



Consolidated Financial Statements of

COMMONWEALTH BREWERY LIMITED

Year ended December 31, 2011

COMMONWEALTH BREWERY LIMITED

Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2011

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Commonwealth Brewery Limited

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Commonwealth Brewery Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31 2011, the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, 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.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2011, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

April 24, 2012

COMMONWEALTH BREWERY LIMITED

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2011, with corresponding figures for 2010
(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

	Note(s)	2011	2010
Assets			
Current Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	\$ 11,359,313	16,552,618
Trade receivables	5	1,786,488	1,259,025
Prepaid expenses and other assets	6, 16	2,126,341	1,703,641
Inventories	7	16,402,004	15,299,835
Total current assets		31,674,146	34,815,119
Non-current Assets:			
Goodwill	8	4,487,242	4,487,242
Property, plant and equipment	9	35,388,064	36,991,188
Intangible assets	11	458,957	673,138
Total non-current assets		40,334,263	42,151,568
Total assets		\$ 72,008,409	76,966,687
Liabilities and Equity			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	12, 16	\$ 13,847,253	10,972,463
Total current liabilities		13,847,253	10,972,463
Equity:			
Share capital	13	150,000	150,000
Share premium		12,377,952	12,377,952
Contributed surplus	25	16,351,369	16,351,369
Revaluation surplus	14	4,269,587	4,269,587
Retained earnings		25,012,248	32,845,316
Total equity		58,161,156	65,994,224
Commitments and contingencies	4, 15		
Total liabilities and equity		\$ 72,008,409	76,966,687

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

These consolidated financial statements were approved for issue on behalf of the Board of Directors on April 24, 2012, by:



Director



Director

COMMONWEALTH BREWERY LIMITED

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

December 31, 2011, with corresponding figures for 2010
(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

	Note(s)	2011	2010
Income:			
Revenue	16	\$ 113,409,201	109,375,673
Other income	16, 17	1,316,560	2,318,242
Total income		114,725,761	111,693,915
Operating expenses:			
Raw materials, consumables and services	7, 16, 18	79,062,744	73,766,151
Personnel costs	16, 19	15,504,317	14,447,217
Depreciation	9, 10	2,666,036	3,242,376
Amortisation	11	214,181	295,389
Total operating expenses		97,447,278	91,751,133
Results from operating activities		17,278,483	19,942,782
Finance costs		–	(46,020)
Finance income		41,836	353,295
Net finance income		41,836	307,275
Net income		\$ 17,320,319	20,250,057
Other comprehensive income:			
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	14	\$ –	2,566,757
Other comprehensive income		\$ –	2,566,757
Total comprehensive income		\$ 17,320,319	22,816,814
Net income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		\$ 17,320,319	19,216,057
Non-controlling interests		–	1,034,000
		\$ 17,320,319	20,250,057
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		17,320,319	21,782,814
Non-controlling interests		–	1,034,000
		\$ 17,320,319	22,816,814
Basic and diluted earnings per share	20	\$ 0.58	0.74

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

COMMONWEALTH BREWERY LIMITED

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

December 31, 2011, with corresponding figures for 2010

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

	Share capital	Share premium	Contributed surplus	Revaluation surplus	Retained earnings	Owners of the Company	Non- controlling interests	Total equity
Balance at December 31, 2009	\$ 122,047	12,377,952	-	1,702,830	38,653,783	52,856,612	16,905,373	69,761,985
Net income	-	-	-	-	19,216,057	19,216,057	1,034,000	20,250,057
Other comprehensive income (note 14)	-	-	-	2,566,757	-	2,566,757	-	2,566,757
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	2,566,757	19,216,057	21,782,814	1,034,000	22,816,814
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity								
Issue of shares (note 13)	27,953	-	-	-	-	27,953	-	27,953
Dividends declared (note 21)	-	-	-	-	(25,024,524)	(25,024,524)	(1,243,000)	(26,267,524)
Changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries								
Disposal of subsidiary (note 24)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(345,004)	(345,004)
Change in Group's interest in subsidiary without loss of control (note 25)	-	-	16,351,369	-	-	16,351,369	(16,351,369)	-
Balance at December 31, 2010	150,000	12,377,952	16,351,369	4,269,587	32,845,316	65,994,224	-	65,994,224
Net income and total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	17,320,319	17,320,319	-	17,320,319
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity								
Dividends declared (note 21)	-	-	-	-	(25,153,387)	(25,153,387)	-	(25,153,387)
Balance at December 31, 2011	\$ 150,000	12,377,952	16,351,369	4,269,587	25,012,248	58,161,156	-	58,161,156

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

COMMONWEALTH BREWERY LIMITED

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

December 31, 2011, with corresponding figures for 2010
(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

