure-related provisions, if any.	• We assessed the accuracy and completeness of the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements regarding the cessation of operations and related impacts. • We tested the calculation of closure costs and any provisions, including reviewing supporting documentation for significant estimates and assumptions. • We evaluated the appropriateness of reclassifications and adjustments to comparative figures to ensure accurate presentation. • We assessed the overall impact of the discontinued print operations on the Group's financial position, performance, and going concern assumption. We also considered whether the disclosures provided in the consolidated financial statements adequately describe the impacts of the cessation of the print operations and provide sufficient information to enable users of the consolidated financial statements to understand this matter.

Other information

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

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group 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.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Engagement Partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Stephen Woodward.

KPMG Audit Limited

Chartered Professional Accountants
Hamilton, Bermuda
January 21, 2025

Financial Statements

Consolidated Balance Sheet of Financial Position

As at September 30, 2024

(Amounts in thousands of Bermuda dollars)

	Notes	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		1,049	1,523
Trade receivables	3	1,707	1,811
Note receivable	5	–	168
Other current assets	3,6	838	819
Inventories	4	1,760	2,517
Asset held for sale	9	2,900	–
		8,254	6,838
Non-current assets			
Investment in leases	6	270	271
Property, plant and equipment	7	1,942	2,607
Intangible assets	8	88	80
Investment properties	9	9,456	12,854
Other non-current assets		3	17
Goodwill	10	2,988	2,988
Total assets		23,001	25,655
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	11	1,989	2,225
Contract liabilities – unearned income	23	748	634
Borrowings	12	36	163
Dividends payable	19	–	143
		2,773	3,165
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	12	597	–
Total liabilities		3,370	3,165
Equity attributable to owners of the Company			
Share capital	18	3,432	3,432
Share premium	18	469	438
Treasury shares reserve	18	(522)	(534)
Other comprehensive income	18	226	226
Retained earnings		16,026	18,928
Total equity		19,631	22,490
Total liabilities and equity		23,001	25,655

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Balance Sheet of Comprehensive Income

As at September 30, 2024

(Amounts in thousands of Bermuda dollars)

	Notes	September 30, 2024	*September 30, 2023
Operating revenue			
Publishing and retail	22	12,676	13,396
Rental	22	2,468	2,745
Other	6,22	313	231
		15,457	16,372
Operating expenses			
Payroll and employee benefits	16	8,968	9,174
Materials, merchandise and supplies		2,017	2,148
Administrative expenses	17	4,234	3,827
Net remeasurement of loss allowance on trade receivables	3	185	(118)
Depreciation	7,9	1,151	1,195
		16,555	16,226
Operating (loss) profit		(1,098)	146
Finance income		11	23
Finance costs	12	(15)	(26)
Impairment loss on remeasurement of asset held for sale	9	(582)	–
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	7	–	8
Net (loss) profit from continuing operations		(1,684)	151
Net loss from discontinued operations	24	(1,218)	(617)
Loss attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		(2,902)	(466)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(2,902)	(466)
Comprehensive loss attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		(2,902)	(466)
Loss per share:			
Basic and diluted loss per share	19	(2.40)	(0.35)
(Loss) profit per share from continuing operations:			
Basic and diluted (loss) profit per share from continuing operations		(1.39)	0.11

*The comparative information is re-presented due to a discontinued operation and change in classification (Note 24).

Consolidated Balance Sheet of Changes in Equity

As at September 30, 2024

(Amounts in thousands of Bermuda dollars)

Attributable to equity holders of the Company

	Notes	Share Capital	Share Premium	Treasury Shares Reserve	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity
Balance as at September 30, 2022		**3,432**	**1,688**	(2)	**19,923**	**226**	**25,267**
Total comprehensive loss		–	–	–	(466)	–	**(466)**
Purchase of treasury shares	18	–	(1,250)	(532)	–	–	(1,782)
Dividends	19	–	–	–	(529)	–	**(529)**
Balance as at September 30, 2023		**3,432**	**438**	(534)	**18,928**	**226**	**22,490**
Total comprehensive loss		–	–	–	(2,902)	–	**(2,902)**
Purchase of treasury shares	18	–	(23)	(11)	–	–	**(34)**
Issuance of treasury shares	18	–	54	23	–	–	**77**
Dividends	19	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance as at September 30, 2024		**3,432**	**469**	(522)	**16,026**	**226**	**19,631**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Balance Sheet of Cash Flows

As at September 30, 2024

(Amounts in thousands of Bermuda dollars)

	Notes	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Cash flows from operating activities			
Loss for the year		(2,902)	(466)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	7,9	1,235	1,286
Loss (gain) on disposal of property and equipment	24	232	(8)
Impairment loss on remeasurement of asset held for sale	9	582	-
Net finance costs		9	3
Changes in non-cash working capital:			
Trade and other receivables		85	42
Net movement in investments in leases	6	1	(55)
Inventories		757	(97)
Non-current assets		14	16
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(122)	(357)
Net cash (used for) generated from operating activities		(109)	364
Cash flows used for investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and investment properties	7,9	(894)	(526)
Interest received		11	23
Proceeds received on maturity of note receivable		163	-
Proceeds received on sale of property, plant and equipment		-	10
Net cash used for investing activities		(720)	(493)
Cash flows used for financing activities			
Issuance of treasury shares	18	77	-
Purchase of treasury shares	18	(34)	(1,782)
Repayment of long-term debt	12	(163)	(444)
Proceeds from loan	12	633	-
Interest paid		(15)	(26)
Dividends paid to Company’s shareholders	19	(143)	(486)
Net cash generated from (used for) financing activities		355	(2,738)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(474)	(2,867)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,523	4,390
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		1,049	1,523
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:			
Cash and cash equivalents at bank		1,049	1,523

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Notes to the Financial Statements

As at September 30, 2024

(Amounts in thousands of Bermuda dollars)

1. THE COMPANY AND ITS REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Bermuda Press (Holdings) Limited (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of Bermuda with limited liability and its principal business activities include publishing newspapers, magazines and directories, online classified advertising, commercial printing, sale of office supplies and equipment and real estate holdings. The commercial printing division ceased operations in September 2024 (Note 24).

