TR Example Group

Generic Company Number XXX XXX XXX

Annual financial reporting - for the year ended 31 December 2025

TR Example Company

Generic Company Number XXX XXX XXX

Annual financial reporting - for the year ended 31 December 2025

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Directors' report

The Company is principally engaged in <insert description of the business activities>. Information on the Company's structure is provided in Note 6. Information on other related party relationships of the Company is provided in Note 33.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

.....
Director 1

Directors' report

The Company is principally engaged in <insert description of the business activities>. Information on the Company's structure is provided in Note 7. Information on other related party relationships of the Company is provided in Note 36.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

.....
Director 1

Independent auditor's report

[Audit Report should be provided by independent auditor appointed by the company]

Independent auditor's report

[Report should be provided by independent auditor appointed by the company]

Statement of profit or loss
for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 $000	2024 $000
Continuing operations			
Revenue from contracts with customers	4	118,505	106,166
Rental income	16	936	918
Revenue		**119,441**	**107,084**
Cost of sales		(91,047)	(85,591)
Gross profit		**28,394**	**21,493**
Other operating income	12.1	1,624	1,699
Selling and distribution expenses		(9,334)	(8,643)
Administrative expenses	12.9	(11,820)	(8,007)
Other operating expenses	12.2	(1,702)	(236)
Operating profit		**7,162**	**6,306**
Finance costs	12.3	(886)	(845)
Finance income	12.4	134	97
Other income	12.5	65	44
Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture	9, 10	447	425
Profit before tax from continuing operations		**6,922**	**6,027**
Income tax expense	14	(2,061)	(1,489)
Profit for the year from continuing operations		**4,861**	**4,538**
Discontinued operations			
Profit/(loss) after tax for the year from discontinued operations	13	147	(126)
Profit for the year		**5,008**	**4,412**

Statement of profit or loss
for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 $000	2024 $000
Continuing operations			
Revenue from contracts with customers	4	118,505	106,166
Cost of sales		(91,090)	(85,618)
Gross profit		**27,415**	**20,548**
Other individually immaterial operating income	13.1	1,624	1,699
Research and development expenses	3, 13.3	(1,490)	(689)
Selling expenses	3	(5,600)	(5,186)
Distribution expenses	3	(3,734)	(3,457)
Administrative expenses	13.8	(10,272)	(7,286)
Foreign exchange differences	13.7	(199)	(147)
Other individually immaterial operating expenses	13.2	(1,498)	(36)
Operating profit		**6,246**	**5,446**
Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture	10, 11	447	425
Rental income	19	936	918
Foreign exchange differences on cash and short-term deposits	13.7	220	169
Change in fair value of investment properties	19	(204)	(200)
Other individually immaterial income from investments	13.3	161	96
Profit before financing and income taxes		**7,806**	**6,854**
Interest expenses on loans and borrowings	22	(691)	(680)
Interest expenses on other liabilities	13.4	(231)	(192)
Foreign exchange differences on interest-bearing loans and borrowings	13.7	38	45
Profit before income tax		**6,922**	**6,027**
Income tax expense	15	(2,061)	(1,489)
Profit from continuing operations		**4,861**	**4,538**
Discontinued operations			
Profit/(loss) after tax for the year from discontinued operations	14	147	(126)
Profit		**5,008**	**4,412**
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		5,008	4,412
Non-controlling interests		-	-
		5,008	**4,412**
Earnings per share			
Basic, profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent		-	-
Diluted, profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent		-	-
Earnings per share for continuing operations			
Basic, profit from continuing operations attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent		-	-
Diluted, profit from continuing operations attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent		-	-

Statement of comprehensive income
for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 $000	2024 $000
Profit for the year		**5,008**	**4,412**
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Net gain on hedge of a net investment		130	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	18.3, 23	(164)	(78)
Net gain/(loss) on cash flow hedges	18.3, 23	(412)	16
Net change in costs of hedging	18.3, 23	(15)	-
Net loss on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	18.3, 23	(10)	(1)
Share of other comprehensive loss of an associate	10	(20)	-
Net other comprehensive loss that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**(491)**	**(63)**
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Net gain/(loss) on equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	23	(12)	5
Remeasurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans	30	171	(182)
Revaluation of office properties in <insert country>	15	395	-
Share of other comprehensive income of an associate	10	20	-
Net other comprehensive income/(loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**574**	**(177)**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		**83**	**(240)**
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**5,091**	**4,172**

Statement of comprehensive income
for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 $000	2024 $000
Profit		**5,008**	**4,412**
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Net gain on hedge of a net investment		130	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	22.3, 26	(164)	(78)
Net gain/(loss) on cash flow hedges	22.3, 26	(412)	16
Net change in costs of hedging	22.3, 26	(15)	-
Net loss on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	22.3, 26	(10)	(1)
Share of other comprehensive loss of an associate	11	(20)	-
Net other comprehensive loss that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**(491)**	**(63)**
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Net gain/(loss) on equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	26	(12)	5
Remeasurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans	33	171	(182)
Revaluation of office properties in <insert country>	18	395	-
Share of other comprehensive income of an associate	11	20	-
Net other comprehensive income/(loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**574**	**(177)**
Other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax		**83**	**(240)**
Total comprehensive income, net of tax		**5,091**	**4,172**
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		5,091	4,172
Non-controlling interests		-	-
		5,091	**4,172**

Statement of financial position
as at 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 $000	2024 $000	As at 1 January 2024 $000
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	15	16,438	15,366	12,627
Investment properties	16	5,929	5,322	4,727
Intangible assets	17	1,692	1,474	1,330
Right-of-use assets	29	1,773	1,821	1,943
Investment in subsidiaries	8	6,053	1,141	-
Investment in an associate and a joint venture	9, 10	2,124	1,677	1,252
Non-current financial assets	18	2,508	1,876	1,515
Deferred tax assets	14	259	243	214
		36,776	**28,920**	**23,608**
Current assets				
Inventories	19	14,622	15,376	16,197
Right of return assets	4	749	619	571
Trade receivables	4, 20	15,402	14,292	17,025
Contract assets	4, 20	3,027	3,453	2,300
Prepayments	21	163	110	151
Other current financial assets	18	367	102	91
Cash and short-term deposits	22	11,499	9,911	7,377
		45,829	**43,863**	**43,712**
Assets held for sale	13	9,036	-	-
		54,865	**43,863**	**43,712**
Total assets		**91,641**	**72,783**	**67,320**
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Issued capital	23	14,592	12,925	12,925
Share premium	23	3,187	53	-
Treasury shares	23	(339)	(436)	(516)
Other capital reserves	23	781	576	377
Retained earnings		21,257	17,610	14,447
Other components of equity		(428)	(337)	(279)
Reserves of a disposal group held for sale	13	31	-	-
Equity		**39,081**	**30,391**	**26,954**
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-
Total equity		**39,081**	**30,391**	**26,954**
Non-current liabilities				
Interest-bearing loans and borrowing	18	14,764	15,543	14,239
Other non-current financial liabilities	18	203	-	-
Provisions	25	87	13	10
Government grants	26	2,200	933	867
Contract liabilities	4, 27	1,975	592	461
Net employee defined benefit liabilities	30	2,033	1,985	1,684
Deferred tax liabilities	14	375	151	520
		21,637	**19,217**	**17,781**

Statement of financial position
as at 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 $000	2024 $000	As at 1 January 2024 $000
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	18	16,438	15,366	12,627
Investment properties	19	5,929	5,322	4,727
Intangible assets	20	1,692	1,474	1,330
Goodwill	20, 21	-	-	-
Right-of-use assets	32	1,773	1,821	1,943
Investment in subsidiaries		6,053	1,141	-
Investment in an associate and a joint venture	10, 11	2,124	1,677	1,252
Other-individually immaterial financial assets	22	2,508	1,876	1,515
Deferred tax assets	15	259	243	214
		36,776	**28,920**	**23,608**
Current assets				
Inventories	23	14,622	15,376	16,197
Right of return assets	4	749	619	571
Trade receivables	4, 22, 24	15,402	14,292	17,025
Contract assets	4, 22, 24	3,027	3,453	2,300
Prepayments		163	110	151
Other-individually immaterial financial assets	22	367	102	91
Cash and short-term deposits	25	11,499	9,911	7,377
		45,829	**43,863**	**43,712**
Assets held for sale	14	9,036	-	-
		54,865	**43,863**	**43,712**
Total assets		**91,641**	**72,783**	**67,320**
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Issued capital	26	14,592	12,925	12,925
Share premium	26	3,187	53	-
Treasury shares	26	(339)	(436)	(516)
Other-individually immaterial capital reserves	26	781	576	377
Retained earnings		21,257	17,610	14,447
Other-individually immaterial components of equity		(428)	(337)	(279)
Reserves of a disposal group held for sale	14	31	-	-
Equity		**39,081**	**30,391**	**26,954**
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-
Total equity		**39,081**	**30,391**	**26,954**

Statement of financial position (continued)
as at 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 $000	2024 $000	As at 1 January 2024 $000
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	28	9,508	12,811	12,165
Contract liabilities	4, 27	1,635	1,658	1,224
Refund liabilities	4	4,161	3,896	2,531
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	18	1,746	2,095	3,223
Other current financial liabilities	18	1,589	169	202
Government grants	26	99	101	100
Income tax payable		3,055	2,375	3,083
Provisions	25	107	70	57
Dividends payable	24	273	-	-
		22,173	**23,175**	**22,585**
Liabilities directly associated with the assets held for sale	13	8,750	-	-
		30,923	**23,175**	**22,585**
Total liabilities		**52,560**	**42,392**	**40,366**
Total equity and liabilities		**91,641**	**72,783**	**67,320**

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Director 1

Statement of financial position (continued)
as at 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 $000	2024 $000	As at 1 January 2024 $000
Non-current liabilities				
Interest-bearing loans and borrowing	22	14,764	15,543	14,239
Other-individually immaterial financial liabilities	22	203	-	-
Decommissioning provisions	28	-	-	-
Restructuring provisions	28	-	-	-
Other-individually immaterial provisions	28	87	13	10
Government grants	29	2,200	933	867
Contract liabilities	4, 30	1,975	592	461
Net employee defined benefit liabilities	33	2,033	1,985	1,684
Deferred tax liabilities	15	375	151	520
		21,637	**19,217**	**17,781**
Current liabilities				
Trade, other and related party payables	31	9,508	12,811	12,165
Contract liabilities	4, 30	1,635	1,658	1,224
Refund liabilities	4	4,161	3,896	2,531
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	22	1,746	2,095	3,223
Other-individually immaterial financial liabilities	22	1,589	169	202
Dividends payable	27	273	-	-
Restructuring provisions	28	-	-	-
Other-individually immaterial provisions	28	107	70	57
Government grants	29	99	101	100
Income tax payable		3,055	2,375	3,083
		22,173	**23,175**	**22,585**
Liabilities directly associated with the assets held for sale	14	8,750	-	-
		30,923	**23,175**	**22,585**
Total liabilities		**52,560**	**42,392**	**40,366**
Total equity and liabilities		**91,641**	**72,783**	**67,320**

Statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Issued capital (Note 23)	Share premium (Note 23)	Treasury shares (Note 23)	Other capital reserves (Note 23)	Retained earnings	Cash flow hedge reserve	Cost of hedging reserve	Fair value reserve of financial assets at FVOCI	Foreign currency translation reserve	Asset revaluation surplus
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
As at 1 January 2025	**12,925**	**53**	**(436)**	**576**	**17,613**	**(47)**	**-**	**6**	**(296)**	**-**
Effect of adoption of IFRS XX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment on correction of error (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 1 January 2025 as restated	**12,925**	**53**	**(436)**	**576**	**17,613**	**(47)**	**-**	**6**	**(296)**	**-**
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	5,008	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income (Note 23)	-	-	-	-	171	(412)	(15)	(42)	(34)	415
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,179**	**(412)**	**(15)**	**(42)**	**(34)**	**415**
Depreciation transfer for office properties in <insert country>	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	(54)
Discontinued operations (Note 13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30)	-	-
Issue of share capital (Note 23)	1,667	3,136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exercise of options (Note 23)	-	19	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share based payments (Note 31)	-	-	-	205	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transaction costs (Note 7)	-	(21)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends (Note 24)	-	-	-	-	(1,593)	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends (Note 24)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of fair value reserve of equity instruments designated at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	-	-
Transfer of cash flow hedge reserve to inventories	-	-	-	-	-	84	-	(5)	-	-
Acquisition of a subsidiary (Note 7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of non-controlling interests (Note 7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Statement of financial position (continued)
as at 31 December 2025

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Director 1

Statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	Issued capital (Note 26)	Share premium (Note 26)	Treasury shares (Note 26)	Other-individually immaterial capital reserves (Note 26)	Retained earnings	Cash flow hedge reserve	Cost of hedging reserve	Fair value reserve of financial assets at FVOCI
		$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
As at 1 January 2025		**12,925**	**53**	**(436)**	**576**	**17,613**	**(47)**	**-**	**6**
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	5,008	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	26	-	-	-	-	171	(412)	(15)	(42)
Total comprehensive income		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,179**	**(412)**	**(15)**	**(42)**
Depreciation transfer for office properties in <insert country>		-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-
Discontinued operations	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30)
Issue of share capital	8	1,667	3,136	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exercise of options	26	-	19	97	-	-	-	-	-
Share based payments	34	-	-	-	205	-	-	-	-
Transaction costs related to issue of share capital	8	-	(21)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	27	-	-	-	-	(1,593)	-	-	-
Transfer of fair value reserve of equity instruments designated at FVOCI		-	-	-	-	5	-	2	-
Transfer of cash flow hedge reserve to inventories		-	-	-	-	-	84	-	(5)
Acquisition of a subsidiary	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of non-controlling interests	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2025		**14,592**	**3,187**	**(339)**	**781**	**21,257**	**(375)**	**(13)**	**(71)**

Statement of changes in equity (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Reserve of disposal group held for sale	Total
	$000	$000
As at 1 January 2025	-	**30,394**
Effect of adoption of IFRS XX	-	-
Adjustment on correction of error (net of tax)	-	-
As at 1 January 2025 as restated	-	**30,394**
Profit for the period	-	5,008
Other comprehensive income (Note 23)	-	83
Total comprehensive income	-	**5,091**
Depreciation transfer for office properties in <insert country>	-	(1)
Discontinued operations (Note 13)	31	1
Issue of share capital (Note 23)	-	4,803
Exercise of options (Note 23)	-	116
Share based payments (Note 31)	-	205
Transaction costs (Note 7)	-	(21)
Cash dividends (Note 24)	-	(1,593)
Dividends (Note 24)	-	-
Transfer of fair value reserve of equity instruments designated at FVOCI	-	7
Transfer of cash flow hedge reserve to inventories	-	79
Acquisition of a subsidiary (Note 7)	-	-
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-
Acquisition of non-controlling interests (Note 7)	-	-

Statement of changes in equity (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	Foreign currency translation reserve	Asset revaluation surplus	Reserve of disposal group held for sale	Total
		$000	$000	$000	$000
As at 1 January 2025		**(296)**	**-**	**-**	**30,394**
Profit for the period		-	-	-	5,008
Other comprehensive income	26	(34)	415	-	83
Total comprehensive income		**(34)**	**415**	**-**	**5,091**
Depreciation transfer for office properties in <insert country>		-	(54)	-	(1)
Discontinued operations	14	-	-	31	1
Issue of share capital	8	-	-	-	4,803
Exercise of options	26	-	-	-	116
Share based payments	34	-	-	-	205
Transaction costs related to issue of share capital	8	-	-	-	(21)
Cash dividends	27	-	-	-	(1,593)
Transfer of fair value reserve of equity instruments designated at FVOCI		-	-	-	7
Transfer of cash flow hedge reserve to inventories		-	-	-	79
Acquisition of a subsidiary	8	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of non-controlling interests	8	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2025		**(330)**	**361**	**31**	**39,081**

Statement of changes in equity (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Issued capital (Note 23)	Share premium (Note 23)	Treasury shares (Note 23)	Other capital reserves (Note 23)	Retained earnings	Cash flow hedge reserve	Cost of hedging reserve	Fair value reserve of financial assets at FVOCI	Foreign currency translation reserve	Asset revaluation surplus
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Non-controlling interests arising on a business combination (Note 7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2025	**14,592**	**3,187**	**(339)**	**781**	**21,257**	**(375)**	**(13)**	**(71)**	**(330)**	**361**

Statement of changes in equity (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2024

As at 1 January 2024		**12,925**	**-**	**(516)**	**377**	**14,447**	**(63)**	**-**	**2**
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	4,412	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	26	-	-	-	-	(182)	16	-	4
Total comprehensive income		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,230**	**16**	**-**	**4**
Exercise of options	26	-	53	80	-	-	-	-	-
Share based payments	34	-	-	-	199	-	-	-	-
Dividends	9, 27	-	-	-	-	(1,067)	-	-	-
Non-controlling interests arising on a business combination	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024		**12,925**	**53**	**(436)**	**576**	**17,610**	**(47)**	**-**	**6**

Statement of changes in equity (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Reserve of disposal group held for sale	Total
	$000	$000
Non-controlling interests arising on a business combination (Note 7)	-	-
At 31 December 2025	**31**	**39,081**

	Issued capital (Note 23)	Share premium (Note 23)	Treasury shares (Note 23)	Other capital reserves (Note 23)	Retained earnings	Cash flow hedge reserve	Cost of hedging reserve	Fair value reserve of financial assets at FVOCI	Foreign currency translation reserve	Asset revaluation surplus
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
As at 1 January 2024	**12,925**	**-**	**(516)**	**377**	**14,447**	**(63)**	**-**	**2**	**(218)**	**-**
Effect of adoption of IFRS XX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment on correction of error (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 1 January 2024 (restated)	**12,925**	**-**	**(516)**	**377**	**14,447**	**(63)**	**-**	**2**	**(218)**	**-**
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	4,412	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income (Note 23)	-	-	-	-	(182)	16	-	4	(78)	-
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,230**	**16**	**-**	**4**	**(78)**	**-**
Depreciation transfer for office properties in <insert country>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discontinued operations (Note 13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of share capital (Note 23)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exercise of options (Note 23)	-	53	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share based payments (Note 31)	-	-	-	199	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transaction costs (Note 7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends (Note 24)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Statement of changes in equity (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2024

As at 1 January 2024		**(218)**	**-**	**-**	**26,954**
Profit for the period		-	-	-	4,412
Other comprehensive income	26	(78)	-	-	(240)
Total comprehensive income		**(78)**	**-**	**-**	**4,172**
Exercise of options	26	-	-	-	133
Share based payments	34	-	-	-	199
Dividends	9, 27	-	-	-	(1,067)
Non-controlling interests arising on a business combination	8	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024		**(296)**	**-**	**-**	**30,391**

Statement of changes in equity (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Reserve of disposal group held for sale	Total
	$000	$000
As at 1 January 2024	-	**26,954**
Effect of adoption of IFRS XX	-	-
Adjustment on correction of error (net of tax)	-	-
As at 1 January 2024 (restated)	-	**26,954**
Profit for the period	-	4,412
Other comprehensive income (Note 23)	-	(240)
Total comprehensive income	-	**4,172**
Depreciation transfer for office properties in <insert country>	-	-
Discontinued operations (Note 13)	-	-
Issue of share capital (Note 23)	-	-
Exercise of options (Note 23)	-	133
Share based payments (Note 31)	-	199
Transaction costs (Note 7)	-	-
Cash dividends (Note 24)	-	-

Statement of cash flows
for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 $000	2024 $000
Operating activities			
Operating profit from continuing operations		6,246	5,446
Operating profit from discontinued operations	14	565	217
Operating profit		**6,811**	**5,663**
Adjustments to reconcile operating profit to net cash flows:			
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	18, 32	2,805	2,544
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	20	83	116
Equipment received from customers	18	(127)	(100)
Share-based payment expense	34	275	328
Net foreign exchange differences	13.7	(11)	47
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	13.1	(355)	(1,338)
Fair value adjustment of a contingent consideration		-	-
Net loss on derivative instruments at fair value through profit or loss	13.2	435	-
Movements in provisions, pensions and government grants	29, 33	(334)	(43)
Working capital changes:			
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables, contract assets and prepayments		(4,735)	1,621
Decrease in inventories and right of return assets		753	741
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables, contract liabilities and refund liabilities		1,334	(1,206)
		6,934	**8,373**
Rental income received on investment properties	19	936	918
Income tax paid		(1,957)	(2,666)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**5,913**	**6,625**
Investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		1,327	1,546
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	18	(6,778)	(5,054)
Purchase of investment properties	19	(811)	(795)
Purchase of financial instruments		(181)	(150)
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments		219	97
Development expenditures	20	-	-
Acquisition of a subsidiary, net of cash acquired	8	-	-
Investment in associates and joint venture		-	-
Receipt of government grants	29	1,967	428
Interest received	29	167	147
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(4,090)**	**(3,781)**
Financing activities			
Proceeds from exercise of share options	26	117	133
Acquisition of non-controlling interests	8	-	-
Transaction costs on issue of shares	26	(21)	-
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	22.6, 32	(271)	(227)
Proceeds from borrowings	22.6	3,766	3,248
Repayment of borrowings	22.6	(1,355)	(2,833)
Interest paid		(711)	(782)
Dividends paid to equity holders of the parent	27	-	-
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		-	-
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities		**1,525**	**(461)**

Statement of changes in equity (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Issued capital (Note 23)	Share premium (Note 23)	Treasury shares (Note 23)	Other capital reserves (Note 23)	Retained earnings	Cash flow hedge reserve	Cost of hedging reserve	Fair value reserve of financial assets at FVOCI	Foreign currency translation reserve	Asset revaluation surplus
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Dividends (Note 24)	-	-	-	-	(1,067)	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of fair value reserve of equity instruments designated at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of cash flow hedge reserve to inventories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of a subsidiary (Note 7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of non-controlling interests (Note 7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-controlling interests arising on a business combination (Note 7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase through other contributions by owners, equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease through other distributions to owners, equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	**12,925**	**53**	**(436)**	**576**	**17,610**	**(47)**	**-**	**6**	**(296)**	**-**

Statement of changes in equity (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Reserve of disposal group held for sale	Total
	$000	$000
Dividends (Note 24)	-	(1,067)
Transfer of fair value reserve of equity instruments designated at FVOCI	-	-
Transfer of cash flow hedge reserve to inventories	-	-
Acquisition of a subsidiary (Note 7)	-	-
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-
Acquisition of non-controlling interests (Note 7)	-	-
Non-controlling interests arising on a business combination (Note 7)	-	-
Increase through other contributions by owners, equity	-	-
Decrease through other distributions to owners, equity	-	-
At 31 December 2024	**-**	**30,391**

Statement of cash flows
for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 $000	2024 $000
Operating activities			
Profit before tax from continuing operations		6,922	6,027
Profit/(loss) before tax from discontinued operations	13	142	(129)
Profit before tax		**7,064**	**5,898**
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:			
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	15, 29	2,894	2,530
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	17	217	116
Equipment received from customers	15	(127)	(100)
Share-based payment expense	31	275	328
Decrease in fair value of investment properties	16	204	200
Net foreign exchange differences		(243)	(160)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	12.1	(355)	(1,338)
Fair value adjustment of a contingent consideration	7	-	-
Finance income	12.4	(135)	(97)
Finance costs	12.3	911	845
Other income	12.5	(65)	(44)
Net loss on derivative instruments at fair value through profit or loss		435	-
Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture	9, 10	-	-
Movements in provisions, pensions and government grants		(557)	(43)
Working capital changes:			
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables, contract assets and prepayments		(4,735)	1,621
Decrease in inventories and right of return assets		753	741
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables, contract liabilities and refund liabilities		1,334	(1,206)
		7,870	**9,291**
Interest received		167	147
Interest paid		(711)	(782)
Income tax paid		(1,957)	(2,666)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**5,369**	**5,990**
Investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		1,327	1,546
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	15	(6,778)	(5,054)
Purchase of investment properties	16	(811)	(795)
Purchase of financial instruments		(181)	(150)
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments		219	97
Development expenditures	17	-	-
Acquisition of a subsidiary, net of cash acquired	7	-	-
Investment in associates and joint venture		-	-
Receipt of government grants	26	1,967	428
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(4,257)**	**(3,928)**

Statement of cash flows (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 $000	2024 $000
Financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of shares		-	-
Other components of equity		-	-
Purchase of treasury shares		-	-
Proceeds from exercise of share options		117	133
Acquisition of non-controlling interests	7	-	-
Transaction costs on issue of shares	23	(21)	-
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	29	(271)	(227)
Proceeds from borrowings		3,766	3,248
Repayment of borrowings		(1,355)	(2,833)
Dividends paid to equity holders of the parent	24	-	-
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		-	-
Net cash flows from financing activities		**2,236**	**321**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**3,348**	**2,383**
Net foreign exchange difference		226	217
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		8,144	5,544
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	22	**11,718**	**8,144**

Statement of cash flows (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 $000	2024 $000
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**3,348**	**2,383**
Net foreign exchange difference		226	217
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		8,144	5,544
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	**25**	**11,718**	**8,144**

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1 Corporate information

The financial statements of TR Example Group (hereafter, the Company) for the year ended 31 December 2025 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on XX XXXX 20XX. TR Example Group is a limited company incorporated and domiciled in <insert country>. The registered office is located at <Registered office's address>.

The Company is principally engaged in <insert description of the business activities>. Information on the Company's structure is provided in Note 6. Information on other related party relationships of the Company is provided in Note 33.

2 Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with IFRS accounting standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for investment properties, certain office properties (classified as property, plant and equipment), derivative financial instruments, debt and equity financial assets and contingent consideration that have been measured at fair value. The carrying values of recognised assets and liabilities that are designated as hedged items in fair value hedges that would otherwise be carried at amortised cost are adjusted to recognise changes in the fair values attributable to the risks that are being hedged in effective hedge relationships. The financial statements are presented in US Dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand ($000), except when otherwise indicated.

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

The financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period. In addition, the Company presents an additional statement of financial position at the beginning of the preceding period when there is a retrospective application of an accounting policy, a retrospective restatement, or a reclassification of items in financial statements.

2.2 Summary of accounting policies

a) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, which is measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Company elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in administrative expenses.

The Company determines that it has acquired a business when the acquired set of activities and assets include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The acquired process is considered substantive if it is critical to the ability to continue producing outputs, and the inputs acquired include an organised workforce with the necessary skills, knowledge, or experience to perform that process or it significantly contributes to the ability to continue producing outputs and is considered unique or scarce or cannot be replaced without significant cost, effort, or delay in the ability to continue producing outputs.

1 Corporate information

The financial statements of TR Example Company (hereafter, the Company) for the year ended 31 December 2025 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on XX XXXX 20XX. TR Example Company is a limited company incorporated and domiciled in <insert country>. The registered office is located at <Registered office's address>.

The Company is principally engaged in <insert description of the business activities>. Information on the Company's structure is provided in Note 7. Information on other related party relationships of the Company is provided in Note 36.

2 Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with IFRS accounting standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for investment properties, certain office properties (classified as property, plant and equipment), derivative financial instruments, debt and equity financial assets and contingent consideration that have been measured at fair value. The carrying values of recognised assets and liabilities that are designated as hedged items in fair value hedges that would otherwise be carried at amortised cost are adjusted to recognise changes in the fair values attributable to the risks that are being hedged in effective hedge relationships. The financial statements are presented in US Dollars, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand ($000), except when otherwise indicated.

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

The financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period. In addition, the Company presents an additional statement of financial position at the beginning of the preceding period when there is a retrospective application of an accounting policy, a retrospective restatement, or a reclassification of items in financial statements.

2.2 Summary of accounting policies

a) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, which is measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Company elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in "Administrative expenses".

The Company determines that it has acquired a business when the acquired set of activities and assets include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The acquired process is considered substantive if it is critical to the ability to continue producing outputs, and the inputs acquired include an organised workforce with the necessary skills, knowledge, or experience to perform that process or it significantly contributes to the ability to continue producing outputs and is considered unique or scarce or cannot be replaced without significant cost, effort, or delay in the ability to continue producing outputs.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

a) Business combinations and goodwill (continued)

When the Company acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9. Other contingent consideration that is not within the scope of IFRS 9 is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost (being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests and any previous interest held over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed). If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Company re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit (CGU) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

b) Investment in associates and joint ventures

The company holds an interest in a joint venture, <insert company> and an interest in an associate, <insert company>.

The financial statements of <insert company> and <insert company> are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company. The accounting policies of both companies are aligned with those of the Company. Therefore, no adjustments are made when measuring and recognising the Company's share of the profit or loss of the investees after the date of acquisition.

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

a) Business combinations and goodwill (continued)

When the Company acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9. Other contingent consideration that is not within the scope of IFRS 9 is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost (being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests and any previous interest held over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed). If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Company re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit (CGU) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

b) Investment in associates and joint ventures

The company holds an interest in a joint venture, <insert company> and an interest in an associate, <insert company>.

The financial statements of <insert company> and <insert company> are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company. The accounting policies of both companies are aligned with those of the Company. Therefore, no adjustments are made when measuring and recognising the Company's share of the profit or loss of the investees after the date of acquisition.

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

b) Investment in associates and joint ventures (continued)

The considerations made in determining significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries. The Company's investment in its associate and joint venture are accounted for using the equity method.

The aggregate of the Company's share of profit or loss of an associate and a joint venture is shown on the face of the statement of profit or loss outside operating profit and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the associate or joint venture.

Under the equity method, the investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Company's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture since the acquisition date. Thus, reversals of impairments may effectively include reversal of goodwill impairments. Impairments and reversals are presented within 'Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture' in the statement of profit or loss.

The statement of profit or loss reflects the Company's share of the results of operations of the associate or joint venture. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Company's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate or joint venture, the Company recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Company and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate or joint venture.

The aggregate of the Company's share of profit or loss of an associate and a joint venture is shown on the face of the statement of profit or loss outside operating profit and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the associate or joint venture.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Company.

After application of the equity method, the Company determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associate or joint venture. At each reporting date, the Company determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss within 'Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture' in the statement of profit or loss.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint control over the joint venture, the Company measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence or joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in profit or loss.

c) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments such as derivatives, and non-financial assets such as investment properties, at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

b) Investment in associates and joint ventures (continued)

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The considerations made in determining significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries. The Company's investment in its associate and joint venture are accounted for using the equity method.

The aggregate of the Company's share of profit or loss of an associate and a joint venture is shown on the face of the statement of profit or loss outside operating profit and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the associate or joint venture.

Under the equity method, the investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Company's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture since the acquisition date. Thus, reversals of impairments may effectively include reversal of goodwill impairments. Impairments and reversals are presented within 'Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture' in the statement of profit or loss.

The statement of profit or loss reflects the Company's share of the results of operations of the associate or joint venture. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Company's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate or joint venture, the Company recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Company and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate or joint venture.

The aggregate of the Company's share of profit or loss of an associate and a joint venture is shown on the face of the statement of profit or loss in the investing category and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the associate or joint venture.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Company.

After application of the equity method, the Company determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associate or joint venture. At each reporting date, the Company determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss within 'Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture' in the statement of profit or loss.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint control over the joint venture, the Company measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence or joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in profit or loss.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

c) Fair value measurement (continued)

- In the principal market for the asset or liability

  Or

- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company’s Valuation Committee determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as investment properties and unquoted financial assets, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for sale in discontinued operations. The Valuation Committee is comprised of the head of the investment properties segment, heads of the Company’s internal mergers and acquisitions team, the head of the risk management department, chief finance officers and the managers of each property.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as investment properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Involvement of external valuers is determined annually by the Valuation Committee after discussion with and approval by the Company’s Audit Committee. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. Valuers are normally rotated every three years. The Valuation Committee decides, after discussions with the Company’s external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

c) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments such as derivatives, and non-financial assets such as investment properties, at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability

  Or

- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

c) Fair value measurement (continued)

At each reporting date, the Valuation Committee analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Valuation Committee verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Valuation Committee also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

On an interim basis, the Valuation Committee and the Company's external valuers present the valuation results to the Audit Committee and the Company's independent auditors. This includes a discussion of the major assumptions used in the valuations.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above.

Fair-value related disclosures for financial instruments and non-financial assets that are measured at fair value or where fair values are disclosed, are summarised in the following notes:

• Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions	Notes 3, 15, 16 and 18.4
• Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy	Note 11
• Investment in non-listed equity shares (discontinued operations)	Note 13
• Property, plant and equipment under revaluation model	Note 15
• Investment properties	Note 16
• Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost)	Note 18.4

d) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company is in the business of <insert description of the business>. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, except for the procurement services below, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Sale of <insert description of products sold>

Revenue from sale of <insert description of products sold> is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the equipment at the customer's location. The normal credit term is XX to XX days upon delivery.

The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated (e.g., warranties, customer loyalty points). In determining the transaction price for the sale of <insert description of products sold>, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, existence of a significant financing component, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

c) Fair value measurement (continued)

The Company's Valuation Committee determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as investment properties and unquoted financial assets, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for sale in discontinued operations. The Valuation Committee is comprised of the head of the investment properties segment, heads of the Company's internal mergers and acquisitions team, the head of the risk management department, chief finance officers and the managers of each property.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as investment properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Involvement of external valuers is determined annually by the Valuation Committee after discussion with and approval by the Company's Audit Committee. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. Valuers are normally rotated every three years. The Valuation Committee decides, after discussions with the Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the Valuation Committee analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Valuation Committee verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Valuation Committee also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

On an interim basis, the Valuation Committee and the Company's external valuers present the valuation results to the Audit Committee and the Company's independent auditors. This includes a discussion of the major assumptions used in the valuations.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above.

Fair-value related disclosures for financial instruments and non-financial assets that are measured at fair value or where fair values are disclosed, are summarised in the following notes:

• Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions	Notes 3, 18, 19 and 22.4
• Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy	Note 12
• Investment in non-listed equity shares (discontinued operations)	Note 14
• Property, plant and equipment under revaluation model	Note 18
• Investment properties	Note 19
• Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost)	Note 22.4
• Contingent consideration	Note 22.4

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

d) Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Sale of <insert description of products sold> (continued)

(i) Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Some contracts for the sale of <insert description of products sold>, provide customers with a right to return the goods within a specified period. The Company also provides retrospective volume rebates to certain customers once the quantity of <insert description of products sold>, purchased during the period exceeds the threshold specified in the contract. The rights of return and volume rebates give rise to variable consideration.

Rights of return

The Company uses the expected value method to estimate the variable consideration given the large number of contracts that have similar characteristics. The Company then applies the requirements on constraining estimates of variable consideration in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price and recognised as revenue. A refund liability is recognised for the goods that are expected to be returned (i.e., the amount not included in the transaction price). A right of return asset (and corresponding adjustment to cost of sales) is also recognised for the right to recover the goods from the customer.

Volume rebates

The Company applies either the most likely amount method or the expected value method to estimate the variable consideration in the contract. The selected method that best predicts the amount of variable consideration is primarily driven by the number of volume thresholds contained in the contract. The most likely amount is used for those contracts with a single volume threshold, while the expected value method is used for those with more than one volume threshold. The Company then applies the requirements on constraining estimates of variable consideration in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price and recognised as revenue. A refund liability is recognised for the expected future rebates (i.e., the amount not included in the transaction price).

The disclosures of significant estimates and assumptions relating to the estimation of variable consideration for returns and volume rebates are provided in Note 3.

(ii) Significant financing component

The Company receives advance payments from customers for the sale of <insert description of products sold> with a manufacturing lead time of <insert lead time if applicable> after signing the contract and receipt of payment. There is a significant financing component for these contracts considering the length of time between the customers' payment and the transfer of the equipment, as well as the prevailing interest rate in the market. As such, the transaction price for these contracts is discounted, using the interest rate implicit in the contract (i.e., the interest rate that discounts the cash selling price of the equipment to the amount paid in advance). This rate is commensurate with the rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the Company and the customer at contract inception.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

d) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company is in the business of <insert description of the business>. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, except for the procurement services below, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Sale of <insert description of products sold>

Revenue from sale of <insert description of products sold> is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the equipment at the customer's location. The normal credit term is XX to XX days upon delivery.

The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated (e.g., warranties, customer loyalty points). In determining the transaction price for the sale of <insert description of products sold>, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, existence of a significant financing component, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

(i) Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Some contracts for the sale of <insert description of products sold>, provide customers with a right to return the goods within a specified period. The Company also provides retrospective volume rebates to certain customers once the quantity of <insert description of products sold>, purchased during the period exceeds the threshold specified in the contract. The rights of return and volume rebates give rise to variable consideration.

Rights of return

The Company uses the expected value method to estimate the variable consideration given the large number of contracts that have similar characteristics. The Company then applies the requirements on constraining estimates of variable consideration in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price and recognised as revenue. A refund liability is recognised for the goods that are expected to be returned (i.e., the amount not included in the transaction price). A right of return asset (and corresponding adjustment to cost of sales) is also recognised for the right to recover the goods from the customer.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

d) Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Sale of <insert description of products sold> (continued)

The Company applies the practical expedient for short-term advances received from customers. That is, the promised amount of consideration is not adjusted for the effects of a significant financing component if the period between the transfer of the promised good or service and the payment is one year or less.

(iii) Non-cash consideration

The Company receives <inputs that might be used in manufacturing of goods sold> from certain customers to be used in manufacturing <insert description of products sold> to be sold to them. The fair value of such non-cash consideration received from the customer is included in the transaction price and measured when the Company obtains control of the equipment.

The Company estimates the fair value of the non-cash consideration by reference to its market price. If the fair value cannot be reasonably estimated, the non-cash consideration is measured indirectly by reference to the stand-alone selling price of the <insert description of products sold>.

Warranty obligations

The Company typically provides warranties for general repairs of defects that existed at the time of sale, as required by law. These assurance-type warranties are accounted for as warranty provisions. Refer to the accounting policy on warranty provisions in section (v) Provisions.

The Company also provides a warranty beyond fixing defects that existed at the time of sale. These service-type warranties are sold either separately or bundled together with the sale of <insert description of products sold>. Contracts for bundled sales of equipment and service-type warranty comprise two performance obligations because the equipment and service-type warranty are both sold on a stand-alone basis and are distinct within the context of the contract. Using the relative stand-alone selling price method, a portion of the transaction price is allocated to the service-type warranty and recognised as a contract liability. Revenue for service-type warranties is recognised over the period in which the service is provided based on the time elapsed.

Loyalty points programme

The Company has a loyalty points programme, <name of the programme>, which allows customers to accumulate points that can be redeemed for free products. The loyalty points give rise to a separate performance obligation as they provide a material right to the customer.

A portion of the transaction price is allocated to the loyalty points awarded to customers based on relative stand-alone selling price and recognised as a contract liability until the points are redeemed. Revenue is recognised upon redemption of products by the customer.

When estimating the stand-alone selling price of the loyalty points, the Company considers the likelihood that the customer will redeem the points. The Company updates its estimates of the points that will be redeemed on a quarterly basis and any adjustments to the contract liability balance are charged against revenue.

The disclosures of significant estimates and assumptions relating to the estimation of the stand-alone selling price of the loyalty points are provided in Note 3.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

d) Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Sale of <insert description of products sold> (continued)

Volume rebates

The Company applies either the most likely amount method or the expected value method to estimate the variable consideration in the contract. The selected method that best predicts the amount of variable consideration is primarily driven by the number of volume thresholds contained in the contract. The most likely amount is used for those contracts with a single volume threshold, while the expected value method is used for those with more than one volume threshold. The Company then applies the requirements on constraining estimates of variable consideration in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price and recognised as revenue. A refund liability is recognised for the expected future rebates (i.e., the amount not included in the transaction price).

The disclosures of significant estimates and assumptions relating to the estimation of variable consideration for returns and volume rebates are provided in Note 3.

(ii) Significant financing component

The Company receives advance payments from customers for the sale of <insert description of products sold> with a manufacturing lead time of <insert lead time if applicable> after signing the contract and receipt of payment. There is a significant financing component for these contracts considering the length of time between the customers' payment and the transfer of the equipment, as well as the prevailing interest rate in the market. As such, the transaction price for these contracts is discounted, using the interest rate implicit in the contract (i.e., the interest rate that discounts the cash selling price of the equipment to the amount paid in advance). This rate is commensurate with the rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the Company and the customer at contract inception.

The Company applies the practical expedient for short-term advances received from customers. That is, the promised amount of consideration is not adjusted for the effects of a significant financing component if the period between the transfer of the promised good or service and the payment is one year or less.

(iii) Non-cash consideration

The Company receives <inputs that might be used in manufacturing of goods sold> from certain customers to be used in manufacturing <insert description of products sold> to be sold to them. The fair value of such non-cash consideration received from the customer is included in the transaction price and measured when the Company obtains control of the equipment.

The Company estimates the fair value of the non-cash consideration by reference to its market price. If the fair value cannot be reasonably estimated, the non-cash consideration is measured indirectly by reference to the stand-alone selling price of the <insert description of products sold>.

Warranty obligations

The Company typically provides warranties for general repairs of defects that existed at the time of sale, as required by law. These assurance-type warranties are accounted for as warranty provisions. Refer to the accounting policy on warranty provisions in section (v) Provisions.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

d) Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Installation services

The Company provides installation services that are either sold separately or bundled together with the sale of equipment to a customer. The installation services do not significantly customise or modify the <insert description of products sold>.

Contracts for bundled sales of equipment and installation services are comprised of two performance obligations because the equipment and installation services are both sold on a stand-alone basis and are distinct within the context of the contract. Accordingly, the Company allocates the transaction price based on the relative stand-alone selling prices of the equipment and installation services.

The Company recognises revenue from installation services over time because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided to them. The Company uses an input method in measuring progress of the installation services because there is a direct relationship between the Company's effort (i.e., based on the labour hours incurred) and the transfer of service to the customer. The Company recognises revenue on the basis of the labour hours expended relative to the total expected labour hours to complete the service.