	Note(s)	2011	2010
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income		\$ 17,320,319	20,250,057
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	9, 10	2,666,036	3,242,376
Amortisation	11	214,181	295,389
Bad debt expense	5, 6	97,113	375,973
Provision for obsolescence	7	162,504	703,006
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	17	12,674	98,509
Loss on disposal of vehicles	16	88,315	–
Gain on disposal of subsidiary	17	–	(345,004)
Finance income		(41,836)	(353,295)
Finance costs		–	46,020
Net cash from operations before changes in working capital		20,519,306	24,313,031
Changes in non-cash working capital	22	562,841	775,879
Net cash from operating activities		21,082,147	25,088,910
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of bank loans		–	(1,651,527)
Interest paid		–	(46,020)
Dividends paid	21	(25,153,387)	(14,700,000)
Net cash used in financing activities		(25,153,387)	(16,397,547)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Additions to property, plant and equipment	9	(1,314,743)	(1,404,027)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		150,842	38,013
Interest received		41,836	353,295
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,122,065)	(1,012,719)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(5,193,305)	7,678,644
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		16,552,618	8,873,974
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	4	\$ 11,359,313	16,552,618

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

COMMONWEALTH BREWERY LIMITED

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2011
(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

1. General information

Commonwealth Brewery Limited (“CBL” or “the Company”) was incorporated under the laws of The Commonwealth of The Bahamas on November 17, 1983 and commenced trading in March 1987. The consolidated financial statements of the Company comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as “the Group” and individually as “Group entities”). The principal activity of the Group is the production of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, liquor importation, distribution and sales. The Company’s principal place of business and registered office is located at Clifton Pier, Nassau, Bahamas. Effective May 24, 2011, the Company was listed on The Bahamas International Securities Exchange.

The Company is a subsidiary of Heineken International B.V. (“Heineken”). Heineken is incorporated under the laws of The Netherlands and its corporate office is located at Tweede Weteringplantsoen 21, 1017 ZD, P. O. Box 28, 1000 AA Amsterdam, The Netherlands. The ultimate parent of CBL is Heineken N.V. located at the same address.

Up to May 17, 2010, 53% of shares of the Company were owned by Heineken and the remaining 47% were owned by Associated Bahamian Distillers and Brewers Limited (“ABDAB”). By an agreement dated November 7, 1995, Heineken and ABDAB agreed that the profits of the Company would be shared between them on a 50:50 basis irrespective of their shareholdings in the Company. Heineken also gained the power to elect four of the seven board members, including the chairman of CBL, under this agreement. As a result of another agreement dated February 11, 2004, the Company entered into an agreement with Burns House Limited (“BHL” or “Principal Subsidiary”), Heineken, ABDAB and its principals whereby CBL gained the power to elect four of the seven board members of BHL. As a result, Heineken gained board control over BHL through CBL.

On November 16, 2009 Heineken entered into an agreement with ABDAB to purchase ABDAB’s shares in the Company and in BHL. Approval for the transaction was granted by The Government of The Bahamas on the condition that Heineken offers 25% of the shares of CBL (after restructuring) to the Bahamian public before a date to be determined by The Government at a price per share equal to the gross consideration per share paid by Heineken in the acquisition plus the actual cost of the offering up to an agreed maximum of \$1,880,000. On May 17, 2010, the agreement took effect. Included in the agreement is a covenant under which ABDAB and related parties agreed not to compete with the CBL group of companies for a period of 5 years beginning May 17, 2010.

On July 14, 2010, Heineken contributed by way of contributed surplus its 60% interest (except for 1 share) in BHL to CBL, as a result of which BHL has become a wholly-owned subsidiary of CBL.

COMMONWEALTH BREWERY LIMITED

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2011

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

2. Basis of preparation

(a) *Statement of compliance*

These consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

(b) *Basis of measurement*

These consolidated financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, except for land and buildings included in property, plant and equipment which are carried at revalued amounts.

(c) *Functional and presentation currency*

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Bahamian dollars, the Group's functional and reporting currency. The Bahamian dollar is the currency of the country where the Group entities are domiciled and is the prime operating currency.

(d) *Use of estimates and judgements*

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements is included in the following notes:

Note 5	Trade receivables
Note 6	Prepaid expenses and other assets
Note 7	Inventories
Note 8	Goodwill
Note 9	Property, plant and equipment
Note 10	Investment properties
Note 11	Intangible assets
Note 15	Commitments and contingencies
Note 24	Disposal of subsidiary
Note 25	Change in Group's interest in subsidiary without loss of control
Note 26	Financial instruments and associated risks

COMMONWEALTH BREWERY LIMITED

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2011

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies

Following is a summary of the significant accounting policies which have been applied consistently by the Group in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

(a) *Basis of consolidation*

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences to the date that control ceases. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those adopted by the Group. All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses and unrealised income and expense arising from inter-group transactions are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity therein. The carrying amount of non-controlling interests is the amount of these interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interest's share of subsequent changes in equity. Total comprehensive income is attributed to non-controlling interests even if it results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When a controlling interest in a subsidiary is disposed of, the difference between the proceeds from the disposal and the carrying amount of the Group's interest in the subsidiary's assets and liabilities, plus the carrying amount of goodwill related to the subsidiary disposed of, is recognised in net income as a gain or loss on disposal.

Changes in the Group's interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

(b) *Financial instruments*

Classification

Financial instruments include financial assets and financial liabilities. Financial assets that are classified as loans and receivables include cash held with banks and trade and other receivables. Financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss include, accounts payable and accrued expenses and bank loans.