The Company is listed on the Bermuda Stock Exchange and is domiciled in Bermuda. The registered office is located at 2 Par-la-Ville Road, Hamilton, Bermuda.

THE COMPANY'S SUBSIDIARIES WITH OWNERSHIP PERCENTAGES ARE LISTED BELOW:

The Royal Gazette Limited
Office Solutions Limited
BP Media Limited
The Bermuda Press Limited
Engravers Limited
Chameleon Print Express Limited
E-Moo (Bermuda) Limited
Crown House Properties Limited
Crown House Holdings Ltd.
Bermuda Directories Limited
Atlantic Print Services Limited
Island Press Limited
Industrial Electronic Controls Limited

SEPTEMBER 2023 & 2024
100%

Chameleon Print Express Limited
2023: 100%, 2024: 0%

These financial statements were approved by the Directors on January 21, 2025.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation:

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

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") interpretations applicable to companies reporting under IFRS.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Bermuda dollars ($), which is the functional currency of the Company. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, except for asset held for sale which is measured at fair value less costs to sell and note receivable which is measured at fair value on each reporting date.

(b) (i) New and amended standards adopted by the Company

There were a number of amendments to standards that were effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. These amendments, which have had no material impact on the consolidated financial statements, have been listed below:

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2)
- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)
- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12
- 23 May 2023 – International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to IAS 12

(ii) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new or amended standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024 and early adoption is permitted; however, the Company has not early adopted any of these new or amended standards in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

The following amended standards and interpretations are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16)
- Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1) and Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)
- Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7)
- Lack of exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)
- Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements Issued (IFRS 18)
- Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (IFRS 19)

(c) Critical estimates and judgments

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual amounts could differ from these estimates.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year of the revision and future years, where applicable. Judgments made by management in the application of IFRS that have a significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next financial year are discussed below:

(i) Allowance for impairment losses on receivables

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating expected credit losses and recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

(ii) Estimated impairment of goodwill and intangible assets

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the cash-generating units ("CGUs"), or groups of CGUs, that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Intangible assets consisting of trademarks and publishing rights allocated to the group of CGUs have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization. Goodwill and intangible assets are monitored at the CGU level.

The CGU to which goodwill and intangible assets are allocated is Publishing and Retail (consisting of the Company's subsidiaries The Royal Gazette Limited, E-Moo (Bermuda) Limited and Bermuda Directories Limited), to which goodwill of $2,988 is allocated and intangible assets of $88 is allocated.

Determining whether goodwill or the intangible assets are impaired requires an estimation of the recoverable value on a value in use basis of the CGU to which the goodwill and intangible assets have been allocated. The CGU value in use is determined using discounted cash flow techniques, based on financial projections over a period of five years with a terminal value at the end of the five-year period and with underlying key assumptions and inputs being the expected future cash flows and the discount rate applied. The discount rate selected was estimated considering the risks associated with the expected future cash flows and considering the rate of return that investors would require. The expected future cash flows were estimated based on financial budgets and forecasts approved by management (nil terminal growth rate was applied) and consideration of historical financial information.

If the recoverable amount is less than the carrying value of goodwill and intangible assets, an impairment charge is recognized in the period to reduce the carrying value to its recoverable amount.

(d) Principles of consolidation

Subsidiaries
Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Company controls another entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control commences until the date that control ceases.

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries: The Royal Gazette Limited, Office Solutions Limited, BP Media Limited, The Bermuda Press Limited, Engravers Limited, E-Moo (Bermuda) Limited, Crown House Properties Limited, Crown House Holdings Ltd., Bermuda Directories Limited, Atlantic Print Services Limited, Island Press Limited and Industrial Electronic Controls Limited.

On September 25, 2024, the Company entered into an agreement to sell its 100 shares of Chameleon Print Express Limited with a par value of $1.00 each, this represents the total share capital of $100 held in Chameleon Print Express Limited. The assets, comprising of Property, Plant and Equipment associated with the discontinued printing division were identified and transferred over to Chameleon Print Express Limited as a part of the sale.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation
Intra-group transactions, balances and income and expenses are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Profits and losses resulting from inter-company transactions that are recognized in assets are also eliminated.

Goodwill
Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries and represents the excess of the consideration transferred over the Company's interest in the net fair value of the net identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree and the fair value of the non-controlling interest in the acquiree.

Goodwill impairment reviews are undertaken annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment. The carrying value of goodwill is compared to the recoverable amount, which is the value in use. Any impairment is recognized immediately as an expense and is not subsequently reversed.

(e) Financial instruments

Financial assets
Classification

Financial assets are classified in the following categories: financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets at fair value through profit and loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The classification depends on the business model for which the financial assets were acquired and is determined upon initial recognition. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

Financial assets at amortized cost are non-derivative financial assets whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows and whose contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely repayment of principal and interest. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets. The Company's financial assets at amortized cost comprise 'cash and cash equivalents', 'trade receivables', and 'investment in leases' in the consolidated balance sheet.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss comprise of a note receivable.