Procurement services

The Company has contracts with customers to acquire, on their behalf, <insert description of products sold> produced by foreign suppliers. Under these contracts, the Company provides procurement services (i.e., coordinating the selection of suitable suppliers and managing the ordering and delivery of the imported equipment). The Company does not have control of the equipment before it is being transferred to the customer. The Company is acting as an agent and recognises revenue at the net amount that is retained for these arrangements. Revenue is recognised at a point in time (i.e., upon receipt of the customer of the equipment) because this is when the customer benefits from the Company's procurement services.

Contract assets

A contract asset is initially recognised for revenue earned from installation services because the receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion of the installation. Upon completion of the installation and acceptance by the customer, the amount recognised as contract assets is reclassified to trade receivables.

Contract assets are subject to impairment assessment. Refer to accounting policies on impairment of financial assets in section (o) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Trade receivables

A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional is due from the customer (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section (o) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

d) Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Warranty obligations (continued)

The Company also provides a warranty beyond fixing defects that existed at the time of sale. These service-type warranties are sold either separately or bundled together with the sale of <insert description of products sold>. Contracts for bundled sales of equipment and service-type warranty comprise two performance obligations because the equipment and service-type warranty are both sold on a stand-alone basis and are distinct within the context of the contract. Using the relative stand-alone selling price method, a portion of the transaction price is allocated to the service-type warranty and recognised as a contract liability. Revenue for service-type warranties is recognised over the period in which the service is provided based on the time elapsed.

Loyalty points programme

The Company has a loyalty points programme, <name of the programme>, which allows customers to accumulate points that can be redeemed for free products. The loyalty points give rise to a separate performance obligation as they provide a material right to the customer.

A portion of the transaction price is allocated to the loyalty points awarded to customers based on relative stand-alone selling price and recognised as a contract liability until the points are redeemed. Revenue is recognised upon redemption of products by the customer.

When estimating the stand-alone selling price of the loyalty points, the Company considers the likelihood that the customer will redeem the points. The Company updates its estimates of the points that will be redeemed on a quarterly basis and any adjustments to the contract liability balance are charged against revenue.

The disclosures of significant estimates and assumptions relating to the estimation of the stand-alone selling price of the loyalty points are provided in Note 3.

Installation services

The Company provides installation services that are either sold separately or bundled together with the sale of equipment to a customer. The installation services do not significantly customise or modify the <insert description of products sold>.

Contracts for bundled sales of equipment and installation services are comprised of two performance obligations because the equipment and installation services are both sold on a stand-alone basis and are distinct within the context of the contract. Accordingly, the Company allocates the transaction price based on the relative stand-alone selling prices of the equipment and installation services.

The Company recognises revenue from installation services over time because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided to them. The Company uses an input method in measuring progress of the installation services because there is a direct relationship between the Company’s effort (i.e., based on the labour hours incurred) and the transfer of service to the customer. The Company recognises revenue on the basis of the labour hours expended relative to the total expected labour hours to complete the service.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

d) Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognised if a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Company transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

Assets and liabilities arising from rights of return

Right of return assets

A right-of-return asset is recognised for the right to recover the goods expected to be returned by customers. The asset is measured at the former carrying amount of the inventory, less any expected costs to recover the goods and any potential decreases in value. The Company updates the measurement of the asset for any revisions to the expected level of returns and any additional decreases in the value of the returned products.

Refund liabilities

A refund liability is recognised for the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from a customer. The Company's refund liabilities arise from customers' right of return and volume rebates. The liability is measured at the amount the Company ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer. The Company updates its estimates of refund liabilities (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period.

Cost to obtain a contract

The Company pays sales commission to its employees for each contract that they obtain for bundled sales of equipment and installation services. The Company applies the optional practical expedient to immediately expense costs to obtain a contract if the amortisation period of the asset that would have been recognised is one year or less. As such, sales commissions are immediately recognised as an expense and included as part of employee benefits.

e) Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at nominal amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the asset, based on the pattern of consumption of the benefits of the underlying asset by equal annual instalments.

f) Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

d) Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Procurement services

The Company has contracts with customers to acquire, on their behalf, <insert description of products sold> produced by foreign suppliers. Under these contracts, the Company provides procurement services (i.e., coordinating the selection of suitable suppliers and managing the ordering and delivery of the imported equipment). The Company does not have control of the equipment before it is being transferred to the customer. The Company is acting as an agent and recognises revenue at the net amount that is retained for these arrangements. Revenue is recognised at a point in time (i.e., upon receipt of the customer of the equipment) because this is when the customer benefits from the Company's procurement services.

Contract assets

A contract asset is initially recognised for revenue earned from installation services because the receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion of the installation. Upon completion of the installation and acceptance by the customer, the amount recognised as contract assets is reclassified to trade receivables.

Contract assets are subject to impairment assessment. Refer to accounting policies on impairment of financial assets in section (o) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Trade receivables

A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional is due from the customer (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section (o) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognised if a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Company transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

Assets and liabilities arising from rights of return

Right of return assets

A right-of-return asset is recognised for the right to recover the goods expected to be returned by customers. The asset is measured at the former carrying amount of the inventory, less any expected costs to recover the goods and any potential decreases in value. The Company updates the measurement of the asset for any revisions to the expected level of returns and any additional decreases in the value of the returned products.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

d) Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Assets and liabilities arising from rights of return (continued)

Refund liabilities

A refund liability is recognised for the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from a customer. The Company's refund liabilities arise from customers' right of return and volume rebates. The liability is measured at the amount the Company ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer. The Company updates its estimates of refund liabilities (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period.

Cost to obtain a contract

The Company pays sales commission to its employees for each contract that they obtain for bundled sales of equipment and installation services. The Company applies the optional practical expedient to immediately expense costs to obtain a contract if the amortisation period of the asset that would have been recognised is one year or less. As such, sales commissions are immediately recognised as an expense and included as part of employee benefits.

e) Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at nominal amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the asset, based on the pattern of consumption of the benefits of the underlying asset by equal annual instalments.

f) Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

f) Taxes (continued)

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

In assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets, the Company relies on the same forecast assumptions used elsewhere in the financial statements and in other management reports, which, among other things, reflect the potential impact of climate-related development on the business, such as increased cost of production as a result of measures to reduce carbon emission.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

f) Taxes (continued)

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

In assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets, the Company relies on the same forecast assumptions used elsewhere in the financial statements and in other management reports, which, among other things, reflect the potential impact of climate-related development on the business, such as increased cost of production as a result of measures to reduce carbon emission.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

f) Taxes (continued)

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. The adjustment is either treated as a reduction in goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it was incurred during the measurement period or recognised in profit or loss.

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Sales tax

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales tax, except:

- When the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the sales tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of sales tax included

The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

g) Foreign currencies

The Company's financial statements are presented in US Dollars.

(i) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss with the exception of monetary items that are designated as part of the hedge of the Company's net investment in a foreign operation. These are recognised in OCI until the net investment is disposed of, at which time, the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recognised in OCI.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

f) Taxes (continued)

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. The adjustment is either treated as a reduction in goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it was incurred during the measurement period or recognised in profit or loss.

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Sales tax

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales tax, except:

- When the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the sales tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of sales tax included

The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

g) Foreign currencies

The Company's financial statements are presented in US Dollars.

(i) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss with the exception of monetary items that are designated as part of the hedge of the Company's net investment in a foreign operation. These are recognised in OCI until the net investment is disposed of, at which time, the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recognised in OCI.

Foreign exchange differences recognised in profit or loss are classified in the same category in the statement of profit or loss as the income or expense on the item that gave rise to the foreign exchange difference. Where this involves undue cost or effort, the Company classifies them under operating activities.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

g) Foreign currencies (continued)

In determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which the Company initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Company determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

h) Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

The Company classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Costs to sell are the incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset (disposal group), excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the plan to sell the asset and the sale expected to be completed within one year from the date of the classification.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are not depreciated or amortised once classified as held for sale.

Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately as current items in the statement of financial position.

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the statement of profit or loss.

Cash flows from discontinued operations are included in the statement of cash flows and are disclosed separately in Note 13. The Company includes proceeds from disposal in cash flows from discontinued operations.

Additional disclosures are provided in Note 13. All other notes to the financial statements include amounts for continuing operations, unless indicated otherwise.

i) Cash dividend

The Company recognises a liability to pay a dividend when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws of <insert country>, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

g) Foreign currencies (continued)

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

In determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which the Company initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Company determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

h) Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

The Company classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Costs to sell are the incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset (disposal group), excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the plan to sell the asset and the sale expected to be completed within one year from the date of the classification.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are not depreciated or amortised once classified as held for sale.

Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately as current items in the statement of financial position.

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the statement of profit or loss.

Cash flows from discontinued operations are included in the statement of cash flows and are disclosed separately in Note 14. The Company includes proceeds from disposal in cash flows from discontinued operations.

Additional disclosures are provided in Note 14. All other notes to the financial statements include amounts for continuing operations, unless indicated otherwise.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

j) Property, plant and equipment

Construction in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment losses, if any. Plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Refer to significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (Note 3) and provisions (Note 25) for further information about the recognised decommissioning provision.

Property, plant and equipment transferred from customers are initially measured at fair value at the date on which control is obtained.

Office properties in <insert country> are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses recognised after the date of revaluation. Valuations are performed with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amount of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its fair value.

A revaluation surplus is recorded in OCI and credited to the asset revaluation surplus in equity. However, to the extent that it reverses a revaluation deficit of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss, the increase is recognised in profit or loss. A revaluation deficit is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset recognised in the asset revaluation surplus.

An annual transfer from the asset revaluation surplus to retained earnings is made for the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset and depreciation based on the asset's original cost. Additionally, accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Upon disposal, any revaluation surplus relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

• Buildings	15 to 20 years
• Plant, machinery and equipment	5 to 15 years
• Office properties in <insert country>	15 to 20 years

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

i) Cash dividend

The Company recognises a liability to pay a dividend when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws of <insert country>, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

j) Property, plant and equipment

Construction in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment losses, if any. Plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Refer to significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (Note 3) and provisions (Note 28) for further information about the recognised decommissioning provision.

Property, plant and equipment transferred from customers are initially measured at fair value at the date on which control is obtained.

Office properties in <insert country> are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses recognised after the date of revaluation. Valuations are performed with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amount of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its fair value.

A revaluation surplus is recorded in OCI and credited to the asset revaluation surplus in equity. However, to the extent that it reverses a revaluation deficit of the same asset previously recognised in the statement of profit or loss, the increase is recognised in profit or loss. A revaluation deficit is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset recognised in the asset revaluation surplus.

An annual transfer from the asset revaluation surplus to retained earnings is made for the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset and depreciation based on the asset's original cost. Additionally, accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Upon disposal, any revaluation surplus relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

• Buildings	15 to 20 years
• Plant, machinery and equipment	5 to 15 years
• Office properties in <insert country>	15 to 20 years

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

k) Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

(i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

• Plant and machinery	3 to 15 years
• Motor vehicles and other equipment	3 to 5 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section (r) Impairment of non-financial assets

(ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

j) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

k) Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

(i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

• Plant and machinery	3 to 15 years
• Motor vehicles and other equipment	3 to 5 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section (r) Impairment of non-financial assets

(ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

k) Leases (continued)

The Company's lease liabilities are included in Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (see Note 18.2).

(iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of XX months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

l) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

m) Investment properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise, including the corresponding tax effect. Fair values are determined based on an annual valuation performed by an accredited external independent valuer applying a valuation model recommended by the <insert applicable valuation standards board/council>.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition. In determining the amount of consideration from the derecognition of investment property the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, existence of a significant financing component, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the buyer (if any).

Transfers are made to (or from) investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Company accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of change in use.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

k) Leases (continued)

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Company's lease liabilities are included in Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (see Note 22.2).

(iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense within in the operating category in the statement of profit or loss, on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

l) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

m) Investment properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise, including the corresponding tax effect. Fair values are determined based on an annual valuation performed by an accredited external independent valuer applying a valuation model recommended by the <insert applicable valuation standards board/council>.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

n) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss.

Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of resources to complete the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future benefit. Amortisation is recorded in cost of sales. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

m) Investment properties (continued)

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition. In determining the amount of consideration from the derecognition of investment property the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, existence of a significant financing component, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the buyer (if any).

Transfers are made to (or from) investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Company accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of change in use.

n) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss.

Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

n) Intangible assets (continued)

Patents and licences

The Company made upfront payments to acquire patents and licences. The patents have been granted for a period of XX years by the relevant government agency with the option of renewal at the end of this period. Licences for the use of intellectual property are granted for periods ranging between five and ten years depending on the specific licences. The licences may be renewed at little or no cost to the Company. As a result, those licences are assessed as having an indefinite useful life.

A summary of the policies applied to the Company's intangible assets is, as follows:

	Licences	Patents	Development costs
Useful lives	Indefinite	Finite (XX years)	Finite (XX-XX years)
Amortisation method used	No amortisation	Amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of the patent	Amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of expected future sales from the related project
Internally generated or acquired	Acquired	Acquired	Internally generated

o) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

(i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price as disclosed in section (d) Revenue from contracts with customers

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

n) Intangible assets (continued)

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of resources to complete the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future benefit. Amortisation is recorded in cost of sales. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

Patents and licences

The Company made upfront payments to acquire patents and licences. The patents have been granted for a period of XX years by the relevant government agency with the option of renewal at the end of this period. Licences for the use of intellectual property are granted for periods ranging between five and ten years depending on the specific licences. The licences may be renewed at little or no cost to the Company. As a result, those licences are assessed as having an indefinite useful life.

A summary of the policies applied to the Company's intangible assets is, as follows:

	Licences	**Patents**	**Development costs**
Useful lives	Indefinite	Finite (XX years)	Finite (XX-XX years)
Amortisation method used	No amortisation	Amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of the patent	Amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of expected future sales from the related project
Internally generated or acquired	Acquired	Acquired	Internally generated

o) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

o) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables, and loan to a director included under other non-current financial assets.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

The Company's debt instruments at fair value through OCI includes investments in quoted debt instruments included under other non-current financial assets.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

o) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

(i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price as disclosed in section (d) Revenue from contracts with customers

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

o) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Company elected to classify irrevocably its non-listed equity investments under this category.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

This category includes derivative instruments and listed equity investments which the Company had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on listed equity investments are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established.

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or non-financial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Company's statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired

  Or

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

o) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables, and loan to a director included under other non-current financial assets.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

The Company's debt instruments at fair value through OCI includes investments in quoted debt instruments included under other non-current financial assets.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Company elected to classify irrevocably its non-listed equity investments under this category.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Having considered the disaggregation principles under IFRS 18, the Company has concluded that separate presentation of realised and unrealised components does not provide materially useful information to users of the financial statements. Accordingly, gain and losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are presented on an aggregated basis, and no separate line item or note disclosure is provided.

This category includes derivative instruments and listed equity investments which the Company had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on listed equity investments are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

o) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or non-financial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Company's statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired

  Or

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment

Further disclosures relating to impairment of financial assets are also provided in the following notes:

- Disclosures for significant assumptions — Note 3
- Debt instruments at fair value through OCI — Note 22
- Trade receivables, including contract assets — Note 22

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

o) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment

Further disclosures relating to impairment of financial assets are also provided in the following notes:

- Disclosures for significant assumptions — Note 3
- Debt instruments at fair value through OCI — Note 18
- Trade receivables, including contract assets — Note 18

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next XX-months (a XX-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs 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.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, the Company applies the low credit risk simplification. At every reporting date, the Company evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Company reassesses the internal credit rating of the debt instrument. In addition, the Company considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than XX days past due.

The Company's debt instruments at fair value through OCI comprise solely of quoted bonds that are graded in the top investment category (Very Good and Good) by the <insert Credit Rating Agency name> and, therefore, are considered to be low credit risk investments. It is the Company's policy to measure ECLs on such instruments on a XX-month basis. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. The Company uses the ratings from the <insert Credit Rating Agency name> both to determine whether the debt instrument has significantly increased in credit risk and to estimate ECLs.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

o) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next XX-months (a XX-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs 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.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, the Company applies the low credit risk simplification. At every reporting date, the Company evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Company reassesses the internal credit rating of the debt instrument. In addition, the Company considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than XX days past due.

The Company's debt instruments at fair value through OCI comprise solely of quoted bonds that are graded in the top investment category (Very Good and Good) by the <insert Credit Rating Agency name> and, therefore, are considered to be low credit risk investments. It is the Company's policy to measure ECLs on such instruments on a XX-month basis. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. The Company uses the ratings from the <insert Credit Rating Agency name> both to determine whether the debt instrument has significantly increased in credit risk and to estimate ECLs.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are XX days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition, measurement and presentation

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

o) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are XX days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition, measurement and presentation

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, and derivative financial instruments.

The Company classifies financial liabilities that arise from supplier finance arrangement within Trade and other payables in the statement of financial position if they have a similar nature and function to trade payables. This is the case if the supplier finance arrangement is part of the working capital used in the Company's normal operating cycle, the level of security provided is similar to trade payables and the terms of the liabilities that are part of the supply chain finance arrangement are not substantially different from the terms of trade payables that are not part of the arrangement. Cash flows related to liabilities arising from supplier finance arrangements that are classified in Trade and other payables in the consolidated statement of financial position are included in operating activities in the statement of cash flows.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

o) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, and derivative financial instruments.

The Company classifies financial liabilities that arise from supplier finance arrangement within Trade and other payables in the statement of financial position if they have a similar nature and function to trade payables. This is the case if the supplier finance arrangement is part of the working capital used in the Company's normal operating cycle, the level of security provided is similar to trade payables and the terms of the liabilities that are part of the supply chain finance arrangement are not substantially different from the terms of trade payables that are not part of the arrangement. Cash flows related to liabilities arising from supplier finance arrangements that are classified in Trade and other payables in the statement of financial position are included in operating activities in the statement of cash flows.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as 'Interest expenses on loans and borrowings' in the statement of profit or loss.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

o) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings. For more information, refer to Note 18.

Derecognition

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

(iii) Offsetting financial instruments

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

p) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts, interest rate swaps and forward commodity contracts, to hedge its foreign currency risks, interest rate risks and commodity price risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment
- Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment
- Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

o) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings. For more information, refer to Note 22.

Derecognition

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

(iii) Offsetting financial instruments

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

p) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts, interest rate swaps and forward commodity contracts, to hedge its foreign currency risks, interest rate risks and commodity price risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment
- Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment
- Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which it wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge.

The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Company will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements (including the analysis of sources of hedge ineffectiveness and how the hedge ratio is determined). A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if it meets all of the following effectiveness requirements:

- There is ‘an economic relationship’ between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

p) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which it wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge.

The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Company will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements (including the analysis of sources of hedge ineffectiveness and how the hedge ratio is determined). A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if it meets all of the following effectiveness requirements:

- There is 'an economic relationship' between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.
- The effect of credit risk does not 'dominate the value changes' that result from that economic relationship.
- The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Company actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Company actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

Hedges that meet all the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:

Fair value hedges

The change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognised in the statement of profit or loss as other expense. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognised in the statement of profit or loss as other expense.

For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortised cost, any adjustment to carrying value is amortised through profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedge using the EIR method. The EIR amortisation may begin as soon as an adjustment exists and no later than when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for changes in its fair value attributable to the risk being hedged.

If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in OCI in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss. The cash flow hedge reserve is adjusted to the lower of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument and the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item.

The Company uses forward currency contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk in forecast transactions and firm commitments, as well as forward commodity contracts for its exposure to volatility in the commodity prices. The ineffective portion relating to foreign currency contracts is recognised as other expense and the ineffective portion relating to commodity contracts is recognised in other operating income or expenses. Refer to Note 18.3 for more details.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

p) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

- The effect of credit risk does not 'dominate the value changes' that result from that economic relationship.
- The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Company actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Company actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

Hedges that meet all the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:

Fair value hedges

The change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognised in the statement of profit or loss. As the Company uses interest rate swap agreements to hedge exposure to interest rate fluctuations on its secured loan, the changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument and hedged item are classified within the financing category in the statement of profit or loss within 'Interest expenses on loans and borrowings'.

For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortised cost, any adjustment to carrying value is amortised through profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedge using the EIR method. The EIR amortisation may begin as soon as an adjustment exists and no later than when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for changes in its fair value attributable to the risk being hedged.

If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in OCI in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss. The cash flow hedge reserve is adjusted to the lower of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument and the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item.

The Company uses forward currency contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk in forecast transactions and firm commitments, as well as forward commodity contracts for its exposure to volatility in the commodity prices. The ineffective portion relating to foreign currency contracts is recognised as other individually immaterial operating expense and the ineffective portion relating to commodity contracts is recognised in other individually immaterial operating income or expenses. Refer to Note 22.3 for more details.

The Company designates only the spot element of forward contracts as a hedging instrument. The forward element is recognised in OCI and accumulated in a separate component of equity under cost of hedging reserve.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

p) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

The Company designates only the spot element of forward contracts as a hedging instrument. The forward element is recognised in OCI and accumulated in a separate component of equity under cost of hedging reserve.

The amounts accumulated in OCI are accounted for, depending on the nature of the underlying hedged transaction. If the hedged transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial item, the amount accumulated in equity is removed from the separate component of equity and included in the initial cost or other carrying amount of the hedged asset or liability. This is not a reclassification adjustment and will not be recognised in OCI for the period. This also applies where the hedged forecast transaction of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability subsequently becomes a firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied.

For any other cash flow hedges, the amount accumulated in OCI is reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods during which the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss.

If cash flow hedge accounting is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in OCI must remain in accumulated OCI if the hedged future cash flows are still expected to occur. Otherwise, the amount will be immediately reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. After discontinuation, once the hedged cash flow occurs, any amount remaining in accumulated OCI must be accounted for depending on the nature of the underlying transaction as described above.

Hedges of a net investment

Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, including a hedge of a monetary item that is accounted for as part of the net investment, are accounted for in a way similar to cash flow hedges. Gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognised as OCI while any gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. On disposal of the foreign operation, the cumulative value of any such gains or losses recorded in equity is transferred to the statement of profit or loss.

The Company uses a loan as a hedge of its exposure to foreign exchange risk on its investments in foreign subsidiaries. Refer to Note 18.3 for more details.

q) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for, as follows:

- Raw materials: purchase cost on a first-in/first-out basis
- Finished goods and work in progress: cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs

Initial cost of inventories includes the transfer of gains and losses on qualifying cash flow hedges, recognised in OCI, in respect of the purchases of raw materials.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

p) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

The amounts accumulated in OCI are accounted for, depending on the nature of the underlying hedged transaction. If the hedged transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial item, the amount accumulated in equity is removed from the separate component of equity and included in the initial cost or other carrying amount of the hedged asset or liability. This is not a reclassification adjustment and will not be recognised in OCI for the period. This also applies where the hedged forecast transaction of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability subsequently becomes a firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied.

For any other cash flow hedges, the amount accumulated in OCI is reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods during which the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss.

If cash flow hedge accounting is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in OCI must remain in accumulated OCI if the hedged future cash flows are still expected to occur. Otherwise, the amount will be immediately reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. After discontinuation, once the hedged cash flow occurs, any amount remaining in accumulated OCI must be accounted for depending on the nature of the underlying transaction as described above.

Hedges of a net investment

Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, including a hedge of a monetary item that is accounted for as part of the net investment, are accounted for in a way similar to cash flow hedges. Gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognised as OCI while any gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. On disposal of the foreign operation, the cumulative value of any such gains or losses recorded in equity is transferred to the statement of profit or loss.

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Initial cost of inventories includes the transfer of gains and losses on qualifying cash flow hedges, recognised in OCI, in respect of the purchases of raw materials.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

r) Impairment of non-financial assets

Further disclosures relating to impairment of non-financial assets are also provided in the following notes:

- Disclosures for significant assumptions — Note 3
- Property, plant and equipment — Note 15
- Intangible assets — Note 17

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on most recent budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. A long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are also tested for impairment annually as at XX XXXX at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

q) Inventories (continued)

Cost of sales comprises unallocated production overheads, abnormal costs, and the cost of inventories that have been sold. The Company also presents inventory write-downs, impairment of property, plant and equipment as part of cost of sales.

r) Impairment of non-financial assets

Further disclosures relating to impairment of non-financial assets are also provided in the following notes:

- Disclosures for significant assumptions — Note 3
- Property, plant and equipment — Note 18
- Intangible assets — Note 20
- Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives — Note 21

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on most recent budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. A long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

r) Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

The Company assesses where climate risks, including physical risks and transition risks could have a significant impact. If so, these risks are included in the cash-flow forecasts in assessing value-in-use amounts. See Note XX for further discussion of the impact of climate-related risks on the value in use.

s) Cash and short-term deposits

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term highly liquid deposits with a maturity of three months or less, that are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments and are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

t) Convertible preference shares

Convertible preference shares are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract.

On issuance of the convertible preference shares, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on conversion or redemption.

The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in equity. Transaction costs are deducted from equity, net of associated income tax. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not remeasured in subsequent years.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible preference shares, based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognised.

u) Treasury shares

Own equity instruments that are reacquired (treasury shares) are recognised at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration, if reissued, is recognised in the share premium.

v) Provisions

General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

r) Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are also tested for impairment annually as at XX XXXX at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

The Company assesses where climate risks, including physical risks and transition risks could have a significant impact. If so, these risks are included in the cash-flow forecasts in assessing value-in-use amounts. See Note21 for further discussion of the impact of climate-related risks on the value in use.

s) Cash and short-term deposits

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term highly liquid deposits with a maturity of three months or less, that are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments and are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

t) Convertible preference shares

Convertible preference shares are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract.

On issuance of the convertible preference shares, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on conversion or redemption.

The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in equity. Transaction costs are deducted from equity, net of associated income tax. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not remeasured in subsequent years.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible preference shares, based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognised.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

v) Provisions (continued)

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Warranty provisions

The Company provides warranties for general repairs of defects that existed at the time of sale, as required by law. Provisions related to these assurance-type warranties are recognised when the product is sold or the service is provided to the customer. Initial recognition is based on historical experience. The estimate of warranty-related costs is revised annually.

Restructuring provisions

Restructuring provisions are recognised only when the Company has a constructive obligation, which is when: (i) there is a detailed formal plan that identifies the business or part of the business concerned, the location and number of employees affected, the detailed estimate of the associated costs, and the timeline; and (ii) the employees affected have been notified of the plan's main features.

Decommissioning liability

The Company records a provision for decommissioning costs to remediate the environmental damage of a manufacturing facility for the production of <insert product>. Decommissioning costs are provided for at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the relevant asset.

The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the statement of profit or loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. The impact of climate-related matters, such as changes in environmental regulations and other relevant legislation, is considered by the Company in estimating the decommissioning liability on the manufacturing facility. Changes in the estimated future costs, or in the discount rate applied, are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

The impact of climate-related matters on remediation of environmental damage is considered with determining the decommissioning liability on the manufacturing facility which has been disclosed in Note 25.

Greenhouse gas emissions

The Company receives free emission rights in certain countries. The rights are received on an annual basis and, in return, the Company is required to remit rights equal to its actual emissions. The Company has adopted the net liability approach to the emission rights granted. The Company recognises the received emission rights at the nominal amount (i.e., nil). The Company recognises a provision as emissions are made. As the Company intends to keep the emission rights received to settle its emission liability, the Company takes into consideration the value of received emission rights on a first-in first-out basis when measuring a provision. Therefore, until the emission limit is exceeded, there is no impact on the statement of financial position and the statement of profit or loss. The emission costs are recognised as other operating expenses. Where emission rights are purchased from other parties, the cost of obtaining the allowances determine the measurement of the provision.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

u) Treasury shares

Own equity instruments that are reacquired (treasury shares) are recognised at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration, if reissued, is recognised in the share premium.

v) Provisions

General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expenses on other liabilities.

Warranty provisions

The Company provides warranties for general repairs of defects that existed at the time of sale, as required by law. Provisions related to these assurance-type warranties are recognised when the product is sold or the service is provided to the customer. Initial recognition is based on historical experience. The estimate of warranty-related costs is revised annually.

Restructuring provisions

Restructuring provisions are recognised only when the Company has a constructive obligation, which is when: (i) there is a detailed formal plan that identifies the business or part of the business concerned, the location and number of employees affected, the detailed estimate of the associated costs, and the timeline; and (ii) the employees affected have been notified of the plan's main features.

Decommissioning liability

The Company records a provision for decommissioning costs to remediate the environmental damage of a manufacturing facility for the production of <insert product>. Decommissioning costs are provided for at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the relevant asset.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

v) Provisions (continued)

Onerous contracts

If the Company has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract is recognised and measured as a provision. However, before a separate provision for an onerous contract is established, the Company recognises any impairment loss that has occurred on assets dedicated to that contract.

An onerous contract is a contract under which the unavoidable costs (i.e., the costs that the Company cannot avoid because it has the contract) of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it. The cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract (i.e., both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities).

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

The Company is a provider of <include specifications, if needed> equipment that falls under the <insert governance on WEEE> on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment. The <insert governance on WEEE> distinguishes between waste management of equipment sold to private households prior to a date, as determined by each Member State (historical waste), and waste management of equipment sold to private households after that date (new waste). A provision for the expected costs of management of historical waste is recognised when the Company participates in the market during the measurement period, as determined by each Member State, and the costs can be reliably measured. These costs are recognised as other operating expenses in the statement of profit or loss.

With respect to new waste, a provision for the expected costs is recognised when products that fall within the directive are sold and the disposal costs can be reliably measured. Derecognition takes place when the obligation expires, is settled or is transferred. These costs are recognised as part of costs of sales.

With respect to equipment sold to entities other than private households, a provision is recognised when the Company becomes responsible for the costs of this waste management, with the costs recognised as other operating expenses or cost of sales, as appropriate.

w) Pensions and other post-employment benefits

The Company operates a defined benefit pension plan in <insert country>, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The Company also provides certain additional post employment healthcare benefits to employees in the <insert country>. These benefits are unfunded. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

v) Provisions (continued)

The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the statement of profit or loss as interest expenses on other liabilities. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. The impact of climate-related matters, such as changes in environmental regulations and other relevant legislation, is considered by the Company in estimating the decommissioning liability on the manufacturing facility. Changes in the estimated future costs, or in the discount rate applied, are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

Greenhouse gas emissions

The Company receives free emission rights in certain countries. The rights are received on an annual basis and, in return, the Company is required to remit rights equal to its actual emissions. The Company has adopted the net liability approach to the emission rights granted. The Company recognises the received emission rights at the nominal amount (i.e., nil). The Company recognises a provision as emissions are made. As the Company intends to keep the emission rights received to settle its emission liability, the Company takes into consideration the value of received emission rights on a first-in first-out basis when measuring a provision. Therefore, until the emission limit is exceeded, there is no impact on the statement of financial position and the statement of profit or loss. The emission costs are recognised as other operating expenses. Where emission rights are purchased from other parties, the cost of obtaining the allowances determine the measurement of the provision.

Onerous contracts

If the Company has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract is recognised and measured as a provision. However, before a separate provision for an onerous contract is established, the Company recognises any impairment loss that has occurred on assets dedicated to that contract.

An onerous contract is a contract under which the unavoidable costs (i.e., the costs that the Company cannot avoid because it has the contract) of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it. The cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract (i.e., both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities).

Waste <insert description> (IFRS 18)

The Company is a provider of <include specifications, if needed> equipment that falls under the <insert governance on Waste> on Waste <insert description>. The <insert governance on Waste > distinguishes between waste management of equipment sold to private households prior to a date, as determined by each Member State (historical waste), and waste management of equipment sold to private households after that date (new waste). A provision for the expected costs of management of historical waste is recognised when the Company participates in the market during the measurement period, as determined by each Member State, and the costs can be reliably measured. These costs are recognised as other operating expenses in the statement of profit or loss.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

w) Pensions and other post-employment benefits (continued)

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under 'cost of sales', 'administration expenses' and 'selling and distribution expenses' in the statement of profit or loss (by function):

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements
- Net interest expense or income

x) Share-based payments

Employees (including senior executives) of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions). Employees working in the business development group are granted share appreciation rights, which are settled in cash (cash-settled transactions).

Equity-settled transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model, further details of which are given in Note 29.

That cost is recognised in employee benefits expense (Note 12.7), together with a corresponding increase in equity (other capital reserves), over the period in which the service and, where applicable, the performance conditions are fulfilled (the vesting period). The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in the statement of profit or loss for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

v) Provisions (continued)

With respect to new waste, a provision for the expected costs is recognised when products that fall within the directive are sold and the disposal costs can be reliably measured. Derecognition takes place when the obligation expires, is settled or is transferred. These costs are recognised as part of costs of sales.

With respect to equipment sold to entities other than private households, a provision is recognised when the Company becomes responsible for the costs of this waste management, with the costs recognised as other operating expenses or cost of sales, as appropriate.

w) Pensions and other post-employment benefits

The Company operates a defined benefit pension plan in <insert country>, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The Company also provides certain additional post employment healthcare benefits to employees in the <insert country>. These benefits are unfunded. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements in the net defined benefit obligation under ‘cost of sales’, ‘administration expenses’ and ‘selling expenses’ and distribution expenses’ in the statement of profit or loss.

The net interest expense or income on the Company’s defined benefit pension plan, which is not capitalised to the cost of an asset, is recognised as ‘interest expenses on other liabilities’ in the statement of profit or loss.

x) Share-based payments

Employees (including senior executives) of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions). Employees working in the business development group are granted share appreciation rights, which are settled in cash (cash-settled transactions).

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

x) Share-based payments (continued)

Equity-settled transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model, further details of which are given in Note 32.

That cost is recognised in employee benefits expense (Note 13.5), together with a corresponding increase in equity (other capital reserves), over the period in which the service and, where applicable, the performance conditions are fulfilled (the vesting period). The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in the statement of profit or loss for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value.

Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the grant date fair value of the unmodified award, provided the original vesting terms of the award are met. An additional expense, measured as at the date of modification, is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee. Where an award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through profit or loss.

Cash-settled transactions

A liability is recognised for the fair value of cash-settled transactions. The fair value is measured initially and at each reporting date up to and including the settlement date, with changes in fair value recognised in employee benefits expense (see Note 13.5). The fair value is expensed over the period until the vesting date with recognition of a corresponding liability. The fair value is determined using a binomial model, further details of which are given in Note 32. The approach used to account for vesting conditions when measuring equity-settled transactions also applies to cash-settled transactions.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

x) Share-based payments (continued)

Equity-settled transactions (continued)

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the grant date fair value of the unmodified award, provided the original vesting terms of the award are met. An additional expense, measured as at the date of modification, is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee. Where an award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through profit or loss.

Cash-settled transactions

A liability is recognised for the fair value of cash-settled transactions. The fair value is measured initially and at each reporting date up to and including the settlement date, with changes in fair value recognised in employee benefits expense (see Note 12.7). The fair value is expensed over the period until the vesting date with recognition of a corresponding liability. The fair value is determined using a binomial model, further details of which are given in Note 29. The approach used to account for vesting conditions when measuring equity-settled transactions also applies to cash-settled transactions.

y) Events after the reporting period

If the Company receives information after the reporting period, but prior to the date of authorisation for issue, about conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, it will assess whether the information affects the amounts that it recognises in its financial statements.

The Company will adjust the amounts recognised in its financial statements to reflect any adjusting events after the reporting period and update the disclosures that relate to those conditions in light of the new information. For non-adjusting events after the reporting period, the Company will not change the amounts recognised in its financial statements, but will disclose the nature of the non-adjusting event and an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made, if applicable.

2.3 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

Revaluation of office properties in <insert country> (property, plant and equipment)

The Company re-assessed its accounting for property, plant and equipment with respect to measurement of a certain class of property, plant and equipment after initial recognition. The Company had previously measured all property, plant and equipment using the cost model whereby, after initial recognition of the asset classified as property, plant and equipment, the asset was carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

On 1 January 2025, the Company elected to change the method of accounting for office properties in <insert country> classified as property, plant and equipment, as the Company believes that the revaluation model provides more relevant information to the users of its financial statements as it is more aligned to practices adopted by its competitors. In addition, available valuation techniques provide reliable estimates of the office properties' fair value. The Company applied the revaluation model prospectively.

After initial recognition, office properties in <insert country> are measured at fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. For details refer to Note 15.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

y) Events after the reporting period

If the Company receives information after the reporting period, but prior to the date of authorisation for issue, about conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, it will assess whether the information affects the amounts that it recognises in its financial statements.

The Company will adjust the amounts recognised in its financial statements to reflect any adjusting events after the reporting period and update the disclosures that relate to those conditions in light of the new information. For non-adjusting events after the reporting period, the Company will not change the amounts recognised in its financial statements, but will disclose the nature of the non-adjusting event and an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made, if applicable.

z) Earnings per share (EPS) (IFRS 18)

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

2.3 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards and interpretations

The Company applied for the first-time the amendments to IAS 21, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025 and has early adopted IFRS 18 and related consequential amendments, which is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Revaluation of office properties in <insert country> (property, plant and equipment) (IFRS 18)

The Company re-assessed its accounting for property, plant and equipment with respect to measurement of a certain class of property, plant and equipment after initial recognition. The Company had previously measured all property, plant and equipment using the cost model whereby, after initial recognition of the asset classified as property, plant and equipment, the asset was carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

On 1 January 2025, the Company elected to change the method of accounting for office properties in <insert country> classified as property, plant and equipment, as the Company believes that the revaluation model provides more relevant information to the users of its financial statements as it is more aligned to practices adopted by its competitors. In addition, available valuation techniques provide reliable estimates of the office properties' fair value. The Company applied the revaluation model prospectively.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

New and amended standards and interpretations

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025 (unless otherwise stated). The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS

For annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, Lack of Exchangeability - Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates specifies how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

2.4 Climate-related matters

The Company considers climate-related matters in estimates and assumptions, where appropriate. This assessment includes a wide range of possible impacts on the Company due to both physical and transition risks. Even though the Company believes its business model and products will still be viable after the transition to a low-carbon economy, climate-related matters increase the uncertainty in estimates and assumptions underpinning several items in the financial statements. Even though climate-related risks might not currently have a significant impact on measurement, the Company is closely monitoring relevant changes and developments, such as new climate-related legislation. The items and considerations that are most directly impacted by climate-related matters are:

- Useful life of property, plant and equipment. When reviewing the residual values and expected useful lives of assets, the Company considers climate-related matters, such as climate-related legislation and regulations that may restrict the use of assets or require significant capital expenditures. See Note 2.2 j) for further information.
- Impairment of non-financial assets. The value-in-use may be impacted in several different ways by transition risk in particular, such as climate-related legislation and regulations and changes in demand for the Company's products. Even though the Company has concluded that no single climate-related assumption is a key assumption for the 2025 test of goodwill, the Company considered expectations for increased costs of emissions, increased demand for goods sold by the Company's <insert CGU> and cost increases due to stricter recycling requirements in the cash-flow forecasts in assessing value-in-use amounts. See Note XX for further information.
- Fair value measurement. For investment properties and revalued office properties, the Company considers the effect of physical and transition risks and whether investors would consider those risks in their valuation. The Company believes it is not currently exposed to severe physical risks, but believes that investors, to some extent, would consider impacts of transition risks in their valuation, such as increasing requirements for energy efficiency of buildings due to climate-related legislation and regulations as well as tenants' increasing demands for low-emission buildings. See Note 11 for further information.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

Revaluation of office properties in <insert country> (property, plant and equipment) (IFRS 18) (continued)

After initial recognition, office properties in <insert country> are measured at fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. For details refer to Note 18.

Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21

For annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, Lack of Exchangeability - Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates specifies how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (IFRS 18)

The Company early adopted IFRS 18, which supersedes IAS 1 and made consequential amendments to other standards. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations.

It also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures Note , disclosure about the nature of operating expense Note 13.5 when entities present at least one line item by function, and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements (PFS) and the notes.

In addition, consequential amendments have been made to IAS 7, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method, from 'profit or loss' to 'operating profit or loss' and removing the optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interest.

In addition, there are consequential amendments to several other standards, including IAS 8 and IAS 33.

The statement of profit or loss under IAS 1 for the year ended 31 December 2024 reconciles to the statement of profit or loss under IFRS 18, as follows:

Reconciliation on statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	IAS 1 $000	Adjustments $000	IFRS 18 $000
Revenue from contracts with customers		106,166	-	106,166
Rental income	(c)	918	(918)	-
Revenue / Revenue from contracts with customers		**107,084**	**(918)**	**106,166**
Cost of sales	(a), (b)	(85,591)	(27)	(85,618)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

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

Reconciliation on statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

	Notes	IAS 1 $000	Adjustments $000	IFRS 18 $000
Gross profit		**21,493**	**(945)**	**20,548**
Other operating income		1,699	-	1,699
Research and development expenses	(c)	-	(689)	(689)
Selling and distribution expenses	(d), (e)	(8,643)	8,643	-
Selling expenses	(d)	-	(5,186)	(5,186)
Distribution expenses	(d)	-	(3,457)	(3,457)
Administrative expenses	(a), (b), (c), (e)	(8,007)	721	(7,286)
Foreign exchange differences	(b)	-	(147)	(147)
Other operating expenses	(a)	(236)	200	(36)
Operating profit		**6,306**	**(860)**	**5,446**
Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture		425	-	425
Foreign exchange differences on cash and short-term deposits	(b)	-	169	169
Rental income	(a)	-	918	918
Change in fair value of investment properties	(a)	-	(200)	(200)
Other income from investments	(f)	-	96	96
Profit before financing and income taxes		**6,731**	**123**	**6,854**
Interest expenses on loans and borrowings	(g)	-	(680)	(680)
Interest expenses on other liabilities	(e), (g)	-	(192)	(192)
Foreign exchange differences on interest-bearing loans and borrowings	(b)	-	45	45
Finance costs	(g)	(845)	845	-
Finance income	(f)	97	(97)	-
Other income	(b), (f)	44	(44)	-
Profit before income tax		**6,027**	**-**	**6,027**
Income tax expense		(1,489)	-	(1,489)
Profit from continuing operations		**4,538**	**-**	**4,538**
Discontinued operations				
Loss from discontinued operations		(126)	-	(126)
Profit for the year / Profit		**4,412**	**-**	**4,412**

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

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

(a) The income and expenses from investment properties

Rental income from investment properties is classified in the investing category in the statement of profit or loss, as property rental operations are not a main business activity of the Company.