Recognition

The Group recognizes financial instruments initially at the trade date, which is the date when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

COMMONWEALTH BREWERY LIMITED

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2011

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(b) Financial instruments (continued)

Measurement

Financial instruments are measured initially at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are expensed immediately, while on other financial instruments they are amortised.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets and financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less in the case of financial assets, impairment losses, if any.

Derecognition

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights for cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition in accordance with International Accounting Standard 39.

The Group derecognises a financial liability when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash held with banks.

(d) Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are stated at amortised cost net of an allowance for doubtful accounts.

(e) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of finished goods and work-in-progress, cost includes an allocation of those production overhead costs that relate to bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

COMMONWEALTH BREWERY LIMITED

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2011

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(f) Goodwill

Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of the Group's 100% ownership interest in Butler & Sands Company Limited and its subsidiaries in the year 2000 represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of Butler & Sands Company Limited and its subsidiaries recognised at the date of acquisition less accumulated amortisation thereon to December 31, 2004 at which time amortisation ceased and goodwill was deemed to have an indefinite useful life. Thereafter, goodwill is tested for impairment annually.

(g) Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses except land and buildings which are carried at revalued amounts. The directors review the carrying value annually. Whenever the directors determine that the carrying value differs materially from the fair value, an independent valuation is obtained and the land and buildings are revalued.

The surplus on revaluation is recorded in equity and is transferred to retained earnings when the revalued asset is derecognised. When an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued, accumulated depreciation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use.

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 cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognised net within other income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

COMMONWEALTH BREWERY LIMITED

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2011

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) *Property, plant and equipment (continued)*

Depreciation is calculated on the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset, or other amounts substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Depreciation is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the items of property, plant and equipment, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Land	No depreciation
Buildings	15 to 40 years
Leasehold improvements	Over the lease term
Plant & machinery	5 to 30 years
Furniture, fixtures & equipment	3 to 25 years
Vehicles & transportation equipment	5 years
Capital work in progress	No depreciation

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted, if appropriate.

(h) *Investment property*

Investment property is measured using the cost model in accordance with International Accounting Standard 40. Investment property, which is property held to earn rental income and/or for capital appreciation is measured initially at its cost, including transaction costs.

Investment property includes land and buildings. Expenditure incurred to replace investment property is capitalized. Other subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the economic future benefits embedded in the investment property.

All other expenditure is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as an expense as incurred.

Depreciation on the buildings is charged to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 30 years. No depreciation is charged on land.

(i) *Intangible assets*

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. The computer software is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is computed on the straight-line method over an estimated useful life of up to five years.

COMMONWEALTH BREWERY LIMITED

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2011

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(j) Impairment

Financial assets

Financial assets other than receivables which are reviewed on a continuous basis are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. All impairment losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets other than inventories are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of goodwill is estimated each year at the same time. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of the asset or its related cash generating unit ("CGU") exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use represents the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

Impairment losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income except for revalued assets where the impairment loss is first applied to the revaluation surplus and any excess is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill associated with the CGU and then to reduce the carrying amount of other assets in the CGU on a pro-rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable

COMMONWEALTH BREWERY LIMITED

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2011

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(j) Impairment (continued)

Non-financial assets *(continued)*

amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised except for assets normally carried at revalued amounts

(k) Related parties

(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:

- (i) has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
- (ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
- (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.

(b) An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:

- (i) The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
- (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
- (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
- (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
- (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity.
- (vi) The entity is controlled, or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
- (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

COMMONWEALTH BREWERY LIMITED

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2011

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(l) Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rental income and expense from operating leases are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs, if incurred, in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(m) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of shares are recognised as a deduction from equity.

(n) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

(o) Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Bahamian dollars at exchange rates prevailing on the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in such currencies at the year-end date are translated at the rates prevailing at that date. Any differences arising on translation are recognised as exchange gains/losses within other income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(p) Revenue recognition

Products sold

Revenue from the sale of products in the ordinary course of business is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of customer discounts and other sales related discounts. Revenue from the sale of products is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when the amount of revenue can be

COMMONWEALTH BREWERY LIMITED

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2011

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(p) Revenue recognition (continued)

Products sold (continueud)

measured reliably, the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of products can be estimated reliably and there is no continuing management involvement with the products.

Services

Revenue from services which is included in miscellaneous income is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when the services are rendered.

(q) Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions to the fund. The Group has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions. Contributions to the Group's defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term benefits if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employees and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(r) Finance income and costs

Finance income and costs are accrued on a daily basis using the effective interest rate method.

(s) Earnings per share

Earnings per share are based on consolidated net income attributable to owners of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year as adjusted by the stock split outlined in note 13.

(t) Dividends

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

COMMONWEALTH BREWERY LIMITED

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2011

(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(u) Operating segments

Business segments are components of an enterprise about which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by management in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

Generally, financial information is required to be reported on the basis that is used internally for evaluating segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources to segments.

For management purposes, the Group is currently organized into three business segments: (i) Wholesale (ii) Retail and (iii) Production. These divisions are the basis on which the Group reports its operating segment information.