Recognition and measurement
Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade date, defined as the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price which reflects fair value. All other financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently carried at fair value. Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Interest on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income calculated using the effective interest method is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as part of finance income. Dividends on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as part of finance income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Financial liabilities
The Company's financial liabilities comprise accounts payable, contract liabilities, dividends payable and borrowings. The Company classifies its financial liabilities at amortized cost. The Company's financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(f) Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets carried at amortized cost
The Company recognizes loss allowances or expected credit losses ("ECLs") on financial assets measured at amortized cost. The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs for cash and cash equivalents that are determined to have a low credit risk at the reporting date and for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

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

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 120 days past due. The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when a payment arrangement has not been reached or adhered to by the customer.

The Company considers an investment to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to BBB- or lower per Standard & Poor's. Cash and cash equivalents are placed with counterparties who have minimal risk of credit default and are rated by Standard & Poor's with credit ratings of between BBB+ and A-.

For trade receivables and investment in leases, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime credit losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivable. To measure expected credit losses, receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and days past due. The expected loss rates are determined by reference to historical credit loss experience, as adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information or macro-economic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables.

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

When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the assets, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of the impairment loss subsequently decreases, or amounts written off are subsequently recovered, the previously recognized impairment loss is credited to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Notes receivable
Notes receivable are measured at fair value through profit and loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) and interest revenue are reported through the statement of comprehensive income.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. In the consolidated balance sheet, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

(h) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using either the average cost or first-in, first-out method and excludes borrowing costs. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses. Provision is made for obsolete or slow-moving inventories.

(i) Investment in leases

At the inception of a contract, the Company 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 Company uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16.

Revenue from the sale of equipment under finance leases is recognized at the inception of the lease. Finance income is recognized over the life of each respective lease using the amortized cost method and is included in other revenue. Leases not qualifying as finance leases are accounted for as operating leases and related revenue is recognized rateably over the term of the lease and is included in publishing and retail revenue. When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at equipment lease inception whether each equipment lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

When equipment leases are bundled with product maintenance contracts, revenue is first allocated considering the stand-alone selling price of the lease and non-lease deliverables based upon the estimated relative fair values of each element. Lease deliverables generally include equipment, financing and executory costs, while non-lease deliverables generally consist of product maintenance contracts and supplies.

The Company applies the derecognition and impairment requirements of IFRS 9 to the net investment in the lease (Note 2(f)).

(j) Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated from the date that they are ready for use. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method using rates based on the expected useful lives of the respective assets, as follows:

Buildings	3 – 50 years
Machinery	4 – 15 years
Vehicles	3 – 5 years
Fixtures and equipment	1 – 10 years

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

The assets' residual value and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

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

(k) Investment properties

Investment properties are properties that are primarily held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business.

Investment properties are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method using rates based on the expected useful lives of the respective assets. Buildings are depreciated over 50 years and significant components over 5 – 35 years.

The fair values of investment properties are disclosed in the notes to these consolidated financial statements. The fair values are assessed using internationally accepted valuation methods, such as taking comparable properties as a guide to current market prices or by applying the discounted cash flow method. The fair value measurement for investment properties has been categorized as a Level 3 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation technique used.

(l) Intangible assets

Intangible assets consist of trademark, publishing rights and domains name rights. Trademarks, publishing rights and domain name rights with indefinite useful lives are not subject to amortization.

(m) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine if there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment (Note 2(d)).

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. Value in use is based on the cash flows expected from their use and eventual disposition, discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

Any impairment loss would be determined as the excess of the carrying value of the assets over their recoverable amount and would be recognized in profit or loss.

(n) Accrued employee and other post-retirement benefits

The Company makes contributions to administered pension plans on a defined contribution basis. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognized as employee benefit expense when they accrue to employees.

Employee entitlements to paid leave are recognized when they accrue to employees. An accrual is made for the estimated liability for vacation leave, as a result of services rendered by employees up to the reporting date.

The Company has no obligations in respect of other post-retirement benefits for employees or pensioners. Any discretionary payments made by the Company in respect of such benefits are expensed in the period they are made.

(o) Deferred costs

Costs incurred directly relating to the publication of annual directories are deferred and recognized as expenses at the date of publication.

(p) Revenue recognition

The Company earns revenue through its principal business activities outlined in Note 1 and recognizes revenue through the following steps:

1. Identification of the contract with the customer;
2. Identification of the performance obligations in the contract;
3. Determination of the transaction price;
4. Allocation of the transaction price to the performance obliga-

tions in the contract; and
5. Recognize revenue when, or as, performance obligations are satisfied.

Advertising
Advertising revenue relates to amounts charged for space purchased in the Company's newspapers, magazines, websites and directories, and is recognized over time as the associated advertisement is published. The transaction price is based on published rates or by contractual agreement.

Circulation
Circulation revenue relates to the distribution of printed newspapers and online subscriptions with the transaction price based on fixed published rates. Revenue in respect of circulation is recognized at a point in time as printed newspapers are delivered to the customer, net of an estimated allowance for returns. Revenue in respect of subscriptions is recognized over time, on a monthly basis, as the Company provides the subscription service.

Retail sales
Revenue for retail sales is recognized at a point in time as the item is purchased by the customer. The transaction price is based on fixed point-of-sale pricing. Trade discounts are recognized at the point of sale.

Rental income
Rental income from investment properties is recognized on a straight-line basis over time based on the terms of the lease. The transaction price is determined based on contractually agreed pricing. Lease incentives granted are recognized as an integral part of the total rental income over the term of the lease.

Equipment leasing and maintenance
Lease revenue for office equipment is recognized from delivery of the equipment, as the leases are accounted for as finance leases in accordance with IFRS 16, Leases. The transaction price is based on contractual agreement and the application of market interest rates.