The maintenance expenses for investment properties, previously included in the cost of sales have been moved to administrative expenses.

Changes in the fair value of investment properties are classified under the investing category. As a result, the related amounts are excluded from other operating expenses.

(b) Foreign exchange differences

Foreign exchange differences on cash and short-term deposits, previously included in administrative expenses, are classified under the investing category. Foreign exchange differences on interest-bearing loans and borrowings, which were previously included in other income, are classified under the financing category.

(c) Research and development expenses

Following the assessment of characteristics, research and development expenses have been separated from administrative expenses.

(d) Selling and distribution expenses

Selling and distribution expenses have been disaggregated into selling expenses and distribution expenses.

(e) Net interest expense on a net defined benefit liability

Net interest expense on a net defined benefit liability is classified under the financing category. Consequently, the associated amounts are excluded from selling and distribution expenses, as well as administrative expenses.

(f) Interest, fair value gains and losses on financial assets

Interest income from debt instruments, fair value gain on equity instruments, loss on sale of debt instruments and impairment loss on debt instruments are classified in the investing category as these financial assets generate returns individually and largely independent of the Company’s other resources.

(g) Finance costs

Interest on debts and borrowings and other liabilities are classified in the financing category. Unwinding of discount and effect of changes in discount rate on provisions are reallocated to interest expenses on other liabilities.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Climate-related matters (continued)

- Decommissioning liability. The impact of climate-related legislation and regulations is considered in estimating the timing and future costs of decommissioning one of the Company's manufacturing facilities. See Note 2.2 v) for further disclosures.
- Emission rights. The Company receives free emission rights on an annual basis and, in return, it is required to remit rights equal to its actual emissions. The Company has adopted the net liability approach to the emission rights granted. See Note 2.2 v) for further information.

3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Other disclosures relating to the Company's exposure to risks and uncertainties includes:

• Capital management	Note 5
• Financial instruments risk management and policies	Note 18.5
• Sensitivity analyses disclosures	Notes 15, 16, 18.4, 18.5 and 30

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Company as lessee

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Climate-related matters

The Company considers climate-related matters in estimates and assumptions, where appropriate. This assessment includes a wide range of possible impacts on the Company due to both physical and transition risks. Even though the Company believes its business model and products will still be viable after the transition to a low-carbon economy, climate-related matters increase the uncertainty in estimates and assumptions underpinning several items in the financial statements. Even though climate-related risks might not currently have a significant impact on measurement, the Company is closely monitoring relevant changes and developments, such as new climate-related legislation. The items and considerations that are most directly impacted by climate-related matters are:

- Useful life of property, plant and equipment. When reviewing the residual values and expected useful lives of assets, the Company considers climate-related matters, such as climate-related legislation and regulations that may restrict the use of assets or require significant capital expenditures. See Note 2.2 (j)) for further information.
- Impairment of non-financial assets. The value-in-use may be impacted in several different ways by transition risk in particular, such as climate-related legislation and regulations and changes in demand for the Company's products. Even though the Company has concluded that no single climate-related assumption is a key assumption for the 2025 test of goodwill, the Company considered expectations for increased costs of emissions, increased demand for goods sold by the Company's <insert CGU> and cost increases due to stricter recycling requirements in the cash-flow forecasts in assessing value-in-use amounts. See Note 21 for further information.
- Fair value measurement. For investment properties and revalued office properties, the Company considers the effect of physical and transition risks and whether investors would consider those risks in their valuation. The Company believes it is not currently exposed to severe physical risks, but believes that investors, to some extent, would consider impacts of transition risks in their valuation, such as increasing requirements for energy efficiency of buildings due to climate-related legislation and regulations as well as tenants' increasing demands for low-emission buildings. See Note 12 for further information.
- Decommissioning liability. The impact of climate-related legislation and regulations is considered in estimating the timing and future costs of decommissioning one of the Company's manufacturing facilities. See Note 2.2 (v) for further disclosures.
- Emission rights. The Company receives free emission rights on an annual basis and, in return, it is required to remit rights equal to its actual emissions. The Company has adopted the net liability approach to the emission rights granted. See Note 2.2 (v) for further information.

3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Other disclosures relating to the Company's exposure to risks and uncertainties includes:

3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Judgements (continued)

The Company included the renewal period as part of the lease term for leases of plant and machinery with shorter non-cancellable period (i.e., three to five years). The Company typically exercises its option to renew for these leases because there will be a significant negative effect on production if a replacement asset is not readily available. The renewal periods for leases of plant and machinery with longer non-cancellable periods (i.e., 10 to 15 years) are not included as part of the lease term as these are not reasonably certain to be exercised. In addition, the renewal options for leases of motor vehicles are not included as part of the lease term because the Company typically leases motor vehicles for not more than five years and, hence, is not exercising any renewal options. Furthermore, the periods covered by termination options are included as part of the lease term only when they are reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Refer to Note 29 for information on potential future rental payments relating to periods following the exercise date of extension and termination options that are not included in the lease term.

Property lease classification – Company as lessor

The Company has entered into commercial property leases on its investment property portfolio. The Company has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a major part of the economic life of the commercial property and the present value of the minimum lease payments not amounting to substantially all of the fair value of the commercial property, that it retains substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

Assets held for sale

On X XXXX 2025, the Board of Directors announced its decision to discontinue <insert Segment/Division>. The Board considered <insert Segment/Division> to meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale at that date for the following reasons:

- <insert Segment/Division> was available for immediate sale and could be sold to the buyer in its current condition
- The actions to complete the sale were initiated and expected to be completed within one year from the date of initial classification
- A potential buyer had been identified and negotiations were at an advanced stage, with a letter of intent having been agreed between the two parties as of 1 October 2025

For more details on the discontinued operation, refer to Note 13.

Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies.

The Company has $XXX,XXX (2024: $X,XXX,XXX) of tax losses carried forward. These losses relate to losses that do not expire and may not be used to offset taxable income elsewhere in the Company. The Company have neither any taxable temporary difference nor any tax planning opportunities available that could partly support the recognition of these losses as deferred tax assets. On this basis, the Company has determined that it cannot recognise deferred tax assets on the tax losses carried forward.

3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

- Capital management — Note 6
- Financial instruments risk management and policies — Note 22.5
- Sensitivity analyses disclosures — Notes 18, 19, 21, 22.4, 22.5 and 33

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Company as lessee

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

The Company included the renewal period as part of the lease term for leases of plant and machinery with shorter non-cancellable period (i.e., three to five years). The Company typically exercises its option to renew for these leases because there will be a significant negative effect on production if a replacement asset is not readily available. The renewal periods for leases of plant and machinery with longer non-cancellable periods (i.e., 10 to 15 years) are not included as part of the lease term as these are not reasonably certain to be exercised. In addition, the renewal options for leases of motor vehicles are not included as part of the lease term because the Company typically leases motor vehicles for not more than five years and, hence, is not exercising any renewal options. Furthermore, the periods covered by termination options are included as part of the lease term only when they are reasonably certain not to be exercised.Refer to Note 32 for information on potential future rental payments relating to periods following the exercise date of extension and termination options that are not included in the lease term.

Property lease classification – Company as lessor

The Company has entered into commercial property leases on its investment property portfolio. The Company has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a major part of the economic life of the commercial property and the present value of the minimum lease payments not amounting to substantially all of the fair value of the commercial property, that it retains substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

Assets held for sale

On X XXXX 2025, the Board of Directors announced its decision to discontinue <insert Segment/Division>. The Board considered <insert Segment/Division> to meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale at that date for the following reasons:

3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Judgements (continued)

If the Company had able to recognise all unrecognised deferred tax assets, profit and equity would have increased by $XXX,XXX. Further details on taxes are disclosed in Note 14.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Revaluation of property, plant and equipment and investment properties

The Company carries its investment properties at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognised in the statement of profit or loss. For investment properties, a valuation methodology based on a discounted cash flow (DCF) model was used, as there is a lack of comparable market data because of the nature of the properties. In addition, the Company measures the office properties in <insert country> at revalued amounts, with changes in fair value being recognised in OCI. The office properties were valued by reference to transactions involving properties of a similar nature, location and condition. The Company engaged an independent valuation specialist to assess fair values as at 31 December 2025 for the investment properties and at 1 January and 31 December 2025 for the office properties in <insert country>.

The key assumptions used to determine the fair value of the properties and sensitivity analyses are provided in Notes 15 and 16.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs of disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the performance of the assets of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables and contract assets

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by geography, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance).

The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the manufacturing sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Judgements (continued)

- <insert Segment/Division> was available for immediate sale and could be sold to the buyer in its current condition
- The actions to complete the sale were initiated and expected to be completed within one year from the date of initial classification
- A potential buyer had been identified and negotiations were at an advanced stage, with a letter of intent having been agreed between the two parties as of 1 October 2025

For more details on the discontinued operation, refer to Note 14.

Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies.

The Company has $XXX,XXX (2024: $X,XXX,XXX) of tax losses carried forward. These losses relate to losses that do not expire and may not be used to offset taxable income elsewhere in the Company. The Company have neither any taxable temporary difference nor any tax planning opportunities available that could partly support the recognition of these losses as deferred tax assets. On this basis, the Company has determined that it cannot recognise deferred tax assets on the tax losses carried forward.

If the Company had able to recognise all unrecognised deferred tax assets, profit and equity would have increased by $XXX,XXX. Further details on taxes are disclosed in Note 15.

Aggregation and disaggregation (IFRS 18)

The Company assesses the identified expenses within operating category in the statement of profit or loss to determine whether they share similar characteristics. The Company considers the function or role of individual transactions within its activities. As research and development, selling, distribution and administrative functions have been identified, the Company disaggregate these into four line items in the statement of profit or loss. The remaining expenses, which all are considered to be individually immaterial, are aggregated under ‘Other individually immaterial operating expenses’.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Estimates and assumptions (continued)

Revaluation of property, plant and equipment and investment properties

The Company carries its investment properties at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognised in the statement of profit or loss. For investment properties, a valuation methodology based on a discounted cash flow (DCF) model was used, as there is a lack of comparable market data because of the nature of the properties. In addition, the Company measures the office properties in <insert country> at revalued amounts, with changes in fair value being recognised in OCI. The office properties were valued by reference to transactions involving properties of a similar nature, location and condition. The Company engaged an independent valuation specialist to assess fair values as at 31 December 2025 for the investment properties and at 1 January and 31 December 2025 for the office properties in <insert country>.

The key assumptions used to determine the fair value of the properties and sensitivity analyses are provided in Notes 18 and 19.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs of disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the performance of the assets of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables and contract assets

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by geography, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance).

The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the manufacturing sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Company's trade receivables and contract assets is disclosed in Note 22.

3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Estimates and assumptions (continued)

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Company's trade receivables and contract assets is disclosed in Note 18.

Share-based payments

Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which depends on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option or appreciation right, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The Company initially measures the cost of cash-settled transactions with employees using a binomial model to determine the fair value of the liability incurred. For cash-settled share-based payment transactions, the liability needs to be remeasured at the end of each reporting period up to the date of settlement, with any changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. This requires a reassessment of the estimates used at the end of each reporting period. For the measurement of the fair value of equity-settled transactions with employees at the grant date, the Company uses a binomial model for <name of the plan> and a Monte-Carlo simulation model for <name of the share option plan>. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 31.

Defined benefit plans (pension benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit pension plan and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the pension obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The calculation is most sensitive to changes in the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of corporate bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation with at least an 'AA' rating or above, as set by an internationally acknowledged rating agency, and extrapolated as needed along the yield curve to correspond with the expected term of the defined benefit obligation. The underlying bonds are further reviewed for quality. Those having excessive credit spreads are excluded from the analysis of bonds on which the discount rate is based, on the basis that they do not represent high quality corporate bonds.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at intervals in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries.

Further details about pension obligations are provided in Note 30.

3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Estimates and assumptions (continued)

Share-based payments

Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which depends on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option or appreciation right, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The Company initially measures the cost of cash-settled transactions with employees using a binomial model to determine the fair value of the liability incurred. For cash-settled share-based payment transactions, the liability needs to be remeasured at the end of each reporting period up to the date of settlement, with any changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. This requires a reassessment of the estimates used at the end of each reporting period. For the measurement of the fair value of equity-settled transactions with employees at the grant date, the Company uses a binomial model for <name of the plan> and a Monte-Carlo simulation model for <name of the share option plan>. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 34.

Defined benefit plans (pension benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit pension plan and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the pension obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The calculation is most sensitive to changes in the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of corporate bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation with at least an ‘AA’ rating or above, as set by an internationally acknowledged rating agency, and extrapolated as needed along the yield curve to correspond with the expected term of the defined benefit obligation. The underlying bonds are further reviewed for quality. Those having excessive credit spreads are excluded from the analysis of bonds on which the discount rate is based, on the basis that they do not represent high quality corporate bonds.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at intervals in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries.

Further details about pension obligations are provided in Note 33.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions relating to these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 22.4 for further disclosures.

3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Estimates and assumptions (continued)

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions relating to these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 18.4 for further disclosures.

Development costs

The Company capitalises costs for product development projects. Initial capitalisation of costs is based on management's judgement that technological and economic feasibility is confirmed, usually when a product development project has reached a defined milestone according to an established project management model. In determining the amounts to be capitalised, management makes assumptions regarding the expected future cash generation of the project, discount rates to be applied and the expected period of benefits. At 31 December 2025, the carrying amount of capitalised development costs was $1,452,000 (2024: $1,124,000).

This amount includes significant investment in the development of an <insert description>. Prior to being marketed, it will need to obtain an approval from the relevant regulatory authorities. The innovative nature of the product gives rise to some uncertainty as to whether the approval will be obtained.

Useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment

The Company reviews the estimated residual values and expected useful lives of property, plant and equipment at least annually. In particular, it considers the impact of health, safety and environmental legislation in its assessment of expected useful lives and estimated residual values. Furthermore, the Company considers climate-related matters, including physical and transition risks. Specifically, it determines whether climate-related legislation and regulations might impact either the useful life or residual values, e.g., by banning or restricting the use of the Company's fossil fuel-driven machinery and equipment or imposing additional energy efficiency requirements on is buildings and office properties.

Provision for decommissioning

In 2025, the Company has recognised a provision for decommissioning obligations associated with a factory in <insert Country>. In determining the fair value of the provision, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to discount rates, the expected cost to dismantle and remove the plant from the site in order to remediate the environmental damage caused and the expected timing of those costs. In estimating the expected cost, the Company takes into account changes in environmental legislation and regulations that may impact the process for dismantling and removing the plant. The carrying amount of the provision as at 31 December 2025 was - (2024: -). The Company estimates that the costs would be realised in 15 years' time and calculates the provision using the DCF method based on the following assumptions:

- Estimated range of cost per sqm - $XX - $XX ($XX)
- Discount rate - XX%

If the estimated pre-tax discount rate used in the calculation had been X% higher than management's estimate, the carrying amount of the provision would have been $XX,XXX lower.

3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Estimates and assumptions (continued)

Contingent consideration, resulting from business combinations, is valued at fair value at the acquisition date as part of the business combination. When the contingent consideration meets the definition of a financial liability, it is subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting date. The determination of the fair value is based on discounted cash flows. The key assumptions take into consideration the probability of meeting each performance target and the discount factor (see Notes 8 and 22.4 for details).

As part of the accounting for the acquisition of <insert Company name>, contingent consideration with an estimated fair value of $XXX,XXX was recognised at the acquisition date and remeasured to $X,XXX,XXX as at the reporting date. Future developments may require further revisions to the estimate. The maximum consideration to be paid is $X,XXX,XXX. The contingent consideration is classified as other financial liability (see Note 22.2).

Development costs

The Company capitalises costs for product development projects. Initial capitalisation of costs is based on management's judgement that technological and economic feasibility is confirmed, usually when a product development project has reached a defined milestone according to an established project management model. In determining the amounts to be capitalised, management makes assumptions regarding the expected future cash generation of the project, discount rates to be applied and the expected period of benefits. At 31 December 2025, the carrying amount of capitalised development costs was $1,452,000 (2024: $1,124,000).

This amount includes significant investment in the development of an <insert description>. Prior to being marketed, it will need to obtain an approval from the relevant regulatory authorities. The innovative nature of the product gives rise to some uncertainty as to whether the approval will be obtained.

Useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment

The Company reviews the estimated residual values and expected useful lives of property, plant and equipment at least annually. In particular, it considers the impact of health, safety and environmental legislation in its assessment of expected useful lives and estimated residual values. Furthermore, the Company considers climate-related matters, including physical and transition risks. Specifically, it determines whether climate-related legislation and regulations might impact either the useful life or residual values, e.g., by banning or restricting the use of the Company's fossil fuel-driven machinery and equipment or imposing additional energy efficiency requirements on is buildings and office properties.

Provision for decommissioning

In 2025, the Company has recognised a provision for decommissioning obligations associated with a factory in <insert Country>. In determining the fair value of the provision, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to discount rates, the expected cost to dismantle and remove the plant from the site in order to remediate the environmental damage caused and the expected timing of those costs. In estimating the expected cost, the Company takes into account changes in environmental legislation and regulations that may impact the process for dismantling and removing the plant. The carrying amount of the provision as at 31 December 2025 was $X,XXX,XXX (2024: -). (2024: -). The Company estimates that the costs would be realised in 15 years' time and calculates the provision using the DCF method based on the following assumptions:

- Estimated range of cost per sqm - $XX - $XX ($XX)

3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Estimates and assumptions (continued)

Revenue recognition - Estimating variable consideration for returns and volume rebates

The Company estimates variable considerations to be included in the transaction price for the sale of <insert description of products sold> with rights of return and volume rebates.

The Company has developed a statistical model for forecasting sales returns. The model uses the historical return data of each product to estimate expected return percentages. These percentages are applied to determine the expected value of the variable consideration. Any significant changes in experience as compared to historical return pattern will impact the expected return percentages estimated by the Company.

The Company's expected volume rebates are analysed on a per customer basis for contracts that are subject to a single volume threshold. Determining whether a customer is likely to be entitled to rebate will depend on the customer's historical rebates entitlement and accumulated purchases to date.

The Company applied the statistical model for estimating expected volume rebates for contracts with more than one volume threshold. The model uses the historical purchasing patterns and rebates entitlement of customers to determine the expected rebate percentages and the expected value of the variable consideration. Any significant changes in experience as compared to historical purchasing patterns and rebate entitlements of customers will impact the expected rebate percentages estimated by the Company.

The Company updates its assessment of expected returns and volume rebates quarterly and the refund liabilities are adjusted accordingly. Estimates of expected returns and volume rebates are sensitive to changes in circumstances and the Company's past experience regarding returns and rebate entitlements may not be representative of customers' actual returns and rebate entitlements in the future. As at 31 December 2025, the amount recognised as refund liabilities for the expected returns and volume rebates was $4,161,000 (2024: $3,896,000).

Revenue recognition - Estimating stand-alone selling price – loyalty programme

The Company estimates the stand-alone selling price of the loyalty points awarded under the loyalty programme. The stand-alone selling price of the loyalty points issued is calculated by multiplying to the estimated redemption rate and to the monetary value assigned to the loyalty points. In estimating the redemption rate, the Company considers breakage which represents the portion of the points issued that will never be redeemed. The Company applies statistical projection methods in its estimation using customers' historical redemption patterns as the main input. The redemption rate is updated quarterly and the liability for the unredeemed points is adjusted accordingly. In estimating the value of the points issued, the Company considers the mix of products that will be available in the future in exchange for loyalty points and customers' preferences. The Company ensures that the value assigned to the loyalty points is commensurate to the stand-alone selling price of the products eligible for redemption (i.e., the value of each point is equivalent to the stand-alone selling price of any products eligible for redemption divided by number of points required).

As points issued under the programme do not expire, estimates of the stand-alone selling price are subject to significant uncertainty. Any significant changes in customers' redemption patterns will impact the estimated redemption rate. As at 31 December 2025, the estimated liability for unredeemed points was $XXX,XXX (2024: $XXX,XXX). If the estimated redemption rate used had been higher by X% than management's estimate, the carrying amount of the estimated liability for unredeemed points as at 31 December 2025 would have been higher by $X,XXX (2024: $X,XXX).

3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Estimates and assumptions (continued)

- Discount rate - XX%

If the estimated pre-tax discount rate used in the calculation had been X% higher than management's estimate, the carrying amount of the provision would have been $XX,XXX lower.

Revenue recognition - Estimating variable consideration for returns and volume rebates

The Company estimates variable considerations to be included in the transaction price for the sale of <insert description of products sold> with rights of return and volume rebates.

The Company has developed a statistical model for forecasting sales returns. The model uses the historical return data of each product to estimate expected return percentages. These percentages are applied to determine the expected value of the variable consideration. Any significant changes in experience as compared to historical return pattern will impact the expected return percentages estimated by the Company.

The Company's expected volume rebates are analysed on a per customer basis for contracts that are subject to a single volume threshold. Determining whether a customer is likely to be entitled to rebate will depend on the customer's historical rebates entitlement and accumulated purchases to date.

The Company applied the statistical model for estimating expected volume rebates for contracts with more than one volume threshold. The model uses the historical purchasing patterns and rebates entitlement of customers to determine the expected rebate percentages and the expected value of the variable consideration. Any significant changes in experience as compared to historical purchasing patterns and rebate entitlements of customers will impact the expected rebate percentages estimated by the Company.

The Company updates its assessment of expected returns and volume rebates quarterly and the refund liabilities are adjusted accordingly. Estimates of expected returns and volume rebates are sensitive to changes in circumstances and the Company's past experience regarding returns and rebate entitlements may not be representative of customers' actual returns and rebate entitlements in the future. As at 31 December 2025, the amount recognised as refund liabilities for the expected returns and volume rebates was $4,161,000 (2024: $3,896,000).

Revenue recognition - Estimating stand-alone selling price – loyalty programme

The Company estimates the stand-alone selling price of the loyalty points awarded under the loyalty programme. The stand-alone selling price of the loyalty points issued is calculated by multiplying to the estimated redemption rate and to the monetary value assigned to the loyalty points. In estimating the redemption rate, the Company considers breakage which represents the portion of the points issued that will never be redeemed. The Company applies statistical projection methods in its estimation using customers' historical redemption patterns as the main input. The redemption rate is updated quarterly and the liability for the unredeemed points is adjusted accordingly. In estimating the value of the points issued, the Company considers the mix of products that will be available in the future in exchange for loyalty points and customers' preferences. The Company ensures that the value assigned to the loyalty points is commensurate to the stand-alone selling price of the products eligible for redemption (i.e., the value of each point is equivalent to the stand-alone selling price of any products eligible for redemption divided by number of points required).

3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Estimates and assumptions (continued)

Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

4 Revenue from contracts with customers

4.1 Disaggregated revenue information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:

	For the year ended 31 December 2025		
Segments	**<insert product 1>**	**<insert product 2>**	**Total**
	$000	**$000**	**$000**
Type of goods or service			
Sale of <insert product>	56,959	-	**56,959**
Sale of <insert product>	-	46,175	**46,175**
Installation services	11,421	-	**11,421**
Others*	4,817	-	**4,817**
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**73,197**	**46,175**	**119,372**
Geographical markets			
<insert country/region>	50,942	33,614	**84,556**
<insert country/region>	22,255	12,561	**34,816**
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**73,197**	**46,175**	**119,372**
Timing of revenue recognition			
Goods and services transferred at a point in time	60,094	46,175	**106,269**
Services transferred over time	13,103	-	**13,103**
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**73,197**	**46,175**	**119,372**

*Includes revenue from procurement services and service-type warranties.

	For the year ended 31 December 2024		
Segments	**<insert product 1>**	**<insert product 2>**	**Total**
	$000	**$000**	**$000**
Type of goods or service			
Sale of <insert product>	46,071	-	**46,071**
Sale of <insert product>	-	44,414	**44,414**
Installation services	11,025	-	**11,025**
Others*	4,549	-	**4,549**
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**61,645**	**44,414**	**106,059**

3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Estimates and assumptions (continued)

As points issued under the programme do not expire, estimates of the stand-alone selling price are subject to significant uncertainty. Any significant changes in customers' redemption patterns will impact the estimated redemption rate. As at 31 December 2025, the estimated liability for unredeemed points was $XXX,XXX (2024: $XXX,XXX). If the estimated redemption rate used had been higher by X% than management's estimate, the carrying amount of the estimated liability for unredeemed points as at 31 December 2025 would have been higher by $X,XXX (2024: $X,XXX).

Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

4 Revenue from contracts with customers

4.1 Disaggregated revenue information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:

	For the year ended 31 December 2025		
Segments	**<insert product 1>**	**<insert product 2>**	**Total**
	$000	**$000**	**$000**
Type of goods or service			
Sale of <insert product>	56,959	-	**56,959**
Sale of <insert product>	-	46,175	**46,175**
Installation services	11,421	-	**11,421**
Others*	3,950	-	**3,950**
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**72,330**	**46,175**	**118,505**
Geographical markets			
<insert country/region>	50,942	33,614	**84,556**
<insert country/region>	21,388	12,561	**33,949**
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**72,330**	**46,175**	**118,505**
Timing of revenue recognition			
Goods and services transferred at a point in time	60,094	46,175	**106,269**
Services transferred over time	12,236	-	**12,236**
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**72,330**	**46,175**	**118,505**

*Includes revenue from procurement services and service-type warranties.

4 Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

4.1 Disaggregated revenue information (continued)

	For the year ended 31 December 2024		
Segments	**<insert product 1>**	**<insert product 2>**	**Total**
	$000	**$000**	**$000**
Geographical markets			
<insert country/region>	41,493	32,645	**74,138**
<insert country/region>	20,152	11,769	**31,921**
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**61,645**	**44,414**	**106,059**
Timing of revenue recognition			
Goods and services transferred at a point in time	49,131	44,414	**93,545**
Services transferred over time	12,514	-	**12,514**
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**61,645**	**44,414**	**106,059**

*Includes revenue from procurement services and service-type warranties.

Set out below, is the reconciliation of the revenue from contracts with customers to the amounts per type of product line:

	For the years ended 31 December			
	2025		2024	
	<insert product 1>	**<insert product 2>**	**<insert product 1>**	**<insert product 2>**
	$000	**$000**	**$000**	**$000**
Revenue				
External customer	93,228	46,175	81,270	44,414
Inter-segment	-	4,977	-	4,879
	93,228	**51,152**	**81,270**	**49,293**
Inter-segment adjustments and eliminations	(20,031)	(4,977)	(19,625)	(4,879)
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**73,197**	**46,175**	**61,645**	**44,414**

4.2 Contract balances

	31 December		1 January
	2025	**2024**	**2024**
	$000	**$000**	**$000**
Trade receivables (Note 20)	15,402	14,292	17,025
Contract assets	3,027	3,453	2,300
Contract liabilities (Note 27)	3,610	2,250	1,685

<Insert event> resulted in an increase in trade receivables of $X,XXX,XXX in 2025 (2024: $XXX,XXX) (Note 7). In 2025, $XXX,XXX (2024: $XX,XXX) was recognised as provision for expected credit losses on trade receivables.

Contract assets relate to revenue earned from ongoing installation services. As such, the balances of this account vary and depend on the number of ongoing installation services at the end of the year. In 2025, $X,XXX (2024: $X,XXX) was recognised as provision for expected credit losses on contract assets.

4 Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

4.1 Disaggregated revenue information (continued)

	For the year ended 31 December 2024		
Segments	**<insert product 1>**	**<insert product 2>**	**Total**
	$000	**$000**	**$000**
Type of goods or service			
Sale of <insert product>	46,071	-	**46,071**
Sale of <insert product>	-	44,414	**44,414**
Installation services	11,025	-	**11,025**
Others*	4,656	-	**4,656**
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**61,752**	**44,414**	**106,166**
Geographical markets			
<insert country/region>	41,493	32,645	**74,138**
<insert country/region>	20,259	11,769	**32,028**
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**61,752**	**44,414**	**106,166**
Timing of revenue recognition			
Goods and services transferred at a point in time	49,131	44,414	**93,545**
Services transferred over time	12,621	-	**12,621**
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**61,752**	**44,414**	**106,166**

*Includes revenue from procurement services and service-type warranties.

Set out below, is the reconciliation of the revenue from contracts with customers with the amounts disclosed in the segment information (Note 5):

	For the years ended 31 December			
	2025		**2024**	
	<insert product 1>	**<insert product 2>**	**<insert product 1>**	**<insert product 2>**
	$000	**$000**	**$000**	**$000**
Revenue				
External customer	93,228	46,175	81,270	44,414
Inter-segment	-	4,977	-	4,879
	93,228	**51,152**	**81,270**	**49,293**
Inter-segment adjustments and eliminations	(20,898)	(4,977)	(19,518)	(4,879)
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**72,330**	**46,175**	**61,752**	**44,414**

4.2 Contract balances

4 Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

4.2 Contract balances (continued)

	Notes	31 December 2025 $000	31 December 2024 $000	1 January 2024 $000
Trade receivables	24	15,402	14,292	17,025
Contract assets		3,027	3,453	2,300
Contract liabilities	30	3,610	2,250	1,685

<Insert event> resulted in an increase in trade receivables of $X,XXX,XXX in 2025 (2024: $XXX,XXX) (Note 8). In 2025, $XXX,XXX (2024: $XX,XXX) was recognised as provision for expected credit losses on trade receivables.

Contract assets relate to revenue earned from ongoing installation services. As such, the balances of this account vary and depend on the number of ongoing installation services at the end of the year. In 2025, $X,XXX (2024: $X,XXX) was recognised as provision for expected credit losses on contract assets.

Contract liabilities include long-term advances received to deliver <insert product> and short-term advances received to render installation services as well as transaction price allocated to unexpired service warranties, and loyalty points not yet redeemed. The outstanding balances of these accounts increased in 2025 and 2024 due to the continuous increase in the Company's customer base (Note 30).

The significant increase in contract liabilities in 2025 was mainly due to the $X,XXX,XXX long-term advances received from customers during the year. In 2025, $XXX,XXX (2024: $XX,XXX) was recognised as interest on long-term advances increasing the contract liabilities' balance (Note 13.4) and was included within 'Interest expenses on other liabilities' in the statement of profit or loss. <Insert event> also resulted in an increase in contract liabilities of $XXX,XXX in 2025 (2024: $Nil) Note 8.

Set out below is the amount of revenue recognised from:

	2025 $000	2024 $000
Amounts included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	1,657	1,224
Performance obligations satisfied in previous years	344	168

4.3 Right of return assets and refund liabilities

	2025 $000	2024 $000
Right of return assets	**749**	**619**
Refund liabilities		
Arising from retrospective volume rebates	3,105	3,003
Arising from rights of return	1,056	893
	4,161	**3,896**

4.4 Performance obligations

Information about the Company's performance obligations is summarised below:

4 Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

4.2 Contract balances (continued)

Contract liabilities include long-term advances received to deliver <insert product> and short-term advances received to render installation services as well as transaction price allocated to unexpired service warranties, and loyalty points not yet redeemed. The outstanding balances of these accounts increased in 2025 and 2024 due to the continuous increase in the Company's customer base (Note 27).

The significant increase in contract liabilities in 2025 was mainly due to the $X,XXX,XXX long-term advances received from customers during the year. In 2025, $XXX,XXX (2024: $XX,XXX) was recognised as interest on long-term advances increasing the contract liabilities' balance (Note 12.3). <Insert event> also resulted in an increase in contract liabilities of $XXX,XXX in 2025 (2024: $Nil).

Set out below is the amount of revenue recognised from:

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Amounts included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	1,657	1,224
Performance obligations satisfied in previous years	344	168

4.3 Right of return assets and refund liabilities

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Right of return assets	**749**	**619**
Refund liabilities		
Arising from retrospective volume rebates	3,105	3,003
Arising from rights of return	1,056	893
	4,161	**3,896**

4.4 Performance obligations

Information about the Company's performance obligations is summarised below:

<insert product>

The performance obligation is satisfied upon delivery of the equipment and payment is generally due within XX to XX days from delivery.

The performance obligation to deliver <insert product> with a manufacturing lead time of XX years has two alternative payment options. The customer can pay the transaction price equal to the cash selling price upon delivery of the equipment or pay a lower transaction price upon signing the contract. There is a significant financing component for those contracts where the customer elected to pay in advance.

In some contracts, a one-year warranty beyond fixing the defects that existed at the time of sale is provided to customers. The warranty is accounted for as a separate performance obligation and a portion of the transaction price is allocated. The performance obligation for the warranty service is satisfied over the coverage period based on time elapsed.

<insert product>

The performance obligation is satisfied upon delivery of the <insert description of products sold> and payment is generally due within XX to XX days from delivery. Some contracts provide customers with a right of return and volume rebates which give rise to variable consideration subject to constraint.

4 Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

4.4 Performance obligations (continued)

<insert product>

The performance obligation is satisfied upon delivery of the equipment and payment is generally due within XX to XX days from delivery.

The performance obligation to deliver <insert product> with a manufacturing lead time of XX years has two alternative payment options. The customer can pay the transaction price equal to the cash selling price upon delivery of the equipment or pay a lower transaction price upon signing the contract. There is a significant financing component for those contracts where the customer elected to pay in advance.

In some contracts, a one-year warranty beyond fixing the defects that existed at the time of sale is provided to customers. The warranty is accounted for as a separate performance obligation and a portion of the transaction price is allocated. The performance obligation for the warranty service is satisfied over the coverage period based on time elapsed.

<insert product>

The performance obligation is satisfied upon delivery of the <insert description of products sold> and payment is generally due within XX to XX days from delivery. Some contracts provide customers with a right of return and volume rebates which give rise to variable consideration subject to constraint.

Customers are entitled to loyalty points which results in allocation of a portion of the transaction price to the loyalty points. Revenue is recognised when the points are redeemed.

In addition, the Company updates its estimates of the points that will be redeemed on a quarterly basis and any adjustments to the contract liability balance are charged against revenue.

Installation services

The performance obligation is satisfied over-time and payment is generally due upon completion of installation and acceptance of the customer. In some contracts, short-term advances are required before the installation service is provided.

Procurement services

There are contracts with customers to acquire, on their behalf, <insert product> produced by foreign suppliers. The Company is acting as agent in these arrangements. The performance obligation is satisfied and payment is due upon receipt of the equipment by the customer.

The transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) as at 31 December are, as follows:

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Within one year	8,610	5,862
More than one year	4,811	1,435
	13,421	**7,297**

4 Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

4.4 Performance obligations (continued)

Customers are entitled to loyalty points which results in allocation of a portion of the transaction price to the loyalty points. Revenue is recognised when the points are redeemed.

In addition, the Company updates its estimates of the points that will be redeemed on a quarterly basis and any adjustments to the contract liability balance are charged against revenue.

Installation services

The performance obligation is satisfied over-time and payment is generally due upon completion of installation and acceptance of the customer. In some contracts, short-term advances are required before the installation service is provided.

Procurement services

There are contracts with customers to acquire, on their behalf, <insert product> produced by foreign suppliers. The Company is acting as agent in these arrangements. The performance obligation is satisfied and payment is due upon receipt of the equipment by the customer.

The transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) as at 31 December are, as follows:

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Within one year	8,610	5,862
More than one year	4,811	1,435
	13,421	**7,297**

The remaining performance obligations expected to be recognised in more than one year relate to the delivery of <insert product> that is to be satisfied within two years and the customer loyalty programme. The customer loyalty points have no expiration and redemptions can go beyond two years (Note 27). All the other remaining performance obligations are expected to be recognised within one year.

5 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, convertible preference shares, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is 'net debt' divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio between XX% and XX%. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and short-term deposits, excluding discontinued operations. The Company has established a supplier finance arrangement to manage its working capital. See Note 18.5 and Note 28 for further details.

4 Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

4.4 Performance obligations (continued)

The remaining performance obligations expected to be recognised in more than one year relate to the delivery of <insert product> that is to be satisfied within two years and the customer loyalty programme. The customer loyalty points have no expiration and redemptions can go beyond two years (Note 30). All the other remaining performance obligations are expected to be recognised within one year.

5 Segment information (IFRS 18)

For management purposes, the Company is organised into business units based on its products and services and has <insert number of segment> reportable segments, as follows:

- The <segment 1>, <insert description of segment>
- The <segment 2>, <insert description of segment>.

The Executive Management Committee is the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) and monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured broadly in line with profit or loss in the financial statements. However, the performance of <insert Company name> the Company's joint venture is evaluated using proportionate consolidation. Also, the Company's financing (for example, other individually immaterial income from investments and interest expenses on loans and borrowings) and income taxes are managed on a Company basis and are not allocated to operating segments.Transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm's-length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

31 December 2025	**Notes**	**<Segment 1>**	**<Segment 2>**	**Total segments**	**Adjustments and eliminations**	**Company Only**
		$000	**$000**	**$000**	**$000**	**$000**
Revenue						
External customers		57,101	76,728	133,829	(15,324)	118,505
Inter-segment	21	-	7,465	7,465	(7,465)	-
Total revenue		**57,101**	**84,193**	**141,294**	**(22,789)**	**118,505**
Cost of sales		(49,686)	(61,572)	(111,258)	20,168	(91,090)
Selling expenses		(1,898)	(3,702)	(5,600)	-	(5,600)
Distribution expenses		(3,508)	(226)	(3,734)	-	(3,734)
Administrative expenses	13.8	(4,534)	(5,950)	(10,484)	212	(10,272)
Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture	10, 11	55	-	55	392	447
Segment profit		**3,199**	**4,798**	**7,997**	**(1,075)**	**6,922**
Total assets		**37,432**	**44,772**	**82,204**	**9,437**	**91,641**

5 Capital management (continued)

	2025 $000	2024 $000
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings other than convertible preference shares (Note 18.2)	14,658	15,875
Trade and other payables (Note 28)	9,508	12,811
Less: cash and short-term deposits (Note 22)	(11,499)	(9,911)
Net debt	**12,667**	**18,775**
Convertible preference shares (Note 18.2)	1,852	1,763
Equity	38,849	30,068
Total capital	**40,701**	**31,831**
Capital and net debt	**53,368**	**50,606**
Gearing ratio	17%	25%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, among other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches of the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024.

6 Company information

The holding company

The immediate and ultimate holding company of the TR Example Group is Parent Limited which owns XX.XX% (2024: XX.XX%) of its ordinary shares is based and listed in <insert country>.

Entity with significant influence over the Company

<insert Company name> owns XX.XX% of the ordinary shares in TR Example Group (2024: XX.XX%).

7 Business combinations

Acquisitions in 2025

Acquisition of <insert name>

On X XXX 2025, the Company acquired XX% of the voting shares of <insert name>, a non-listed company based in <insert country> and specialising in the manufacture of <insert product>, in exchange for the Company's shares. The Company acquired <insert Company name> because it significantly enlarges the range of products in the <insert explanation of type of product> that can be offered to its clients.

Acquisition of additional interest in <insert name>

On X XXXX 2025, the Company acquired an additional X.X% interest in the voting shares of <insert name>, increasing its ownership interest to XX.X%.

5 Segment information (IFRS 18) (continued)

31 December 2025	Notes	<Segment 1>	<Segment 2>	Total segments	Adjustments and eliminations	Company Only
		$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Total liabilities		**29,798**	**8,836**	**38,634**	**13,926**	**52,560**
Other disclosures						
Depreciation and amortisation		(2,405)	(489)	(2,894)	-	(2,894)
Goodwill impairment	21	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	18	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in an associate and a joint venture	10, 11	2,124	-	2,124	-	2,124
Capital expenditure		8,541	2,842	11,383	-	11,383

31 December 2024	Notes	<Segment 1>	<Segment 2>	Total segments	Adjustments and eliminations	Company Only
		$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Revenue						
External customers		39,545	66,621	106,166	-	106,166
Inter-segment	21	-	7,319	7,319	(7,319)	-
Total revenue		**39,545**	**73,940**	**113,485**	**(7,319)**	**106,166**
Cost of sales		(25,791)	(59,827)	(85,618)	-	(85,618)
Selling expenses		(2,415)	(2,771)	(5,186)	-	(5,186)
Distribution expenses		(2,168)	(1,289)	(3,457)	-	(3,457)
Administrative expenses	13.8	(7,394)	108	(7,286)	-	(7,286)
Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture	10, 11	54	-	54	584	638
Segment profit		**2,662**	**3,994**	**6,656**	**(629)**	**6,027**
Total assets		**32,126**	**40,409**	**72,535**	**248**	**72,783**
Total liabilities		**32,017**	**5,754**	**37,771**	**4,621**	**42,392**

5 Segment information (IFRS 18) (continued)

31 December 2024	Notes	<Segment 1> $000	<Segment 2> $000	Total segments $000	Adjustments and eliminations $000	Company Only $000
Other disclosures						
Depreciation and amortisation		(1,920)	(610)	(2,530)	-	(2,530)
Goodwill impairment	21	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	18	(201)	-	(201)	-	(201)
Investment in an associate and a joint venture	10, 11	1,677	-	1,677	-	1,677
Capital expenditure		5,260	3,513	8,773	-	8,773

Reconciliation of profit

	Notes	2025 $000	2024 $000 Restated
Reconciliation of profit			
Segment profit		7,997	6,656
Gain on derivative instruments at fair value through profit or loss	13.1	567	-
Loss on derivative instruments at fair value through profit or loss	13.2	(1,001)	-
Foreign exchange differences on cash and short-term deposits	13.7	220	169
Other individually immaterial income from investments	13.3	161	96
Interest expenses on debts and borrowings	13.4	(691)	(680)
Interest expenses on other liabilities		(231)	(192)
Foreign exchange differences on interest-bearing loans and borrowings	13.7	38	45
Inter-segment sales		(138)	(67)
Profit before tax and discontinued operations		**6,922**	**6,027**

Reconciliation of assets

	Notes	2025 $000	2024 $000 Restated
Reconciliation of assets			
Segment operating assets		82,204	72,535
Deferred tax assets	15	259	243
Loan to an associate	22.1	133	-
Loan to a director	22.1	9	5
Derivatives		-	-
Assets held for sale	14	9,036	-
Total assets		**91,641**	**72,783**

Reconciliation of liabilities

5 Segment information (IFRS 18) (continued)

Reconciliation of liabilities (continued)

	Notes	2025 $000	2024 $000 Restated
Reconciliation of liabilities			
Segment operating liabilities		38,634	37,771
Deferred tax liabilities	15	375	151
Current tax payable		3,055	2,375
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings		1,746	2,095
Derivatives		-	-
Liabilities held for sale	14	8,750	-
Total liabilities		**52,560**	**42,392**

Geographic information

	2025 $000	2024 $000 Restated
Revenue from external customers		
<insert country>	-	-
<insert country>	-	-
Total	-	-

The revenue information above is based on the locations of the customers.