(v) Standards and interpretations effective in the current period

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2011, and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. None of these is expected to have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group except for IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, which becomes mandatory for the Group's 2015 consolidated financial statements and could change the classification and measurement of financial assets. The Group does not plan to adopt this standard early and the extent of the impact has not been determined.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

	2011	2010
Cash on hand	\$ 57,230	67,260
Cash held with banks	11,302,083	16,485,358
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,359,313	16,552,618

The Company has an overdraft facility of \$1,000,000 (2010: \$1,000,000) that bears interest at the rate of Bahamian prime plus 1.50% (2010: Bahamian prime plus 1.50%) per annum. As at December 31, 2011, \$Nil (2010: \$Nil) of the overdraft facility had been utilized. The facility is secured by a first fixed and floating demand debenture, stamped for at least the amount of the loans and other facilities with a power to up-stamp, incorporating a specific first charge over the property at Clifton Pier and a floating charge over all of the Company's assets and a negative pledge covering all assets plus acknowledged assignment of fire and all other risks/perils insurance, with loss payable to the bank as first mortgagee.

BHL has a secured overdraft facility of \$3,000,000 (2010: \$3,000,000) with no specific terms of repayment which bears interest at the rate of Bahamian prime plus 0.75% (2010: Bahamian prime plus 0.75%) per annum. As at December 31, 2011, \$Nil (2010: \$Nil) of the overdraft facility had been utilized.

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4. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

The BHL facility is secured by the following provided to the Bank of Nova Scotia:

- (a) Joint debenture and legal mortgage dated June 14, 1998, stamped to secure \$3,500,000 Burns House Limited to the Bank of Nova Scotia.
- (b) Joint Supplemental debenture and further charge stamped to secure additional advances up to \$2,000,000.
- (c) Joint Supplemental debenture and further charge stamped to secure additional advances up to \$2,000,000.
- (d) Joint Supplemental debenture and further charge stamped to secure additional advances up to \$6,988,500.
- (e) Certificate of up-stamping attached to the joint debentures and legal mortgage, stamped to secure additional advances of \$4,285,960.
- (f) Amended and re-stated debenture and further charge executed by Burns House Ltd. dated September 11, 2003.

5. Trade receivables

		2011	2010
Trade receivables, gross	\$	2,705,508	2,045,932
Allowance for doubtful debts		(919,020)	(786,907)
	\$	1,786,488	1,259,025

Aging analysis of trade receivables, gross, as at December 31:

		2011	2010
Current	\$	1,585,814	1,134,866
Past due but not impaired		200,674	124,159
Past due and impaired		919,020	786,907
	\$	2,705,508	2,045,932

Movement in the allowance for doubtful debts:

		2011	2010
Balance at beginning of the year	\$	786,907	9,168,438
Increase in allowance		132,113	–
Reversal of allowance		–	(104,757)
Amounts written off as uncollectible		–	(8,276,774)
Balance at end of the year	\$	919,020	786,907

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5. Trade receivables (continued)

Maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables at December 31, by geographic region:

	2011	2010
The Bahamas	\$ 1,494,992	1,078,645
United States of America	291,496	180,380
Balance at end of the year	\$ 1,786,488	1,259,025

6. Prepaid expenses and other assets

	2011	2010
Other receivables - related parties	\$ –	70,529
Other receivables - third parties	1,353,414	1,267,546
Prepaid expenses	875,408	739,427
Staff loans	343,249	106,869
	2,572,071	2,184,371
Allowance for doubtful debts	(445,730)	(480,730)
	\$ 2,126,341	1,703,641

Movement in the allowance for doubtful debts created for other receivables - third parties is as follows:

	2011	2010
Balance at beginning of the year	\$ 480,730	–
Increase in allowance	–	480,730
Amounts recovered during the year	(35,000)	–
Balance at end of the year	\$ 445,730	480,730

7. Inventories

	2011	2010
Goods bought for resale	\$ 11,996,166	11,151,278
Raw materials and packaging	2,040,637	2,555,383
Finished goods	751,427	372,514
Work-in-progress	146,853	126,885
Spare parts	528,188	551,476
Other stock items	1,443,827	1,344,987
	16,907,098	16,102,523
Provision for obsolescence	(505,094)	(802,688)
	\$ 16,402,004	15,299,835

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7. Inventories (continued)

Movement in the provision for obsolescence:

		2011	2010
Balance at beginning of the year	\$	802,688	770,951
Increase in provision		162,504	703,006
Inventories written off		(460,098)	(671,269)
Balance at end of the year	\$	505,094	802,688

As outlined in note 18, the cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year was \$45,227,761 (2010: \$40,453,658).

8. Goodwill

Goodwill comprises the following:

		2011	2010
Cost	\$	6,363,448	6,363,448
Accumulated amortisation		(1,876,206)	(1,876,206)
Balance at end of the year	\$	4,487,242	4,487,242

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually. The recoverable amount of the CGU which includes the goodwill is based on a value in use calculation. The value in use has been determined by discounting the future cash flows generated from the continuing use of the CGU.

The key assumptions used for the value in use calculations are as follows:

- Cash flows are projected based on actual operating results and the three year business plan. Cash flows for a further two year period are projected using expected annual growth rates.
- Cash flows after the first five years were projected using expected annual long-term inflation, based on external sources, in order to calculate the terminal recoverable amount.
- Weighted average cost of capital ("WACC") is applied in determining the recoverable amount of the CGU.