(q) Contract balances

Contract assets
A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. A contract asset is recorded when the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before the Company has invoiced the customer. The Company recognizes unconditional rights to consideration separately as a receivable.

Trade receivables
A trade receivable represents amounts that have been billed to the customer and only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due. Refer to the accounting policies of financial instruments in Notes 2(c)(i) and 2(f) for the Company's policy on trade receivables.

Contract liabilities
A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. A contract liability is recorded by the Company if a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer. Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

Contract obtainment and fulfillment costs
The Company pays commissions to employees for obtaining certain sales contracts. The Company has elected to apply the optional practical expedient for costs to obtain the contract which allows for the Company to immediately expense sales commissions because the amortization period of the asset that the Company otherwise would have used is one year or less.

(r) Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the consolidated financial statements in the period in which the dividends are declared by the Board of Directors (the "Board").

(s) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer who makes strategic decisions.

(t) Taxation

Under current Bermuda law the Company is not subject to income tax on its profits or capital gains. On December 27, 2023 the Bermuda government enacted legislation into law, the Bermuda Corporate Income Tax Act 2023. The Company is not currently in scope for this new legislation. Accordingly, no provision for current or deferred income tax has been made in the consolidated financial statements.

(Amounts in thousands of Bermuda dollars)

(u) Assets held for sale and discontinued operations

When a separate major line of business or area of operations with distinguishable cash flows from the rest of the Company has been disposed or is held for sale it must be reported as discontinued operations. This classification as a discontinued operation occurs at the earlier of: (i) disposal or (ii) when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale. In accordance with IFRS 5, Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations ("IFRS 5"), discontinued operations is reported as a separate element of profit or loss on the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for both the current and comparative periods. When a disposal group is classified as held for sale, assets and liabilities are aggregated and presented as separate line items, respectively, on the consolidated statement of financial position. Comparative periods are not restated on the consolidated statement of financial position. Assets held for sale are not depreciated and are measured at the lower of carrying value and fair value less costs to sell.

(v) Treasury shares reserve

When Company shares are repurchased, the total consideration paid is recognized as a deduction from equity. These repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and is presented as treasury shares reserve on the financial statements. Once treasury shares are sold or reissued, the amount received is recognized as an increase in equity and any surplus or deficit in the transaction is presented in the share premium on the financial statements.

3. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Trade receivables are presented net of allowances for ECLs. The movement in the allowance is as follows:

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Balance, beginning of the year	163	273
Write-offs	(19)	(19)
Recoveries	32	27
Net re-measurement of loss allowance	185	(118)
Balance, end of the year	361	163

The increase in the allowance for doubtful accounts during the year of $198 (decrease of $110 in 2023) was driven from a provision against the remaining print division inventory which was sold to the purchasers of Chameleon Print Express Limited. This provision against the print inventory sold was $207.

The following tables provide information about the ageing of trade receivables and the exposure to credit risk and ECLs for trade receivables from individual customers:

	September 30, 2024	Loss allowance	Expected loss rate %
Current	1,301	(226)	17.4
30 days	298	(1)	0.3
60 days	140	(1)	0.7
90 days and over	329	(133)	40.4
	2,068	(361)	17.5
Loss allowance	(361)		
	1,707		

	September 30, 2023	Loss allowance	Expected loss rate %
Current	763	(27)	3.5
30 days	300	(1)	0.3
60 days	162	(1)	0.6
90 days and over	749	(134)	17.9
	1,974	(163)	8.3
Loss allowance	(163)		
	1,811		

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating expected credit losses and recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

(Amounts in thousands of Bermuda dollars)

Other current assets comprise:

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Current portion of investment in leases (Note 6)	268	258
Prepaid insurance	63	51
Prepaid government taxes	73	80
Other prepaid assets	434	430
	838	819

All receivables are expected to be realized wit ıin 12 months of the financial year end.

4. INVENTORIES

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Materials and supplies	654	1,395
Merchandise	1,268	1,325
Work-in-progress	-	7
Provision for obsolescence	(162)	(210)
	1,760	2,517

During the year, the Company expensed inventory totalling $2,405 (2023 - $2,577) as part of normal operations. Inventory written off during the year totalled $114 (2023 - $52) and is included in materials, merchandise and supplies in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. At September 30, 2024 inventory relating to the discontinued print operation was sold to the Purchaser of Chameleon Print Express Limited. The value of the inventory sold was $414.

5. NOTE RECEIVABLE

The note receivable is comprised of a 2-year fixed rate loan note, listed on the Bermuda Stock Exchange at 6% interest per annum.

Note receivable:

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Balance, beginning of the year	168	168
Principle repayment	(168)	-
Balance, end of year	-	168

The note receivable matured during the year ended September 30, 2024 and there are no current holdings as at September 30, 2024.

6. INVESTMENT IN LEASES

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Total investment in finance leases	592	579
Unearned finance income	(54)	(50)
	538	529
Less allowance for doubtful receivables	–	–
Current portion included in other current assets (Note 3)	(268)	(258)
Long-term portion	270	271

For leases, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating expected credit losses and recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. Based on the results of the provision matrix, a loss allowance of $nil (2023 - $nil) has been recognized.

Finance income arising from the investments in leases amounted to $46 (2023 - $38) and is included in other revenue. Upon completion of the lease the leased equipment can be purchased, renewed or returned at the expected fair value at that time. The unguaranteed residual values accruing to the benefit of the Company are $63 (2023 - $69).

The Company has entered into commercial property leases on its three buildings held for operating lease purposes which have been classified as investment properties on the consolidated statement of financial position. These non-cancellable operating leases have remaining non-cancellable lease terms of between 0 and 5 years. Leases have renewal terms of between 0 and 10 years.