The revenue information above is based on the locations of the customers. Revenue from one customer amounted to $ XX,XXX,XXX (2024: $XX, XXX, XXX), arising from sales in the <insert segment> segment.

	2025 $000	2024 $000 Restated
Non-current operating assets		
<insert country>	-	-
<insert country>	-	-
Total	-	-

Non-current assets for this purpose consist of 'Property, plant and equipment', 'Right-of-use assets', 'Investment properties', 'Intangible assets' and 'Goodwill'.

6 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, convertible preference shares, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

6 Capital management (continued)

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is 'net debt' divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio between XX% and XX%. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and short-term deposits, excluding discontinued operations. The Company has established a supplier finance arrangement to manage its working capital. See Note 22.5 for further details.

	Notes	2025 $000	2024 $000
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings other than convertible preference shares ((included in 'Interest-bearing loans and borrowings')	22.2	14,658	15,875
Less: cash and short-term deposits	25	(11,499)	(9,911)
Net debt		**3,159**	**5,964**
Convertible preference shares (included in Interest-bearing loans and borrowings)	22.2	1,852	1,763
Equity		38,849	30,068
Total capital		**40,701**	**31,831**
Capital and net debt		**43,860**	**37,795**
Gearing ratio		17%	25%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, among other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches of the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024.

7 Company information

The holding company

The immediate and ultimate holding company of the TR Example Company is Parent Limited which owns XX.XX% (2024: XX.XX%) of its ordinary shares is based and listed in <insert country>.

Entity with significant influence over the Company

<insert Company name> owns XX.XX% of the ordinary shares in TR Example Company (2024: XX.XX%).

7 Business combinations (continued)

Acquisitions in 2024

On X XXXX 2024, the Company acquired XX% of the voting shares of <insert name>, a company based in <insert country>, specialising in the production and distribution of <insert product>. The Company acquired this business to <insert reason for the purchase>.

8 Investment in subsidiaries

Company's investments in subsidiaries comprise of the following:

Subsidiaries	Nature of business	Proportion held	Profit/(loss) for the year $000	Shareholders' equity $000	Country of incorporation	Registered office
XX	XX	1%	1	1	XX	XX
XX	XX	1%	1	1	XX	XX

Movement in the investments in subsidiaries balance during the reporting periods was as following:

	2025 $000	2024 $000
Cost		
As at 1 January	**17,110**	**-**
Capital contributions made	73,680	17,110
Share-based compensation	-	-
As at 31 December	**90,790**	**17,110**
Accumulated impairment		
As at 1 January	**-**	**-**
Impairment loss during the year	-	-
As at 31 December	**-**	**-**
Net book amount at 1 January	**17,110**	**-**
Net book amount at 31 December	**90,790**	**17,110**

The recoverable amount of investment in subsidiaries as at the reporting dates was determined based on a <insert description of valuation process and assumptions used>. No impairment loss was recognised during the reporting periods.

9 Interest in a joint venture

The Company has a XX% interest in <insert Company name>, a joint venture involved in the manufacture of some of the Company's main product lines in <insert product lines> in <insert country>. The Company's interest in <insert Company name> is accounted for using the equity method in the financial statements. Summarised financial information of the joint venture, based on its financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS accounting standards, and reconciliation with the carrying amount of the investment in the financial statements are set out below:

Summarised statement of financial position of <insert Company name>:

8 Business combinations

Acquisitions in 2025

Acquisition of <insert name>

On X XXX 2025, the Company acquired XX% of the voting shares of <insert name>, a non-listed company based in <insert country> and specialising in the manufacture of <insert product>, in exchange for the Company's shares. The Company acquired <insert Company name> because it significantly enlarges the range of products in the <insert explanation of type of product> that can be offered to its clients.

Acquisition of additional interest in <insert name>

On X XXXX 2025, the Company acquired an additional X.X% interest in the voting shares of <insert name>, increasing its ownership interest to XX.X%.

Acquisitions in 2024

On X XXXX 2024, the Company acquired XX% of the voting shares of <insert name>, a company based in <insert country>, specialising in the production and distribution of <insert product>. The Company acquired this business to <insert reason for the purchase>.

9 Investment in subsidiaries

Company's investments in subsidiaries comprise of the following:

Subsidiaries	Nature of business	Proportion held	Profit/(loss) for the year $000	Shareholders' equity $000	Country of incorporation	Registered office
XX	XX	1%	1	1	XX	XX
XX	XX	1%	1	1	XX	XX

Movement in the investments in subsidiaries balance during the reporting periods was as following:

	2025 $000	2024 $000
Cost		
As at 1 January	**17,110**	**-**
Capital contributions made	73,680	17,110
Share-based compensation	-	-
As at 31 December	**90,790**	**17,110**
Accumulated impairment		
As at 1 January	**-**	**-**
Impairment loss during the year	-	-
As at 31 December	**-**	**-**
Net book amount at 1 January	**17,110**	**-**
Net book amount at 31 December	**90,790**	**17,110**

9 Interest in a joint venture (continued)

Summarised statement of financial position of <insert Company name>: (continued)

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents $XXX,XXX (2024: $XXX,XXX) and prepayments $X,XXX,XXX (2024: Nil)	2,151	1,872
Non-current assets	1,909	1,976
Current liabilities, including tax payable $XX,XXX (2024: $XXX,XXX)	(149)	(735)
Non-current liabilities, including deferred tax liabilities $XXX,XXX (2024: $XXX,XXX) and long-term borrowing $XXX,XXX (2024: $XXX,XXX)	(680)	(667)
Equity	**3,231**	**2,446**
Company's share in equity - XX% (2024: XX%)	1,615	1,223
Goodwill	-	-
Company's carrying amount of the investment	**1,615**	**1,223**

Summarised statement of profit or loss of <insert Company name>:

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Revenue from contracts with customers	40,063	39,251
Cost of sales	(36,325)	(35,613)
Administrative expenses, including depreciation of $X,XXX,XXX (2024: $X,XXX,XXX)	(1,759)	(1,724)
Finance costs, including interest expense $XXX,XXX (2024: $XXX,XXX)	(136)	(133)
Profit before tax	**1,843**	**1,781**
Income tax expense	(1,059)	(1,037)
Profit for the year (continuing operations)	**784**	**744**
Total comprehensive income for the year (continuing operations)	**784**	**744**
Company's share of profit for the year	**392**	**371**

The joint venture had no other contingent liabilities or commitments as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, except trade purchase commitments of $XXX,XXX (2024: $X,XXX,XXX), for which the Company has a corresponding commitment, as disclosed in Note 32. <insert Company name> cannot distribute its profits without the consent from the two venture partners.

10 Investment in an associate

The Company has a XX% interest in <insert Company name>, which is involved in the manufacture of <insert product> in <insert country>. <insert Company name> is a private entity that is not listed on any public exchange. The Company's interest in <insert Company name> is accounted for using the equity method in the financial statements. The following table illustrates the summarised financial information of the Company's investment in <insert Company name>:

9 Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

The recoverable amount of investment in subsidiaries as at the reporting dates was determined based on a <insert description of valuation process and assumptions used>. No impairment loss was recognised during the reporting periods.

10 Interest in a joint venture

The Company has a XX% interest in <insert Company name>, a joint venture involved in the manufacture of some of the Company's main product lines in <insert product lines> in <insert country>. The Company's interest in <insert Company name> is accounted for using the equity method in the financial statements. Summarised financial information of the joint venture, based on its financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS accounting standards, and reconciliation with the carrying amount of the investment in the financial statements are set out below:

Summarised statement of financial position of <insert Company name>:

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Current assets, including cash and cash equivalents $XXX,XXX (2024: $XXX,XXX) and prepayments $X,XXX,XXX (2024: Nil)	2,151	1,872
Non-current assets	1,909	1,976
Current liabilities, including tax payable $XX,XXX (2024: $XXX,XXX)	(149)	(735)
Non-current liabilities, including deferred tax liabilities $XXX,XXX (2024: $XXX,XXX) and long-term borrowing $XXX,XXX (2024: $XXX,XXX)	(680)	(667)
Equity	**3,231**	**2,446**
Company's share in equity - XX% (2024: XX%)	1,615	1,223
Goodwill	-	-
Company's carrying amount of the investment	**1,615**	**1,223**

Summarised statement of profit or loss of <insert Company name>: (IFRS 18)

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Revenue from contracts with customers	40,063	39,251
Cost of sales	(36,325)	(35,613)
Administrative expenses, including depreciation of $X,XXX,XXX (2024: $X,XXX,XXX)	(1,759)	(1,724)
Operating profit	**1,979**	**1,914**
Profit before financing and income taxes	**1,979**	**1,914**
Interest expenses on other liabilities	(136)	(31)
Interest expenses on loans and borrowings	-	(102)
Profit before income taxes	**1,843**	**1,781**
Income tax expense	(1,059)	(1,037)
Profit (continuing operations)	**784**	**744**
Total comprehensive income (continuing operations)	**784**	**744**
Company's share of profit	**392**	**371**

10 Investment in an associate (continued)

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Current assets	4,349	4,216
Non-current assets	9,109	8,552
Current liabilities	(2,992)	(2,603)
Non-current liabilities	(8,429)	(8,349)
Equity	**2,037**	**1,816**
Company's share in equity - XX% (2024: XX%)	509	454
Goodwill	-	-
Company's carrying amount of the investment	**509**	**454**

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Revenue from contracts with customers	22,195	21,760
Cost of sales	(18,199)	(17,843)
Administrative expenses	(1,110)	(1,088)
Finance costs	(1,997)	(1,959)
Profit before tax	**889**	**870**
Income tax expense	(667)	(654)
Profit for the year (continuing operations)	**222**	**216**
Other comprehensive loss that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net of tax	(80)	-
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in the subsequent periods, net of tax	80	-
Total comprehensive income for the year (continuing operations)	**222**	**216**
Company's share of profit for the year	**55**	**54**

The associate requires the Company's consent to distribute its profits. The Company does not foresee giving such consent at the reporting date.

The associate had no contingent liabilities or capital commitments as at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

11 Fair value measurement

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities.

Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31 December 2025:

		Fair value measurement using		
	Date of valuation	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)
		$000	$000	$000
Assets measured at fair value:				
Investment properties (Note 16):				
Office properties	31 December 2025	2,840	-	-
Retail properties	31 December 2025	3,089	-	-

10 Interest in a joint venture (continued)

The joint venture had no other contingent liabilities or commitments as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, except trade purchase commitments of $XXX,XXX (2024: $X,XXX,XXX), for which the Company has a corresponding commitment, as disclosed in Note 35. <insert Company name> cannot distribute its profits without the consent from the two venture partners.

11 Investment in an associate

The Company has a XX% interest in <insert Company name>, which is involved in the manufacture of <insert product> in <insert country>. <insert Company name> is a private entity that is not listed on any public exchange. The Company's interest in <insert Company name> is accounted for using the equity method in the financial statements. The following table illustrates the summarised financial information of the Company's investment in <insert Company name>:

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Current assets	4,349	4,216
Non-current assets	9,109	8,552
Current liabilities	(2,992)	(2,603)
Non-current liabilities	(8,429)	(8,349)
Equity	**2,037**	**1,816**
Company's share in equity - XX% (2024: XX%)	509	454
Goodwill	-	-
Company's carrying amount of the investment	**509**	**454**

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Revenue from contracts with customers	22,195	21,760
Cost of sales	(18,199)	(17,843)
Administrative expenses	(1,110)	(1,088)
Operating profit	**2,886**	**2,829**
Profit before financing and income taxes	**2,886**	**2,829**
Interest expenses on loans and borrowings	(1,997)	(1,959)
Profit before taxes	**889**	**870**
Income tax expense	(667)	(654)
Profit (continuing operations)	**222**	**216**
Other comprehensive loss that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net of tax	(80)	-
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in the subsequent periods, net of tax	80	-
Total comprehensive income (continuing operations)	**222**	**216**
Company's share of profit	**55**	**54**

The associate requires the Company's consent to distribute its profits. The Company does not foresee giving such consent at the reporting date.

The associate had no contingent liabilities or capital commitments as at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

11 Fair value measurement (continued)

Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31 December 2025: (continued)

	Fair value measurement using Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) $000
Assets measured at fair value:	
Investment properties (Note 16):	
Office properties	2,840
Retail properties	3,089

12 Fair value measurement

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities.

Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31 December 2025:

		Fair value measurement using			
	Date of valuation	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
		$000	$000	$000	$000
Assets measured at fair value:					
Investment properties (Note 19):					
Office properties	31 December 2025	2,840	-	-	2,840
Retail properties	31 December 2025	3,089	-	-	3,089
Derivative financial assets (Note 22.4):					
Foreign exchange forward contracts <insert currency>	31 December 2025	328	-	328	-
Foreign exchange forward contracts <insert currency>	31 December 2025	267	-	267	-
Embedded foreign exchange derivatives <insert currency>	31 December 2025	140	-	-	140
Listed equity investments (Note 22.4):					
<insert sector>	31 December 2025	146	146	-	-
<insert sector>	31 December 2025	79	79	-	-
Non-listed equity investments (Note 22.4):					
<insert sector>	31 December 2025	450	-	-	450
<insert sector>	31 December 2025	242	-	-	242
Quoted debt instruments (Note 22.4):					
<insert country> government bonds	31 December 2025	919	919	-	-
Corporate bonds <insert sector>	31 December 2025	61	61	-	-
Corporate bonds <insert sector>	31 December 2025	101	101	-	-
Revalued property, plant and equipment (Note 18)*:					
Office properties in <insert country>	31 December 2025	1,166	-	-	1,166
Discontinued operations (Note 14)	1 October 2025	1,834	-	-	1,834

11 Fair value measurement (continued)

Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31 December 2025: (continued)

		Fair value measurement using		
	Date of valuation	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)
		$000	$000	$000
Derivative financial assets (Note 18.4):				
Foreign exchange forward contracts				
<insert currency>	31 December 2025	328	-	328
Foreign exchange forward contracts				
<insert currency>	31 December 2025	267	-	267
Embedded foreign exchange derivatives				
<insert currency>	31 December 2025	140	-	-
Listed equity investments (Note 18.4):				
<insert sector>	31 December 2025	146	146	-
<insert sector>	31 December 2025	79	79	-
Non-listed equity investments (Note 18.4):				
<insert sector>	31 December 2025	450	-	-
<insert sector>	31 December 2025	242	-	-
Quoted debt instruments (Note 18.4):				
<insert country> government bonds	31 December 2025	919	919	-
Corporate bonds <insert sector>	31 December 2025	61	61	-
Corporate bonds <insert sector>	31 December 2025	101	101	-
Revalued property, plant and equipment (Note 15)*:				
Office properties in <insert country>	31 December 2025	1,166	-	-
Discontinued operations (Note 13)	1 October 2025	1,834	-	-
Assets for which fair values are disclosed (Note 18.4):				
Loan at amortised cost				
Loan to an associate	31 December 2025	131	-	-
Loan to a director	31 December 2025	7	-	-

12 Fair value measurement (continued)

Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31 December 2025: (continued)

		Fair value measurement using			
	Date of valuation	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
		$000	$000	$000	$000
Assets for which fair values are disclosed (Note 22.4):					
Loan at amortised cost					
Loan to an associate	31 December 2025	131	-	-	131
Loan to a director	31 December 2025	7	-	-	7

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during 2025.

*Due to a change in accounting policy, revaluations of property, plant and equipment were recognised in Level 3 for the first time. Refer to Note 18 for more information.

Fair value measurement hierarchy for liabilities as at 31 December 2025:

		Fair value measurement using			
	Date of valuation	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
		$000	$000	$000	$000
Liabilities measured at fair value:					
Derivative financial liabilities (Note 22.4):					
Interest rate swaps	31 December 2025	23	-	23	-
Foreign exchange forward contracts (<insert currency>)	31 December 2025	533	-	533	-
Embedded commodity derivatives (<insert commodity>)	31 December 2025	400	-	-	400
Embedded commodity derivatives (<insert commodity>)	31 December 2025	121	-	-	121
Foreign exchange forward contracts (<insert currency>)	31 December 2025	60	-	60	-
Commodity derivative (<insert commodity>)	31 December 2025	653	-	653	-
Contingent consideration liability (Note 8)	31 December 2025	715	-	-	715

11 Fair value measurement (continued)

Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31 December 2025: (continued)

	Fair value measurement using Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) $000
Derivative financial assets (Note 18.4):	
Foreign exchange forward contracts <insert currency>	-
Foreign exchange forward contracts <insert currency>	-
Embedded foreign exchange derivatives <insert currency>	140
Listed equity investments (Note 18.4):	
<insert sector>	-
<insert sector>	-
Non-listed equity investments (Note 18.4):	
<insert sector>	450
<insert sector>	242
Quoted debt instruments (Note 18.4):	
<insert country> government bonds	-
Corporate bonds <insert sector>	-
Corporate bonds <insert sector>	-
Revalued property, plant and equipment (Note 15)*:	
Office properties in <insert country>	1,166
Discontinued operations (Note 13)	1,834
Assets for which fair values are disclosed (Note 18.4):	
Loan at amortised cost	
Loan to an associate	131
Loan to a director	7

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during 2025.

*Due to a change in accounting policy, revaluations of property, plant and equipment were recognised in Level 3 for the first time. Refer to Note 15 for more information.

Fair value measurement hierarchy for liabilities as at 31 December 2025:

		Fair value measurement using	
	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)
Date of valuation	$000	$000	$000
Liabilities measured at fair value:			

12 Fair value measurement (continued)

Fair value measurement hierarchy for liabilities as at 31 December 2025: (continued)

		Fair value measurement using			
	Date of valuation	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
		$000	$000	$000	$000
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed (Note 22.4):					
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings:					
Floating rate borrowings (<insert country>)	31 December 2025	6,947	-	6,947	-
Floating rate borrowings (<insert country>)	31 December 2025	1,497	-	1,497	-
Convertible preference shares	31 December 2025	1,844	-	1,844	-
Fixed rate borrowing	31 December 2025	4,214	-	4,214	-

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during 2025.

Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31 December 2024:

		Fair value measurement using			
	Date of valuation	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
		$000	$000	$000	$000
Assets measured at fair value:					
Investment properties (Note 19):					
Office properties	31 December 2024	2,549	-	-	2,549
Retail properties	31 December 2024	2,773	-	-	2,773
Derivative financial assets (Note 22.4):					
Foreign exchange forward contracts <insert currency>	31 December 2024	67	-	67	-
Foreign exchange forward contracts <insert currency>	31 December 2024	35	-	35	-
Embedded foreign exchange derivatives <insert currency>	31 December 2024	-	-	-	-

11 Fair value measurement (continued)

Fair value measurement hierarchy for liabilities as at 31 December 2025: (continued)

	Fair value measurement using Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) $000
Liabilities measured at fair value:	

12 Fair value measurement (continued)

Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31 December 2024: (continued)

		Fair value measurement using			
	Date of valuation	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
		$000	$000	$000	$000
Listed equity investments (Note 22.4):					
<insert sector>	31 December 2024	133	133	-	-
<insert sector>	31 December 2024	67	67	-	-
Non-listed equity investments (Note 22.4):					
<insert sector>	31 December 2024	260	-	-	260
<insert sector>	31 December 2024	339	-	-	339
Quoted debt instruments (Note 22.4):					
<insert country> government bonds	31 December 2024	807	807	-	-
Corporate bonds <insert sector>	31 December 2024	267	267	-	-
Corporate bonds <insert sector>	31 December 2024	-	-	-	-
Revalued property, plant and equipment (Note 18)*:					
Office properties in <insert country>	31 December 2024	-	-	-	-
Discontinued operations (Note 14)	1 October 2024	-	-	-	-
Assets for which fair values are disclosed (Note 22.4):					
Loan at amortised cost					
Loan to an associate	31 December 2024	-	-	-	-
Loan to a director	31 December 2024	6	-	-	6

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during 2024.

Fair value measurement hierarchy for liabilities as at 31 December 2024:

		Fair value measurement using			
	Date of valuation	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
		$000	$000	$000	$000
Liabilities measured at fair value:					

11 Fair value measurement (continued)

Fair value measurement hierarchy for liabilities as at 31 December 2025: (continued)

		Fair value measurement using		
	Date of valuation	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)
		$000	$000	$000
Derivative financial liabilities (Note 18.4):				
Interest rate swaps	31 December 2025	23	-	23
Foreign exchange forward contracts (<insert currency>)	31 December 2025	533	-	533
Embedded commodity derivatives (<insert commodity>)	31 December 2025	400	-	-
Embedded commodity derivatives (<insert commodity>)	31 December 2025	121	-	-
Foreign exchange forward contracts (<insert currency>)	31 December 2025	60	-	60
Commodity derivative (<insert commodity>)	31 December 2025	653	-	653
Contingent consideration liability (Note 7)	31 December 2025	715	-	-
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed (Note 18.4):				
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings:				
Floating rate borrowings (<insert country>)	31 December 2025	6,947	-	6,947
Floating rate borrowings (<insert country>)	31 December 2025	1,497	-	1,497
Convertible preference shares	31 December 2025	1,844	-	1,844
Fixed rate borrowing	31 December 2025	4,214	-	4,214

12 Fair value measurement (continued)

Fair value measurement hierarchy for liabilities as at 31 December 2024: (continued)

		Fair value measurement using			
	Date of valuation	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
		$000	$000	$000	$000
Derivative financial liabilities (Note 22.4):					
Interest rate swaps	31 December 2024	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange forward contracts (<insert currency>)	31 December 2024	-	-	-	-
Embedded commodity derivatives (<insert commodity>)	31 December 2024	-	-	-	-
Embedded commodity derivatives (<insert commodity>)	31 December 2024	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange forward contracts (<insert currency>)	31 December 2024	169	-	169	-
Commodity derivative (<insert commodity>)	31 December 2024	-	-	-	-
Contingent consideration liability (Note 8)	31 December 2024	-	-	-	-
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed (Note 22.4):					
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings:					
Floating rate borrowings (<insert country>)	31 December 2024	7,918	-	7,918	-
Floating rate borrowings (<insert country>)	31 December 2024	-	-	-	-
Convertible preference shares	31 December 2024	1,747	-	1,747	-
Fixed rate borrowing	31 December 2024	5,963	-	5,963	-

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during 2024.

11 Fair value measurement (continued)

Fair value measurement hierarchy for liabilities as at 31 December 2025: (continued)

	Fair value measurement using Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) $000
Derivative financial liabilities (Note 18.4):	
Interest rate swaps	-
Foreign exchange forward contracts (<insert currency>)	-
Embedded commodity derivatives (<insert commodity>)	400
Embedded commodity derivatives (<insert commodity>)	121
Foreign exchange forward contracts (<insert currency>)	-
Commodity derivative (<insert commodity>)	-
Contingent consideration liability (Note 7)	715
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed (Note 18.4):	
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings:	
Floating rate borrowings (<insert country>)	-
Floating rate borrowings (<insert country>)	-
Convertible preference shares	-
Fixed rate borrowing	-

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during 2025.

Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31 December 2024:

		Fair value measurement using		
	Date of valuation	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)
		$000	$000	$000
Assets measured at fair value:				
Investment properties (Note 16):				
Office properties	31 December 2024	2,549	-	-
Retail properties	31 December 2024	2,773	-	-

11 Fair value measurement (continued)

Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31 December 2024: (continued)

	Fair value measurement using Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) $000
Assets measured at fair value:	
Investment properties (Note 16):	
Office properties	2,549
Retail properties	2,773

11 Fair value measurement (continued)

Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31 December 2024: (continued)

		Fair value measurement using		
	Date of valuation	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)
		$000	$000	$000
Derivative financial assets (Note 18.4):				
Foreign exchange forward contracts				
<insert currency>	31 December 2024	67	-	67
Foreign exchange forward contracts				
<insert currency>	31 December 2024	35	-	35
Embedded foreign exchange derivatives				
<insert currency>	31 December 2024	-	-	-
Listed equity investments (Note 18.4):				
<insert sector>	31 December 2024	133	133	-
<insert sector>	31 December 2024	67	67	-
Non-listed equity investments (Note 18.4):				
<insert sector>	31 December 2024	260	-	-
<insert sector>	31 December 2024	339	-	-
Quoted debt instruments (Note 18.4):				
<insert country> government bonds	31 December 2024	807	807	-
Corporate bonds <insert sector>	31 December 2024	267	267	-
Corporate bonds <insert sector>	31 December 2024	-	-	-
Revalued property, plant and equipment (Note 15)*:				
Office properties in <insert country>	31 December 2024	-	-	-
Discontinued operations (Note 13)	1 October 2024	-	-	-
Assets for which fair values are disclosed (Note 18.4):				
Loan at amortised cost				
Loan to an associate	31 December 2024	-	-	-
Loan to a director	31 December 2024	6	-	-

11 Fair value measurement (continued)

Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31 December 2024: (continued)

	Fair value measurement using Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) $000
Derivative financial assets (Note 18.4):	
Foreign exchange forward contracts <insert currency>	-
Foreign exchange forward contracts <insert currency>	-
Embedded foreign exchange derivatives <insert currency>	-
Listed equity investments (Note 18.4):	
<insert sector>	-
<insert sector>	-
Non-listed equity investments (Note 18.4):	
<insert sector>	260
<insert sector>	339
Quoted debt instruments (Note 18.4):	
<insert country> government bonds	-
Corporate bonds <insert sector>	-
Corporate bonds <insert sector>	-
Revalued property, plant and equipment (Note 15)*:	
Office properties in <insert country>	-
Discontinued operations (Note 13)	-
Assets for which fair values are disclosed (Note 18.4):	
Loan at amortised cost	
Loan to an associate	-
Loan to a director	6

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during 2024.

Fair value measurement hierarchy for liabilities as at 31 December 2024:

		Fair value measurement using		
	Date of valuation	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)
		$000	$000	$000
Liabilities measured at fair value:				

11 Fair value measurement (continued)

Fair value measurement hierarchy for liabilities as at 31 December 2024: (continued)

	Fair value measurement using Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) $000
Liabilities measured at fair value:	

11 Fair value measurement (continued)

Fair value measurement hierarchy for liabilities as at 31 December 2024: (continued)

	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measurement using: Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Fair value measurement using: Significant observable inputs (Level 2)
		$000	$000	$000
Derivative financial liabilities (Note 18.4):				
Interest rate swaps	31 December 2024	-	-	-
Foreign exchange forward contracts (<insert currency>)	31 December 2024	-	-	-
Embedded commodity derivatives (<insert commodity>)	31 December 2024	-	-	-
Embedded commodity derivatives (<insert commodity>)	31 December 2024	-	-	-
Foreign exchange forward contracts (<insert currency>)	31 December 2024	169	-	169
Commodity derivative (<insert commodity>)	31 December 2024	-	-	-
Contingent consideration liability (Note 7)	31 December 2024	-	-	-
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed (Note 18.4):				
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings:				
Floating rate borrowings (<insert country>)	31 December 2024	7,918	-	7,918
Floating rate borrowings (<insert country>)	31 December 2024	-	-	-
Convertible preference shares	31 December 2024	1,747	-	1,747
Fixed rate borrowing	31 December 2024	5,963	-	5,963

11 Fair value measurement (continued)

Fair value measurement hierarchy for liabilities as at 31 December 2024: (continued)

	Fair value measurement using Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) $000
Derivative financial liabilities (Note 18.4):	
Interest rate swaps	-
Foreign exchange forward contracts (<insert currency>)	-
Embedded commodity derivatives (<insert commodity>)	-
Embedded commodity derivatives (<insert commodity>)	-
Foreign exchange forward contracts (<insert currency>)	-
Commodity derivative (<insert commodity>)	-
Contingent consideration liability (Note 7)	-
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed (Note 18.4):	
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings:	
Floating rate borrowings (<insert country>)	-
Floating rate borrowings (<insert country>)	-
Convertible preference shares	-
Fixed rate borrowing	-

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during 2024.

In determining fair value measurement, the impact of potential climate-related matters, including legislation, which may affect the fair value measurement of assets and liabilities in the financial statements has been considered. For investment properties and revalued office properties, the Company considers the effect of physical and transition risks and whether investors would consider those risks in their valuation. The company has assessed whether its properties are exposed to physical risks, such as flooding and increasing wildfires, but believes that this is currently not the case. However, the Company believes it is, to some extent, impacted by transition risks, and, more specifically, increasing requirements for energy efficiency of buildings due to climate-related legislation and regulations as well as tenants' increasing demands for low-emission buildings. The Company, therefore, takes into account necessary upgrades required to ensure future compliance with those requirements when measuring the fair value of investment properties and revalued office properties.

12 Other income/expenses

12.1 Other operating income

12 Fair value measurement (continued)

In determining fair value measurement, the impact of potential climate-related matters, including legislation, which may affect the fair value measurement of assets and liabilities in the financial statements has been considered. For investment properties and revalued office properties, the Company considers the effect of physical and transition risks and whether investors would consider those risks in their valuation. The company has assessed whether its properties are exposed to physical risks, such as flooding and increasing wildfires, but believes that this is currently not the case. However, the Company believes it is, to some extent, impacted by transition risks, and, more specifically, increasing requirements for energy efficiency of buildings due to climate-related legislation and regulations as well as tenants' increasing demands for low-emission buildings. The Company, therefore, takes into account necessary upgrades required to ensure future compliance with those requirements when measuring the fair value of investment properties and revalued office properties.

13 Other income/expenses

13.1 Other individual immaterial operating income (IFRS 18)

	Notes	2025 $000	2024 $000
Government grants	29	702	361
Gain on derivative instruments at fair value through profit or loss		567	-
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		355	1,338
Total other operating income		**1,624**	**1,699**

The net gain on derivative instruments at fair value through profit or loss relates to foreign exchange forward contracts that did not qualify for hedge accounting and embedded derivatives which have been separated.

13.2 Other individual immaterial operating expenses (IFRS 18)

	Notes	2025 $000	2024 $000
Bid defence costs		386	21
Cost of <insert description>	28	68	15
Loss on derivative instruments at fair value through profit or loss		1,001	-
Ineffectiveness on forward commodity contracts designated as cash flow hedges	22.3	43	-
Total other operating expenses		**1,498**	**36**

Bid defence costs were incurred in respect of obtaining advice in defending a hostile takeover bid by a competitor. The competitor did not proceed with the bid.

Net loss on derivative instruments at fair value through profit or loss relates to foreign exchange forward contracts that did not qualify for hedge accounting and embedded derivatives which have been separated.

13.3 Other individually immaterial income from investments (IFRS 18)

12 Other income/expenses (continued)

12.1 Other operating income (continued)

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Government grants (Note 26)	702	361
Gain on derivative instruments at fair value through profit or loss	567	-
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	355	1,338
Total other operating income	**1,624**	**1,699**

The net gain on derivative instruments at fair value through profit or loss relates to foreign exchange forward contracts that did not qualify for hedge accounting and embedded derivatives which have been separated.

12.2 Other operating expenses

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Bid defence costs	386	21
Cost of WEEE (Note 25)	68	15
Change in fair value of investment properties (Note 16)	204	200
Loss on derivative instruments at fair value through profit or loss	1,001	-
Ineffectiveness on forward commodity contracts designated as cash flow hedges (Note 18.3)	43	-
Total other operating expenses	**1,702**	**236**

Bid defence costs were incurred in respect of obtaining advice in defending a hostile takeover bid by a competitor. The competitor did not proceed with the bid.

Net loss on derivative instruments at fair value through profit or loss relates to foreign exchange forward contracts that did not qualify for hedge accounting and embedded derivatives which have been separated.

12.3 Finance costs

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Interest on debt and borrowings	691	680
Interest arising from revenue contracts	73	41
Interest on lease liabilities (Note 29)	119	123
Total interest expense	883	844
Unwinding of discount and effect of changes in discount rate on provisions (Note 25)	3	1
Total finance costs	**886**	**845**

12.4 Finance income

12 Other income/expenses (continued)

12.4 Finance income (continued)

	2025 $000	2024 $000
Interest income on a loan to a joint venture	-	-
Interest income on a loan to an associate	11	-
Interest income from debt instruments at fair value through OCI	123	97
Total finance income	**134**	**97**

12.5 Other income

	2025 $000	2024 $000
Foreign exchange gains on interest-bearing loans and borrowings	38	45
Fair value gain on equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss	25	6
Gain (loss) on sale of debt instruments at fair value through OCI	5	(3)
Dividend income from equity instruments at fair value through OCI	2	-
Impairment loss on debt instruments at fair value through OCI	(5)	(4)
Total other income	**65**	**44**

12.6 Depreciation, amortisation, lease payments, foreign exchange differences and costs of inventories

	2025 $000	2024 $000
Included in cost of sales:		
Depreciation	2,535	2,042
Impairment of property, plant and equipment (Note 15)	-	201
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets (Note 17)	83	116
Net foreign exchange differences	(43)	(27)
Warranty provision (Note 25)	71	35
Variable lease payments (Note 29)	47	44
Expense relating to short-term leases (Note 29)	15	14
Costs of inventories recognised as an expense	87,405	80,865
Other cost of sales	934	2,301
Included in administrative expenses:		
Depreciation	286	287
Impairment of goodwill	-	-
Remeasurement of contingent consideration (Note 7)	-	-
Net foreign exchange differences	22	5

12.7 Employee benefits expense

	2025 $000	2024 $000
Included in cost of sales:		
Wages and salaries	4,367	4,342
Social security costs	443	439
Pension costs	233	203
Post-employment benefits other than pensions	25	19
Share-based payment expense	69	82

13 Other income/expenses (continued)

13.3 Other individually immaterial income from investments (IFRS 18) (continued)

	Notes	2025 $000	2024 $000
Interest income on a loan to an associate		11	-
Interest income on cash and short-term deposits	25	102	69
Interest income from debt instruments at fair value through OCI		21	28
Fair value gain on equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss		25	6
Gain (loss) on sale of debt instruments at fair value through OCI		5	(3)
Dividend income from equity instruments at fair value through OCI		2	-
Impairment loss on debt instruments at fair value through OCI		(5)	(4)
Total other individually immaterial income from investment		**161**	**96**

13.4 Interest expenses on other liabilities (IFRS 18)

	Notes	2025 $000	2024 $000
Interest arising from revenue contracts	4.2	73	41
Interest on lease liabilities	32	119	123
Unwinding of discount and effect of changes in discount rate on provisions	28	3	1
Net interest expense from pensions and other post-employment benefit plans	33	36	27
Total interest expenses on other liabilities		**231**	**192**

13.5 Specified expenses by nature in operating category (IFRS 18)

	2025 $000	2024 $000
Depreciation:		
Cost of Sales	-	-
Administrative expenses	-	-
Total depreciation	**-**	**-**
Amortisation:		
Cost of sales	-	-
Total amortisation	**-**	**-**
Employee benefits:		
Cost of sales	-	-
Selling expenses	-	-
Distribution expenses	-	-
Research and development expenses	-	-
Administrative expenses	-	-
Total employee benefits	**-**	**-**
Impairment losses:		
Cost of sales	-	-
Administrative expenses	-	-
Total impairment losses	**-**	**-**

12 Other income/expenses (continued)

12.7 Employee benefits expense (continued)

	2025 $000	2024 $000
Included in selling and distribution expenses:		
Wages and salaries	7,255	6,813
Social security costs	735	757
Pension costs	373	331
Post-employment benefits other than pensions	41	30
Share-based payment expense	110	131
Included in cost of administrative expenses:		
Wages and salaries	7,492	4,940
Social security costs	899	895
Pension costs	325	310
Post-employment benefits other than pensions	36	27
Share-based payment expense	96	115
Total employee benefits expense	**22,499**	**19,434**

12.8 Research and development costs

The Company's business research and development concentrates on the development of <insert description of type of research and development>. Research and development costs that are not eligible for capitalisation have been expensed in the period incurred (in 2025, this was $X,XXX,XXX (2024: $X,XXX,XXX)), and they are recognised in administrative expenses.

12.9 Administrative expenses

	2025 $000	2024 $000
Employee benefits expense (Note 12.7)	8,848	6,287
Acquisition-related transaction costs	400	-
Research and development costs	1,490	689
Depreciation	286	287
Expected credit losses of trade receivables and contract assets (Note 20)	123	51
Impairment of goodwill	-	-
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets (Note 29)	12	11
Remeasurement of contingent consideration (Note 7)	-	-
Net foreign exchange differences	22	5
Other administrative expenses	639	677
Total administrative expense	**11,820**	**8,007**

13 Discontinued operations

On X XXXX 2025, the Company publicly announced the decision of its Board of Directors to sell <insert Operation>. On X XXXX 2025, the shareholders of the Company approved the plan to sell. The sale of <insert Operation> is expected to be completed within a year from the reporting date. At 31 December 2025, <insert Operation> was classified as a disposal group held for sale and as a discontinued operation. The business of <insert Operation> represented the entirety of the Company's <insert description of business> until X XXXX 2025. The results of <insert Operation> for the year are presented below:

13 Other income/expenses (continued)

13.5 Specified expenses by nature in operating category (IFRS 18) (continued)

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Write-down of inventories:		
Cost of sales	-	-
Total write-down of inventories	**-**	**-**

The amounts disclosed are specified expenses recognised in the statement of profit or loss for the year, apart from depreciation and employee benefits. The amounts disclosed for depreciation and employee benefits include those that have been capitalised by incorporating them into the carrying amount of inventory at the end of the reporting period.

13.6 Research and development costs

The Company's business research and development concentrates on the development of <insert description of type of research and development>. Research and development costs that are not eligible for capitalisation have been expensed in the period incurred (in 2025, this was $X,XXX,XXX (2024: $X,XXX,XXX)), and they are recognised in administrative expenses.

13.7 Foreign exchange differences (IFRS 18)

The total amount of net foreign exchange differences is XX,XXX (2024:XX,XXX), which is presented within 'Foreign exchange differences', 'Foreign exchange differences on cash and short-term deposits' and 'Foreign exchange differences on interest-bearing loans and borrowings'.

13.8 Administrative expenses

	Notes	2025 $000	2024 $000
Employee benefits expense	13.5	8,812	6,260
Acquisition-related transaction costs		400	-
Depreciation		287	286
Expected credit losses of trade receivables and contract assets	24	123	51
Impairment of goodwill	21	-	-
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	32	12	11
Remeasurement of contingent consideration	8	-	-
Other individually immaterial administrative expenses		638	678
Total administrative expense		**10,272**	**7,286**
Administrative expenses category		(10,272)	(7,286)

13 Discontinued operations (continued)

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Revenue from contracts with customers	28,539	30,137
Expenses	(27,974)	(29,920)
Operating income	565	217
Finance costs	(350)	(346)
Impairment loss recognised on the remeasurement to fair value less costs to sell	(73)	-
Profit/(loss) before tax from discontinued operations	142	(129)
Tax benefit/(expense):		
Related to pre-tax profit/(loss) from the ordinary activities for the period	(17)	3
Related to remeasurement to fair value less costs to sell	22	-
Profit/(loss) for the year from discontinued operations	**147**	**(126)**

Gain/(loss) on equity instruments designated at fair value included in OCI	-	4
Other comprehensive income for the year from discontinued operations	-	4

The major classes of assets and liabilities of <insert Operation> classified as held for sale as at 31 December are, as follows:

	2025
	$000
Assets	
Intangible assets (Note 17)	90
Property , plant and equipment (Note 15)	3,091
Debtors	4,787
Equity investments – non-listed	205
Cash and short-term deposits (Note 22)	863
Assets held for sale	9,036
Liabilities	
Creditors	(4,827)
Deferred tax liability	(50)
Interest-bearing liabilities (Note 18.2)	(3,873)
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	(8,750)
Net assets directly associated with disposal group	**286**

	2025
	$000
Amounts included in accumulated OCI:	
Fair value reserve of equity investments – non-listed	44
Deferred tax on fair value reserve	(13)
Reserve of disposal group classified as held for sale	**31**

The net cash flows incurred by <insert Operation> are, as follows:

14 Discontinued operations

On X XXXX 2025, the Company publicly announced the decision of its Board of Directors to sell <insert Operation>. On X XXXX 2025, the shareholders of the Company approved the plan to sell. The sale of <insert Operation> is expected to be completed within a year from the reporting date. At 31 December 2025, <insert Operation> was classified as a disposal group held for sale and as a discontinued operation. The business of <insert Operation> represented the entirety of the Company's <insert description of business> until X XXXX 2025. The results of <insert Operation> for the year are presented below:

	2025	2024
	$000	**$000**
Revenue from contracts with customers	28,539	30,137
Expenses	(27,974)	(29,920)
Operating profit	565	217
Interest expenses on loans and borrowings	(350)	(346)
Impairment loss recognised on the remeasurement to fair value less costs to sell	(73)	-
Profit/(loss) before tax from discontinued operations	142	(129)
Tax benefit/(expense):		
Related to pre-tax profit/(loss) from the ordinary activities for the period	(17)	3
Related to remeasurement to fair value less costs to sell	22	-
Profit/(loss) for the year from discontinued operations	**147**	**(126)**
Gain/(loss) on equity instruments designated at fair value included in OCI	-	4
Other comprehensive income for the year from discontinued operations	-	4

The major classes of assets and liabilities of <insert Operation> classified as held for sale as at 31 December are, as follows:

	2025
	$000
Assets	
Intangible assets (Note 20)	90
Property , plant and equipment (Note 18)	3,091
Debtors	4,787
Equity investments – non-listed	205
Cash and short-term deposits (Note 25)	863
Assets held for sale	9,036
Liabilities	
Creditors	(4,827)
Deferred tax liability	(50)
Interest-bearing liabilities (Note 22.2)	(3,873)
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	(8,750)
Net assets directly associated with disposal group	**286**

13 Discontinued operations (continued)

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Operating	(1,333)	2,128
Investing	-	-
Financing	(291)	(223)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow	**(1,624)**	**1,905**

Interest-bearing liabilities comprise a fixed rate bank loan of $X,XXX,XXX having an EIR of X.X% that is repayable in full on 1 January 20XX.