The WACC, expected growth rate and the expected long-term inflation rate are as follows:

WACC	9.50%
Expected annual long-term inflation	2.50%
Expected growth rate	-0.08%

The values assigned to the key assumptions represent management's assessment of future trends in the wine & spirits industry and are based on both external and internal sources (historical data). A limited change in key assumptions will not lead to a materially different outcome. Based on the value in use calculation management has determined that there has not been any impairment in the carrying amount of goodwill as at December 31, 2011 and 2010.

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9. Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Building	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Furniture fixtures and equipment	Vehicle and transportation equipment	Capital work in progress	Total
Cost / revalued amount:								
Balance at December 31, 2009	5,868,850	28,010,045	2,089,939	31,769,728	12,733,307	1,620,058	254,269	82,346,196
Revaluation	798,110	(10,639,476)	-	-	-	-	-	(9,841,366)
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,404,027	1,404,027
Transfers	-	-	84,009	196,431	265,827	80,652	(626,919)	-
Disposals/write offs	(211,500)	(1,576,029)	-	(681,837)	(3,925)	(605,482)	-	(3,078,773)
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 6,455,460	15,794,540	2,173,948	31,284,322	12,995,209	1,095,228	1,031,377	70,830,084
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,314,743	1,314,743
Transfers	-	-	267,494	207,341	452,551	67,883	(995,269)	-
Disposals/Write Offs	-	-	-	(151,083)	(69,632)	(223,356)	-	(444,071)
Balance at December 31, 2011	\$ 6,455,460	15,794,540	2,441,442	31,340,580	13,378,128	939,755	1,350,851	71,700,756
Accumulated depreciation:								
Balance at December 31, 2009	-	12,365,648	1,527,322	19,240,847	10,814,865	1,167,804	-	45,116,486
Depreciation	-	905,105	181,506	1,286,984	622,387	168,225	-	3,164,207
Disposals/write offs	-	(862,630)	-	(608,197)	(2,398)	(560,449)	-	(2,033,674)
Revaluation	-	(12,408,123)	-	-	-	-	-	(12,408,123)
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ -	-	1,708,828	19,919,634	11,434,854	775,579	-	33,838,896
Depreciation	-	457,649	194,512	1,391,798	482,957	139,120	-	2,666,036
Disposals/write offs	-	-	-	(8,408)	(54,190)	(129,642)	-	(192,240)
Balance at December 31, 2011	\$ -	457,649	1,903,340	21,303,025	11,863,621	785,057	-	36,312,692
Net book value:-								
December 31, 2011	\$ 6,455,460	15,336,891	538,102	10,037,555	1,514,507	154,698	1,350,851	35,388,064
December 31, 2010	\$ 6,455,460	15,794,540	465,120	11,364,688	1,560,355	319,648	1,031,377	36,991,188

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9. Property, plant and equipment *(continued)*

The latest revaluation of land and buildings was done on December 31, 2010 by a qualified independent appraiser, Robin Brownrigg using the income approach except for one property where the cost basis was used. Had there been no revaluation, the carrying value of land would have been \$1,689,070 (2010: \$1,689,070) and of buildings would have been \$7,082,767 (2010: \$7,978,312).

Pursuant to the November 16, 2009 agreement between Heineken and ABDAB outlined in note 1, in 2010, certain land and buildings were derecognised and charged to Heineken at their carrying amount of \$905,578.

10. Investment properties

		2011	2010
Cost:			
Balance at January 1	\$	–	8,416,793
Disposals		–	(8,416,793)
Balance at December 31	\$	–	–
Accumulated amortisation:			
Balance at January 1	\$	–	1,485,847
Depreciation		–	78,169
Disposals		–	(1,564,016)
Balance at December 31	\$	–	–
Net book value	\$	–	–

Investment properties comprised land and buildings located in Nassau, Bahamas as follows: (1) Trinity Place on the south-western corner of West Bay Street and St. Alban's Drive; (2) Burns House Building, Bay & Charlotte Streets; and (3) Burns House, John F. Kennedy Drive.

Pursuant to the November 16, 2009 agreement between Heineken and ABDAB outlined in note 1, in 2010 investment properties were derecognised and charged to Heineken at the carrying value of \$6,852,777.

Prior to disposal, the Group earned total income of \$Nil (2010: \$409,211) from the investment properties. Direct operating expenses which generated rental income amounted to \$Nil (2010: \$359,805).

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11. Intangible assets

Intangible assets consist of computer software as follows:

	2011	2010
Cost:		
Balance at January 1 and December 31	\$ 3,277,317	3,277,317
Accumulated amortisation:		
Balance at January 1	\$ 2,604,179	2,308,790
Amortisation	214,181	295,389
Balance at December 31	\$ 2,818,360	2,604,179
Net Book Value	\$ 458,957	673,138

12. Accounts payable and accrued expenses

Accounts payable and accrued expenses comprise the following:

	2011	2010
Accounts payables - third parties	\$ 5,886,566	5,709,339
Accounts payables - related parties	1,240,052	355,926
Accrued liabilities	6,720,635	4,907,198
	\$ 13,847,253	10,972,463

13. Share capital

On September 21, 2010 the shareholders of the Company approved the conversion of the Class "A" and "B" shares to one class of ordinary shares and declared a 20 for 1 stock split of the Company's ordinary shares. The shareholders further approved a change in the par value of the ordinary shares from \$0.10 to \$0.005 for each share. 5,590,600 ordinary shares were issued to Heineken for cash on September 30, 2010. As result, the revised authorised share capital of the Company is \$150,000 (2010: \$150,000) divided into 30,000,000 (2010: 30,000,000) shares of \$0.005 (2010: \$0.005) each.