(Amounts in thousands of Bermuda dollars)

The following is a schedule by year of the future minimum lease payments to be received under finance leases and non-cancellable operating leases at September 30:

	2024 Finance leases	2024 Operating leases
2025	268	2,374
2026	174	2,296
2027	73	2,040
2028	23	1,772
2029	–	224
	538	8,706

	2023 Finance leases	2023 Operating leases
2024	258	1,982
2025	172	1,771
2026	87	1,647
2027	12	1,451
2028	–	1,247
	529	8,098

8. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	SEPTEMBER 30, 2024	SEPTEMBER 30, 2023
Balance, beginning of the year	80	80
Additions	8	–
Balance, end of year	88	80

During the year ended September 30, 2024, the Company acquired the E-moo domain for $8.

9. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The cost and accumulated depreciation of properties leased to third parties are as follows:

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Cost	21,332	27,172
Accumulated depreciation	(11,876)	(14,318)
Net book value	9,456	12,854

7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land	Buildings	Machinery	Vehicles	Fixtures and equipment	Total
Cost						
September 30, 2023	393	6,062	10,630	340	3,267	20,692
Additions	–	29	2	13	57	101
Disposals/transfers	–	(632)	(2,521)	(44)	(551)	(3,748)
September 30, 2024	393	5,459	8,111	309	2,773	17,045
Depreciation:						
September 30, 2023	–	4,784	10,246	222	2,833	18,085
Charge for the year continuing operations	–	114	114	34	188	450
Charge for the year discontinued operations	–	16	49	1	18	84
Depreciation on disposals	–	(544)	(2,393)	(42)	(537)	(3,516)
September 30, 2024	–	4,370	8,016	215	2,502	15,103
Net book value:						
September 30, 2023	393	1,278	384	118	434	2,607
September 30, 2024	393	1,089	95	94	271	1,942

At September 30, 2024 the Company had $12,881 (2023 - $13,641) in fully depreciated assets that were still in use.

(Amounts in thousands of Bermuda dollars)

During the year ended September 30, 2024, the Company made the decision to sell its investment property located at Mills Creek and has reclassified the property to Asset held-for-sale and removed it from Investment properties. The carrying value of the property was cost of $6,625 (2023 - $6,621), accumulated depreciation of $3,143 (2023 - $3,035) and a net book value of $3,482 (2023 – $3,586). An impairment loss on remeasurement of asset held for sale of $582 was recorded on the statement of comprehensive income. The Company anticipates the sale of the property within the next six months.

Changes in the Company's net book value of investment properties are summarized in the following table:

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Balance, beginning of the year	12,854	13,389
Additions	785	171
Disposals	–	(10)
Depreciation on disposals	–	7
Reclassification to assets held for sale	(3,482)	–
Depreciation	(701)	(703)
Balance, end of year	9,456	12,854

The investment properties were valued in January and February 2022 by an independent appraiser having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of the properties being valued, at a fair value of $24.4 million. The independent appraiser used a combination of comparable analysis and an income approach in determining the fair value. Given the reduced level of real estate transactions in Bermuda in recent years, this measurement would be classified as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy (Note 14). The fair value is not considered to be significantly different as at September 30, 2024 based on market conditions. The Company recognized $2,468 (2023 - $2,745) in rental income and $1,607 (2023 - $1,444) in operating expenses pertaining to its investment properties. All properties generated rental income.

10. GOODWILL

	September 30, 2024 & September 30 2023
Balance, beginning and end of the year	2,988

a) Impairment

At year-end September 30, 2024, management conducted its annual impairment test of the goodwill and the intangible assets allocated to the publishing and retail CGU, as detailed in Note 2(c)(ii). The discounting of future cash flows relating to the publishing and retail CGU was used to determine its value in use. The future cash flows were based on the 2025 detailed operating budget of the CGU and projecting out the next proceeding four years based on future expectations using past experience and industry trends within publishing and retail. A discount rate of 12.0% (2023 - 11.0%) was used in the impairment test. This rate represents management's estimate of the weighted average cost of capital for a local company in Bermuda of its size.

Upon completion of the test it was determined the recoverable amount of the CGU was sufficiently higher than its attributed carrying amount on the consolidated balance sheet and no impairment loss was recognized in the year ended September 30, 2024.

The following are key assumptions used in the impairment assessment for both CGUs:

- Cash flows were based on the CGU budget for the year ended September 30, 2025.
- A 5-year financial projection plus a terminal value with a nil growth rate.
- The expected future cash flows were estimated based on financial projections approved by management utilizing his torical data, past experience and industry trends.
- Annual capital expenditures of $70 per year were included in the cash flow projection to support operations.
- Discount rate applied in cash flow projections: 12.0% (2023 - 11.0%).

b) Sensitivity Analysis

Management completed a sensitivity analysis on the impairment test considering the following scenarios:

- An increase in the discount rate by 14.1% to 26.1% would not result in an impairment charge to goodwill.
- Projected revenue contraction of 7.6% per year over the 5-year period would not result in an impairment charge.
- Projected expense growth of 8.6% per year over the 5-year period would not result in an impairment charge.