Write-down of property, plant and equipment

Immediately before the classification of <insert Operation> as discontinued operations, the recoverable amount was estimated for certain items of property, plant and equipment and no impairment loss was identified. Following the classification, a write-down of $XXX,XXX (net of tax $XX,XXX) was recognised on X XXXX 2025 to reduce the carrying amount of the assets in the disposal company to their fair value less costs to sell. This was recognised in discontinued operations in the statement of profit or loss. Fair value measurement disclosures are provided in Note 11.

As at 31 December 2025, there was no further write-down as the carrying amount of the disposal company did not fall below its fair value less costs to sell.

Investment in non-listed equity shares

The disposal group includes an investment in non-listed equity shares (Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy) of <insert Operation> with a carrying amount of $XXX,XXX. The Company collaborates with <insert Operation>, this is closely related to the discontinued operation of <insert Operation> and is therefore reclassified as part of the discontinued operations. This investment is classified as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI. The Company did not pledge the financial assets nor receive any collateral for them. As at the reporting date, the carrying amount equals the fair value of the instrument. Refer Note 18.4 for the details on the recognition, measurement, valuation techniques and inputs used for this investment.

Reconciliation of fair value measurement of the investment in non-listed equity shares:

	$000
As at 1 January 2024	**203**
Sales	-
Purchases	-
Total gains and losses recognised in OCI	3
As at 1 January 2025 and 1 October 2025	**206**
Sales	-
Purchases	-
Total gains and losses recognised in OCI	-
As at 31 December 2025	**206**

There were no gains or losses recognised in profit or loss with respect to these assets.

Refer to Note 18.5 for details on the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments.

14 Discontinued operations (continued)

	2025
	$000
Amounts included in accumulated OCI:	
Fair value reserve of equity investments – non-listed	44
Deferred tax on fair value reserve	(13)
Reserve of disposal group classified as held for sale	**31**

The net cash flows incurred by <insert Operation> are, as follows:

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Operating	(1,333)	2,128
Investing	-	-
Financing	(291)	(223)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow	**(1,624)**	**1,905**

Interest-bearing liabilities comprise a fixed rate bank loan of $X,XXX,XXX having an EIR of X.X% that is repayable in full on 1 January 20XX.

Write-down of property, plant and equipment

Immediately before the classification of <insert Operation> as discontinued operations, the recoverable amount was estimated for certain items of property, plant and equipment and no impairment loss was identified. Following the classification, a write-down of $XXX,XXX (net of tax $XX,XXX) was recognised on X XXXX 2025 to reduce the carrying amount of the assets in the disposal company to their fair value less costs to sell. This was recognised in discontinued operations in the statement of profit or loss. Fair value measurement disclosures are provided in Note 12.

As at 31 December 2025, there was no further write-down as the carrying amount of the disposal company did not fall below its fair value less costs to sell.

Investment in non-listed equity shares

The disposal group includes an investment in non-listed equity shares (Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy) of <insert Operation> with a carrying amount of $XXX,XXX. The Company collaborates with <insert Operation>, this is closely related to the discontinued operation of <insert Operation> and is therefore reclassified as part of the discontinued operations. This investment is classified as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI. The Company did not pledge the financial assets nor receive any collateral for them. As at the reporting date, the carrying amount equals the fair value of the instrument. Refer Note 22.4 for the details on the recognition, measurement, valuation techniques and inputs used for this investment.

Reconciliation of fair value measurement of the investment in non-listed equity shares:

14 Income tax

On 23 May 2023, the International Accounting Standards Board (the Board) issued International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules - Amendments to IAS 12 which clarify that IAS 12 applies to income taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two model rules published by the OECD, including tax law that implements Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Taxes. The Company has adopted these amendments. However, they are not yet applicable for the current reporting year as the Company's revenue is currently below the threshold of €750 million, the equivalent of which translated is XXX in <Currency>.

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are:

Profit or loss

	2025 $000	2024 $000 Restated
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	1,922	1,847
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	(12)	(29)
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	151	(329)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**2,061**	**1,489**

Other comprehensive income

	2025 $000	2024 $000
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year:		
Net (gain)/loss on cash flow hedges	177	(7)
Net change in costs of hedging	7	-
Net loss on debt instruments at fair value through OCI	4	-
Net (gain)/loss on equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI	5	(2)
Revaluation of office properties in <insert country>	(169)	-
Net gain on hedge of net investment	(55)	-
Remeasurement (gain)/loss on actuarial gains and losses	(73)	78
Deferred tax charged to OCI	**(104)**	**69**

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by <insert country>'s domestic tax rate for 2024 and 2025:

	2025 $000	2024 $000 Restated
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	6,922	6,027
Profit/(loss) before tax from a discontinued operation	142	(129)
Accounting profit before income tax	**7,064**	**5,898**
At <insert country>'s statutory income tax rate of XX% (2024: XX%)	2,371	1,737
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years	(12)	(29)
Government grants exempted from tax	(211)	(108)
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	(154)	(59)
Share of results of an associate and joint ventures	(134)	(127)

14 Discontinued operations (continued)

Reconciliation of fair value measurement of the investment in non-listed equity shares: (continued)

	$000
As at 1 January 2024	**203**
Sales	-
Purchases	-
Total gains and losses recognised in OCI	3
As at 1 January 2025 and 1 October 2025	**206**
Sales	-
Purchases	-
Total gains and losses recognised in OCI	-
As at 31 December 2025	**206**

There were no gains or losses recognised in profit or loss with respect to these assets.

Refer to Note 22.5 for details on the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments.

15 Income tax

On 23 May 2023, the International Accounting Standards Board (the Board) issued International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules - Amendments to IAS 12 which clarify that IAS 12 applies to income taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two model rules published by the OECD, including tax law that implements Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Taxes. The Company has adopted these amendments. However, they are not yet applicable for the current reporting year as the Company's revenue is currently below the threshold of €750 million, the equivalent of which translated is XXX in <Currency>.

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are:

Profit or loss

	2025 $000	2024 $000 Restated
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	1,922	1,847
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	(12)	(29)
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	151	(329)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**2,061**	**1,489**

Other comprehensive income

14 Income tax (continued)

	2025 $000	2024 $000 Restated
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes:		
Impairment of goodwill	-	-
Contingent consideration remeasurement (Note 7)	-	-
Other non-deductible expenses	7	-
Effect of higher tax rates in the <insert country>	189	72
At the effective income tax rate of XX% (20XX: XX%)	**2,056**	**1,486**
Income tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit or Loss	2,061	1,489
Income tax attributable to a discontinued operation	(5)	(3)
	2,056	**1,486**

Deferred tax

Deferred tax relates to the following:

	Statement of financial position		Statement of profit or loss	
	2025 $000	2024 $000 Restated	2025 $000	2024 $000 Restated
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	(1,892)	(399)	482	(199)
Revaluations of investment properties to fair value	(887)	(948)	(61)	(60)
Revaluations of office properties in <insert country> to fair value	(169)	-	-	-
Revaluations of equity instruments to fair value through profit or loss	(11)	(3)	7	2
Revaluations of financial assets at fair value through OCI	9	(3)	-	-
Revaluation of forward contracts and embedded derivatives	131	-	(131)	-
Revaluation of a hedged loan to fair value	(7)	-	7	-
Net gain on hedge of a net investment	(55)	-	-	-
Share based payments	34	67	33	-
Post-employment medical benefits	68	39	(29)	(22)
Pension	542	556	(59)	37
Revaluations of an interest rate swap (fair value hedge) to fair value	7	-	(7)	-
Revaluations of cash flow hedges	180	20	23	-
Expected credit losses of debt financial assets	73	47	(27)	2
Contract liabilities for customer loyalty points	180	135	(45)	(133)
Right-of-use assets	51	48	(3)	(13)
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-
Convertible preference shares	61	37	(24)	(21)
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	259	243	(16)	(29)
Deferred tax (expense)/benefit			**150**	**(436)**
Net deferred tax (liabilities)/assets	**(1,426)**	**(161)**		
Reflected in the statement of financial position as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	259	243		

15 Income tax (continued)

Other comprehensive income (continued)

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year:		
Net (gain)/loss on cash flow hedges	177	(7)
Net change in costs of hedging	7	-
Net loss on debt instruments at fair value through OCI	4	-
Net (gain)/loss on equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI	5	(2)
Revaluation of office properties in <insert country>	(169)	-
Net gain on hedge of net investment	(55)	-
Remeasurement (gain)/loss on actuarial gains and losses	(73)	78
Deferred tax charged to OCI	**(104)**	**69**

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by <insert country>'s domestic tax rate for 2024 and 2025:

	2025	2024
	$000	$000 Restated
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	6,922	6,027
Profit/(loss) before tax from a discontinued operation	142	(129)
Accounting profit before income tax	**7,064**	**5,898**
At <insert country>'s statutory income tax rate of XX% (2024: XX%)	2,371	1,737
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years	(12)	(29)
Government grants exempted from tax	(211)	(108)
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	(154)	(59)
Share of results of an associate and joint ventures	(134)	(127)
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes:		
Impairment of goodwill	-	-
Contingent consideration remeasurement (Note 8)	-	-
Other non-deductible expenses	7	-
Effect of higher tax rates in the <insert country>	189	72
At the effective income tax rate of XX% (20XX: XX%)	**2,056**	**1,486**
Income tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit or Loss	2,061	1,489
Income tax attributable to a discontinued operation	(5)	(3)
	2,056	**1,486**

Deferred tax

Deferred tax relates to the following:

15 Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax (continued)

Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	(1,892)	(399)	482	(199)
Revaluations of investment properties to fair value	(887)	(948)	(61)	(60)
Revaluations of office properties in <insert country> to fair value	(169)	-	-	-
Revaluations of equity instruments to fair value through profit or loss	(11)	(3)	7	2
Revaluations of financial assets at fair value through OCI	9	(3)	-	-
Revaluation of forward contracts and embedded derivatives	131	-	(131)	-
Revaluation of a hedged loan to fair value	(7)	-	7	-
Net gain on hedge of a net investment	(55)	-	-	-
Share based payments	34	67	33	-
Post-employment medical benefits	68	39	(29)	(22)
Pension	542	556	(59)	37
Revaluations of an interest rate swap (fair value hedge) to fair value	7	-	(7)	-
Revaluations of cash flow hedges	180	20	23	-
Expected credit losses of debt financial assets	73	47	(27)	2
Contract liabilities for customer loyalty points	180	135	(45)	(133)
Right-of-use assets	51	48	(3)	(13)
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-
Convertible preference shares	61	37	(24)	(21)
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	259	243	(16)	(29)
Deferred tax (expense)/benefit			**150**	**(436)**
Net deferred tax (liabilities)/assets	**(1,426)**	**(161)**		
Reflected in the statement of financial position as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	259	243		
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Continuing operations	(375)	(151)		
Included in liabilities directly associated with the assets held for sale	(50)	-		
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets, net	**(166)**	**92**		

Reconciliation of deferred tax (liabilities)/ assets, net

14 Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax (continued)

	Statement of financial position		Statement of profit or loss	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	$000	$000 Restated	$000	$000 Restated
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Continuing operations	(375)	(151)		
Included in liabilities directly associated with the assets held for sale	(50)	-		
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets, net	**(166)**	**92**		

Reconciliation of deferred tax (liabilities)/ assets, net

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
As of 1 January	**92**	**(306)**
Tax expense during the period recognised in profit or loss	(151)	329
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in OCI	(106)	69
Discontinued operation	(1)	-
Deferred taxes acquired in business combinations	-	-
As at 31 December	**(166)**	**92**

The Company has tax losses that arose in <insert country> of $XXX,XXX (2024: $X,XXX,XXX) that are available indefinitely for offsetting against future taxable profits of the companies in which the losses arose.

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these losses as they may not be used to offset taxable profits as there is no evidence of recoverability in the near future. If the Company were able to recognise all unrecognised deferred tax assets, the profit would increase by $XXX,XXX (2024: $XXX,XXX).

There are no income tax consequences attached to the payment of dividends in either 2025 or 2024 by the Company to its shareholders.

15 Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land and buildings	Office properties in <insert country>	Construction in progress	Plant and machinery	Other equipment	Total
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Cost or valuation						
At 1 January 2024	7,177	748	-	11,771	3,667	23,363

15 Income tax (continued)

Reconciliation of deferred tax (liabilities)/ assets, net (continued)

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
As of 1 January	**92**	**(306)**
Tax expense during the period recognised in profit or loss	(151)	329
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in OCI	(106)	69
Discontinued operation	(1)	-
Deferred taxes acquired in business combinations	-	-
As at 31 December	**(166)**	**92**

The Company has tax losses that arose in <insert country> of $XXX,XXX (2024: $X,XXX,XXX) that are available indefinitely for offsetting against future taxable profits of the companies in which the losses arose.

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these losses as they may not be used to offset taxable profits as there is no evidence of recoverability in the near future. If the Company were able to recognise all unrecognised deferred tax assets, the profit would increase by $XXX,XXX (2024: $XXX,XXX).

There are no income tax consequences attached to the payment of dividends in either 2025 or 2024 by the Company to its shareholders.

16 Management-defined performance measure (MPM) (IFRS 18)

The Company uses 'adjusted operating profit' as a management-defined performance measure in its public communications to communicate management's view of an aspect of the operating performance of the Company as whole. This measure is not defined by IFRS accounting standards, which means it may not be directly comparable to similar measures used by other entities.

The Company's management believes that this adjusted operating profit measure offers a relevant alternative perspective on the Company's underlying operating performance by excluding the effects of items that are not indicative of ongoing business activities. The Company's management considers this useful for understanding profitability trends and for evaluating the Company's ability to generate sustainable earnings from its core operations.

Operating profit has been adjusted to exclude income and expense items considered to only occur infrequently. Typically, the Company adjusts operating profit by excluding the following income and expenses:

- Impairment losses (or reversals) related to property, plant, and equipment (including right-of-use assets), intangible assets and goodwill.
- Government grants related to property, plant, and equipment
- Gains or losses from the disposal of property, plant, and equipment, as well as intangible assets.

The tax impact of each reconciling item is determined using the statutory tax rate of 30% that applies in <insert country>.

15 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Freehold land and buildings	Office properties in <insert country>	Construction in progress	Plant and machinery	Other equipment	Total
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Additions	1,058	-	-	4,032	100	5,190
Acquisition of a subsidiary (Note 7)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(2,254)	-	-	(33)	-	(2,287)
Assets held for sale (Note 13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	6	-	-	18	-	24
At 31 December 2024	**5,987**	**748**	**-**	**15,788**	**3,767**	**26,290**
Additions	1,075	-	3,000	2,935	126	7,136
Acquisition of a subsidiary (Note 7)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(3,272)	-	(3,272)
Assets held for sale (Note 13	(2,763)	-	-	(2,653)	-	(5,416)
Revaluation adjustment	-	564	-	-	-	564
Transfer*	-	(146)	-	-	-	(146)
Exchange differences	20	-	-	53	-	73
At 31 December 2025	**4,319**	**1,166**	**3,000**	**12,851**	**3,893**	**25,229**
Depreciation and impairment						
At 1 January 2024	2,707	66	-	7,363	600	10,736
Depreciation charge for the year	234	2	-	1,519	300	2,055
Impairment	-	-	-	200	-	200
Disposals	(2,046)	-	-	(33)	-	(2,079)
Assets held for sale (Note 13)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	4	-	-	8	-	12
At 31 December 2024	**899**	**68**	**-**	**9,057**	**900**	**10,924**

16 Management-defined performance measure (MPM) (IFRS 18) (continued)

31 December 2025	Notes	Reconciliation	Income tax Expense	Profit attributable to NCI
		$000	$000	$000
Operating profit		-	-	-
Impairment of goodwill (included in 'Administrative expense') (Note 21)	21	-	-	-
Impairment of property, plant, and equipment (included in 'Cost of sales') (Note), (Note 21)	18, 21	-	-	-
Government grants (included in 'Other individually immaterial operating income')	13.1	-	-	-
Gains on the disposal of property, plant, and equipment (included in 'Other individually immaterial operating income')	13.1	-	-	-
Adjusted operating profit (MPM)		-	-	-

31 December 2024	Reconciliation	Income tax Expense	Profit attributable to NCI
	$000	$000	$000
Operating profit	8,716	-	-
Impairment of property, plant, and equipment (included in 'Cost of sales') (Note), (Note 21)	-	-	-
Government grants (included in 'Other individually immaterial operating income')	-	-	-
Gains on the disposal of property, plant, and equipment (included in 'Other individually immaterial operating income')	-	-	-
Adjusted operating profit (MPM)	8,716	-	-

17 Earnings per share (EPS) (IFRS 18)

The following table reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS calculations:

17 Earnings per share (EPS) (IFRS 18) (continued)

	2025 $000	2024 $000 Restated
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent:		
Continuing operations	-	-
Discontinued operations	-	-
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent adjusted for the effect of dilution	**-**	**-**
Interest on convertible preference shares	-	-
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent adjusted for the effect of dilution	**-**	**-**

	2025 Thousands	2024 Thousands
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic EPS*	20,797	19,064
Effects of dilution from:		
Share options	-	-
Convertible preference shares	-	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares adjusted for the effect of dilution*	**20,797**	**19,064**

** The weighted average number of shares takes into account the weighted average effect of changes in treasury shares during the year.*

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

To calculate the EPS for discontinued operations (Note 14), the weighted average number of ordinary shares for both the basic and diluted EPS is as per the table above. The following table provides the profit/(loss) amount used:

18 Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land and buildings $000	Office properties in <insert country> $000	Plant and machinery $000	Other equipment $000	Total $000
Cost or valuation					
At 1 January 2024	7,177	748	11,771	3,667	23,363
Additions	1,058	-	4,032	100	5,190
Acquisition of a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(2,254)	-	(33)	-	(2,287)
Assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer*	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	6	-	18	-	24
At 31 December 2024	**5,987**	**748**	**15,788**	**3,767**	**26,290**

15 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation charge for the year**	255	78	-	1,885	313	2,531
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(2,300)	-	(2,300)
Assets held for sale (Note 13)	(855)	-	-	(1,396)	-	(2,251)
Transfer*	-	(146)	-	-	-	(146)
Exchange differences	13	-	-	20	-	33
At 31 December 2025	**312**	**-**	**-**	**7,266**	**1,213**	**8,791**
At 31 December 2024	5,088	680	-	6,731	2,867	15,366
At 31 December 2025	4,007	1,166	3,000	5,585	2,680	16,438

* This transfer relates to the accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date that was eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the revalued asset.

** Depreciation for the year excludes an impairment loss of $XXX,XXX (see Note 13).

In 2024, the impairment loss of $XXX,XXX represented the write-down of certain property, plant and equipment in the <insert CGU> to the recoverable amount as a result of technological obsolescence. This was recognised in the statement of profit or loss as cost of sales. The recoverable amount of $X,XXX,XXX as at 31 December 2024 was based on value in use and was determined at the level of the CGU. The CGU consisted of the <insert CGU level>. In determining value in use for the CGU, the cash flows were discounted at a rate of XX.X% on a pre-tax basis.

Capitalised borrowing costs

The Company started the construction of a <insert description of facility> in XXXX 2025. This project is expected to be completed in XXXX 20XX. The carrying amount of the <insert description of facility> at 31 December 2025 was $X,XXX,XXX (2024: Nil). The <insert description of facility> is financed by a third party in a common arrangement.

The amount of borrowing costs capitalised during the year ended 31 December 2025 was $XXX,XXX (2024: Nil). The rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation was XX%, which is the EIR of the specific borrowing.

Land and buildings

Land and buildings with a carrying amount of $X,XXX,XXX (2024: $X,XXX,XXX) are subject to a first charge to secure two of the Company's bank loans.

Assets under construction

Included in property, plant and equipment at 31 December 2025 was an amount of $X,XXX,XXX (2024: Nil) relating to expenditure for a plant in the course of construction.

Equipment received from customers

In 2025, the Company received $XXX,XXX (2024: $XXX,XXX) of equipment from customers to be utilised in the production process. The initial gross amount was estimated at fair value by reference to the market price of these assets on the date on which control is obtained.

18 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Additions	1,075	-	3,000	2,935	126	7,136
Acquisition of a subsidiary (Note 8)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(3,272)	-	(3,272)
Assets held for sale (Note 14	(2,763)	-	-	(2,653)	-	(5,416)
Revaluation adjustment	-	564	-	-	-	564
Transfer*	-	(146)	-	-	-	(146)
Exchange differences	20	-	-	53	-	73
At 31 December 2025	**4,319**	**1,166**	**3,000**	**12,851**	**3,893**	**25,229**
Depreciation and impairment						
At 1 January 2024	2,707	66	-	7,363	600	10,736
Depreciation charge for the year	234	2	-	1,519	300	2,055
Impairment (Note 21)	-	-	-	200	-	200
Disposals	(2,046)	-	-	(33)	-	(2,079)
Assets held for sale (Note 14)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	4	-	-	8	-	12
At 31 December 2024	**899**	**68**	**-**	**9,057**	**900**	**10,924**
Depreciation charge for the year**	255	78	-	1,885	313	2,531
Impairment (Note 21)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(2,300)	-	(2,300)
Assets held for sale	(855)	-	-	(1,396)	-	(2,251)
Transfer*	-	(146)	-	-	-	(146)
Exchange differences	13	-	-	20	-	33
At 31 December 2025	**312**	**-**	**-**	**7,266**	**1,213**	**8,791**
At 31 December 2024	5,088	680	-	6,731	2,867	15,366
At 31 December 2025	4,007	1,166	3,000	5,585	2,680	16,438

* This transfer relates to the accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date that was eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the revalued asset.

** Depreciation for the year excludes an impairment loss of $XXX,XXX (see Note 14).

15 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Disposals of property, plant and equipment

In 2025, the Company sold equipment with a total net carrying amount of $X,XXX,XXX for a cash consideration of $X,XXX,XXX. In 2024, the Company sold freehold land and a building with a net carrying amount of $XXX,XXX for a cash consideration of $X,XXX,XXX. The net gains on these disposals were recognised as part of other operating income in the statement of profit or loss (Note 12).

Revaluation of office properties in <insert country>

Management determined that the office properties in <insert country> constitute a separate class of property, plant and equipment, based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the property.

Fair value of the properties was determined using the market comparable method. The valuations have been performed by the valuer and are based on proprietary databases of prices of transactions for properties of similar nature, location and condition. As at the dates of revaluation on 1 January and 31 December 2025, the properties' fair values are based on valuations performed by <insert Company name>., an accredited independent valuer who has valuation experience for similar office properties in <insert country> since 20XX. A net gain from the revaluation of the office properties in <insert country> of $XXX,XXX in 2025 was recognised in OCI.

Fair value measurement disclosures for the revalued office properties are provided in Note 11.

Significant unobservable valuation input	**Range**
Price per square metre	$XXX-$XXX

Significant increases (decreases) in estimated price per square metre in isolation would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value on a linear basis.

Reconciliation of carrying amount

	$000
Carrying amount as at 1 January 2025*	**680**
Level 3 revaluation gain recognised due to change in accounting policy to revaluation model as at 1 January 2025	807
Carrying amount and fair value as at 1 January 2025	**1,487**
Depreciation for the year	(78)
Level 3 revaluation loss on revaluation as at 31 December 2025	(243)
Carrying amount and fair value as at 31 December 2025	**1,166**

** The Company changed the accounting policy with respect to the measurement of office properties in <insert country> as at 1 January 2025 on a prospective basis. Therefore, the fair value of the office properties in <insert country> was not measured at 1 January 2024.

If the office properties in <insert country> were measured using the cost model, the carrying amounts would be, as follows:

	2025 **$000**
Cost	748
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(70)
Net carrying amount	**678**

16 Investment properties

18 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

In 2024, the impairment loss of $XXX,XXX represented the write-down of certain property, plant and equipment in the <insert CGU> to the recoverable amount as a result of technological obsolescence. This was recognised in the statement of profit or loss as 'Cost of Sales'. The recoverable amount of $X,XXX,XXX as at 31 December 2024 was based on value in use and was determined at the level of the CGU. The CGU consisted of the <insert CGU level>. In determining value in use for the CGU, the cash flows were discounted at a rate of XX.X% on a pre-tax basis.

Capitalised borrowing costs

The Company started the construction of a <insert description of facility> in XXXX 2025. This project is expected to be completed in XXXX 20XX. The carrying amount of the <insert description of facility> at 31 December 2025 was $X,XXX,XXX (2024: Nil). The <insert description of facility> is financed by a third party in a common arrangement.

The amount of borrowing costs capitalised during the year ended 31 December 2025 was $XXX,XXX (2024: Nil). The rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation was XX%, which is the EIR of the specific borrowing.

Land and buildings

Land and buildings with a carrying amount of $X,XXX,XXX (2024: $X,XXX,XXX) are subject to a first charge to secure two of the Company's bank loans.

Assets under construction

Included in property, plant and equipment at 31 December 2025 was an amount of $X,XXX,XXX (2024: Nil) relating to expenditure for a plant in the course of construction.

Equipment received from customers

In 2025, the Company received $XXX,XXX (2024: $XXX,XXX) of equipment from customers to be utilised in the production process. The initial gross amount was estimated at fair value by reference to the market price of these assets on the date on which control is obtained.

Disposals of property, plant and equipment

In 2025, the Company sold equipment with a total net carrying amount of $X,XXX,XXX for a cash consideration of $X,XXX,XXX. In 2024, the Company sold freehold land and a building with a net carrying amount of $XXX,XXX for a cash consideration of $X,XXX,XXX. The net gains on these disposals were recognised as part of other operating income in the statement of profit or loss (Note 13).

Revaluation of office properties in <insert country>

Management determined that the office properties in <insert country> constitute a separate class of property, plant and equipment, based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the property.

Fair value of the properties was determined using the market comparable method. The valuations have been performed by the valuer and are based on proprietary databases of prices of transactions for properties of similar nature, location and condition. As at the dates of revaluation on 1 January and 31 December 2025, the properties' fair values are based on valuations performed by <insert Company name>., an accredited independent valuer who has valuation experience for similar office properties in <insert country> since 20XX. A net gain from the revaluation of the office properties in <insert country> of $XXX,XXX in 2025 was recognised in OCI.

16 Investment properties (continued)

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Opening balance at 1 January	**5,322**	**4,727**
Additions (subsequent expenditure)	811	795
Net loss from fair value remeasurement	(204)	(200)
Closing balance at 31 December	**5,929**	**5,322**

The Company's investment properties consist of two commercial properties in <insert country>. Management determined that the investment properties consist of two classes of assets − office and retail − based on the nature, characteristics and risks of each property.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the fair values of the properties are based on valuations performed by <insert Company name>, an accredited independent valuer. <insert Company name> is a specialist in valuing these types of investment properties. A valuation model in accordance with that recommended by the <insert applicable valuation standards board/council> has been applied.

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Rental income derived from investment properties	936	918
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) generating rental income (included in cost of sales)	(67)	(235)
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) that did not generate rental income (included in cost of sales)	(25)	(85)
Profit arising from investment properties carried at fair value	**844**	**598**

The Company has no restrictions on the realisability of its investment properties and no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements.

Fair value hierarchy disclosures for investment properties are in Note 11.

Reconciliation of fair value:

	Investment properties	
	Office properties	Retail properties
	$000	$000
As at 1 January 2024	**2,265**	**2,462**
Remeasurement recognised in profit or loss	(96)	(104)
Remeasurement recognised in profit or loss (in other operating expenses)	-	-
Purchases	380	415
As at 31 December 2024	**2,549**	**2,773**
Remeasurement recognised in profit or loss	-	-
Remeasurement recognised in profit or loss (in other operating expenses)	(98)	(106)
Purchases	389	422
As at 31 December 2025	**2,840**	**3,089**

Description of valuation techniques used and key inputs to valuation of investment properties:

18 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Fair value measurement disclosures for the revalued office properties are provided in Note 12.

Significant unobservable valuation input	Range
Price per square metre	$XXX-$XXX

Significant increases (decreases) in estimated price per square metre in isolation would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value on a linear basis.

Reconciliation of carrying amount

	$000
Carrying amount as at 1 January 2025*	**680**
Level 3 revaluation gain recognised due to change in accounting policy to revaluation model as at 1 January 2025	807
Carrying amount and fair value as at 1 January 2025	**1,487**
Depreciation for the year	(78)
Level 3 revaluation loss on revaluation as at 31 December 2025	(243)
Carrying amount and fair value as at 31 December 2025	**1,166**

** The Company changed the accounting policy with respect to the measurement of office properties in <insert country> as at 1 January 2025 on a prospective basis. Therefore, the fair value of the office properties in <insert country> was not measured at 1 January 2024.

If the office properties in <insert country> were measured using the cost model, the carrying amounts would be, as follows:

	2025 $000
Cost	748
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(70)
Net carrying amount	**678**

19 Investment properties

	2025 $000	2024 $000
Opening balance at 1 January	**5,322**	**4,727**
Additions (subsequent expenditure)	811	795
Net loss from fair value remeasurement	(204)	(200)
Closing balance at 31 December	**5,929**	**5,322**

The Company's investment properties consist of two commercial properties in <insert country>. Management determined that the investment properties consist of two classes of assets − office and retail − based on the nature, characteristics and risks of each property.

19 Investment properties (continued)

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the fair values of the properties are based on valuations performed by <insert Company name>, an accredited independent valuer. <insert Company name> is a specialist in valuing these types of investment properties. A valuation model in accordance with that recommended by the <insert applicable valuation standards board/council> has been applied.

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Rental income derived from investment properties	936	918
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) generating rental income (included in 'Administrative expenses')	(67)	(235)
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) that did not generate rental income (included in 'Administrative expenses')	(25)	(85)
Profit arising from investment properties carried at fair value	**844**	**598**

The Company has no restrictions on the realisability of its investment properties and no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements.

Fair value hierarchy disclosures for investment properties are in Note 12.

Reconciliation of fair value:

	Investment properties	
	Office properties	Retail properties
	$000	$000
As at 1 January 2024	**2,265**	**2,462**
Remeasurement recognised in the statement of profit or loss as a change in fair value of investment properties	(96)	(104)
Purchases	380	415
As at 31 December 2024	**2,549**	**2,773**
As at 1 January 2025	**2,549**	**2,773**
Remeasurement recognised in the statement of profit or loss as a change in fair value of investment properties	-	-
Purchases	389	422
Remeasurement recognised in profit or loss (in other operating expenses)	(98)	(106)
As at 31 December 2025	**2,840**	**3,089**

Description of valuation techniques used and key inputs to valuation of investment properties:

16 Investment properties (continued)

Description of valuation techniques used and key inputs to valuation of investment properties: (continued)

	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average) 2025	2024
Office properties	DCF method (refer below)	Estimated rental value per sqm per month	$XX-$XX ($XX)	$XX-$XX ($XX)
		Rent growth p.a.	X.XX%	X.XX%
		Long-term vacancy rate	$XX-$XX ($XX)	$XX-$XX ($XX)
		Discount rate	X.X%	X.X%
Retail properties	DCF method (refer below)	Estimated rental value per sqm per month	$XX-$XX ($XX)	$XX-$XX ($XX)
		Rent growth p.a.	X%	X%
		Long-term vacancy rate	$XX-$XX ($XX)	$XX-$XX ($XX)
		Discount rate	X.X%	X.X%

Using the DCF method, fair value is estimated using assumptions regarding the benefits and liabilities of ownership over the asset's life including an exit or terminal value. This method involves the projection of a series of cash flows on a real property interest. To this projected cash flow series, a market-derived discount rate is applied to establish the present value of the income stream associated with the asset. The exit yield is normally separately determined and differs from the discount rate.

The duration of the cash flows and the specific timing of inflows and outflows are determined by events such as rent reviews, lease renewal and related re-letting, redevelopment, or refurbishment. The appropriate duration is typically driven by market behaviour that is a characteristic of the class of real property. Periodic cash flow is typically estimated as gross income less vacancy, non-recoverable expenses, collection losses, lease incentives, maintenance cost, agent and commission costs and other operating and management expenses. The series of periodic net operating income, along with an estimate of the terminal value anticipated at the end of the projection period, is then discounted.

Significant increases (decreases) in estimated rental value and rent growth per annum in isolation would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value of the properties. Significant increases (decreases) in the long-term vacancy rate and discount rate (and exit yield) in isolation would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value.

Generally, a change in the assumption made for the estimated rental value is accompanied by a directionally similar change in the rent growth per annum and discount rate (and exit yield), and an opposite change in the long-term vacancy rate.

17 Intangible assets

	Development costs	Patents and licences with definite useful life	Licences with indefinite useful life	Total
	$000	$000	$000	$000
Cost				
At 1 January 2024	1,057	263	160	1,480
Additions - internally developed	260	-	-	260
Acquisition of a subsidiary (restated*)	-	-	-	-
Assets held for sale	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	**1,317**	**263**	**160**	**1,740**

19 Investment properties (continued)

Description of valuation techniques used and key inputs to valuation of investment properties: (continued)

	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)	
			2025	2024
Office properties	DCF method (refer below)	Estimated rental value per sqm per month	$XX-$XX ($XX)	$XX-$XX ($XX)
		Rent growth p.a.	X.XX%	X.XX%
		Long-term vacancy rate	$XX-$XX ($XX)	$XX-$XX ($XX)
		Discount rate	X.X%	X.X%
Retail properties	DCF method (refer below)	Estimated rental value per sqm per month	$XX-$XX ($XX)	$XX-$XX ($XX)
		Rent growth p.a.	X%	X%
		Long-term vacancy rate	$XX-$XX ($XX)	$XX-$XX ($XX)
		Discount rate	X.X%	X.X%

Using the DCF method, fair value is estimated using assumptions regarding the benefits and liabilities of ownership over the asset's life including an exit or terminal value. This method involves the projection of a series of cash flows on a real property interest. To this projected cash flow series, a market-derived discount rate is applied to establish the present value of the income stream associated with the asset. The exit yield is normally separately determined and differs from the discount rate.

The duration of the cash flows and the specific timing of inflows and outflows are determined by events such as rent reviews, lease renewal and related re-letting, redevelopment, or refurbishment. The appropriate duration is typically driven by market behaviour that is a characteristic of the class of real property. Periodic cash flow is typically estimated as gross income less vacancy, non-recoverable expenses, collection losses, lease incentives, maintenance cost, agent and commission costs and other operating and management expenses. The series of periodic net operating income, along with an estimate of the terminal value anticipated at the end of the projection period, is then discounted.

Significant increases (decreases) in estimated rental value and rent growth per annum in isolation would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value of the properties. Significant increases (decreases) in the long-term vacancy rate and discount rate (and exit yield) in isolation would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value.

Generally, a change in the assumption made for the estimated rental value is accompanied by a directionally similar change in the rent growth per annum and discount rate (and exit yield), and an opposite change in the long-term vacancy rate.

20 Intangible assets and goodwill

17 Intangible assets (continued)

Additions - internally developed	391	-	-	391
Acquisition of a subsidiary	-	-	-	-
Assets held for sale	-	(92)	-	(92)
At 31 December 2025	**1,708**	**171**	**160**	**2,039**
Amortisation and impairment				
At 1 January 2024	110	40	-	150
Amortisation	83	33	-	116
At 31 December 2024	**193**	**73**	**-**	**266**
Amortisation	63	20	-	83
Impairment	-	-	-	-
Assets held for sale	-	(2)	-	(2)
At 31 December 2025	**256**	**91**	**-**	**347**
At 31 December 2024	1,124	190	160	1,474
At 31 December 2025	1,452	80	160	1,692

There are two <insert description> research and development projects: one is to <insert description> and the other is related to <insert description>

Acquisition during the year

The patents have been granted for a minimum of XX years by the relevant government agency, while licences have been acquired with the option to renew at the end of the period at little or no cost to the Company. Previous licences acquired have been renewed and have allowed the Company to determine that these assets have indefinite useful lives. As at 31 December 2025, these assets were tested for impairment.

18 Financial assets and financial liabilities

18.1 Financial assets

	2025	2024
	$000	**$000**
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		
Foreign exchange forward contracts	427	-
Embedded derivatives	140	-
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments		
Foreign exchange forward contracts	168	102
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Listed equity investments	225	200
Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI		
Non-listed equity investments		
<insert Company name>	278	137
<insert Company name>	172	123
<insert Company name>	47	100
<insert Company name>	195	-
<insert Company name>	-	205
<insert Company name>	-	33
	692	598
Debt instruments at fair value through OCI		
Quoted debt instruments	1,081	1,073

20 Intangible assets and goodwill (continued)

	Development costs	Patents and licences with definite useful life	Licences with indefinite useful life	Intangible assets total	Goodwill	Total
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Cost						
At 1 January 2024	1,057	263	160	1,480	-	1,480
Additions - internally developed	260	-	-	260	-	260
Acquisition of a subsidiary (restated*)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	**1,317**	**263**	**160**	**1,740**	**-**	**1,740**
At 1 January 2025	1,317	263	160	1,740	-	1,740
Additions - internally developed	391	-	-	391	-	391
Acquisition of a subsidiary (restated*)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets held for sale	-	(92)	-	(92)	-	(92)
At 31 December 2025	**1,708**	**171**	**160**	**2,039**	**-**	**2,039**
Amortisation and impairment						
At 1 January 2024	110	40	-	150	-	150
Amortisation	83	33	-	116	-	116
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	**193**	**73**	**-**	**266**	**-**	**266**
At 1 January 2024	193	73	-	266	-	266
Amortisation	63	20	-	83	-	83
Impairment (Note 21)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets held for sale	-	(2)	-	(2)	-	(2)
At 31 December 2024	**256**	**91**	**-**	**347**	**-**	**347**
At 31 December 2024	1,124	190	160	1,474	-	1,474
At 31 December 2025	1,452	80	160	1,692	-	1,692

There are two <insert description> research and development projects: one is to <insert description> and the other is related to <insert description>

18 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

18.1 Financial assets (continued)

	2025 $000	2024 $000
Total financial assets at fair value	**2,733**	**1,973**
Debt instruments at amortised cost		
Trade receivables (Note 20)	15,402	14,292
Loan to an associate	133	-
Loan to a director	9	5
Loan to joint venture	-	-
Loan notes	-	-
Total financial assets*	**18,277**	**16,270**
Total current	**15,769**	**14,394**
Total non-current	**2,508**	**1,876**

*Financial assets, other than cash and short-term deposits

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments reflect the positive change in fair value of those foreign exchange forward contracts that are not designated in hedge relationships, but are, nevertheless, intended to reduce the level of foreign currency risk for expected sales and purchases.

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments reflect the positive change in fair value of foreign exchange forward contracts, designated as cash flow hedges to hedge highly probable forecast sales in US Dollars (USD).

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include investments in listed equity shares. Fair values of these equity shares are determined by reference to published price quotations in an active market.

Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI include investments in equity shares of non-listed companies. The Company holds non-controlling interests (between X% and X%) in these companies. These investments were irrevocably designated at fair value through OCI as the Company considers these investments to be strategic in nature.

In 2025, the Company sold its equity interest in <insert Company name> as this investment no longer coincides with the Company's investment strategy. The fair value on the date of sale is $XX,XXX and the accumulated gain recognised in OCI of $X,XXX was transferred to retained earnings. In 2025, the Company received dividends in the amount of $X,XXX from <insert Company name>.

Debt instruments at fair value through OCI include investments in quoted government and corporate bonds. Fair values of these debt instruments are determined by reference to published price quotations in an active market.

Debt instruments at amortised cost include trade receivables and receivables from related parties.

18.2 Financial liabilities: Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

	Interest rate %	Maturity	2025 $000	2024 $000
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings				
Lease liabilities (Note 29)	X.X-X.X	20XX	161	279
Bank overdrafts	XX	On demand	644	1,767
$X,XXX,XXX bank loan	XX	X XXX 20XX	941	-
$X,XXX,XXX bank loan	XX	XX XXX 20XX	-	49

20 Intangible assets and goodwill (continued)

Acquisition during the year

The patents have been granted for a minimum of XX years by the relevant government agency, while licences have been acquired with the option to renew at the end of the period at little or no cost to the Company. Previous licences acquired have been renewed and have allowed the Company to determine that these assets have indefinite useful lives. As at 31 December 2025, these assets were tested for impairment.

Acquisition of development costs is presented under 'Development expenditures' in the statement of cash flows.

21 Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives

For impairment testing goodwill acquired through business combinations and licences with indefinite useful lives are allocated to the <insert description> CGUs.

Carrying amount of goodwill and licences allocated to each of the CGUs:

	<insert description1> unit		<insert description2> unit		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Goodwill	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licences	360	-	1,050	240	1,410	240

The Company performed its annual impairment test in XXXX 2025 and 2024. The Company considers the relationship between its market capitalisation and its book value, among other factors, when reviewing for indicators of impairment. As at 31 December 2025, the market capitalisation of the Company was below the book value of its equity, indicating a potential impairment of goodwill and impairment of the assets of the operating CGUs. In addition, the overall decline in <insert company specific line of activity> around the world, as well as the ongoing economic uncertainty, have led to a decreased demand in both the <insert description> CGUs.