Issued and fully paid share capital at December 31:

	No. of shares	Amount
2010 and 2011:		
Ordinary shares of \$0.005 each	30,000,000	\$ 150,000

Class 'A' and class 'B' shares ranked pari passu in all respects, except that the dividend on the class 'B' shares was limited to all dividends received by the Company from BHL.

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14. Revaluation surplus

As discussed in note 9, the latest revaluation of land and buildings carried out by an independent appraiser resulted in a surplus of \$2,566,757.

The movement in revaluation surplus is as follows:

	2011	2010
Balance at January 1	\$ 4,269,587	1,702,830
Surplus arising on revaluation	–	2,566,757
Balance at December 31	\$ 4,269,587	4,269,587

15. Commitments and contingencies

Commitments - The Group's commitments on leases are as follows:

	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
2011	\$ 1,931,110	1,460,132	1,606,571	247,704	5,245,517
2010	\$ 1,316,408	861,861	597,762	362,836	3,138,867

Commitments and contingencies other than lease commitments are as follows:

At December 31, the Group was contingently liable under customs bond guarantees totalling \$805,100 (2010: \$805,100).

At December 31, the Group was contingently liable under standby letters of credit totalling \$1,288,500 (2010: \$1,288,500).

At December, the Group had capital commitment of \$344,562 (2010 - \$Nil).

Pending Litigation - Legal proceedings are pending against the Group. Management considers that the aggregate liability resulting from these proceedings will not be material.

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16. Balances and transactions with related parties

For the purpose of this note, affiliates include ABDAB, other Heineken group entities and directors. Additional related party transactions are disclosed in other notes to the consolidated financial statements:

	2011	2010
<i>Balances with parent (Heineken)</i>		
Other receivables (note 6)	\$ –	27,953
Accounts payable (note 12)	1,083,167	259,411
<i>Transactions with parent (Heineken)</i>		
Management fees (note 18)	–	325,562
Know-how fee (note 18)	399,108	296,887
Royalties (note 18)	414,318	574,953
IT related fee (note 18)	58,857	73,030
Other expenses (note 18)	–	41,764
Directors fees (note 18)	32,300	36,000
Dividends paid	5,625,000	19,130,024
Contributed surplus (note 25)	–	16,351,369
<i>Balances with affiliates</i>		
Other receivables (note 6)	34,985	42,576
<i>Transactions with affiliates</i>		
Purchases of inventories (note 18)	639,614	1,255,539
Dividends paid	–	7,137,500
Rental income (note 17)	–	870,917
Rental expense (note 18)	–	190,000
IT related fee (note 18)	593,700	–
Supply chain fee (note 18)	151,125	145,658
Directors fees (note 18)	28,000	13,333
Sales to directors	–	42,284
Loss on disposal of vehicles (note 9)	88,315	–

IT related fees, supply chain fee and other fees are charged by Heineken and other Heineken group entities as incurred.

Compensation of key management personnel

During the year, key management personnel received compensation amounting to \$2,002,981 (2010: \$1,374,243), including short-term employee benefits of \$1,929,516 (2010: \$1,289,682), and post employment benefits of \$73,465 (2010: \$84,561).

Included in key management costs are costs relating to a Long Term Incentive Plan. This is a share based plan which provides senior employees of Heineken NV shares based on the performance of the Heineken Group as a whole. The amount recognised in personnel cost amounted to \$51,526 (2010: \$26,719).

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17. Other income

	2011	2010
Rental income	\$ –	1,047,288
Exchange loss	(85,648)	(90,146)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(12,674)	(98,509)
Gain on disposal of subsidiary (note 24)	–	345,004
Miscellaneous income	1,414,882	1,114,605
	\$ 1,316,560	2,318,242

18. Raw materials, consumables and services

	2011	2010
Cost of inventories (including related import duties)	\$ 43,981,742	40,453,658
Excise duties and taxes	12,877,498	11,793,778
Distribution and marketing expenses	5,091,157	5,079,866
Occupancy expenses	3,148,533	3,097,834
Utilities	3,521,784	2,855,409
Royalties	1,809,565	1,935,353
Bad debt expense	97,113	375,973
Insurance	1,170,106	1,547,622
Repairs and maintenance	1,689,815	1,960,909
Management fees	–	325,562
Know-how fee	399,108	296,887
Other expenses	5,276,323	4,043,300
Total	\$ 79,062,744	73,766,151

Up to May 17, 2010, the Company paid a fixed management fee to Heineken of \$850,000 per annum. The fixed fee was paid quarterly in arrears. With effect from May 18, 2010, the Company entered into an agreement with Heineken to pay 0.4% per annum of revenue to Heineken as a know-how fee.