(Amounts in thousands of Bermuda dollars)

11. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Trade payables	624	684
Accrued liabilities	406	572
Accrued payroll liabilities	959	969
	1,989	2,225

12. BORROWINGS

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Current		
Third-party loan	36	163
Non-current		
Third-party loan	597	–
Total borrowings	633	163

a) Third-party loan – The Bank of NT Butterfield & Sons Limited

The term loan of up to $2.0 million was entered into in September 2018 and bears interest at fixed rate of 6.5% per annum and is repayable in equal monthly installments over 5 years from the date of drawdown. The facility is secured through a first registered collateral mortgage over the Crown House property, together with a conditional assignment of the rents of Crown House Properties Limited. The term loan was fully repaid at September 30, 2024.

b) Third-party loan – The Bank of NT Butterfield & Sons Limited

A term loan of up to $2.0 million was entered into in February 2024 and bears interest at 1.25% below the bank's commercial Bermuda dollar base rate (8.5% at September 30, 2024) with an interest rate floor of 5.5%. The term loan contains an interest only period for one year from the date of the first drawdown. Following the expiry of the interest only period, the Company shall repay the term loan by equal blended monthly repayments over a 4 year period. The facility is secured through a first registered collateral mortgage over the Crown House property, together with a conditional assignment of the rents of Crown House Properties Limited. The term loan, together with all accrued interest is repayable in full on March 31, 2029. The Company drew $633 of the term loan during the year.

Interest expense for the year totaled $15 (2023: $26) and is included in finance costs in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Reconciliation of repayment of the borrowings to cash flows from financing activities:

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Balance, beginning of the year	163	607
Repayment of long-term debt	(163)	(444)
Proceeds from loan	633	–
Balance, end of year	633	163

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk related to its financial assets and liabilities. These risk exposures are managed on an ongoing basis by management.

(a) 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. Credit risk arises primarily from credit given to customers and deposits with financial institutions. Balances arising from those activities are cash and cash equivalents, trade receivable and investment in leases. The maximum credit exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Trade receivables	1,707	1,811
Investment in leases	538	529
Cash and cash equivalents	1,049	1,523
	3,294	3,863

(Amounts in thousands of Bermuda dollars)

Exposure to credit risk on trade receivables and investment in leases is influenced by the credit worthiness of customers. The concentration of risk that the Company is exposed to is that all customers and deposits reside in one geographic area, Bermuda. The Company manages credit risk through the execution of its credit and collection policy whereby customers are analyzed for creditworthiness prior to being offered credit and then continually monitored based on their aging profile and previous financial difficulties. Management has established procedures to restrict access to credit if their accounts are not in good standing and may result in the suspension of credit and move to a prepayment basis.

Cash and cash equivalents are placed with counterparties who have minimal risk of credit default and are rated by Standard & Poor's with credit ratings of between BBB+ and A-.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due or at a reasonable cost. The Company manages liquidity risk primarily by keeping sufficient cash in its operating account.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including interest payments as at the reporting date:

(c) Market risk

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

(i) Foreign currency risk

The Company incurs foreign currency risk primarily on purchases and borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than the Bermuda dollar, primarily US dollars. However, foreign currency risk is minimal, due to the fact that the Bermuda dollar is pegged to the US dollar at a 1:1 rate.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Company has exposure to the risk of interest rate changes as the Company is currently utilizing a third-party loan with a floating interest rate (Note 12).

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	More than 5 years
September 30, 2024						
Accounts payable and payroll liabilities	1,583	1,583	1,583	–	–	–
Contract liabilities – unearned income	748	748	748	–	–	–
Borrowings	633	633	36	151	476	–
	2,964	2,964	2,367	151	476	–
September 30, 2023						
Accounts payable and payroll liabilities	1,653	1,653	1,653	–	–	–
Contract liabilities – unearned income	634	634	634	–	–	–
Borrowings	163	163	163	–	–	–
Dividends payable	143	143	143	–	–	–
	2,593	2,593	2,593	–	–	–

(Amounts in thousands of Bermuda dollars)

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

	September 30, 2024		September 30, 2023	
	Financial assets at amortized cost	Note receivable at fair value through profit and loss	Financial assets at amortized cost	Note receivable at fair value through profit and loss
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,049	–	1,523	–
Note receivable at fair value through profit and loss	–	–	–	168
Trade receivables and other current assets (excluding prepayments)	1,975	–	2,069	–
Investment in leases, non-current	270	–	271	–
Total	3,294	–	3,863	168

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
	Liabilities at amortized cost	Liabilities at amortized cost
Liabilities		
Borrowings	633	163
Accounts payable and payroll liabilities	1,583	1,653
Dividends payable	–	143
Total	2,216	1,959

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying value reflected in the consolidated financial statements for cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other current assets, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature. Equity investments, classified as notes receivable are carried at fair value. Borrowings are carried at amortized cost with fair value approximating carrying value given the variable interest rate of 7.25% on the Company's term loan (Note 12). The cost of all monetary assets and liabilities has been appropriately adjusted to reflect estimated losses on realization or discounts on settlement.
The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2)
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observ able market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

Financial instruments in Level 1 are traded in an active market and their fair value is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date.

At September 30, 2024, the Company measured an asset held for sale at fair value, see Note 9. There were no other assets measured at fair value as of that date.

The following table presents the Company's assets that are measured at fair value at September 30, 2023.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Note receivable at fair value through profit and loss	168	–	–	168
Total assets	168	–	–	168

Consolidated notes to the financial statements
for the year ended SEPTEMBER 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands of Bermuda dollars)

15. RELATED PARTIES

As disclosed in Note 2(d), intra-group transactions are eliminated on consolidation.