<insert description> CGU

The recoverable amount of the <insert description> CGU of $XX,XXX,XXX as at 31 December 2025 has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by senior management covering a five-year period. The projected cash flows have been updated to reflect the decreased demand for products and services. The pre-tax discount rate applied to cash flow projections is XX.X% (2024: XX.X%) and cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using a X.X% growth rate (2024: X.X%) that is the same as the long-term average growth rate for the <insert description> industry. It was concluded that the fair value less costs of disposal did not exceed the value in use. As a result of this analysis, management has recognised an impairment charge of $XXX,XXX in the current year against goodwill with a carrying amount of $XXX,XXX as at 31 December 2024. The impairment charge is recorded within 'Administrative expenses' in the statement of profit or loss.

21 Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives (continued)

Carrying amount of goodwill and licences allocated to each of the CGUs: (continued)

<insert description> CGU

The recoverable amount of the <insert description> CGU is also determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by senior management covering a five-year period. The projected cash flows have been updated to reflect the decreased demand for products and services. The pre-tax discount rate applied to the cash flow projections is XX.X% (2024: XX.X%). The growth rate used to extrapolate the cash flows of the unit beyond the five-year period is X.X% (2024: X.X%). This growth rate exceeds the industry average growth rate by X.XX%. Management of the <insert description>unit believes this growth rate is justified based on the acquisition of <insert Company name>. This acquisition has resulted in the Company obtaining control of an industry patent, thereby preventing other entities from manufacturing a specialised product for a period of XX years. The Company has an option to renew the patent after the XX years have expired. As a result of the analysis, there is headroom of $X,XXX,XXX and management did not identify an impairment for this CGU.

Key assumptions used in value in use calculations and sensitivity to changes in assumptions

The calculation of value in use for both <insert description> units is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- Gross margins
- Discount rates
- Raw materials price inflation
- Market share during the forecast period
- Growth rates used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the forecast period

Climate-related matters - The Company constantly monitors climate-related risks, including physical risks and transition risks, when measuring the recoverable amount. While the Company does not believe its operations are currently significantly exposed to physical risk, the value-in-use may be impacted in several different ways by transition risk, such as climate-related legislation, climate-related regulations and changes in demand for the Company's products. Even though the Company has concluded that no single climate-related assumption is a key assumption for the 2025 test of goodwill, the Company has incorporated its expectations for the following: increased costs of emissions under the emission trading scheme it is subject to; expectations for increased demand for goods sold by the Company's <insert CGU>; and expected cost increases due to stricter recycling requirements in the cash-flow forecasts in assessing value-in-use amounts.

Gross margins - Gross margins are based on average values achieved in the three years preceding the beginning of the budget period. The gross margins for the <insert description>CGU and the <insert description> CGU were XX.XX% and XX.XX%, respectively. These are increased over the budget period for anticipated efficiency improvements. An increase of X.X% per annum was applied for the <insert description> unit and X% per annum for the <insert description>unit.

Decreased demand can lead to a decline in the gross margin. Any decrease in the gross margin would result in a further impairment in the <insert description> unit. Any decrease in the gross margin would result in impairment in the <insert description> unit.

21 Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives (continued)

Key assumptions used in value in use calculations and sensitivity to changes in assumptions (continued)

Discount rates - Discount rates represent the current market assessment of the risks specific to each CGU, taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the Company and is derived from its weighted average cost of capital (WACC). The WACC takes into account both debt and equity. The cost of equity is derived from the expected return on investment by the Company's investors. The cost of debt is based on the interest-bearing borrowings the Company is obliged to service. <CGU>-specific risk is incorporated by applying individual beta factors. The beta factors are evaluated annually based on publicly available market data. Adjustments to the discount rate are made to factor in the specific amount and timing of the future tax flows in order to reflect a pre-tax discount rate.

Any rise in the pre-tax discount rate from the current level of XX.X% in the <insert description> unit would result in a further impairment. A rise in the pre-tax discount rate to XX.X% (i.e. +X.X%) in the <insert description> unit would result in impairment.

Raw materials price inflation - Estimates are obtained from published indices for the countries from which materials are sourced, as well as data relating to specific commodities. Forecast figures are used if data is publicly available (principally for <insert country> and the <insert country>), otherwise past actual raw material price movements are used as an indicator of future price movements.

Management has considered the possibility of greater-than-forecast increases in raw material price inflation. This may occur if anticipated regulatory changes result in an increase in demand that cannot be met by suppliers. Forecast price inflation lies within a range of X.X% to X.X% for the <insert description> unit and X.X% to X.X% for the <insert description> unit, depending on the country from which materials are purchased. In the <insert description> unit, any increases in the prices of raw materials would result in a further impairment. If prices of raw materials increase on average by X.X% more than the forecast price inflation, the <insert description> will have a further impairment.

Market share assumptions - When using industry data for growth rates (as noted below), these assumptions are important because management assesses how the unit's position, relative to its competitors, might change over the forecast period. Management expects the Company's share of the <insert description> market (XX%) to be stable over the forecast period. Management expects the Company's position in the <insert description> market relative to its competitors to strengthen following the acquisition of <insert Company name>. The Company's market share in the <insert description> market is currently XX%.

Although management expects the Company's market share of the <insert description> market to be stable over the forecast period, any decline in the market share would result in a further impairment in the <insert description> unit. Similarly, a decline in market share in the <insert description> market by XX% would result in impairment of $ XXXXX in the <insert description> unit.

Growth rate estimates - Rates are based on published industry research. For the reasons explained above, the long-term rate used to extrapolate the budget for the <insert description>unit includes an adjustment on account of the acquisition of a significant industry patent.

21 Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives (continued)

Key assumptions used in value in use calculations and sensitivity to changes in assumptions (continued)

Management recognises that the speed of technological change and the possibility of new entrants can have a significant impact on growth rate assumptions. The effect of new entrants is not expected to have an adverse impact on the forecasts, but could yield a reasonably possible alternative to the estimated long-term growth rate of X.X% for the <insert description> unit and X.X% for the <insert description> unit. Any reduction in the long-term growth rate in the <insert description> unit would result in a further impairment. For the <insert description> unit, a reduction by X.X% in the long-term growth rate would result in impairment of $ XXXXX.

22 Financial assets and financial liabilities

22.1 Financial assets

	Notes	2025 $000	2024 $000
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments			
Foreign exchange forward contracts		427	-
Embedded derivatives		140	-
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments			
Foreign exchange forward contracts		168	102
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Listed equity investments		225	200
Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI			
Non-listed equity investments			
<insert Company name>		278	137
<insert Company name>		172	123
<insert Company name>		47	100
<insert Company name>		195	-
<insert Company name>		-	205
<insert Company name>		-	33
		692	598
Debt instruments at fair value through OCI			
Quoted debt instruments		1,081	1,073
Total financial assets at fair value		**2,733**	**1,973**
Debt instruments at amortised cost			
Trade receivables	24	15,402	14,292
Loan to an associate		133	-
Loan to a director		9	5
Loan to joint venture		-	-
Loan notes		-	-
Total financial assets*		**18,277**	**16,270**
Total current		**15,769**	**14,394**
Total non-current		**2,508**	**1,876**

22 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

22.1 Financial assets (continued)

*Financial assets, other than cash and short-term deposits

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments reflect the positive change in fair value of those foreign exchange forward contracts that are not designated in hedge relationships, but are, nevertheless, intended to reduce the level of foreign currency risk for expected sales and purchases.

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments reflect the positive change in fair value of foreign exchange forward contracts, designated as cash flow hedges to hedge highly probable forecast sales in US Dollars (USD).

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include investments in listed equity shares. Fair values of these equity shares are determined by reference to published price quotations in an active market.

Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI include investments in equity shares of non-listed companies. The Company holds non-controlling interests (between X% and X%) in these companies. These investments were irrevocably designated at fair value through OCI as the Company considers these investments to be strategic in nature.

In 2025, the Company sold its equity interest in <insert Company name> as this investment no longer coincides with the Company's investment strategy. The fair value on the date of sale is $XX,XXX and the accumulated gain recognised in OCI of $X,XXX was transferred to retained earnings. In 2025, the Company received dividends in the amount of $X,XXX from <insert Company name>.

Debt instruments at fair value through OCI include investments in quoted government and corporate bonds. Fair values of these debt instruments are determined by reference to published price quotations in an active market.

Debt instruments at amortised cost include trade receivables and receivables from related parties.

22.2 Financial liabilities: Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

	Notes	Interest rate %	Maturity	2025 $000	2024 $000
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings					
Lease liabilities	32	X.X-X.X	20XX	161	279
Bank overdrafts		XX	On demand	644	1,767
$X,XXX,XXX bank loan		XX	X XXX 20XX	941	-
$X,XXX,XXX bank loan		XX	XX XXX 20XX	-	49
Total current interest-bearing loans and borrowings				**1,746**	**2,095**

18 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

18.2 Financial liabilities: Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (continued)

	Interest rate	Maturity	2025	2024
	%		$000	$000
Total current interest-bearing loans and borrowings			**1,746**	**2,095**
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings				
Lease liabilities (Note 29)	X.X-X.X	20XX-20XX	1,804	1,702
X% debentures	X.X	20XX-20XX	2,249	2,103
X.XX% secured loan of $X,XXX,XXX	*XX	XX XXX 20XX	1,497	-
Secured bank loan	XX	XX XXX 20XX	2,319	2,326
$X,XXX,XXX bank loan (2024: $X,XXX,XXX)	XX	XX XXX 20XX	-	905
$X,XXX,XXX bank loan (2024: $X,XXX,XXX)	XX	20XX-20XX	1,657	1,486
$X,XXX,XXX bank loan	XX	XX XXX 20XX	1,386	1,385
$X,XXX,XXX bank loan	X.X	X XXX 20XX	-	3,873
Loan from a third-party investor	XX.X	20XX	2,000	-
Convertible preference shares	XX.X	20XX	1,852	1,763
Total non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings			**14,764**	**15,543**
Total interest-bearing loans and borrowings			**16,510**	**17,638**

*Includes the effects of related interest rate swaps.

Bank overdrafts

The bank overdrafts are secured by a portion of the Company's short-term deposits.

$X,XXX,XXX bank loan

This loan is unsecured and is repayable in full on X XXXX 2025.

X% debentures

The XX.XX% debentures are repayable in equal annual instalments of €XXX commencing on 1 January 20XX. The debentures include a requirement to increase the Company's use of recycled materials in the production of its products to XX.XX %. If this requirement is not met by 1 January 20XX, the interest rate will rise by 100 basis points to XX.XX %.

The XX.XX% debentures are subject to a covenant that requires the Company to maintain €XXX in minimum balance of cash and short-term deposits during the repayment period of the loan. The covenant is tested at the end of each quarter until the maturity of the XX.XX% debentures. The Company has no indication that it will have difficulty complying with this covenant.

X.XX% secured loan

The loan is secured by a first charge over certain of the Company's land and buildings with a carrying value of $X,XXX,XXX (2024: Nil).

22 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

22.2 Financial liabilities: Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (continued)

	Notes	Interest rate %	Maturity	2025 $000	2024 $000
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings					
Lease liabilities (Note 32)		X.X-X.X	20XX-20XX	1,804	1,702
X% debentures		X.X	20XX-20XX	2,249	2,103
X.XX% secured loan of $X,XXX,XXX		*XX	XX XXX 20XX	1,497	-
Secured bank loan		XX	XX XXX 20XX	2,319	2,326
$X,XXX,XXX bank loan (2024: $X,XXX,XXX)		XX	XX XXX 20XX	-	905
$X,XXX,XXX bank loan (2024: $X,XXX,XXX)		XX	20XX-20XX	1,657	1,486
$X,XXX,XXX bank loan		XX	XX XXX 20XX	1,386	1,385
$X,XXX,XXX bank loan		X.X	X XXX 20XX	-	3,873
Loan from a third-party investor		XX.X	20XX	2,000	-
Convertible preference shares		XX.X	20XX	1,852	1,763
Total non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings				**14,764**	**15,543**
Total interest-bearing loans and borrowings				**16,510**	**17,638**

*Includes the effects of related interest rate swaps.

Bank overdrafts

The bank overdrafts are secured by a portion of the Company's short-term deposits.

$X,XXX,XXX bank loan

This loan is unsecured and is repayable in full on X XXXX 2025.

X% debentures

The XX.XX% debentures are repayable in equal annual instalments of $XXX commencing on 1 January 20XX. The debentures include a requirement to increase the Company's use of recycled materials in the production of its products to XX.XX %. If this requirement is not met by 1 January 20XX, the interest rate will rise by 100 basis points to XX.XX %.

The XX.XX% debentures are subject to a covenant that requires the Company to maintain $XXX in minimum balance of cash and short-term deposits during the repayment period of the loan. The covenant is tested at the end of each quarter until the maturity of the XX.XX% debentures. The Company has no indication that it will have difficulty complying with this covenant.

X.XX% secured loan

The loan is secured by a first charge over certain of the Company's land and buildings with a carrying value of $X,XXX,XXX (2024: Nil).

18 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

18.2 Financial liabilities: Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (continued)

Secured bank loan

This loan has been drawn down under a six-year multi-option facility (MOF). The loan is repayable within XX months after the reporting date, but has been classified as long term because the Company expects, and has the discretion, to exercise its rights under the MOF to refinance this funding. Such immediate replacement funding is available until XX XXXX 20XX. The total amount repayable on maturity is $X,XXX,XXX. The facility is secured by a first charge over certain of the Company's land and buildings, with a carrying value of $X,XXX,XXX (2024: $X,XXX,XXX).

The secured bank loan is subject to the following covenants:

- Interest cover ratio greater than X. The interest cover ratio in the secured bank loan is calculated as operating profit divided by interests on debts and borrowings (see Note 12.3). The interest cover ratio was X as at 31 December 2025 (2024: X)
- Gearing ratio below X%. See Note 5 for the definition and calculation of the Company's gearing ratio. The gearing ratio was X% as at 31 December 2025 (2024: X%)

Both covenants are tested half-yearly, at 30 June and 31 December. The Company has no indication that it will have difficulty complying with these covenants.

$X,XXX,XXX bank loan

The Company increased its borrowings under this loan contract by $XXX,XXX during the reporting period. This loan is repayable in two instalments of $X,XXX,XXX due on 31 December 20XX and $X,XXX,XXX due on 31 December 20XX.

$X,XXX,XXX bank loan

This loan is unsecured and is repayable in full on XX XXXX 20XX. As of 31 December 2024, $XX,XXX was repayable on XX XXXX 20XX.

$X,XXX,XXX bank loan

This loan has been transferred to the net balance of the liabilities held for sale.

Convertible preference shares

At 31 December 2025 and 2024, there were X,XXX,XXX convertible preference shares in issue. Each share has a par value of $X and is convertible at the option of the shareholders into ordinary shares of the parent of the Company on 1 January 20XX on the basis of one ordinary share for every three preference shares held. Any preference shares not converted will be redeemed on 31 December 20XX at a price of $X.XX per share. The preference shares carry a dividend of X% per annum, payable half-yearly in arrears on 30 June and 31 December. The dividend rights are non-cumulative. The preference shares rank ahead of the ordinary shares in the event of a liquidation. The presentation of the equity portion of these shares is explained in Note 23 below.

Other financial liabilities

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		
Foreign exchange forward contracts	480	-
Embedded derivatives	522	-

22 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

22.2 Financial liabilities: Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (continued)

Secured bank loan

This loan has been drawn down under a six-year multi-option facility (MOF). The loan is repayable within XX months after the reporting date, but has been classified as long term because the Company expects, and has the discretion, to exercise its rights under the MOF to refinance this funding. Such immediate replacement funding is available until XX XXXX 20XX. The total amount repayable on maturity is $X,XXX,XXX. The facility is secured by a first charge over certain of the Company's land and buildings, with a carrying value of $X,XXX,XXX (2024: $X,XXX,XXX).

The secured bank loan is subject to the following covenants:

- Interest cover ratio greater than X. The interest cover ratio in the secured bank loan is calculated as operating profit divided by interests on debts and borrowings (see Note 13.3). The interest cover ratio was X as at 31 December 2025 (2024: X)
- Gearing ratio below X%. See Note 6 for the definition and calculation of the Company's gearing ratio. The gearing ratio was X% as at 31 December 2025 (2024: X%)

Both covenants are tested half-yearly, at 30 June and 31 December. The Company has no indication that it will have difficulty complying with these covenants.

$X,XXX,XXX bank loan

The Company increased its borrowings under this loan contract by $XXX,XXX during the reporting period. This loan is repayable in two instalments of $X,XXX,XXX due on 31 December 20XX and $X,XXX,XXX due on 31 December 20XX.

$X,XXX,XXX bank loan

This loan is unsecured and is repayable in full on XX XXXX 20XX. As of 31 December 2024, $XX,XXX was repayable on XX XXXX 20XX.

$X,XXX,XXX bank loan

This loan has been transferred to the net balance of the liabilities held for sale.

Convertible preference shares

At 31 December 2025 and 2024, there were X,XXX,XXX convertible preference shares in issue. Each share has a par value of $X and is convertible at the option of the shareholders into ordinary shares of the parent of the Company on 1 January 20XX on the basis of one ordinary share for every three preference shares held. Any preference shares not converted will be redeemed on 31 December 20XX at a price of $X.XX per share. The preference shares carry a dividend of X% per annum, payable half-yearly in arrears on 30 June and 31 December. The dividend rights are non-cumulative. The preference shares rank ahead of the ordinary shares in the event of a liquidation. The presentation of the equity portion of these shares is explained in Note 26 below.

Other financial liabilities

		2025	2024
	Notes	$000	$000

18 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

18.2 Financial liabilities: Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (continued)

Other financial liabilities (continued)

	2025 $000	2024 $000
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments		
Foreign exchange forward contracts	113	169
Commodity forward contracts	653	-
Interest rate swaps	24	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Contingent consideration (Note 7)	-	-
Total financial instruments at fair value	**1,792**	**169**
Other financial liabilities at amortised cost, other than interest-bearing loans and borrowings		
Trade and other payables (Note 28)	9,508	12,811
Total other financial liabilities	**11,300**	**12,980**
Total current	**11,097**	**12,980**
Total non-current	**203**	**-**

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments reflect the negative change in fair value of those foreign exchange forward contracts that are not designated in hedge relationships, but are, nevertheless, intended to reduce the level of foreign currency risk for expected sales and purchases.

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments reflect the negative change in fair value of foreign exchange forward contracts, designated as cash flow hedges to hedge highly probable future purchases in <insert currency>. This also includes the change in fair value of commodity forward contracts entered into during 2025.

18.3 Hedging activities and derivatives

The Company is exposed to certain risks relating to its ongoing business operations. The primary risks managed using derivative instruments are foreign currency risk, commodity price risk, and interest rate risk.

The Company's risk management strategy and how it is applied to manage risk are explained in Note 18.5 below.

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments

The Company uses foreign currency-denominated borrowings and foreign exchange forward contracts to manage some of its transaction exposures. The foreign exchange forward contracts are not designated as cash flow hedges and are entered into for periods consistent with foreign currency exposure of the underlying transactions, generally from one to XX months.

22 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

22.2 Financial liabilities: Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (continued)

Other financial liabilities (continued)

	Notes	2025 $000	2024 $000
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments			
Foreign exchange forward contracts		480	-
Embedded derivatives		522	-
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments			
Foreign exchange forward contracts		113	169
Commodity forward contracts		653	-
Interest rate swaps		24	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss			
Contingent consideration	8	-	-
Total financial instruments at fair value		**1,792**	**169**
Other financial liabilities at amortised cost, other than interest-bearing loans and borrowings			
Trade and other payables	31	9,508	12,811
Total other financial liabilities		**11,300**	**12,980**
Total current		**(11,097)**	**(12,980)**
Total non-current		**(203)**	**-**

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments reflect the negative change in fair value of those foreign exchange forward contracts that are not designated in hedge relationships, but are, nevertheless, intended to reduce the level of foreign currency risk for expected sales and purchases.

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments reflect the negative change in fair value of foreign exchange forward contracts, designated as cash flow hedges to hedge highly probable future purchases in <insert currency>. This also includes the change in fair value of commodity forward contracts entered into during 2025.

22.3 Hedging activities and derivatives

The Company is exposed to certain risks relating to its ongoing business operations. The primary risks managed using derivative instruments are foreign currency risk, commodity price risk, and interest rate risk.

The Company's risk management strategy and how it is applied to manage risk are explained in Note 22.5 below.

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments

The Company uses foreign currency-denominated borrowings and foreign exchange forward contracts to manage some of its transaction exposures. The foreign exchange forward contracts are not designated as cash flow hedges and are entered into for periods consistent with foreign currency exposure of the underlying transactions, generally from one to XX months.

18 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

18.3 Hedging activities and derivatives (continued)

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments

Cash flow hedges

Foreign currency risk

Foreign exchange forward contracts are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges of forecast sales in US Dollar and forecast purchases in <insert currency>. These forecast transactions are highly probable, and they comprise about XX% of the Company's total expected sales in US Dollars and about XX% of its total expected purchases in <insert currency>. The foreign exchange forward contract balances vary with the level of expected foreign currency sales and purchases and changes in foreign exchange forward rates.

Commodity price risk

The Company purchases <insert commodity> on an ongoing basis as its operating activities in the <insert description> require a continuous supply thereof for the production of its <insert description>. The increased volatility in <insert commodity> price over the past XX months has led to the decision to enter into commodity forward contracts.

These contracts, which commenced on X XXXX 2025, are expected to reduce the volatility attributable to price fluctuations of <insert commodity>. Hedging the price volatility of forecast <insert commodity> purchases is in accordance with the risk management strategy outlined by the Board of Directors.

There is an economic relationship between the hedged items and the hedging instruments as the terms of the foreign exchange and commodity forward contracts match the terms of the expected highly probable forecast transactions (i.e., notional amount and expected payment date). The Company has established a hedge ratio of X:X for the hedging relationships as the underlying risk of the foreign exchange and commodity forward contracts are identical to the hedged risk components. To test the hedge effectiveness, the Company uses the hypothetical derivative method and compares the changes in the fair value of the hedging instruments against the changes in fair value of the hedged items attributable to the hedged risks.

The hedge ineffectiveness can arise from:

- Differences in the timing of the cash flows of the hedged items and the hedging instruments
- Different indexes (and accordingly different curves) linked to the hedged risk of the hedged items and hedging instruments
- The counterparties' credit risk differently impacting the fair value movements of the hedging instruments and hedged items
- Changes to the forecasted amount of cash flows of hedged items and hedging instruments

The Company is holding the following foreign exchange and commodity forward contracts:

22 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

22.3 Hedging activities and derivatives (continued)

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments

Cash flow hedges

Foreign currency risk

Foreign exchange forward contracts are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges of forecast sales in US Dollar and forecast purchases in <insert currency>. These forecast transactions are highly probable, and they comprise about XX% of the Company's total expected sales in US Dollars and about XX% of its total expected purchases in <insert currency>. The foreign exchange forward contract balances vary with the level of expected foreign currency sales and purchases and changes in foreign exchange forward rates.

Commodity price risk

The Company purchases <insert commodity> on an ongoing basis as its operating activities in the <insert description> require a continuous supply thereof for the production of its <insert description>. The increased volatility in <insert commodity> price over the past XX months has led to the decision to enter into commodity forward contracts.

These contracts, which commenced on X XXXX 2025, are expected to reduce the volatility attributable to price fluctuations of <insert commodity>. Hedging the price volatility of forecast <insert commodity> purchases is in accordance with the risk management strategy outlined by the Board of Directors.

There is an economic relationship between the hedged items and the hedging instruments as the terms of the foreign exchange and commodity forward contracts match the terms of the expected highly probable forecast transactions (i.e., notional amount and expected payment date). The Company has established a hedge ratio of X:X for the hedging relationships as the underlying risk of the foreign exchange and commodity forward contracts are identical to the hedged risk components. To test the hedge effectiveness, the Company uses the hypothetical derivative method and compares the changes in the fair value of the hedging instruments against the changes in fair value of the hedged items attributable to the hedged risks.

The hedge ineffectiveness can arise from:

- Differences in the timing of the cash flows of the hedged items and the hedging instruments
- Different indexes (and accordingly different curves) linked to the hedged risk of the hedged items and hedging instruments
- The counterparties' credit risk differently impacting the fair value movements of the hedging instruments and hedged items
- Changes to the forecasted amount of cash flows of hedged items and hedging instruments

The Company is holding the following foreign exchange and commodity forward contracts:

18 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

18.3 Hedging activities and derivatives (continued)

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments (continued)

	Maturity					
	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total
As at 31 December 2025						
Foreign exchange forward contracts (highly probable forecast sales)						
Notional amount(in $000)	1,967	2,000	2,100	2,300	2,167	**10,534**
Average forward rate (USD/<insert currency>)	0.777	0.779	0.781	0.783	0.790	
Foreign exchange forward contracts (highly probable forecast purchases						
Notional amount(in $000)	967	887	1,253	1,167	1,033	**5,307**
Average forward rate (USD/<insert currency>)	0.584	0.585	0.585	0.586	0.587	
Commodity forward contracts						
Notional amount (in tonnes)				300	353	**653**
Notional amount (in $000)				1,733	2,000	**3,733**
Average hedged rate (in $000 per tonne)				3.85	3.77	
As at 31 December 2024						
Foreign exchange forward contracts (highly probable forecast sales)						
Notional amount(in $000)	1,767	1,900	2,000	2,133	1,933	**9,733**
Average forward rate (USD/<insert currency>)	0.800	0.802	0.804	0.806	0.807	
Foreign exchange forward contracts (highly probable forecast purchases						
Notional amount(in $000)	833	767	1,000	1,067	967	**4,634**
Average forward rate (USD/<insert currency>)	0.588	0.589	0.589	0.590	0.591	

The impact of the hedging instruments on the statement of financial position is, as follows:

22 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

22.3 Hedging activities and derivatives (continued)

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments (continued)

	Maturity					
	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total
As at 31 December 2025						
Foreign exchange forward contracts (highly probable forecast sales)						
Notional amount(in $000)	1,967	2,000	2,100	2,300	2,167	**10,534**
Average forward rate (USD/<insert currency>)	0.777	0.779	0.781	0.783	0.790	
Foreign exchange forward contracts (highly probable forecast purchases						
Notional amount(in $000)	967	887	1,253	1,167	1,033	**5,307**
Average forward rate (USD/<insert currency>)	0.584	0.585	0.585	0.586	0.587	
Commodity forward contracts						
Notional amount (in tonnes)	300	353	-	-	-	**653**
Notional amount (in $000)	1,733	2,000	-	-	-	**3,733**
Average hedged rate (in $000 per tonne)	3.85	3.77	-	-	-	
As at 31 December 2024						
Foreign exchange forward contracts (highly probable forecast sales)						
Notional amount(in $000)	1,767	1,900	2,000	2,133	1,933	**9,733**
Average forward rate (USD/<insert currency>)	0.800	0.802	0.804	0.806	0.807	
Foreign exchange forward contracts (highly probable forecast purchases						
Notional amount(in $000)	833	767	1,000	1,067	967	**4,634**
Average forward rate (USD/<insert currency>)	0.588	0.589	0.589	0.590	0.591	

The impact of the hedging instruments on the statement of financial position is, as follows:

18 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

18.3 Hedging activities and derivatives (continued)

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments (continued)

	Notional amount	Carrying amount	Line item in the statement of financial position	Change in fair value used for measuring ineffectiveness for
	$000	$000		$000
As at 31 December 2025				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	10,533	168	Other current financial assets	257
Foreign exchange forward contracts	5,307	(113)	Other current financial liabilities	(66)
Commodity forward contracts	3,733	(653)	Other current financial liabilities	(653)
As at 31 December 2024				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	9,733	137	Other current financial assets	91
Foreign exchange forward contracts	4,633	(169)	Other current financial liabilities	(21)
Commodity forward contracts	-	-	Other current financial liabilities	-

The impact of hedged items on the statement of financial position is, as follows:

22 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

22.3 Hedging activities and derivatives (continued)

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments (continued)

	Notional amount	Carrying amount	Line item in the statement of financial position	Change in fair value used for measuring ineffectiveness for
	$000	$000		$000
As at 31 December 2025				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	10,533	168	Other current financial assets	257
Foreign exchange forward contracts	5,307	(113)	Other current financial liabilities	(66)
Commodity forward contracts	3,733	(653)	Other current financial liabilities	(653)
As at 31 December 2024				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	9,733	137	Other current financial assets	91
Foreign exchange forward contracts	4,633	(169)	Other current financial liabilities	(21)
Commodity forward contracts	-	-	Other current financial liabilities	-

The impact of hedged items on the statement of financial position is, as follows:

18 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

18.3 Hedging activities and derivatives (continued)

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments (continued)

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024	
	Change in fair value used for measuring ineffectiveness	Cash flow hedge reserve	Cost of hedging reserve	Change in fair value used for measuring ineffectiveness	Cash flow hedge reserve
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Highly probable forecast sales	257	110	8	91	71
Highly probable forecast purchases	(66)	(73)	(6)	(21)	(118)
<insert commodity> purchases	(610)	(411)	(15)	-	-

22 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

22.3 Hedging activities and derivatives (continued)

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments (continued)

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024	
	Change in fair value used for measuring ineffectiveness	Cash flow hedge reserve	Cost of hedging reserve	Change in fair value used for measuring ineffectiveness	Cash flow hedge reserve
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Highly probable forecast sales	257	110	8	91	71
Highly probable forecast purchases	(66)	(73)	(6)	(21)	(118)
<insert commodity> purchases	(610)	(411)	(15)	-	-

18 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

18.3 Hedging activities and derivatives (continued)

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments (continued)

The effect of the cash flow hedge in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is, as follows:

	Total hedging gain/(loss) recognized in OCI	Ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss	Line item in the statement of profit or loss	Cost of hedging recognised in OCI	Amount reclassified from OCI to profit or loss	Line item in the statement of profit or loss
	$000	$000		$000	$000	
Year ended 31 December 2025						
Highly probable forecast sales	257	-		14	(187)	Revenue
Highly probable forecast purchases	(66)	-		(11)	-	
<insert commodity> purchases	(610)	650	Other operating expenses	(22)	-	
Year ended 31 December 2024						
Highly probable forecast sales			91		(83)	Revenue
Highly probable forecast purchases			(21)		35	Cost of sales

Fair value hedge

At 31 December 2025, the Company had an interest rate swap agreement in place with a notional amount of USDX,XXX,XXX ($X,XXX,XXX) (2024: $Nil) whereby the Company receives a fixed rate of interest of X.XX% and pays interest at a variable rate equal to XX+X.X% on the notional amount. The swap is being used to hedge the exposure to changes in the fair value of its fixed rate X.XX% secured loan.

There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument as the terms of the interest rate swap match the terms of the fixed rate loan (i.e., notional amount, maturity, payment and reset dates). The Company has established a hedge ratio of X:X for the hedging relationships as the underlying risk of the interest rate swap is identical to the hedged risk component. To test the hedge effectiveness, the Company uses the hypothetical derivative method and compares the changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument against the changes in fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk.

The hedge ineffectiveness can arise from:

- Different interest rate curve applied to discount the hedged item and hedging instrument
- Differences in timing of cash flows of the hedged item and hedging instrument

22 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

22.3 Hedging activities and derivatives (continued)

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments (continued)

The effect of the cash flow hedge in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is, as follows:

	Total hedging gain/(loss) recognized in OCI	Ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss	Line item in the statement of profit or loss	Cost of hedging recognised in OCI	Amount reclassified from OCI to profit or loss	Line item in the statement of profit or loss
	$000	$000		$000	$000	
Year ended 31 December 2025						
Highly probable forecast sales	257	-		14	(187)	Revenue
Highly probable forecast purchases	(66)	-		(11)	-	
<insert commodity> purchases	(610)	650	Other operating expenses	(22)	-	
Year ended 31 December 2024						
Highly probable forecast sales			91		(83)	Revenue
Highly probable forecast purchases			(21)		35	Cost of sales

Fair value hedge

At 31 December 2025, the Company had an interest rate swap agreement in place with a notional amount of USDX,XXX,XXX ($X,XXX,XXX) (2024: $Nil) whereby the Company receives a fixed rate of interest of X.XX% and pays interest at a variable rate equal to XX+X.X% on the notional amount. The swap is being used to hedge the exposure to changes in the fair value of its fixed rate X.XX% secured loan.

There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument as the terms of the interest rate swap match the terms of the fixed rate loan (i.e., notional amount, maturity, payment and reset dates). The Company has established a hedge ratio of X:X for the hedging relationships as the underlying risk of the interest rate swap is identical to the hedged risk component. To test the hedge effectiveness, the Company uses the hypothetical derivative method and compares the changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument against the changes in fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk.

The hedge ineffectiveness can arise from:

18 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

18.3 Hedging activities and derivatives (continued)

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments (continued)

- The counterparties' credit risk differently impacting the fair value movements of the hedging instrument and hedged item

The impact of the hedging instrument on the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025 is, as follows:

	Notional amount	Carrying amount	Line item in the statement of financial position	Change in fair value used for measuring ineffectiveness
	$000	$000		$000
Interest rate swap	2,400	23	Other current financial liability	23

The impact of the hedged item on the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025 is, as follows:

	Carrying amount	Accumulated fair value adjustments	Line item in the statement of financial position	Change in fair value used for measuring ineffectiveness
	$000	$000		$000
Fixed-rate borrowing	1,497	23	Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	23

The ineffectiveness recognised in the statement of profit or loss was immaterial.

Embedded derivatives

In 2025, the Company entered into long-term sale contracts with a customer in <insert country>. The functional currency of the customer is USD. The selling price in the contracts is fixed and set in <insert currency>. The contracts require physical delivery and will be held for the purpose of the delivery of the commodity in accordance with the buyer's expected sales requirements. The contracts have embedded foreign exchange derivatives that are required to be separated.

The Company also entered into various purchase contracts for <insert commodity> and <insert commodity> (for which there is an active market) with a number of suppliers in <insert country> and <insert country>. The prices in these purchase contracts are linked to the price of <insert price dependant factor>. The contracts have embedded commodity swaps that are required to be separated.

The embedded foreign currency and commodity derivatives have been separated and are carried at fair value through profit or loss. The carrying values of the embedded derivatives at 31 December 2025 amounted to $XXX,XXX (other financial assets) (2024: $Nil) and $XXX,XXX (other financial liabilities) (2024: $Nil). The effects on profit or loss are reflected in operating income and operating expenses, respectively.

22 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

22.3 Hedging activities and derivatives (continued)

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments (continued)

- Different interest rate curve applied to discount the hedged item and hedging instrument
- Differences in timing of cash flows of the hedged item and hedging instrument
- The counterparties' credit risk differently impacting the fair value movements of the hedging instrument and hedged item

The impact of the hedging instrument on the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025 is, as follows:

	Notional amount	Carrying amount	Line item in the statement of financial position	Change in fair value used for measuring ineffectiveness
	$000	$000		$000
Interest rate swap	2,400	23	Other current financial liability	23

The impact of the hedged item on the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025 is, as follows:

	Carrying amount	Accumulated fair value adjustments	Line item in the statement of financial position	Change in fair value used for measuring ineffectiveness
	$000	$000		$000
Fixed-rate borrowing	1,497	23	Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	23

The ineffectiveness recognised in the statement of profit or loss was immaterial.

Embedded derivatives

In 2025, the Company entered into long-term sale contracts with a customer in <insert country>. The functional currency of the customer is USD. The selling price in the contracts is fixed and set in <insert currency>. The contracts require physical delivery and will be held for the purpose of the delivery of the commodity in accordance with the buyer's expected sales requirements. The contracts have embedded foreign exchange derivatives that are required to be separated.

The Company also entered into various purchase contracts for <insert commodity> and <insert commodity> (for which there is an active market) with a number of suppliers in <insert country> and <insert country>. The prices in these purchase contracts are linked to the price of <insert price dependant factor>. The contracts have embedded commodity swaps that are required to be separated.

18 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

18.4 Fair values

Set out below is a comparison, by class, of the carrying amounts and fair values of the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

	2025		2024	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	$000	$000	$000	$000
Financial assets				
Loan to a director	142	137	5	6
Non-listed equity investments	692	692	597	597
Listed equity investments	225	225	200	200
Quoted debt instruments	1,081	1,081	1,073	1,073
Foreign exchange forward contracts	427	427	-	-
Embedded derivatives	140	140	-	-
Foreign exchange forward contracts in cash flow hedges	168	168	102	102
Total	**2,875**	**2,870**	**1,977**	**1,978**
Financial liabilities				
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings				
Floating rate borrowings*	(8,444)	(8,444)	(7,918)	(7,918)
Fixed rate borrowings	(4,249)	(4,214)	(5,493)	(5,963)
Convertible preference shares	(1,852)	(1,844)	(1,763)	(1,747)
Contingent consideration	-	-	-	-
Derivatives not designated as hedges				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	(480)	(480)	-	-
Embedded derivatives	(521)	(521)	-	-
Derivatives in effective hedges	(790)	(790)	(169)	(169)
Total	**(16,336)**	**(16,293)**	**(15,343)**	**(15,797)**

* Includes an X.XX% secured loan carried at amortised cost adjusted for the fair value movement due to the hedged interest rate risk.

The fair value measurement hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities is provided in Note 11.

Management assessed that the fair values of cash and short-term deposits, trade receivables, trade payables, bank overdrafts and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, individual creditworthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the estimated losses of these receivables.

22 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

22.3 Hedging activities and derivatives (continued)

Embedded derivatives (continued)

The embedded foreign currency and commodity derivatives have been separated and are carried at fair value through profit or loss. The carrying values of the embedded derivatives at 31 December 2025 amounted to $XXX,XXX (other financial assets) (2024: $Nil) and $XXX,XXX (other financial liabilities) (2024: $Nil). The effects on profit or loss are reflected in operating income and operating expenses, respectively.

22.4 Fair values

Set out below is a comparison, by class, of the carrying amounts and fair values of the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

	2025		2024	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	$000	$000	$000	$000
Financial assets				
Loan to a director	142	137	5	6
Non-listed equity investments	692	692	597	597
Listed equity investments	225	225	200	200
Quoted debt instruments	1,081	1,081	1,073	1,073
Foreign exchange forward contracts	427	427	-	-
Embedded derivatives	140	140	-	-
Foreign exchange forward contracts in cash flow hedges	168	168	102	102
Total	**2,875**	**2,870**	**1,977**	**1,978**
Financial liabilities				
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings				
Floating rate borrowings*	(8,444)	(8,444)	(7,918)	(7,918)
Fixed rate borrowings	(4,249)	(4,214)	(5,493)	(5,963)
Convertible preference shares	(1,852)	(1,844)	(1,763)	(1,747)
Contingent consideration	-	-	-	-
Derivatives not designated as hedges				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	(480)	(480)	-	-
Embedded derivatives	(521)	(521)	-	-
Derivatives in effective hedges	(790)	(790)	(169)	(169)
Total	**(16,336)**	**(16,293)**	**(15,343)**	**(15,797)**

* Includes an X.XX% secured loan carried at amortised cost adjusted for the fair value movement due to the hedged interest rate risk.

The fair value measurement hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities is provided in Note 12.

Management assessed that the fair values of cash and short-term deposits, trade receivables, trade payables, bank overdrafts and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

18 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

18.4 Fair values (continued)

- The fair values of the quoted notes and bonds are based on price quotations at the reporting date. The fair value of unquoted instruments, loans from banks and other financial liabilities, as well as other non-current financial liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities. In addition to being sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the forecast cash flows or the discount rate, the fair value of the equity instruments is also sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the growth rates. The valuation requires management to use unobservable inputs in the model, of which the significant unobservable inputs are disclosed in the tables below. Management regularly assesses a range of reasonably possible alternatives for those significant unobservable inputs and determines their impact on the total fair value.
- The fair values of the non-listed equity investments have been estimated using a DCF model. The valuation requires management to make certain assumptions about the model inputs, including forecast cash flows, the discount rate, credit risk and volatility. The probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and are used in management's estimate of fair value for these non-listed equity investments.
- There is an active market for the Company's listed equity investments and quoted debt instruments.
- The Company enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, principally financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. Interest rate swaps, foreign exchange forward contracts and commodity forward contracts are valued using valuation techniques, which employ the use of market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing and swap models using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, yield curves of the respective currencies, currency basis spreads between the respective currencies, interest rate curves and forward rate curves of the underlying commodity. Some derivative contracts are fully cash collateralised, thereby eliminating both counterparty risk and the Company's own non-performance risk. As at 31 December 2025, the mark-to-market value of other derivative asset positions is net of a credit valuation adjustment attributable to derivative counterparty default risk. The changes in counterparty credit risk had no material effect on the hedge effectiveness assessment for derivatives designated in hedge relationships and other financial instruments recognised at fair value.
- Embedded foreign currency and commodity derivatives are measured similarly to the foreign currency forward contracts and commodity derivatives. The embedded derivatives are commodity and foreign currency forward contracts which are separated from long-term sales contracts where the transaction currency differs from the functional currencies of the involved parties. However, as these contracts are not collateralised, the Company also takes into account the counterparties' credit risks (for the embedded derivative assets) or the Company's own non-performance risk (for the embedded derivative liabilities) and includes a credit valuation adjustment or debit valuation adjustment, as appropriate, by assessing the maximum credit exposure and taking into account market-based inputs concerning probabilities of default and loss given default.
- The fair values of the Company's interest-bearing loans and borrowings are determined by using the DCF method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non-performance risk as at 31 December 2025 was assessed to be insignificant.