19. Employee pension plans

In 1997, the Company commenced a defined contribution pension plan. In accordance with the terms of the plan both employer and employees are required to contribute 5% of the participants' earnings to the plan. Employees are permitted to make additional contributions in order to increase their retirement benefits. The Company's contribution to the plan included in personnel costs was \$152,568 (2010: \$167,480).

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19. Employee pension plans *(continued)*

Employees are eligible to become participants of the plan upon the completion of a probationary period, provided they have attained the age of 18 years. The plan is mandatory for all employees who joined the Company after January 1, 1997 and optional for those who joined prior to January 1, 1997.

BHL has a defined contribution plan for eligible employees. The employees contribute 3% of gross salary, and BHL contributes 3% of eligible earnings. BHL's contribution to the pension costs net of forfeitures in respect to the plan for the year included in personnel costs amounted to \$144,918 (2010: \$187,496).

20. Basic and diluted earnings per share

The calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share is based on the consolidated net income attributable to owners of the Company divided by the weighted average no. of ordinary shares outstanding during the year adjusted for the stock split described in note 13.

		2011	2010
Net income attributable to owners of the Company	\$	17,320,319	19,216,057
Weighted average no. of shares		30,000,000	25,827,050
Basic and diluted earnings per share	\$	0.58	0.74

21. Dividends

Dividends declared and paid by the Company and BHL were as follows:

		CBL	BHL	Total
2011	\$	25,153,387	6,498,568	31,651,935
2010	\$	11,789,000	14,478,524	26,267,524

In 2010, dividends paid by BHL and CBL were paid directly to the shareholders, Heineken and ABDAB. Included in dividends paid by BHL in 2010 is a dividend in specie amounting to \$11,567,524.

In 2011 BHL paid dividends to CBL. The amount paid directly to shareholders by CBL amounted to \$25,153,387. This amount included \$7,500,000 interim dividends for 2011.

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22. Changes in non-cash working capital

	2011	2010
Change in trade receivables	\$ (659,576)	2,236,559
Change in prepaid expenses and other assets	(387,700)	(1,560,520)
Change in inventories	(1,264,673)	1,077,172
Change in accounts payable and accrued expenses	2,874,790	(977,332)
	\$ 562,841	775,879

23. Principal subsidiary and other significant operating subsidiaries

The following significant operating subsidiaries, all of which are incorporated in The Bahamas, are owned by the Company.

	<i>Percentage (%) Owned</i>	
	2011	2010
Burns House Limited	100	100
Butler & Sands Company Limited	100	100
Kerland Limited	100	100
Todhunter-Mitchell Distillers Limited	100	100
Todhunter-Mitchell Wines & Spirits Limited	100	100
Wholesale Wines and Spirits Limited	100	100

24. Disposal of subsidiary

Pursuant to the November 16, 2009 agreement between Heineken and ABDAB outlined in note 1, 7 shares representing a 70% interest in Trinity Limited (“Trinity”), one of the Company’s indirectly owned subsidiaries, were transferred at the direction of Heineken to ABDAB. Heineken agreed to compensate BHL, the parent of Trinity, for the loss of the asset owned by Trinity which consisted of one investment property at its carrying amount of \$1,212,023.

25. Change in Group’s interest in subsidiary without loss of control

As outlined in note 1, Heineken acquired the non-controlling interest in BHL on May 17, 2010. In accordance with IAS 27, this transaction has been accounted for as a transaction with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders. As a result, no gain or loss on such changes was recognised in consolidated net income and no change in the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities was recognised on this transaction. The derecognition of the non-controlling interest in BHL has been recorded as contributed surplus.

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26. Financial instruments and associated risks

The Board of Directors has established a risk management framework whose primary objective is to protect the Group from events that hinder the sustainable achievement of the Group's performance objectives.

There are a number of risks inherent in the drinks industry that the Board has identified and manages on an ongoing basis. Among these risks, the more significant are market, credit and liquidity. In accordance with IFRS 7, Financial Instruments, the Group presents qualitative information about its exposure to risk and the objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing these risks. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout this note.

(a) *Market risk*

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

Currency risk

The Group is party to financial instruments or enters into transactions denominated in currencies other than its functional currency. Consequently, the Group is exposed to risks that the exchange rate of its currency relative to other foreign currencies may change in a manner that has an adverse effect on the value of that portion of the Group's assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than the Bahamian dollar. Raw materials, packaging and finished products are purchased principally from Europe and are payable in Euro. The Group does not hedge against movements in foreign currency exchange rates.

The Group's total net liability exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates (B\$ vs. Euro) at December 31, was \$478,887 (2010: \$639,463).

The average exchange rate between the B\$ and the Euro was B\$1 = Euro 0.72 (2010: B\$1 = Euro 0.75). The spot rate at December 31, was B\$1 = Euro 0.77 (2010: B\$1 = Euro 0.75).

Sensitivity analysis

A 10 percent strengthening of the B\$ against the Euro at December 31, would have increased equity and net income by approximately \$47,889 (2010: \$63,946). This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

A 10 percent weakening of the B\$ against the Euro at December 31, would have had the equal but opposite effect on equity and net income of the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

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26. Financial instruments and associated risks *(continued)*

(a) Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk of loss due to adverse movements in interest rates. The Group's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings and its banking facilities. The Group manages its exposure to fluctuations in interest rates by linking its cost of borrowing to prevailing domestic or international interest rates.