Key management includes directors and members of the executive committee. Key management personnel remuneration includes the following expenses:

	2024	2023
Salaries, directors' fees and short-term benefits	883	862
Post-employment benefits	18	18
Other long-term benefits	18	4
	919	884

16. PAYROLL AND EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

	2024	2023
Wages and salaries	7,444	7,691
Termination benefits	–	10
Pension contributions – defined contribution plan	362	409
Other long-term benefits and taxes	1,162	1,064
	8,968	9,174

17. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2024	2023
Consultants and professional fees	352	420
Audit fees	143	143
Insurance	219	216
Taxes	134	137
Telecommunications and utilities	810	771
Software and subscriptions	809	705
Cleaning and maintenance	270	307
Advertising and promotions	155	103
Vehicle and transportation	158	155
Bank charges	118	123
Director fees	170	159
Building maintenance	337	158
Office and computer supplies	84	55
Bad debt	128	(117)
Recruitment	35	23
Other administrative expenses	312	469
	4,234	3,827

18. SHARE CAPITAL

	Number of shares	Ordinary shares	Share premium	Total
At September 30, 2022	1,429,320	3,430	1,688	5,118
Shares reissued	–	–	–	–
Shares repurchased	(221,988)	(532)	(1,250)	(1,782)
At September 30, 2023	1,207,332	2,898	438	3,336
Shares reissued	9,600	23	54	77
Shares repurchased	(4,115)	(11)	(23)	(34)
At September 30, 2024	1,212,817	2,910	469	3,379

The Company has authorized 3,300,000 (2023 - 3,300,000) common shares of par value $2.40 each. The holders of these common shares are entitled to one vote per share at general meetings of the Company and are entitled to dividends as they are declared.

The Company acquired 4,115 of its own shares during the year (2023 - 221,988) to be held as treasury shares and the total amount paid to acquire these shares was $34 (2023 - $1,782). During the year ended September 30, 2024, the Company reissued 9,600 shares with a value of $8 to satisfy accrued liabilities. The Company held 217,428 (2023 - 222,913) treasury shares at September 30, 2024. The reserve for the Company's treasury shares of $522 (2023 - $534) comprises the cost of the Company's treasury shares held at par value.

All shares issued by the Company were fully paid.

19. EARNINGS PER SHARE AND DIVIDENDS

Basic and diluted earnings per share have been calculated by dividing the consolidated net loss attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares in issue during the year.

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Loss attributable to common shareholders	(2,902)	(466)
Average number of common shares outstanding (in thousands)	1,210	1,317
Basic and diluted loss per share	(2.40)	(0.35)

During the year the Company declared dividends of $nil (2023 - $529) to equity holders of the Company. This represents a payment of $nil per share (2023 - $0.40). There were nil potential dilutive ordinary shares as at September 30, 2024 (2023 - 10,038). Dividends payable were $nil at September 30, 2024 (2023 - $143).

Reconciliation of dividends payable to cash flows from financing activities:

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Balance, beginning of the year	143	100
Dividends declared	–	529
Dividends paid to Company's shareholders	(143)	(486)
Balance, end of year	–	143

20. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's capital management objectives are to maintain financial flexibility in order to preserve its capacity to meet its financial commitments, to pay dividends and to meet its potential obligations resulting from internal growth and acquisitions. The Company defines capital as the total of the following balances:

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	19,631	22,490
Borrowings	633	163
Cash and cash equivalents	(1,049)	(1,523)
	19,215	21,130

The Company manages its capital in accordance with changes in operating conditions. In order to maintain or adjust its capital structure the Company may elect to adjust the amount of debt outstanding, adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to its shareholders, repurchase and cancel its shares or issue new shares. The Company is currently meeting all its financial commitments and there have been no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year. The Company is not subject to any external capital requirements.

21. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

(a) Capital commitments:

There were no commitments for capital expenditure as at September 30, 2024 or 2023.

(b) Lease commitments:

There were no lease commitments as at September 30, 2024 or 2023.

(c) Contingent liabilities:

There is a contingent liability for the legal costs owing to the counterparty associated with the ruling on December 13, 2023 against the Company in its appeal of an injunction that prevented reporting of a tax evasion case. No provisions have been made for these legal costs in the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2023 and September 30, 2024 as the amounts to be incurred by the Company cannot be estimated.

Consolidated notes to the financial statements for the year ended SEPTEMBER 30, 2024
(Amounts in thousands of Bermuda dollars)

22. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company has identified its reportable segments based on its separate products and services. Publishing and retail covers newspaper, online, magazine and directory publishing and the sale of stationery and office equipment. Commercial printing covers commercial and retail printing. The rental and other segment includes property rentals, investment activities and other operations.

Sales of goods and services between segments occur on terms agreed between those responsible for the segments. There are no significant differences between segment amounts and consolidated totals other than those arising from inter-segment transactions. The accounting policies of the segments do not differ from those reported in Note 2.

September 30, 2024	Publishing and retail	Rental and other	Inter-segment eliminations	Continuing operations	Commercial printing	Total
Revenue from external customers	12,676	2,781	–	**15,457**	2,526	17,983
Revenue from internal customers	186	2,656	(2,842)	**–**	–	–
	12,862	5,437	(2,842)	**15,457**	2,526	17,983
Expenses	15,024	3,030	(2,650)	**15,404**	3,428	18,832
Depreciation	169	982	–	**1,151**	84	1,235
Interest expense	–	19	(4)	**15**	–	15
	15,193	4,031	(2,654)	**16,570**	3,512	20,082
Segment income (loss)	(2,331)	1,406	(188)	**(1,113)**	(986)	(2,099)
Finance income	3	8	–	**11**	–	11
(Loss) on disposal of assets	–	–	–	**–**	(232)	(232)
Impairment loss on remeasurement of asset held for sale	–	(582)	–	**(582)**	–	(582)
Total income (loss)	(2,328)	832	(188)	**(1,684)**	(1,218)	(2,902)
Segment assets	4,983	27,535	(9,517)	**23,001**	–	23,001
Segment liabilities	2,048	1,210	112	**3,370**	–	3,370
Additions to non-current assets	48	838	–	**886**	–	886

Included in publishing and retail revenue are publishing revenues of $10,111 and retail revenues of $2,565.