22 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

22.4 Fair values (continued)

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, individual creditworthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the estimated losses of these receivables.
- The fair values of the quoted notes and bonds are based on price quotations at the reporting date. The fair value of unquoted instruments, loans from banks and other financial liabilities, as well as other non-current financial liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities. In addition to being sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the forecast cash flows or the discount rate, the fair value of the equity instruments is also sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the growth rates. The valuation requires management to use unobservable inputs in the model, of which the significant unobservable inputs are disclosed in the tables below. Management regularly assesses a range of reasonably possible alternatives for those significant unobservable inputs and determines their impact on the total fair value.
- The fair values of the non-listed equity investments have been estimated using a DCF model. The valuation requires management to make certain assumptions about the model inputs, including forecast cash flows, the discount rate, credit risk and volatility. The probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and are used in management's estimate of fair value for these non-listed equity investments.
- There is an active market for the Company's listed equity investments and quoted debt instruments.
- The Company enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, principally financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. Interest rate swaps, foreign exchange forward contracts and commodity forward contracts are valued using valuation techniques, which employ the use of market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing and swap models using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, yield curves of the respective currencies, currency basis spreads between the respective currencies, interest rate curves and forward rate curves of the underlying commodity. Some derivative contracts are fully cash collateralised, thereby eliminating both counterparty risk and the Company's own non-performance risk. As at 31 December 2025, the mark-to-market value of other derivative asset positions is net of a credit valuation adjustment attributable to derivative counterparty default risk. The changes in counterparty credit risk had no material effect on the hedge effectiveness assessment for derivatives designated in hedge relationships and other financial instruments recognised at fair value.

18 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

18.4 Fair values (continued)

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are shown below:

	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Non-listed equity investments <insert description> sector	DCF method	Long-term growth rate for cash flows for subsequent years	20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	X% (20XX: X%) increase (decrease) in the growth rate would result in an increase (decrease) in fair value by $XX,XXX (20XX: $XX,XXX)
			20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	
		Long-term operating margin	20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	XX% (20XX: XX%) increase (decrease) in the margin would result in an increase (decrease) in fair value by $XX,XXX (20XX: $XX,XXX)
			20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	
		WACC	20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	X% (20XX: X%) increase (decrease) in the WACC would result in a decrease (increase) in fair value by $XX,XXX (20XX: $XX,XXX)
			20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	
		Discount for lack of marketability	20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	X% (20XX: X%) increase (decrease) in the discount would decrease (increase) the fair value by $X,XXX (20XX: $X,XXX).
			20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	

22 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

22.4 Fair values (continued)

- Embedded foreign currency and commodity derivatives are measured similarly to the foreign currency forward contracts and commodity derivatives. The embedded derivatives are commodity and foreign currency forward contracts which are separated from long-term sales contracts where the transaction currency differs from the functional currencies of the involved parties. However, as these contracts are not collateralised, the Company also takes into account the counterparties' credit risks (for the embedded derivative assets) or the Company's own non-performance risk (for the embedded derivative liabilities) and includes a credit valuation adjustment or debit valuation adjustment, as appropriate, by assessing the maximum credit exposure and taking into account market-based inputs concerning probabilities of default and loss given default.
- The fair values of the Company's interest-bearing loans and borrowings are determined by using the DCF method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non-performance risk as at 31 December 2025 was assessed to be insignificant.

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are shown below:

	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Non-listed equity investments <insert description> sector	DCF method	Long-term growth rate for cash flows for subsequent years	20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	X% (20XX: X%) increase (decrease) in the growth rate would result in an increase (decrease) in fair value by $XX,XXX (20XX: $XX,XXX)
			20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	
		Long-term operating margin	20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	XX% (20XX: XX%) increase (decrease) in the margin would result in an increase (decrease) in fair value by $XX,XXX (20XX: $XX,XXX)
			20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	

18 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

18.4 Fair values (continued)

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation (continued)

Non-listed equity investments <insert description> sector	DCF method	Long-term growth rate for cash flows for subsequent years	20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	X% (20XX: X%) increase (decrease) in the growth rate would result in an increase (decrease) in fair value by $XX,XXX (20XX: $XX,XXX)
			20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	
		Long-term operating margin	20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	X% (20XX: X%) increase (decrease) in the margin would result in an increase (decrease) in fair value by $XX,XXX (20XX: $XX,XXX)
			20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	
		WACC	20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	X% (20XX: X%) increase (decrease) in the WACC would result in a decrease (increase) in fair value by $XX,XXX (20XX: $XX,XXX)
			20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	
		Discount for lack of marketability	20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	X.X% (20XX: X%) increase (decrease) in the discount would decrease (increase) the fair value by $X,XXX (20XX: $X,XXX).
			20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	
Embedded derivative assets	Forward pricing model	Discount for counterparty credit risk	20XX: X.XX%-X.XX% (X.XX%)	X.X% increase (decrease) would result in an increase (decrease) in fair value by $XX,XXX
			20XX: -	

22 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

22.4 Fair values (continued)

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation (continued)

		WACC	20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	X% (20XX: X%) increase (decrease) in the WACC would result in a decrease (increase) in fair value by $XX,XXX (20XX: $XX,XXX)
			20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	
		Discount for lack of marketability	20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	X% (20XX: X%) increase (decrease) in the discount would decrease (increase) the fair value by $X,XXX (20XX: $X,XXX).
			20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	
Non-listed equity investments <insert description> sector	DCF method	Long-term growth rate for cash flows for subsequent years	20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	X% (20XX: X%) increase (decrease) in the growth rate would result in an increase (decrease) in fair value by $XX,XXX (20XX: $XX,XXX)
			20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	
		Long-term operating margin	20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	X% (20XX: X%) increase (decrease) in the margin would result in an increase (decrease) in fair value by $XX,XXX (20XX: $XX,XXX)
			20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	

18 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

18.4 Fair values (continued)

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation (continued)

Embedded derivative liabilities	Forward pricing model	Discount for non-performance risk	20XX: X.XX%-X.XX% (X.XX%)	X.X% increase (decrease) would result in an increase (decrease) in fair value by $XX,XXX.
			20XX: -	
Loan to an associate and a director	DCF method	Constant prepayment rate	20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	X% (20XX: X%) increase (decrease) would result in an increase (decrease) in fair value by $XX,XXX (20XX: $XX,XXX)
			20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	
		Discount for non-performance risk	20XX: X.XX%	X.X% (20XX: X.X%) increase (decrease) would result in an increase (decrease) in fair value by $XX,XXX (20XX: $XX,XXX)
			20XX: X.XX%	
Contingent consideration liability	DCF method	Assumed probability adjusted profit before tax of <insert Company name>	20XX: $X,XXX,XXX	XX% decrease in the assumed probability-adjusted profit before tax of <insert Company name> results in a decrease in fair value of the contingent consideration liability by $XXX,XXX.
			20XX: -	X% increase in the assumed probability-adjusted profit before tax of <insert Company name> would not change fair value of the contingent consideration liability.
		Discount rate	20XX: X.XX%	X% increase (decrease) in the discount rate would result in an increase (decrease) in fair value of the contingent consideration liability by $XX,XXX.

22 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

22.4 Fair values (continued)

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation (continued)

		WACC	20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	X% (20XX: X%) increase (decrease) in the WACC would result in a decrease (increase) in fair value by $XX,XXX (20XX: $XX,XXX)
			20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	
		Discount for lack of marketability	20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	X.X% (20XX: X%) increase (decrease) in the discount would decrease (increase) the fair value by $X,XXX (20XX: $X,XXX).
			20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	
Embedded derivative assets	Forward pricing model	Discount for counterparty credit risk	20XX: X.XX%-X.XX% (X.XX%)	X.X% increase (decrease) would result in an increase (decrease) in fair value by $XX,XXX.
			20XX: -	
Embedded derivative liabilities	Forward pricing model	Discount for non-performance risk	20XX: X.XX%-X.XX% (X.XX%)	X.X% increase (decrease) would result in an increase (decrease) in fair value by $XX,XXX.
			20XX: -	
Loan to an associate and a director	DCF method	Constant prepayment rate	20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	X% (20XX: X%) increase (decrease) would result in an increase (decrease) in fair value by $XX,XXX (20XX: $XX,XXX)
			20XX: X.X%-X.X% (X.X%)	

18 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

18.4 Fair values (continued)

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation (continued)

		20XX: -	
Discount for own non performance risk		20XX: X.XX%	X.X% increase (decrease) in the discount for own non-performance risk would result in an increase (decrease) in fair value of the contingent consideration liability by $X,XXX.
		20XX: -	

The discount for lack of marketability represents the amounts that the Company has determined that market participants would take into account when pricing the investments.

Reconciliation of fair value measurement of non-listed equity investments classified as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI (Level 3):

	<insert description1>	<insert description2>	Total
	$000	$000	$000
As at 1 January 2024	**257**	**335**	**592**
Remeasurement recognised in OCI	3	4	7
Purchases	-	-	-
Reclassified in assets held for sale	-	-	-
Sales	-	-	-
As at 1 January 2025	**260**	**339**	**599**
Remeasurement recognised in OCI	36	(53)	(17)
Purchases	154	195	349
Reclassified in assets held for sale	-	(205)	(205)
Sales	-	(33)	(33)
As at 31 December 2025	**450**	**243**	**693**

Reconciliation of fair value measurement of embedded derivative assets and liabilities (Level 3):

22 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

22.4 Fair values (continued)

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation (continued)

		Discount for non-performance risk	20XX: X.XX%	X.X% (20XX: X.X%) increase (decrease) would result in an increase (decrease) in fair value by $XX,XXX (20XX: $XX,XXX)
			20XX: X.XX%	
Contingent consideration liability	DCF method	Assumed probability adjusted profit before tax of <insert Company name>	20XX: $X,XXX,XXX	XX% decrease in the assumed probability-adjusted profit before tax of <insert Company name> results in a decrease in fair value of the contingent consideration liability by $XXX,XXX.
			20XX: -	X% increase in the assumed probability-adjusted profit before tax of <insert Company name> would not change fair value of the contingent consideration liability.
		Discount rate	20XX: X.XX%	X% increase (decrease) in the discount rate would result in an increase (decrease) in fair value of the contingent consideration liability by $XX,XXX.
			20XX: -	
		Discount for own non performance risk	20XX: X.XX%	X.X% increase (decrease) in the discount for own non-performance risk would result in an increase (decrease) in fair value of the contingent consideration liability by $X,XXX.

18 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

18.4 Fair values (continued)

Reconciliation of fair value measurement of embedded derivative assets and liabilities (Level 3): (continued)

	Embedded foreign exchange derivative asset	Embedded commodity derivative liability	
	<insert currency>	<insert commodity 1>	<insert commodity 2>
	$000	$000	$000
As at 1 January 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**
Remeasurement recognised in statement of profit or loss during the period	-	-	-
Purchases	-	-	-
Sales	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**
Remeasurement recognised in statement of profit or loss during the period	(242)	(139)	(53)
Purchases	382	539	175
Sales	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2025	**140**	**400**	**122**

18.5 Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations. The Company also holds investments in debt and equity instruments and enters into derivative transactions.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by a financial risk committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The financial risk committee provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, debt and equity investments and derivative financial instruments.

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 December in 2025 and 2024.

22 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

22.4 Fair values (continued)

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation (continued)

20XX: -

The discount for lack of marketability represents the amounts that the Company has determined that market participants would take into account when pricing the investments.

Reconciliation of fair value measurement of non-listed equity investments classified as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI (Level 3):

	<insert description1>	<insert description2>	Total
	$000	$000	$000
As at 1 January 2024	**257**	**335**	**592**
Remeasurement recognised in OCI	3	4	7
Purchases	-	-	-
Reclassified in assets held for sale	-	-	-
Sales	-	-	-
As at 1 January 2025	**260**	**339**	**599**
Remeasurement recognised in OCI	36	(53)	(17)
Purchases	154	195	349
Reclassified in assets held for sale	-	(205)	(205)
Sales	-	(33)	(33)
As at 31 December 2025	**450**	**243**	**693**

Reconciliation of fair value measurement of embedded derivative assets and liabilities (Level 3):

	Embedded foreign exchange derivative asset	Embedded commodity derivative liability	
	<insert currency>	<insert commodity 1>	<insert commodity 2>
	$000	$000	$000
As at 1 January 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**
Remeasurement recognised in statement of profit or loss during the period	-	-	-
Purchases	-	-	-
Sales	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**
Remeasurement recognised in statement of profit or loss during the period	(242)	(139)	(53)
Purchases	382	539	175
Sales	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2025	**140**	**400**	**122**

18 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

18.5 Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Market risk (continued)

The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of debt and derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant and on the basis of the hedge designations in place at 31 December 2025.

The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of pension and other post-retirement obligations; provisions; and the non-financial assets and liabilities of foreign operations.

The following assumptions have been made in calculating the sensitivity analyses:

- The sensitivity of the relevant statement of profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 December 2025 and 2024 including the effect of hedge accounting.
- The sensitivity of equity is calculated by considering the effect of any associated cash flow hedges and hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation at 31 December 2025 for the effects of the assumed changes of the underlying risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings. The Company's policy is to maintain borrowings at fixed rates of interest of not more than XX%, excluding borrowings that relate to discontinued operations. To manage this, the Company enters into interest rate swaps, in which it agrees to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed and variable rate interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed-upon notional principal amount. At 31 December 2025, after taking into account the effect of interest rate swaps, approximately XX% of the Company's borrowings are at a fixed rate of interest (2024: XX%).

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected, after the impact of hedge accounting. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

	Increase/decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
		$000
2025		
US dollar	+45	(32)
<insert currency>	+60	(9)
US dollar	-45	22
<insert currency>	-60	8

22 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

22.4 Fair values (continued)

Reconciliation of fair value measurement of embedded derivative assets and liabilities (Level 3): (continued)

The remeasurement is included within the line items 'Other individually immaterial operating income' and 'Other individually immaterial operating expenses' in the statement of profit or loss.

22.5 Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations. The Company also holds investments in debt and equity instruments and enters into derivative transactions.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by a financial risk committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The financial risk committee provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision.

It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, debt and equity investments and derivative financial instruments.

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 December in 2025 and 2024.

The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of debt and derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant and on the basis of the hedge designations in place at 31 December 2025.

The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of pension and other post-retirement obligations; provisions; and the non-financial assets and liabilities of foreign operations. The analysis for the contingent consideration liability is provided in Note 8.

The following assumptions have been made in calculating the sensitivity analyses:

- The sensitivity of the relevant statement of profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 December 2025 and 2024 including the effect of hedge accounting.

22 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

22.5 Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Market risk (continued)

- The sensitivity of equity is calculated by considering the effect of any associated cash flow hedges and hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation at 31 December 2025 for the effects of the assumed changes of the underlying risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings. The Company's policy is to maintain borrowings at fixed rates of interest of not more than XX%, excluding borrowings that relate to discontinued operations. To manage this, the Company enters into interest rate swaps, in which it agrees to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed and variable rate interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed-upon notional principal amount. At 31 December 2025, after taking into account the effect of interest rate swaps, approximately XX% of the Company's borrowings are at a fixed rate of interest (2024: XX%).

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected, after the impact of hedge accounting. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

	Increase/decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
		$000
2025		
US dollar	+45	(32)
<insert currency>	+60	(9)
US dollar	-45	22
<insert currency>	-60	8
2024		
US dollar	+10	(13)
<insert currency>	+15	-
US dollar	-10	8
<insert currency>	-15	-

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment, showing a significantly higher volatility than in prior years.

18 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

18.5 Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Interest rate sensitivity (continued)

2024		
US dollar	+10	(13)
<insert currency>	+15	-
US dollar	-10	8
<insert currency>	-15	-

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment, showing a significantly higher volatility than in prior years.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency).

The Company manages its foreign currency risk by hedging transactions that are expected to occur within a maximum XX-month period for hedges of forecasted sales and purchases and XX-month period for net investment hedges.

When a derivative is entered into for the purpose of being a hedge, the Company negotiates the terms of the derivative to match the terms of the hedged exposure. For hedges of forecast transactions, the derivative covers the period of exposure from the point the cash flows of the transactions are forecasted up to the point of settlement of the resulting receivable or payable that is denominated in the foreign currency.

The Company hedges its exposure to fluctuations on the translation into US Dollars of its foreign operations by holding net borrowings in foreign currencies and by using foreign currency swaps and forwards.

At 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company hedged XX% and XX%, for X and XX months, respectively, of its expected foreign currency sales. Those hedged sales were highly probable at the reporting date. This foreign currency risk is hedged by using foreign currency forward contracts.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD and <insert currency> exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities including non-designated foreign currency derivatives and embedded derivatives. The impact on the Company's pre-tax equity is due to changes in the fair value of forward exchange contracts designated as cash flow hedges and net investment hedges. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

	Change in <insert currency>	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on pre-tax equity
		$000	$000
2025			
	+6%	(20)	(103)
	-6%	13	115

22 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

22.5 Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency).

The Company manages its foreign currency risk by hedging transactions that are expected to occur within a maximum XX-month period for hedges of forecasted sales and purchases and XX-month period for net investment hedges.

When a derivative is entered into for the purpose of being a hedge, the Company negotiates the terms of the derivative to match the terms of the hedged exposure. For hedges of forecast transactions, the derivative covers the period of exposure from the point the cash flows of the transactions are forecasted up to the point of settlement of the resulting receivable or payable that is denominated in the foreign currency.

The Company hedges its exposure to fluctuations on the translation into US Dollars of its foreign operations by holding net borrowings in foreign currencies and by using foreign currency swaps and forwards.

At 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company hedged XX% and XX%, for X and XX months, respectively, of its expected foreign currency sales. Those hedged sales were highly probable at the reporting date. This foreign currency risk is hedged by using foreign currency forward contracts.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD and <insert currency> exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities including non-designated foreign currency derivatives and embedded derivatives. The impact on the Company's pre-tax equity is due to changes in the fair value of forward exchange contracts designated as cash flow hedges and net investment hedges. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

	Change in <insert currency>	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on pre-tax equity
		$000	$000
2025			
	+6%	(20)	(103)
	-6%	13	115
2024			
	+5%	(27)	(97)
	-5%	27	105

18 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

18.5 Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Foreign currency sensitivity (continued)

2024			
	+5%	(27)	(97)
	-5%	27	105

	Change in <insert currency>	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on pre-tax equity
		$000	$000
2025			
	+6%	17	68
	-6%	(10)	(75)
2024			
	+5%	21	61
	-5%	(17)	(64)

The movement in the pre-tax effect is a result of a change in the fair value of derivative financial instruments not designated in a hedge relationship and monetary assets and liabilities denominated in US Dollars, where the functional currency of the entity is a currency other than US Dollars. Although the derivatives have not been designated in a hedge relationship, they act as an economic hedge and will offset the underlying transactions when they occur.

The movement in pre-tax equity arises from changes in US Dollar borrowings (net of cash and cash equivalents) in the hedge of net investments in <insert country> operations and cash flow hedges. These movements will offset the translation of the <insert country>operations' net assets into US Dollars.

Commodity price risk

The Company is affected by the price volatility of certain commodities. Its operating activities require the ongoing purchase and manufacture of <insert description> and therefore require a continuous supply of <insert commodity>. The Company is exposed to changes in the price of <insert commodity>on its forecast <insert commodity> purchases.

The Company's Board of Directors has developed and enacted a risk management strategy for commodity price risk and its mitigation. Based on a XX-month forecast of the required <insert commodity> supply, the Company hedges the purchase price using forward commodity purchase contracts. The forward contracts do not result in physical delivery of <insert commodity>, but are designated as cash flow hedges to offset the effect of price changes in <insert commodity>. The Company hedges approximately XX% of its expected <insert commodity> purchases considered to be highly probable.

The Company also entered into various purchase contracts for <insert commodity> and <insert commodity> (for which there is an active market). The prices in these purchase contracts are linked to the price of <insert price dependant factor>.

Forward contracts with a physical delivery that qualify for normal purchase, sale or usage and that are therefore not recognised as derivatives are disclosed in Note 18.3.

Commodity price sensitivity

The following table shows the effect of price changes in <insert commodity> net of hedge accounting impact.

22 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

22.5 Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Foreign currency sensitivity (continued)

	Change in <insert currency>	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on pre-tax equity
		$000	$000
2025			
	+6%	17	68
	-6%	(10)	(75)
2024			
	+5%	21	61
	-5%	(17)	(64)

The movement in the pre-tax effect is a result of a change in the fair value of derivative financial instruments not designated in a hedge relationship and monetary assets and liabilities denominated in US Dollars, where the functional currency of the entity is a currency other than US Dollars. Although the derivatives have not been designated in a hedge relationship, they act as an economic hedge and will offset the underlying transactions when they occur.

The movement in pre-tax equity arises from changes in US Dollar borrowings (net of cash and cash equivalents) in the hedge of net investments in <insert country> operations and cash flow hedges. These movements will offset the translation of the <insert country>operations' net assets into US Dollars.

Commodity price risk

The Company is affected by the price volatility of certain commodities. Its operating activities require the ongoing purchase and manufacture of <insert description> and therefore require a continuous supply of <insert commodity>. The Company is exposed to changes in the price of <insert commodity>on its forecast <insert commodity> purchases.

The Company's Board of Directors has developed and enacted a risk management strategy for commodity price risk and its mitigation. Based on a XX-month forecast of the required <insert commodity> supply, the Company hedges the purchase price using forward commodity purchase contracts. The forward contracts do not result in physical delivery of <insert commodity>, but are designated as cash flow hedges to offset the effect of price changes in <insert commodity>. The Company hedges approximately XX% of its expected <insert commodity> purchases considered to be highly probable.

The Company also entered into various purchase contracts for <insert commodity> and <insert commodity> (for which there is an active market). The prices in these purchase contracts are linked to the price of <insert price dependant factor>.

Forward contracts with a physical delivery that qualify for normal purchase, sale or usage and that are therefore not recognised as derivatives are disclosed in Note 22.3.

Commodity price sensitivity

The following table shows the effect of price changes in <insert commodity> net of hedge accounting impact.

18 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

18.5 Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Commodity price sensitivity (continued)

	Change in year-end price	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on equity
		$000	$000
2025			
<insert commodity>	+16%	(147)	(390)
	-16%	147	390
<insert commodity>	+5%	(5)	(5)
	-5%	5	5
<insert commodity>	+3%	(7)	(7)
	-3%	7	7

Equity price risk

The Company's listed and non-listed equity investments are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company manages the equity price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Company's senior management on a regular basis. The Company's Board of Directors reviews and approves all equity investment decisions.

At the reporting date, the exposure to non-listed equity investments at fair value was $X,XXX,XXX. Sensitivity analyses of these investments have been provided in Note 18.4.

At the reporting date, the exposure to equity investments at fair value listed on the <insert stock exchange> was $XXX,XXX. Given that the changes in fair values of the equity investments held are strongly positively correlated with changes of the <insert stock exchange> market index, the Company has determined that an increase/(decrease) of XX% on the <insert stock exchange> market index could have an impact of approximately $XX,XXX increase/(decrease) on the income and equity attributable to the Company.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables and contract assets

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables and contract assets are regularly monitored and any shipments to major customers are generally covered by letters of credit or other forms of credit insurance obtained from reputable banks and other financial institutions. At 31 December 2025, the Company had XX customers (2024: XX) that owed it more than $XXX,XXX each and accounted for approximately XX% (2024: XX%) of all the receivables and contract assets outstanding. There were X customers (2024: X customers) with balances greater than $X million accounting for just over XX% (2024: XX%) of the total amounts of receivable and contract assets.

22 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

22.5 Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Commodity price sensitivity (continued)

	Change in year-end price	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on equity
		$000	$000
2025			
<insert commodity>	+16%	(147)	(390)
	-16%	147	390
<insert commodity>	+5%	(5)	(5)
	-5%	5	5
<insert commodity>	+3%	(7)	(7)
	-3%	7	7

Equity price risk

The Company's listed and non-listed equity investments are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company manages the equity price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Company's senior management on a regular basis. The Company's Board of Directors reviews and approves all equity investment decisions.

At the reporting date, the exposure to non-listed equity investments at fair value was $X,XXX,XXX. Sensitivity analyses of these investments have been provided in Note 22.4.

At the reporting date, the exposure to equity investments at fair value listed on the <insert stock exchange> was $XXX,XXX. Given that the changes in fair values of the equity investments held are strongly positively correlated with changes of the <insert stock exchange> market index, the Company has determined that an increase/(decrease) of XX% on the <insert stock exchange> market index could have an impact of approximately $XX,XXX increase/(decrease) on the income and equity attributable to the Company.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

18 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

18.5 Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Trade receivables and contract assets (continued)

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar loss patterns (i.e., by geographical region, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit or other forms of credit insurance). The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Generally, trade receivables are written-off if past due for more than one year and are not subject to enforcement activity. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 20. The Company does not hold collateral as security. The letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance are considered an integral part of trade receivables and the calculation of impairment.

At 31 December 2025, XX% (2024: XX%) of the Company's trade receivables are covered by letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance. These credit enhancements obtained by the Company resulted in a decrease in the ECL of $XX,XXX as at 31 December 2025 (2024: $XX,XXX). The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables and contract assets as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Company's trade receivables and contract assets using a provision matrix:

31 December 2025

		Trade receivables					
		Days past due					
	Contract assets	Current	<30 days	30-60 days	61-90 days	>91 days	Total
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Expected credit loss rate	0.13%	0.12%	3.18%	4.00%	7.04%	12.06%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	**3,031**	11,191	3,243	1,800	767	343	**17,344**
Expected credit loss	**4**	13	49	72	54	41	**229**

31 December 2024

		Trade receivables					
		Days past due					
	Contract assets	Current	<30 days	30-60 days	61-90 days	>91 days	Total
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Expected credit loss rate	0.10%	0.10%	1.60%	34.00%	5.03%	10.00%	

22 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

22.5 Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Trade receivables and contract assets

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables and contract assets are regularly monitored and any shipments to major customers are generally covered by letters of credit or other forms of credit insurance obtained from reputable banks and other financial institutions. At 31 December 2025, the Company had XX customers (2024: XX) that owed it more than $XXX,XXX each and accounted for approximately XX% (2024: XX%) of all the receivables and contract assets outstanding. There were X customers (2024: X customers) with balances greater than $X million accounting for just over XX% (2024: XX%) of the total amounts of receivable and contract assets.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar loss patterns (i.e., by geographical region, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit or other forms of credit insurance). The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Generally, trade receivables are written-off if past due for more than one year and are not subject to enforcement activity. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 24. The Company does not hold collateral as security. The letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance are considered an integral part of trade receivables and the calculation of impairment.

At 31 December 2025, XX% (2024: XX%) of the Company's trade receivables are covered by letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance. These credit enhancements obtained by the Company resulted in a decrease in the ECL of $XX,XXX as at 31 December 2025 (2024: $XX,XXX). The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables and contract assets as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Company's trade receivables and contract assets using a provision matrix:

31 December 2025

		Trade receivables					
			Days past due				
	Contract assets	**Current**	**<30 days**	**30-60 days**	**61-90 days**	**>91 days**	**Total**
	$000	**$000**	**$000**	**$000**	**$000**	**$000**	**$000**
Expected credit loss rate	0.13%	0.12%	3.18%	4.00%	7.04%	12.06%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	**3,031**	11,191	3,243	1,800	767	343	**17,344**
Expected credit loss	**4**	13	49	72	54	41	**229**

18 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

18.5 Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Trade receivables and contract assets (continued)

Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	**3,457**	10,402	2,321	1,265	663	354	**15,005**
Expected credit loss	**3**	11	28	38	33	35	**145**

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Company's Finance Committee. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through a counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

The Company invests only on quoted debt securities with very low credit risk. The Company's debt instruments at fair value through OCI comprised solely of quoted bonds that are graded in the top investment category (Very Good and Good) by the <insert Credit Rating Agency name> and, therefore, are considered to be low credit risk investments. The Company recognised provision for expected credit losses on its debt instruments at fair value through OCI of $X,XXX in 2025 (2024: $X,XXX).

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is the carrying amounts as illustrated in Note 18.1 except for derivative financial instruments. The Company's maximum exposure relating to financial derivative instruments is noted in the liquidity table below.

Liquidity risk

The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds using a liquidity planning tool.

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans, debentures, preference shares, and lease contracts. The Company's policy is that not more than XX% of borrowings should mature in the next XX-month period. Approximately XX% of the Company's debt will mature in less than one year at 31 December 2025 (2024: XX%) based on the carrying value of borrowings reflected in the financial statements. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within XX months can be rolled over with existing lenders.

Excessive risk concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

22 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

22.5 Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Trade receivables and contract assets (continued)

31 December 2024

		Trade receivables					
			Days past due				
	Contract assets	Current	<30 days	30-60 days	61-90 days	>91 days	Total
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Expected credit loss rate	0.10%	0.10%	1.60%	34.00%	5.03%	10.00%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	**3,457**	10,402	2,321	1,265	663	354	**15,005**
Expected credit loss	**3**	11	28	38	33	35	**145**

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Company's Finance Committee. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through a counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

The Company invests only on quoted debt securities with very low credit risk. The Company's debt instruments at fair value through OCI comprised solely of quoted bonds that are graded in the top investment category (Very Good and Good) by the <insert Credit Rating Agency name> and, therefore, are considered to be low credit risk investments. The Company recognised provision for expected credit losses on its debt instruments at fair value through OCI of $X,XXX in 2025 (2024: $X,XXX).

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is the carrying amounts as illustrated in Note 22.1 except for derivative financial instruments. The Company's maximum exposure relating to financial derivative instruments is noted in the liquidity table below.

Liquidity risk

The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds using a liquidity planning tool.

18 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

18.5 Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

Excessive risk concentration (continued)

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Company's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly. Selective hedging is used within the Company to manage risk concentrations at both the relationship and industry levels.

A substantial portion of the Company's trade payables are included in the Company's supplier finance arrangement and are, thus, with a single counterparty rather than individual suppliers. This results in the Company being required to settle a significant amount with a single counterparty, rather than less significant amounts with several counterparties. However, the Company's payment terms for trade payables covered by the arrangement are identical to the payment terms for other trade payables. Management does not consider the supplier finance arrangement to result in excessive concentrations of liquidity risk, and the arrangement has been established to ease the administrative burden of managing invoices from a significant number of suppliers, rather than to obtain financing. Please refer to Note 28 for further disclosures about the arrangement.

Year ended 31 December 2025	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items below)	644	-	948	7,036	5,333	13,961
Lease liabilities (Note 29)	32	78	193	1,636	982	2,921
Convertible preference shares	-	-	-	451	1,549	2,000
Contingent consideration	-	-	750	-	-	750
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	100	-	100
Trade and other payables	2,413	8,365	535	-	-	11,313
Derivatives and embedded derivatives	1,313	1,827	261	794	886	5,081
	4,402	**10,270**	**2,687**	**10,017**	**8,750**	**36,126**

Year ended 31 December 2024	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items below)	1,767	-	51	5,915	7,733	15,466
Lease liabilities (Note 29)	21	60	197	1,591	955	2,824
Convertible preference shares	-	-	-	416	1,584	2,000
Contingent consideration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	135	-	135
Trade and other payables	2,881	9,306	1,162	-	-	13,349
Derivatives and embedded derivatives	366	837	-	-	-	1,203

22 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

22.5 Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans, debentures, preference shares, and lease contracts. The Company's policy is that not more than XX% of borrowings should mature in the next XX-month period. Approximately XX% of the Company's debt will mature in less than one year at 31 December 2025 (2024: XX%) based on the carrying value of borrowings reflected in the financial statements. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within XX months can be rolled over with existing lenders.

Excessive risk concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Company's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly. Selective hedging is used within the Company to manage risk concentrations at both the relationship and industry levels.

A substantial portion of the Company's trade payables are included in the Company's supplier finance arrangement and are, thus, with a single counterparty rather than individual suppliers. This results in the Company being required to settle a significant amount with a single counterparty, rather than less significant amounts with several counterparties. However, the Company's payment terms for trade payables covered by the arrangement are identical to the payment terms for other trade payables. Management does not consider the supplier finance arrangement to result in excessive concentrations of liquidity risk, and the arrangement has been established to ease the administrative burden of managing invoices from a significant number of suppliers, rather than to obtain financing.

Year ended 31 December 2025		On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
	Notes	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000

22 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

22.5 Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

Excessive risk concentration (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2025	Notes	On demand $000	Less than 3 months $000	3 to 12 months $000	1 to 5 years $000	> 5 years $000	Total $000
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items below)		644	-	948	7,036	5,333	13,961
Lease liabilities	32	32	78	193	1,636	982	2,921
Convertible preference shares		-	-	-	451	1,549	2,000
Contingent consideration		-	-	750	-	-	750
Other financial liabilities		-	-	-	100	-	100
Trade and other payables		2,413	8,365	535	-	-	11,313
Derivatives and embedded derivatives		1,313	1,827	261	794	886	5,081
		4,402	**10,270**	**2,687**	**10,017**	**8,750**	**36,126**

Year ended 31 December 2024	Notes	On demand $000	Less than 3 months $000	3 to 12 months $000	1 to 5 years $000	> 5 years $000	Total $000
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items below)		1,767	-	51	5,915	7,733	15,466
Lease liabilities	32	21	60	197	1,591	955	2,824
Convertible preference shares		-	-	-	416	1,584	2,000
Contingent consideration		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities		-	-	-	135	-	135
Trade and other payables		2,881	9,306	1,162	-	-	13,349
Derivatives and embedded derivatives		366	837	-	-	-	1,203
		5,035	**10,203**	**1,410**	**8,057**	**10,272**	**34,977**

18 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

18.5 Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

Excessive risk concentration (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2024	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
	5,035	10,203	1,410	8,057	10,272	34,977

The financial derivative instruments disclosed in the above table are the gross undiscounted cash flows. However, those amounts may be settled gross or net. The following table shows the corresponding reconciliation of those amounts to their carrying amounts:

Year ended 31 December 2025	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Inflows	533	667	167	467	633	2,467
Outflows	(1,313)	(1,827)	(260)	(794)	(886)	(5,080)
Net	**(780)**	**(1,160)**	**(93)**	**(327)**	**(253)**	**(2,613)**
Discounted at the applicable interbank rates	(780)	(1,154)	(93)	(308)	(228)	(2,563)

Year ended 31 December 2024	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Inflows	533	667	-	-	-	1,200
Outflows	(1,313)	(1,826)	-	-	-	(3,139)
Net	**(780)**	**(1,159)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,939)**
Discounted at the applicable interbank rates	(780)	(1,154)	-	-	-	(1,934)

Collateral

The Company has pledged part of its short-term deposits in order to fulfil the collateral requirements for the derivatives contracts. At 31 December 2025 and 2024, respectively, the fair values of the short-term deposits pledged were $X,XXX,XXX and $X,XXX,XXX, respectively. The counterparties have an obligation to return the securities to the Company. The Company also holds a deposit in respect of derivative contracts of $XXX,XXX as at 31 December 2025 (2024: $XXX,XXX). The Company has an obligation to repay the deposit to the counterparties upon settlement of the contracts. There are no other significant terms and conditions associated with the use of collateral.

18.6 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

22 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

22.5 Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

Excessive risk concentration (continued)

The financial derivative instruments disclosed in the above table are the gross undiscounted cash flows. However, those amounts may be settled gross or net. The following table shows the corresponding reconciliation of those amounts to their carrying amounts:

Year ended 31 December 2025	**On demand**	**Less than 3 months**	**3 to 12 months**	**1 to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
	$000	**$000**	**$000**	**$000**	**$000**	**$000**
Inflows	533	667	167	467	633	2,467
Outflows	(1,313)	(1,827)	(260)	(794)	(886)	(5,080)
Net	**(780)**	**(1,160)**	**(93)**	**(327)**	**(253)**	**(2,613)**
Discounted at the applicable interbank rates	(780)	(1,154)	(93)	(308)	(228)	(2,563)

Year ended 31 December 2024	**On demand**	**Less than 3 months**	**3 to 12 months**	**1 to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
	$000	**$000**	**$000**	**$000**	**$000**	**$000**
Inflows	533	667	-	-	-	1,200
Outflows	(1,313)	(1,826)	-	-	-	(3,139)
Net	**(780)**	**(1,159)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,939)**
Discounted at the applicable interbank rates	(780)	(1,154)	-	-	-	(1,934)

Collateral

The Company has pledged part of its short-term deposits in order to fulfil the collateral requirements for the derivatives contracts. At 31 December 2025 and 2024, respectively, the fair values of the short-term deposits pledged were $X,XXX,XXX and $X,XXX,XXX, respectively. The counterparties have an obligation to return the securities to the Company. The Company also holds a deposit in respect of derivative contracts of $XXX,XXX as at 31 December 2025 (2024: $XXX,XXX). The Company has an obligation to repay the deposit to the counterparties upon settlement of the contracts. There are no other significant terms and conditions associated with the use of collateral.

22.6 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

18 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

18.6 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities (continued)

	1 January 2025	Cash flows	Reclassified as part of disposal group	Foreign exchange movement	Changes in fair values	New leases	Other	31 December 2025
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items listed below)	**1,816**	(1,355)	-	(4)	-	-	1,127	**1,584**
Current lease liabilities (Note 29)	**280**	(271)	-	-	-	28	267	**304**
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items listed below)	**13,840**	3,766	(3,873)	(34)	-	-	(737)	**12,962**
Non-current lease liabilities (Note 29)	**1,702**	-	-	-	-	367	(265)	**1,804**
Dividends payable	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	273	**273**
Derivatives	**-**	-	-	-	(39)	-	-	**(39)**
Total liabilities from financing activities	**17,638**	**2,140**	**(3,873)**	**(38)**	**(39)**	**395**	**665**	**16,888**

	1 January 2024	Cash flows	Reclassified as part of disposal group	Foreign exchange movement	Changes in fair values	New leases	Other	31 December 2024
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items listed below)	**2,986**	(2,833)	-	(7)	-	-	1,670	**1,816**
Current lease liabilities (Note 29)	**237**	(227)	-	-	-	15	255	**280**
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items listed below)	**12,416**	3,247	-	(38)	-	-	(1,785)	**13,840**
Non-current lease liabilities (Note 29)	**1,823**	-	-	-	-	135	(256)	**1,702**
Total liabilities from financing activities	**17,462**	**187**	**-**	**(45)**	**-**	**150**	**(116)**	**17,638**

22 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

22.6 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities (continued)

	Notes	1 January 2025 $000	Cash flows $000	Reclassified as part of disposal group $000	Foreign exchange movement $000	Changes in fair values $000	New leases $000	Other $000	31 December 2025 $000
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items listed below)		**1,816**	(1,355)	-	(4)	-	-	1,127	**1,584**
Current lease liabilities	32	**280**	(271)	-	-	-	28	267	**304**
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items listed below)		**13,840**	3,766	(3,873)	(34)	-	-	(737)	**12,962**
Non-current lease liabilities	32	**1,702**	-	-	-	-	367	(265)	**1,804**
Dividends payable		**-**	-	-	-	-	-	273	**273**
Derivatives		**-**	-	-	-	(39)	-	-	**(39)**
Total liabilities from financing activities		**17,638**	**2,140**	**(3,873)**	**(38)**	**(39)**	**395**	**665**	**16,888**

	Notes	1 January 2024 $000	Cash flows $000	Reclassified as part of disposal group $000	Foreign exchange movement $000	Changes in fair values $000	New leases $000	Other $000	31 December 2024 $000
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items listed below)		**2,986**	(2,833)	-	(7)	-	-	1,670	**1,816**
Current lease liabilities	32	**237**	(227)	-	-	-	15	255	**280**
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items listed below)		**12,416**	3,247	-	(38)	-	-	(1,785)	**13,840**
Non-current lease liabilities	32	**1,823**	-	-	-	-	135	(256)	**1,702**
Dividends payable		**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Derivatives		**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**

18 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

18.6 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities (continued)

The 'Other' column includes the effect of reclassification of non-current portion of interest-bearing loans and borrowings, including lease liabilities to current due to the passage of time, the accrual of special dividends that were not yet paid at year-end, and the effect of accrued but not yet paid interest on interest-bearing loans and borrowings, including lease liabilities. The Company classifies interest paid as cash flows from operating activities.

19 Inventories

	2025 $000	2024 $000
Raw materials (at cost)	4,160	4,757
Work in progress (at cost)	8,905	6,481
Finished goods (at lower of cost and net realisable value)	1,557	4,138
Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realisable value	**14,622**	**15,376**

During 2025, $XXX,XXX (2024: $XXX,XXX) was recognised as an expense for inventories carried at net realisable value. This is recognised in cost of sales. For a subsequent event related to inventories, refer to Note 35.

20 Trade receivables and contract assets

Trade receivables

	2025 $000	2024 $000
Receivables from third-party customers	14,851	13,682
Receivables from an associate (Note 33)	367	388
Receivables from other related parties (Note 33)	413	367
	15,631	14,437
Allowance for expected credit losses	(229)	(145)
	15,402	**14,292**

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of XX to XX days.

For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer to Note 33.

Contract assets

As at 31 December 2025, the Company has contract assets of $X,XXX,XXX (2024: $X,XXX,XXX) which is net of an allowance for expected credit losses of $X,XXX (2024: $X,XXX).

Set out below is the movement in the allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables and contract assets:

	2025 $000	2024 $000
As at 1 January	147	163
Provision for expected credit losses (Note 12.9)	123	51
Write-off	(36)	(63)
Foreign exchange movement	(3)	(1)
As at 31 December	**231**	**150**

22 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

22.6 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities (continued)

	Notes	1 January 2024 $000	Cash flows $000	Reclassified as part of disposal group $000	Foreign exchange movement $000	Changes in fair values $000	New leases $000	Other $000	31 December 2024 $000
Total liabilities from financing activities		17,462	187	-	(45)	-	150	(116)	17,638

22 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

22.6 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities (continued)

The 'Other' column includes the effect of reclassification of non-current portion of interest-bearing loans and borrowings, including lease liabilities to current due to the passage of time, the accrual of special dividends that were not yet paid at year-end, and the effect of accrued but not yet paid interest on interest-bearing loans and borrowings, including lease liabilities. The Company classifies interest paid as cash flows from operating activities.

Cash flows relating to non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings are presented within the line item 'Proceeds from borrowings' in the statement of cash flows. Cash flows relating to current interest-bearing loans and borrowings are presented within the line item 'Repayment of borrowings' in the statement of cash flows. Cash flows relating to current lease liabilities are presented within the line item 'Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities' in the statement of cash flows.