Interest rates on all borrowings are tied to the Bahamian prime rate, which at the reporting date was 4.75% percent per annum and was reduced by 75 basis points in 2011.

The Group believes that interest rate risk is minimal as the Group does not have any outstanding loans and has not utilised its overdraft facility as outlined in note 4.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Group.

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk is as follows:

	2011	2010
Cash held with banks	\$ 11,302,083	16,485,358
Trade receivables	1,786,488	1,259,025
Other receivables	907,684	857,345
Staff loans	343,249	106,869
	<u>\$ 14,339,504</u>	<u>18,708,597</u>

Management actively monitors the aging of receivables and establishes an allowance as circumstances warrant. The Group does not anticipate any losses in excess of the allowance for doubtful accounts as a result of this exposure.

Cash at bank amounting to \$11,302,083 (2010: \$16,485,358) was deposited with regulated financial institutions. Accordingly management considers this to bear minimal credit risk.

(c) Liquidity risk

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

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26. Financial instruments and associated risks (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

A maturity analysis of financial liabilities is as follows:

At December 31, 2011	Carrying Amount	Contractual cash flows	On demand	6 months or less	6 - 12 months	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 13,847,253	13,847,253	-	13,847,253	-	-	-	-
	\$ 13,847,253	13,847,253	-	13,847,253	-	-	-	-

At December 31, 2010	Carrying Amount	Contractual cash flows	On demand	6 months or less	6 - 12 months	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 10,972,463	10,972,463	-	10,972,463	-	-	-	-
	\$ 10,972,463	10,972,463	-	10,972,463	-	-	-	-

27. Segment information

The Group has adopted IFRS 8 for reporting Operating Segments. IFRS 8 requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance. This standard has been applied to all years presented in the consolidated financial statements. Information regarding the Group's reportable segments is presented below.

The Group's revenue from operations by reportable segment is as follows:

Segment revenue

	2011	2010
Wholesale	\$ 97,748,759	93,090,367
Retail	33,900,768	34,425,855
Production	48,451,544	47,002,915
	\$ 180,101,071	174,519,137

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(Expressed in Bahamian dollars)

27. Segment information (continued)

Inter-segment revenue

	2011	2010
Wholesale	\$ 19,220,741	19,204,423
Retail	–	–
Production	47,471,129	45,939,041
	\$ 66,691,870	65,143,464

Revenue from external customers

	2011	2010
Wholesale	\$ 78,528,018	73,885,944
Retail	33,900,768	34,425,855
Production	980,415	1,063,874
	\$ 113,409,201	109,375,673

The Group's net income by reportable segment is as follows:

	2011	2010
Wholesale	\$ 4,376,597	5,441,162
Retail	3,540,657	3,460,869
Production	9,403,065	11,348,026
	\$ 17,320,319	20,250,057

The Group's assets by reportable segment are as follows:

	2011	2010
Wholesale	\$ 21,633,550	19,051,501
Retail	3,850,260	3,466,750
Production	28,662,249	31,619,142
Total segment assets	54,146,059	54,137,393
Unallocated	17,862,350	22,829,294
Total assets	\$ 72,008,409	76,966,687

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27. Segment information *(continued)*

For the purposes of monitoring segment performance and allocating resources between segments, the only assets allocated by segment are trade and other receivables, inventories and property, plant & equipment.

The Group's liabilities by reportable segment are as follows:

	2011	2010
Wholesale	\$ 7,065,074	6,148,015
Retail	1,319,896	797,677
Production	5,462,283	4,026,771
Total segment liabilities	13,847,253	10,972,463
Unallocated	–	–
Total liabilities	\$ 13,847,253	10,972,463

The Group's additions to property, plant and equipment by reportable segment are as follows:

	2011	2010
Wholesale	\$ 273,419	150,136
Retail	481,445	409,020
Production	559,879	844,871
	\$ 1,314,743	1,404,027

The Group's revenue from external customers by geographical location from operations from its major products and services are as follows:

	2011	2010
Bahamas	\$ 112,429,671	108,312,454
United States	979,530	1,063,219
	\$ 113,409,201	109,375,673

Included in revenues arising from direct sales from the Group's wholesale segment to its customers is \$18,773,406 (2010: \$18,165,498) which arose from sales to the Group's top five customers.

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28. Fair values of financial instruments

The carrying values of financial assets and liabilities are considered to approximate their fair values due to the following reasons:

- (a) immediate or short-term maturity; and/or
- (b) interest rates approximate current market rates

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, accounts payable and accrued expenses are not considered to be materially different from their carrying values due to their short-term nature.

29. Capital management

The Group is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements except that under The Companies Act 1992, the Group may not declare and pay a dividend if there are reasonable grounds for believing that:

- (a) the Group is unable or would, after the payment of dividends be unable to meet its liabilities as they become due; or
- (b) the realisable assets of the Group will be less than the sum of its total liabilities and outstanding share capital.

There were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the year.

With effect from January 1, 2011 the Group's policy is to distribute 100% of consolidated net income as dividends subject to the provisions of the The Companies' Act 1992 as outlined above. The frequency of the payout is at the discretion of the Board of Directors and is subject to approval at the annual shareholder's meeting.