(Amounts in thousands of Bermuda dollars)

September 30, 2023	Publishing and retail	Rental and other	Inter-segment eliminations	Continuing operations	Commercial printing	Total
Revenue from external customers	13,396	2,976	–	16,372	2,536	18,908
Revenue from internal customers	180	2,690	(2,870)	–	–	–
	13,576	5,666	(2,870)	16,372	2,536	18,908
Expenses	15,027	2,670	(2,666)	15,031	3,062	18,093
Depreciation	205	990	–	1,195	91	1,286
Interest expense	–	33	(7)	26	–	26
	15,232	3,693	(2,673)	16,252	3,153	19,405
Segment income (loss)	(1,656)	1,973	(197)	120	(617)	(497)
Finance income	12	11	–	23	–	23
Gain (loss) on sale of assets	10	(2)	–	8	–	8
Total income (loss)	(1,634)	1,982	(197)	151	(617)	(466)
Segment assets	5,356	28,815	(8,516)	25,655	–	25,655
Segment liabilities	1,862	1,233	70	3,165	–	3,165
Additions to non-current assets	134	400	–	534	15	549

Included in publishing and retail revenue are publishing revenues of $10,605 and retail revenues of $2,791.

	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2023
Timing of revenue recognition:		
At a point in time	3,537	3,894
Over time	11,920	12,478
Revenue from external customers	15,457	16,372

Entity-wide information

The breakdown of revenue, all of which is generated by customers in Bermuda, is disclosed in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and all of the Company's assets are located in Bermuda.

23. REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

Remaining long-term contracts

The Company does not have any long-term contracts of greater than one year other than those related to leasing of equipment and investment properties accounted for in accordance with IFRS 16, Leases. Contracts in respect of remaining revenue streams are for one year or less and are billed in line with delivery of the associated goods or services. As permitted under IFRS 15, the transaction price allocated to unsatisfied contracts is not disclosed.

Assets recognized from costs to fulfill a contract

The Company has not created any assets from costs to fulfill its contracts.

Contract liabilities

The Company's contract liabilities consist of unearned income totaling $748 (2023 - $634). During the year the Company recognized in revenue the full amount of the contract liability balance at September 30, 2023.

The movement in the contract liabilities balance from September 30, 2023 to September 30, 2024 of $114 reflects the timing of payments received from customers. The Company expects 100% of the unearned income balance at September 30, 2024 to be earned in the year ending September 30, 2025.

(Amounts in thousands of Bermuda dollars)

24. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

On September 26, 2024, the Company ceased commercial printing operations. Staff associated with the commercial printing were terminated and severance payouts were completed.

	2024	2023
RESULTS OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS		
Operating revenue		
Commercial printing	2,526	2,536
Operating expenses		
Payroll and employee benefits	1,777	1,860
Materials, merchandise and supplies	699	722
Administrative expenses	490	454
Audit fees	17	17
Severance	445	9
Depreciation (Note 7)	84	91
	3,512	3,153
Operating loss	(986)	(617)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(232)	-
Loss from discontinuing operations	(1,218)	(617)
Loss per share from discontinuing operations	(1.00)	(0.47)

	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS (USED FOR) FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS		
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the year	(1,218)	(617)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	84	91
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	232	11
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Trade and other receivables	20	82
Inventories	189	100
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(78)	(70)
Net cash used for operating activities	(771)	(403)
Cash flows used for investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	(15)
Net cash used for investing activities	-	(15)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(771)	(418)

Companies of The Bermuda Press (Holdings) Limited

The Royal Gazette

2 Par-la-Ville Road,
Hamilton HM 08
Bermuda

Telephone: 441-295-5881
Email: info@royalgazette.bm
Web: royalgazette.com

STATIONERY STORE

32 Reid Street,
Hamilton HM 11
Bermuda

Telephone: 441-295-4008
Email: info@officesolutions.bm

Artcetera

32 Reid Street,
Hamilton HM 11
Bermuda

Telephone: 441-295-4008
Email: info@officesolutions.bm

office solutions

13 Addendum Lane,
Pembroke HM 07
Bermuda

Telephone: 441-292-2666
Email: info@officesolutions.bm
Web: officesolutions.bm

CROWN HOUSE PROPERTIES LIMITED

2 Par-la-Ville Road,
Hamilton HM 08
Bermuda

Telephone: 441-295-5881

bp media

2 Par-la-Ville Road,
Hamilton HM 08
Bermuda

Telephone: 441-295-5881
Email: info@bpmedia.bm

Bermuda Press Digital

34 Burnaby Street,
Hamilton HM 11
Bermuda

Telephone: 441-296-5857
Email: info@bpd.bm

The Bermuda Press Ltd

13 Addendum Lane,
Pembroke HM 07
Bermuda

Telephone: 441-292-6100
Email: info@bermudapress.bm
Web: bermudapress.bm

ISLAND PRESS

13 Addendum Lane,
Pembroke HM 07
Bermuda

Telephone: 441-295-1944
Email: info@islandpress.bm
Web: islandpress.bm

APS

13 Addendum Lane,
Pembroke HM 07
Bermuda

Telephone: 441-293-3915
Email: info@apservices.bm

BERMUDA

13 Addendum Lane,
Pembroke HM 07
Bermuda

Telephone: 441-295-1189
Email: info@bermuda.com
Web: bermuda.com

eMoo

13 Addendum Lane,
Pembroke HM 07
Bermuda

Telephone: 441-292-3666
Email: info@emoo.bm
Web: emoo.bm

Incorporated in Bermuda
A public company quoted on the Bermuda Stock Exchange (BPH.BH) with over 460 shareholders.

Postal Address:
P.O. Box HM 1025,
Hamilton, HM DX,
Bermuda

Telephone: 441-295-5881
Fax: 441-295-9667