Foreign exchange movements are presented within the line item 'Foreign exchange differences on interest-bearing loans and borrowings' in the statement of profit or loss. The amount reclassified as part of disposal group is included within 'Liabilities directly associated with the assets held for sale' in the statement of financial position.

23 Inventories

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Raw materials (at cost)	4,160	4,757
Work in progress (at cost)	8,905	6,481
Finished goods (at lower of cost and net realisable value)	1,557	4,138
Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realisable value	**14,622**	**15,376**

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense is $XXX,XXX (2024: $XXX,XXX). During 2025, $XXX,XXX (2024: $XXX,XXX) was recognised as an expense for inventories carried at net realisable value. This is recognised in 'Cost of sales'. For a subsequent event related to inventories, refer to Note 38.

24 Trade receivables and contract assets

Trade receivables

	Notes	2025 $000	2024 $000
Receivables from third-party customers		14,851	13,682
Receivables from an associate (Note 36)	36	367	388
Receivables from other related parties (Note 36)	36	413	367
		15,631	14,437
Allowance for expected credit losses	13.8	(229)	(145)
		15,402	**14,292**

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of XX to XX days.

For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer to Note 36.

20 Trade receivables and contract assets (continued)

The significant changes in the balances of trade receivables and contract assets are disclosed in Note 4.2 while the information about the credit exposures are disclosed in Note 18.5.

21 Prepayments

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Prepaid insurance	112	59
Creditable withholding taxes	51	51
	163	**110**

In 20XX, the Company paid for an insurance policy covering three years. The prepayments pertain to the unexpired portion of the insurance.

22 Cash and short-term deposits

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Cash at banks and on hand	7,635	7,383
Short-term deposits	3,864	2,528
	11,499	**9,911**

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

At 31 December 2025, the Company had available $X,XXX,XXX (2024: $X,XXX,XXX) of undrawn committed borrowing facilities.

The Company has pledged a part of its short-term deposits to fulfil collateral requirements. Refer to Note 18.5 for further details.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following at 31 December:

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Cash at banks and on hand	7,635	7,383
Short-term deposits	3,864	2,528
Cash at banks and short-term deposits attributable to discontinued operations	863	-
	12,362	**9,911**
Bank overdrafts	(644)	(1,767)
Cash and cash equivalents	**11,718**	**8,144**

23 Issued capital and reserves

Authorised shares

24 Trade receivables and contract assets (continued)

Contract assets

As at 31 December 2025, the Company has contract assets of $X,XXX,XXX (2024: $X,XXX,XXX) which is net of an allowance for expected credit losses of $X,XXX (2024: $X,XXX).

Set out below is the movement in the allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables and contract assets:

	Notes	2025 $000	2024 $000
As at 1 January		147	163
Provision for expected credit losses (included in 'Administrative expenses')	13.8	123	51
Write-off		(36)	(63)
Foreign exchange movement		(3)	(1)
As at 31 December		**231**	**150**

The significant changes in the balances of trade receivables and contract assets are disclosed in Note 4.2 while The information about the credit exposures are disclosed in Note 22.5.

25 Cash and short-term deposits

	2025 $000	2024 $000
Cash at banks and on hand	7,635	7,383
Short-term deposits	3,864	2,528
	11,499	**9,911**

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates Note 13.3.

At 31 December 2025, the Company had available $X,XXX,XXX (2024: $X,XXX,XXX) of undrawn committed borrowing facilities.

The Company has pledged a part of its short-term deposits to fulfil collateral requirements. Refer to Note 22.5 for further details.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following at 31 December:

23 Issued capital and reserves (continued)

	2025 Thousands	2024 Thousands
Ordinary shares of $X each	15,059	13,392
X% convertible preference shares of $X each	1,667	1,667
	16,726	**15,059**

Ordinary shares issued and fully paid

	Thousands	$000
At 1 January 2024	**12,958**	**12,925**
Issued on X XXX 20XX for investment in <insert Company name>	-	-
At 31 December 2024	**12,958**	**12,925**
Issued on X XXX 20XX for investment in <insert Company name>	1,667	1,667
At 31 December 2025	**14,625**	**14,592**

During the year, the authorised share capital was increased by $X,XXX,XXX by the issue of X,XXX,XXX ordinary shares of $X each.

Share premium

	$000
At 1 January 2024	**-**
Issuance of share capital for investment in <insert Company name> (Note 7)	-
Cash on exercise of share options in excess of cost of treasury shares	53
Transaction costs for issued share capital	-
At 31 December 2024	**53**
Issuance of share capital for investment in <insert Company name> (Note 7)	3,136
Cash on exercise of share options in excess of cost of treasury shares	19
Transaction costs for issued share capital	(21)
At 31 December 2025	**3,187**

Treasury shares

	Thousands	$000
At 1 January 2024	**223**	**516**
Issued for cash on exercise of share options	(43)	(80)
At 31 December 2024	**180**	**436**
Issued for cash on exercise of share options	(50)	(97)
At 31 December 2025	**130**	**339**

Share option schemes

The Company has two share option schemes under which options to subscribe for the Company's shares have been granted to certain senior executives and certain other employees. Refer to Note 31 for further details.

25 Cash and short-term deposits (continued)

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Cash at banks and on hand	7,635	7,383
Short-term deposits	3,864	2,528
Cash at banks and short-term deposits attributable to discontinued operations	863	-
	12,362	**9,911**
Bank overdrafts (included in 'Interest-bearing loans and borrowings')	(644)	(1,767)
Cash and cash equivalents	**11,718**	**8,144**

26 Issued capital and reserves

Authorised shares

	2025	2024
	Thousands	Thousands
Ordinary shares of $X each	15,059	13,392
X% convertible preference shares of $X each	1,667	1,667
	16,726	**15,059**

Ordinary shares issued and fully paid

	Notes	Thousands	$000
At 1 January 2024		**12,958**	**12,925**
Issued on X XXX 20XX for investment in <insert Company name>	8	-	-
At 31 December 2024		**12,958**	**12,925**
Issued on X XXX 20XX for investment in <insert Company name>	8	1,667	1,667
At 31 December 2025		**14,625**	**14,592**

During the year, the authorised share capital was increased by $X,XXX,XXX by the issue of X,XXX,XXX ordinary shares of $X each.

Share premium

	$000
Issuance of share capital for investment in <insert Company name> (Note 8)	-
Cash on exercise of share options in excess of cost of treasury shares	53
Transaction costs for issued share capital	-
At 31 December 2024	**53**
Issuance of share capital for investment in <insert Company name> (Note 8)	3,136
Cash on exercise of share options in excess of cost of treasury shares	19
Transaction costs for issued share capital	(21)
At 31 December 2025	**3,187**

23 Issued capital and reserves (continued)

Share options exercised in each respective year have been settled using the treasury shares of the Company. The reduction in the treasury share equity component is equal to the cost incurred to acquire the shares, on a weighted average basis. Any excess of the cash received from employees over the reduction in treasury shares is recorded in share premium.

Other capital reserves

	Share-based payments	Convertible preference shares	Total
	$000	$000	$000
As at 1 January 2024	**225**	**152**	**377**
Share-based payments expensed during the year	199	-	199
At 31 December 2024	**424**	**152**	**576**
Share-based payments expensed during the year	205	-	205
At 31 December 2025	**629**	**152**	**781**

Nature and purpose of reserves

Other capital reserves

Share-based payments

The share-based payments reserve is used to recognise the value of equity-settled share-based payments provided to employees, including key management personnel, as part of their remuneration. Refer to Note 31 for further details of these plans.

Convertible preference shares

The convertible preference share reserve covers the equity component of the issued convertible preference shares. The liability component is included in Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (see Note 18.2).

All other reserves are as stated in the statement of changes in equity.

OCI items, net of tax:

The disaggregation of changes of OCI by each type of reserve in equity is shown below:

26 Issued capital and reserves (continued)

Treasury shares

	Thousands	$000
At 1 January 2024	**223**	**516**
Issued for cash on exercise of share options	(43)	(80)
At 31 December 2024	**180**	**436**
Issued for cash on exercise of share options	(50)	(97)
At 31 December 2025	**130**	**339**

Share option schemes

The Company has two share option schemes under which options to subscribe for the Company's shares have been granted to certain senior executives and certain other employees. Refer to Note 34 for further details.

Share options exercised in each respective year have been settled using the treasury shares of the Company. The reduction in the treasury share equity component is equal to the cost incurred to acquire the shares, on a weighted average basis. Any excess of the cash received from employees over the reduction in treasury shares is recorded in share premium.

Other individually immaterial capital reserves (IFRS 18)

	Share-based payments	Convertible preference shares	Total
	$000	$000	$000
As at 1 January 2024	**225**	**152**	**377**
Share-based payments expensed during the year	199	-	199
At 31 December 2024	**424**	**152**	**576**
Share-based payments expensed during the year	205	-	205
At 31 December 2025	**629**	**152**	**781**

Nature and purpose of reserves

Other individually immaterial capital reserves

Share-based payments

The share-based payments reserve is used to recognise the value of equity-settled share-based payments provided to employees, including key management personnel, as part of their remuneration. Refer to Note 34 for further details of these plans.

Convertible preference shares

The convertible preference share reserve covers the equity component of the issued convertible preference shares. The liability component is included in Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (see Note 22.2).

23 Issued capital and reserves (continued)

Nature and purpose of reserves (continued)

OCI items, net of tax: (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2025	Cash flow hedge reserve	Cost of hedging reserve	Fair value reserve of financial assets at FVOCI	Foreign currency translation reserve	Asset revaluation surplus	Retained earnings	Total
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Net gain on a hedge of net investment	-	-	-	130	-	-	130
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	(164)	-	-	(164)
Currency forward contracts	131	3	-	-	-	-	134
Commodity forward contracts	(411)	(15)	-	-	-	-	(426)
Reclassified to statement of profit or loss	(132)	(1)	(4)	-	-	-	(137)
Fair value loss on debt instruments at FVOCI	-	-	(6)	-	-	-	(6)
Reclassification to statement of profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value loss on equity instruments designated at FVOCI	-	-	(12)	-	-	-	(12)
Fair value gain on equity instruments designated at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share of OCI of an associate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remeasurement on defined benefit plan	-	-	-	-	-	171	171
Revaluation of office properties in <insert country>	-	-	-	-	395	-	395
	(412)	**(13)**	**(22)**	**(34)**	**395**	**171**	**85**

26 Issued capital and reserves (continued)

Nature and purpose of reserves (continued)

Other individually immaterial capital reserves (continued)

All other reserves are as stated in the statement of changes in equity.

OCI items, net of tax:

The disaggregation of changes of OCI by each type of reserve in equity is shown below:

26 Issued capital and reserves (continued)

Nature and purpose of reserves (continued)

OCI items, net of tax: (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2025	Cash flow hedge reserve	Cost of hedging reserve	Fair value reserve of financial assets at FVOCI	Foreign currency translation reserve	Asset revaluation surplus	Retained earnings	Total
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Net gain on a hedge of net investment	-	-	-	130	-	-	130
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	(164)	-	-	(164)
Currency forward contracts	131	3	-	-	-	-	134
Commodity forward contracts	(411)	(15)	-	-	-	-	(426)
Reclassified to statement of profit or loss	(132)	(1)	(4)	-	-	-	(137)
Fair value loss on debt instruments at FVOCI	-	-	(6)	-	-	-	(6)
Fair value loss on equity instruments designated at FVOCI	-	-	(12)	-	-	-	(12)
Fair value gain on equity instruments designated at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remeasurement on defined benefit plan	-	-	-	-	-	171	171
Revaluation of office properties in <insert country>	-	-	-	-	395	-	395
	(412)	**(13)**	**(22)**	**(34)**	**395**	**171**	**85**

Year ended 31 December 2024	Cash flow hedge reserve	Cost of hedging reserve	Fair value reserve of financial assets at FVOCI	Foreign currency translation reserve	Asset revaluation surplus	Retained earnings	Total
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Net gain on a hedge of net investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	(78)	-	-	(78)
Currency forward contracts	(177)	-	-	-	-	-	(177)
Commodity forward contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

23 Issued capital and reserves (continued)

Nature and purpose of reserves (continued)

OCI items, net of tax: (continued)

Net gain on a hedge of net investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	(78)	-	-	(78)
Currency forward contracts	(177)	-	-	-	-	-	(177)
Commodity forward contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassified to statement of profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value loss on debt instruments at FVOCI	-	-	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
Reclassification to statement of profit or loss	193	-	1	-	-	-	194
Fair value loss on equity instruments designated at FVOCI	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
Fair value gain on equity instruments designated at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share of OCI of an associate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remeasurement on defined benefit plan	-	-	-	-	-	(182)	(182)
Revaluation of office properties in <insert country>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	16	**-**	**3**	**(78)**	**-**	**(182)**	**(241)**

26 Issued capital and reserves (continued)

Nature and purpose of reserves (continued)

OCI items, net of tax: (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2024	Cash flow hedge reserve	Cost of hedging reserve	Fair value reserve of financial assets at FVOCI	Foreign currency translation reserve	Asset revaluation surplus	Retained earnings	Total
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Reclassified to statement of profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value loss on debt instruments at FVOCI	-	-	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
Reclassification to statement of profit or loss	193	-	1	-	-	-	194
Fair value loss on equity instruments designated at FVOCI	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
Fair value gain on equity instruments designated at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remeasurement on defined benefit plan	-	-	-	-	-	(182)	(182)
Revaluation of office properties in <insert country>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

24 Distributions made and proposed

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Cash dividends on ordinary shares declared and paid:		
Final dividend for 2024: X.XX cents per share (2023: X.XX cents per share)	726	499
Interim dividend for 2025: X.XX cents per share (2024: X.XX cents per share)	593	567
	1,319	**1,066**
Special cash dividends on ordinary shares declared but not paid:		
Special dividends for 2025: X.XX cents per share (2024: Nil)	**273**	**-**
Proposed dividends on ordinary shares:		
Final cash dividend for 2025: X.XX cents per share (2024: X.XX cents per share)	**725**	**721**

Special dividends were approved by an extraordinary shareholders meeting on XX XXXX 2025 and are included as a separate line item in to the statement of financial position. Proposed dividends on ordinary shares are subject to approval at the annual general meeting and are not recognised as a liability as at 31 December.

27 Distributions made and proposed

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Cash dividends on ordinary shares declared and paid:		
Final dividend for 2024: X.XX cents per share (2023: X.XX cents per share)	726	499
Interim dividend for 2025: X.XX cents per share (2024: X.XX cents per share)	593	567
	1,319	**1,066**
Special cash dividends on ordinary shares declared but not paid:		
Special dividends for 2025: X.XX cents per share (2024: Nil)	**273**	**-**
Proposed dividends on ordinary shares:		
Final cash dividend for 2025: X.XX cents per share (2024: X.XX cents per share)	**725**	**721**

Special dividends were approved by an extraordinary shareholders meeting on XX XXXX 2025 and are included as a separate line item in to the statement of financial position. Proposed dividends on ordinary shares are subject to approval at the annual general meeting and are not recognised as a liability as at 31 December.

25 Provisions

	Assurance-type warranties	Re-Structuring	De-commissioning	Social security contributions on share options	Waste electrical and electronic equipment	Contingent liability recognised in a business combination	Onerous contracts	Total
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
At 1 January 2025	**45**	**-**	**-**	**3**	**35**	**-**	**-**	**83**
Acquisition of a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arising during the year (Note 7)	70	-	-	17	68	-	13	168
Utilised	(40)	-	-	(13)	(5)	-	-	(58)
Unused amounts reversed	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)
Unwinding of discount and changes in the discount rate	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	5
At 31 December 2025	**73**	**-**	**-**	**8**	**100**	**-**	**13**	**194**
Current	73	-	-	2	19	-	13	107
Non-current	-	-	-	6	81	-	-	87

	Assurance-type warranties	Re-Structuring	De-commissioning	Social security contributions on share options	Waste electrical and electronic equipment	Contingent liability recognised in a business combination	Total
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
At 1 January 2024	**44**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**21**	**-**	**67**

28 Provisions

	Notes	Assurance-type warranties $000	Re-Structuring $000	De-commissioning $000	Social security contributions on share options $000	Waste <insert description> $000	Contingent liability recognised in a business combination $000	Onerous contracts $000	Total $000
At 1 January 2025		**45**	**-**	**-**	**3**	**35**	**-**	**-**	**83**
Acquisition of a subsidiary		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arising during the year	8	70	-	-	17	68	-	13	168
Utilised		(40)	-	-	(13)	(5)	-	-	(58)
Unused amounts reversed		(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)
Unwinding of discount and changes in the discount rate	13.4	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	5
At 31 December 2025		**73**	**-**	**-**	**8**	**100**	**-**	**13**	**194**
Current		73	-	-	2	19	-	13	107
Non-current		-	-	-	6	81	-	-	87

	Notes	Assurance-type warranties $000	Re-Structuring $000	De-commissioning $000	Social security contributions on share options $000	Waste <insert description> $000	Contingent liability recognised in a business combination $000	Onerous contracts $000	Total $000
At 1 January 2024		**44**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**21**	**-**	**-**	**67**

25 Provisions (continued)

	Assurance-type warranties	Re-Structuring	De-commissioning	Social security contributions on share options	Waste electrical and electronic equipment	Contingent liability recognised in a business combination	Total
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Acquisition of a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arising during the year (Note 7)	1	-	-	1	14	-	16
Utilised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unused amounts reversed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unwinding of discount and changes in the discount rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	**45**	**-**	**-**	**3**	**35**	**-**	**83**
Current	45	-	-	-	25	-	70
Non-current	-	-	-	3	10	-	13

28 Provisions (continued)

	Notes	Assurance-type warranties $000	Re-Structuring $000	De-commissioning $000	Social security contributions on share options $000	Waste <insert description> $000	Contingent liability recognised in a business combination $000	Onerous contracts $000	Total $000
Acquisition of a subsidiary		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arising during the year	8	1	-	-	1	14	-	-	16
Utilised		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unused amounts reversed		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unwinding of discount and changes in the discount rate	13.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024		**45**	**-**	**-**	**3**	**35**	**-**	**-**	**83**
Current		45	-	-	-	25	-	-	70
Non-current		-	-	-	3	10	-	-	13

Unwinding of discount and changes in the discount rates (Note 13.4) are included within the line item 'Interest expenses on other liabilities' in the statement of profit or loss.

Assurance-type warranties

A provision is recognised for expected warranty claims on products sold during the year, based on past experience of the level of repairs and returns. It is expected that these costs will be incurred in the next financial year. Assumptions used to calculate the provision for warranties were based on current sales levels and current information available about returns based on the warranty period for all products sold.

Social security contributions on share options

The provision for social security contributions on share options is calculated based on the number of options outstanding at the reporting date that are expected to be exercised. The provision is based on market price of the shares at the reporting date which is the best estimate of the market price at the date of exercise. It is expected that the costs will be incurred during the exercise period of 1 January 2025 to 31 December 20XX.

25 Provisions (continued)

Assurance-type warranties

A provision is recognised for expected warranty claims on products sold during the year, based on past experience of the level of repairs and returns. It is expected that these costs will be incurred in the next financial year. Assumptions used to calculate the provision for warranties were based on current sales levels and current information available about returns based on the warranty period for all products sold.

Social security contributions on share options

The provision for social security contributions on share options is calculated based on the number of options outstanding at the reporting date that are expected to be exercised. The provision is based on market price of the shares at the reporting date which is the best estimate of the market price at the date of exercise. It is expected that the costs will be incurred during the exercise period of 1 January 2025 to 31 December 20XX.

Waste electrical and electronic equipment

The provision for waste electrical and electronic equipment is calculated based on sales after XX XXXX 20XX (new waste) and expected disposals of historical waste (sales up to XX XXXX 20XX).

Onerous contracts

A provision is recognised for certain contracts with suppliers for which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations exceed the economic benefits expected to be received. It is anticipated that these costs will be incurred in the next financial year.

26 Government grants

	2025 $000	2024 $000
At 1 January	**1,034**	**967**
Received during the year	1,967	428
Released to the statement of profit or loss	(702)	(361)
At 31 December	**2,299**	**1,034**
Current	99	101
Non-current	2,200	933

Government grants have been received for the purchase of certain items of property, plant and equipment. There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to these grants.

27 Contract liabilities

	2025 $000	2024 $000
Long-term advances for equipment	1,880	563
Short-term advances for installation services	631	839
Customer loyalty points	600	452
Service-type warranties	349	273
Equipment received from customers	150	123
Total contract liabilities (Note 4)	**3,610**	**2,250**
Current	1,635	1,658
Non-current	1,975	592

27.1 Loyalty program transactions

28 Provisions (continued)

WASTE <insert description> (IFRS 18)

The provision for waste <insert description> is calculated based on sales after XX XXXX 20XX (new waste) and expected disposals of historical waste (sales up to XX XXXX 20XX).

Onerous contracts

A provision is recognised for certain contracts with suppliers for which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations exceed the economic benefits expected to be received. It is anticipated that these costs will be incurred in the next financial year.

29 Government grants

	Notes	2025 $000	2024 $000
At 1 January		**1,034**	**967**
Receipt of government grants (included in the statement of cash flows)		1,967	428
Released to the statement of profit or loss	13.1	(702)	(361)
At 31 December		**2,299**	**1,034**
Current		99	101
Non-current		2,200	933

Government grants have been received for the purchase of certain items of property, plant and equipment. There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to these grants. Government grants recognised in the statement of profit or loss are included within the line item 'Other individually immaterial operating income' in thestatement of profit or loss.

30 Contract liabilities

	Notes	2025 $000	2024 $000
Long-term advances for equipment		1,880	563
Short-term advances for installation services		631	839
Customer loyalty points		600	452
Service-type warranties		349	273
Equipment received from customers		150	123

27 Contract liabilities (continued)

27.1 Loyalty program transactions (continued)

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
At 1 January	**452**	**367**
Deferred during the year	921	838
Recognised as revenue during the year	(773)	(753)
At 31 December	**600**	**452**
Current	265	231
Non-current	335	221

These amounts relate to the accrual and release of <name of the loyalty program> transactions. As at 31 December 2025, the estimated liability for unredeemed points amounted to $XXX,XXX (2024: $XXX,XXX).

28 Trade and other payables

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Trade payables	8,475	11,829
Other payables	1,006	967
Related parties	27	15
	9,508	**12,811**

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

- Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled terms by the Company on XX-day terms, including those trade payables that are included in the Company's supplier finance arrangement
- Other payables are non-interest bearing and have an average term of X months
- Interest payable is normally settled quarterly throughout the financial year
- For terms and conditions with related parties, refer to Note 33

For explanations on the Companys liquidity risk management processes, refer to Note 18.5.

The Company has established a supplier finance arrangement that is offered to some of the Company's key suppliers in <insert country>. Participation in the arrangement is at the suppliers' own discretion. Suppliers that participate in the supplier finance arrangement will receive early payment on invoices sent to the Company from the Company's external finance provider. If suppliers choose to receive early payment, they pay a fee to the finance provider, to which the Company is not party. In order for the finance provider to pay the invoices, the goods must have been received or supplied and the invoices approved by the Company. Payments to suppliers ahead of the invoice due date are processed by the finance provider and, in all cases, the Company settles the original invoice by paying the finance provider in line with the original invoice maturity date described above. Payment terms with suppliers have not been renegotiated in conjunction with the arrangement. The Company provides no security to the finance provider.

All trade payables subject to the supplier finance arrangement are included in trade and other payables in the statement of financial position and within trade payables in the table above.

30 Contract liabilities (continued)

	Notes	2025 $000	2024 $000
Total contract liabilities	4	**3,610**	**2,250**
Current		1,635	1,658
Non-current		1,975	592

30.1 Loyalty program transactions

	2025 $000	2024 $000
At 1 January	**452**	**367**
Deferred during the year	921	838
Recognised as revenue during the year	(773)	(753)
At 31 December	**600**	**452**
Current	265	231
Non-current	335	221

These amounts relate to the accrual and release of <name of the loyalty program> transactions. As at 31 December 2025, the estimated liability for unredeemed points amounted to $XXX,XXX (2024: $XXX,XXX).

31 Trade, other and related party payables (IFRS 18)

	2025 $000	2024 $000
Trade payables	8,475	11,829
Other payables	1,006	967
Related parties	27	15
	9,508	**12,811**

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

28 Trade and other payables (continued)

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	1 January 2024
	$000	$000	$000 Restated
Carrying amount of trade payables that are part of a supplier finance arrangement	8,278	7,437	6,238
Of which suppliers have received payment	-	-	-

There were no significant non-cash changes in the carrying amount of the trade payables included in the Companys supplier finance arrangement.

29 Leases

Company as a lessee

The Company has lease contracts for various items of plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment used in its operations. Leases of plant and machinery generally have lease terms between X and XX years, while motor vehicles and other equipment generally have lease terms between X and X years. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets and some contracts require the Company to maintain certain financial ratios. There are several lease contracts that include extension and termination options and variable lease payments, which are further discussed below.

The Company also has certain leases of machinery with lease terms of XX months or less and leases of office equipment with low value. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Other equipment	Total
	$000	$000	$000	$000
As at 1 January 2024	**1,035**	**466**	**442**	**1,943**
Additions (Note 7)	82	39	31	152
Depreciation expense	(105)	(88)	(81)	(274)
As at 31 December 2024	**1,012**	**417**	**392**	**1,821**
Additions (Note 7)	117	72	52	241
Depreciation expense	(115)	(91)	(83)	(289)
As at 31 December 2025	**1,014**	**398**	**361**	**1,773**

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under interest-bearing loans and borrowings) and the movements during the period:

31 Trade, other and related party payables (IFRS 18) (continued)

- Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled terms by the Company on XX-day terms, including those trade payables that are included in the Company's supplier finance arrangement
- Other payables are non-interest bearing and have an average term of X months
- Interest payable is normally settled quarterly throughout the financial year
- For terms and conditions with related parties, refer to Note 36

For explanations on the Companys liquidity risk management processes, refer to Note 22.5.
The Company has established a supplier finance arrangement that is offered to some of the Company's key suppliers in <insert country>. Participation in the arrangement is at the suppliers' own discretion. Suppliers that participate in the supplier finance arrangement will receive early payment on invoices sent to the Company from the Company's external finance provider. If suppliers choose to receive early payment, they pay a fee to the finance provider, to which the Company is not party. In order for the finance provider to pay the invoices, the goods must have been received or supplied and the invoices approved by the Company. Payments to suppliers ahead of the invoice due date are processed by the finance provider and, in all cases, the Company settles the original invoice by paying the finance provider in line with the original invoice maturity date described above. Payment terms with suppliers have not been renegotiated in conjunction with the arrangement. The Company provides no security to the finance provider.

All trade payables subject to the supplier finance arrangement are included in 'Trade, other and related party payables' in the statement of financial position and within trade payables in the table above.

	31 December 2025 $000	31 December 2024 $000	1 January 2024 $000 Restated
Carrying amount of trade payables that are part of a supplier finance arrangement	8,278	7,437	6,238
Of which suppliers have received payment	-	-	-

There were no significant non-cash changes in the carrying amount of the trade payables included in the Companys supplier finance arrangement.

32 Leases

Company as a lessee

The Company has lease contracts for various items of plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment used in its operations. Leases of plant and machinery generally have lease terms between X and XX years, while motor vehicles and other equipment generally have lease terms between X and X years. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets and some contracts require the Company to maintain certain financial ratios. There are several lease contracts that include extension and termination options and variable lease payments, which are further discussed below.

The Company also has certain leases of machinery with lease terms of XX months or less and leases of office equipment with low value. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

	Notes	Plant and machinery $000	Motor vehicles $000	Other equipment $000	Total $000
As at 1 January 2024		**1,035**	**466**	**442**	**1,943**
Additions	8	82	39	31	152
Depreciation expense		(105)	(88)	(81)	(274)
As at 31 December 2024		**1,012**	**417**	**392**	**1,821**
Additions (Note 8)		117	72	52	241
Depreciation expense		(115)	(91)	(83)	(289)
As at 31 December 2025		**1,014**	**398**	**361**	**1,773**

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under interest-bearing loans and borrowings) and the movements during the period:

29 Leases (continued)

Company as a lessee (continued)

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
As at 1 January	**1,981**	**2,059**
Additions	253	150
Accretion of interest	118	124
Payments	(387)	(352)
As at 31 December	**1,965**	**1,981**
Current (Note 18.2)	161	279
Non-current (Note 18.2)	1,804	1,702

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in Note 18.5.

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	289	274
Interest expense on lease liabilities	119	123
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in cost of sales)	15	14
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets (included in administrative expenses)	12	11
Variable lease payments (included in cost of sales)	21	19
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**456**	**441**

The Company had total cash outflows for leases of $XXX,XXX in 2025 ($XXX,XXX in 2024). The Company also had non-cash additions to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of $XXX,XXX in 2025 ($XXX,XXX in 2024). The future cash outflows relating to leases that have not yet commenced are disclosed in Note 32.

The Company has lease contracts for machinery that contain variable payments based on the number of units to be manufactured. These terms are negotiated by management for certain machinery that is used to manufacture products without steady customer demand. Management's objective is to align the lease expense with the units manufactured and revenue earned. The following table provides information on the Company's variable lease payments, including the magnitude in relation to fixed payments:

	Fixed payments	Variable payments	Total
	$000	$000	$000
2025			
Fixed rent	234	-	234
Variable rent with minimum payment	117	31	148
Variable rent only	-	16	16
	351	**47**	**398**

32 Leases (continued)

Company as a lessee (continued)

	Notes	2025 $000	2024 $000
As at 1 January		**1,981**	**2,059**
Additions		253	150
Accretion of interest	13.4	118	124
Payments		(387)	(352)
As at 31 December		**1,965**	**1,981**
Current	22.2	161	279
Non-current	22.2	1,804	1,702

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in Note 22.5.

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	Notes	2025 $000	2024 $000
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets (included in 'Cost of sales')		289	274
Interest expense on lease liabilities (included in 'Interest expense on other liabilities'	13.4	119	123
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in 'Cost of sales')		15	14
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets (included in 'Administrative expenses')		12	11
Variable lease payments (included in 'Cost of sales')		21	19
Total amount recognised in profit or loss		**456**	**441**

The Company had total cash outflows for leases of $XXX,XXX in 2025 ($XXX,XXX in 2024). The Company also had non-cash additions to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of $XXX,XXX in 2025 ($XXX,XXX in 2024). The future cash outflows relating to leases that have not yet commenced are disclosed in Note 35.

32 Leases (continued)

Company as a lessee (continued)

The Company has lease contracts for machinery that contain variable payments based on the number of units to be manufactured. These terms are negotiated by management for certain machinery that is used to manufacture products without steady customer demand. Management's objective is to align the lease expense with the units manufactured and revenue earned. The following table provides information on the Company's variable lease payments, including the magnitude in relation to fixed payments:

	Fixed payments	Variable payments	Total
	$000	$000	$000
2025			
Fixed rent	234	-	234
Variable rent with minimum payment	117	31	148
Variable rent only	-	16	16
	351	**47**	**398**
2024			
Fixed rent	261	-	261
Variable rent with minimum payment	126	30	156
Variable rent only	-	14	14
	387	**44**	**431**

A X% increase in units produced for the relevant products would increase total lease payments by X%.

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. These options are negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align with the Company's business needs. Management exercises significant judgement in determining whether these extension and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised (see Note 3).

Set out below are the undiscounted potential future rental payments relating to periods following the exercise date of extension and termination options that are not included in the lease term:

29 Leases (continued)

Company as a lessee (continued)

2024			
Fixed rent	261	-	261
Variable rent with minimum payment	126	30	156
Variable rent only	-	14	14
	387	**44**	**431**

A X% increase in units produced for the relevant products would increase total lease payments by X%.

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. These options are negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align with the Company's business needs. Management exercises significant judgement in determining whether these extension and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised (see Note 3).

Set out below are the undiscounted potential future rental payments relating to periods following the exercise date of extension and termination options that are not included in the lease term:

	Within five years	More than five years	Total
	$000	**$000**	**$000**
Extension options expected not to be exercised	350	269	619
Termination options expected to be exercised	283	135	418
	633	**404**	**1,037**
Extension options expected not to be exercised	336	265	601
Termination options expected to be exercised	259	117	376
	595	**382**	**977**

Company as a lessor

The Company has entered into operating leases on its investment property portfolio consisting of certain office and manufacturing buildings (see Note 16). These leases have terms of between X and XX years. All leases include a clause to enable upward revision of the rental charge on an annual basis according to prevailing market conditions. The lessee is also required to provide a residual value guarantee on the properties. Rental income recognised by the Company during the year is $X,XXX,XXX (2024: $X,XXX,XXX).

Future undiscounted lease payments to be received under operating leases as at 31 December are as follows:

32 Leases (continued)

Company as a lessee (continued)

	Within five years	More than five years	Total
	$000	$000	$000
As at 31 December 2025			
Extension options expected not to be exercised	350	269	619
Termination options expected to be exercised	283	135	418
	633	**404**	**1,037**
As at 31 December 2024			
Extension options expected not to be exercised	336	265	601
Termination options expected to be exercised	259	117	376
	595	**382**	**977**

Company as a lessor

The Company has entered into operating leases on its investment property portfolio consisting of certain office and manufacturing buildings (see Note 19). These leases have terms of between X and XX years. All leases include a clause to enable upward revision of the rental charge on an annual basis according to prevailing market conditions. The lessee is also required to provide a residual value guarantee on the properties. Rental income recognised by the Company during the year is $X,XXX,XXX (2024: $X,XXX,XXX).

Future undiscounted lease payments to be received under operating leases as at 31 December are as follows:

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Within one year	945	927
Between 1 and 2 years	925	914
Between 2 and 3 years	941	926
Between 3 and 4 years	968	947
Between 4 and 5 years	920	893
More than five years	3,934	3,909

29 Leases (continued)

Company as a lessor (continued)

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Within one year	945	927
Between 1 and 2 years	925	914
Between 2 and 3 years	941	926
Between 3 and 4 years	968	947
Between 4 and 5 years	920	893
More than five years	3,934	3,909
Total expected payments	**8,633**	**8,516**

30 Pensions and other post-employment benefit plans

Net employee defined benefit liabilities

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
<insert country> post-employment healthcare benefit plan	226	131
<insert country> pension plan	1,807	1,854
Total	**2,033**	**1,985**

The Company has a defined benefit pension plan in <insert country> (funded). Also, in the <insert country>, the Company provides certain post-employment healthcare benefits to employees (unfunded). The Company's defined benefit pension plan is a final salary plan for <insert country> employees, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund.

This plan is governed by the employment laws of <insert country>, which require final salary payments to be adjusted for the consumer price index upon payment during retirement. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age. The fund has the legal form of a foundation, and it is governed by the Board of Trustees, which consists of an equal number of employer and employee representatives. The Board of Trustees is responsible for the administration of the plan assets and for the definition of the investment strategy.

Each year, the Board of Trustees reviews the level of funding in the <insert country> pension plan as required by <insert country>'s employment legislation. Such a review includes the asset-liability matching strategy and investment risk management policy. This includes employing the use of annuities and longevity swaps to manage the risks. The Board of Trustees decides its contribution based on the results of this annual review. Generally, it aims to have a portfolio mix of a combined XX% in equity and property and XX% in debt instruments. <insert country>'s employment legislation requires the Company to clear any plan deficit (based on a valuation performed in accordance with the regulations in <insert country>) over a period of no more than five years after the period in which the deficit arises. The Board of Trustees aim to keep annual contributions relatively stable at a level such that no plan deficits (based on valuation performed in accordance with the regulations in <insert country>) will arise.

Since the pension liability is adjusted to the consumer price index, the pension plan is exposed to <insert country>'s inflation, interest rate risks and changes in the life expectancy for pensioners. As the plan assets include significant investments in listed equity shares of entities in <insert sector>, the Company is also exposed to equity market risk arising in the <insert sector>.

32 Leases (continued)

Company as a lessor (continued)

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Total expected payments	**8,633**	**8,516**

33 Pensions and other post-employment benefit plans

Net employee defined benefit liabilities

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
<insert country> post-employment healthcare benefit plan	226	131
<insert country> pension plan	1,807	1,854
Total	**2,033**	**1,985**

The Company has a defined benefit pension plan in <insert country> (funded). Also, in the <insert country>, the Company provides certain post-employment healthcare benefits to employees (unfunded). The Company's defined benefit pension plan is a final salary plan for <insert country> employees, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund.

This plan is governed by the employment laws of <insert country>, which require final salary payments to be adjusted for the consumer price index upon payment during retirement. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age. The fund has the legal form of a foundation, and it is governed by the Board of Trustees, which consists of an equal number of employer and employee representatives. The Board of Trustees is responsible for the administration of the plan assets and for the definition of the investment strategy.

Each year, the Board of Trustees reviews the level of funding in the <insert country> pension plan as required by <insert country>'s employment legislation. Such a review includes the asset-liability matching strategy and investment risk management policy. This includes employing the use of annuities and longevity swaps to manage the risks. The Board of Trustees decides its contribution based on the results of this annual review. Generally, it aims to have a portfolio mix of a combined XX% in equity and property and XX% in debt instruments. <insert country>'s employment legislation requires the Company to clear any plan deficit (based on a valuation performed in accordance with the regulations in <insert country>) over a period of no more than five years after the period in which the deficit arises. The Board of Trustees aim to keep annual contributions relatively stable at a level such that no plan deficits (based on valuation performed in accordance with the regulations in <insert country>) will arise.

30 Pensions and other post-employment benefit plans (continued)

Net employee defined benefit liabilities (continued)

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the statement of financial position for the respective plans:

Post-employment healthcare benefit plan

Net benefit expense (recognised in profit or loss)

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Current service cost	95	72
Interest cost on benefit obligation	7	3
Net benefit expense	**102**	**75**

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligations:

	$000
Defined benefit obligation at 1 January 2024	**57**
Interest cost	3
Current service cost	72
Benefits paid	(23)
Exchange differences	20
Defined benefit obligation at 31 December 2024	**129**
Interest cost	7
Current service cost	95
Benefits paid	(14)
Exchange differences	7
Defined benefit obligation at 31 December 2025	**224**

33 Pensions and other post-employment benefit plans (continued)

Net employee defined benefit liabilities (continued)

Since the pension liability is adjusted to the consumer price index, the pension plan is exposed to <insert country>'s inflation, interest rate risks and changes in the life expectancy for pensioners. As the plan assets include significant investments in listed equity shares of entities in <insert sector>, the Company is also exposed to equity market risk arising in the <insert sector>.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the statement of financial position for the respective plans:

Post-employment healthcare benefit plan

Net benefit expense (recognised in profit or loss)

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Current service cost (included in 'Cost of sales', 'Research and development expenses', 'Selling expenses', 'Distribution expenses' and 'Administrative expenses')	95	72
Interest cost on benefit obligation (included in 'Interest expenses on other liabilities')	7	3
Net benefit expense	**102**	**75**

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligations:

	$000
Defined benefit obligation at 1 January 2024	**57**
Interest cost	3
Current service cost	72
Benefits paid	(23)
Exchange differences	20
Defined benefit obligation at 31 December 2024	**129**

30 Pensions and other post-employment benefit plans (continued)

<insert country> Plan

2025 Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets

		Pension cost charged to profit or loss				Remeasurement gains/(losses) in OCI		
	1 January 2025	Service cost	Net interest expense	Sub-total included in profit or loss (Note 12.7)	Benefits paid	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Defined benefit obligation	(3,745)	(845)	(171)	(1,016)	579	-	141	(53)
Fair value of plan assets	(5,111)	-	83	83	(579)	171	-	-
Benefit liability	**(8,856)**			**(933)**	**-**	**171**	**141**	**(53)**

33 Pensions and other post-employment benefit plans (continued)

Post-employment healthcare benefit plan (continued)

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligations: (continued)

Interest cost	7
Current service cost	95
Benefits paid	(14)
Exchange differences	7
Defined benefit obligation at 31 December 2025	**224**

<insert country> Plan

2025 Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets

		Pension cost charged to profit or loss				Remeasurement gains/(losses) in OCI	
	1 January 2025	Service cost	Net interest expense	Sub-total included in profit or loss	Benefits paid	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Defined benefit obligation	(3,745)	(845)	(171)	(1,016)	579	-	141
Fair value of plan assets	(5,111)	-	83	83	(579)	171	-
Benefit liability	**(8,856)**			**(933)**	**-**	**171**	**141**

30 Pensions and other post-employment benefit plans (continued)

<insert country> Plan (continued)

2025 Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets (continued)

	Remeasurement gains/(losses) in OCI			
	Experience adjustments	Sub-Total included in OCI	Contributions by employer	31 December 2025
	$000	$000	$000	$000
Defined benefit obligation	(13)	75	-	(4,107)
Fair value of plan assets	-	171	733	(4,703)
Benefit liability	**(13)**	**246**	**733**	**(8,810)**

2024 Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets

		Pension cost charged to profit or loss				Remeasurement gains/(losses) in OCI		
	1 January 2024	Service cost	Net interest expense	Sub-total included in profit or loss (Note 12.7)	Benefits paid	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Defined benefit obligation	(3,499)	(767)	(189)	(956)	777	-	(134)	47
Fair value of plan assets	1,873	-	107	107	(7,770)	(197)	-	-

33 Pensions and other post-employment benefit plans (continued)

<insert country> Plan (continued)

2025 Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets (continued)

	Remeasurement gains/(losses) in OCI				
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Experience adjustments	Sub-Total included in OCI	Contributions by employer	31 December 2025
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Defined benefit obligation	(53)	(13)	75	-	(4,107)
Fair value of plan assets	-	-	171	733	(4,703)
Benefit liability	**(53)**	**(13)**	**246**	**733**	**(8,810)**

2024 Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets

		Pension cost charged to profit or loss				Remeasurement gains/(losses) in OCI	
	1 January 2024	Service cost	Net interest expense	Sub-total included in profit or loss	Benefits paid	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Defined benefit obligation	(3,499)	(767)	(189)	(956)	777	-	(134)
Fair value of plan assets	1,873	-	107	107	(7,770)	(197)	-
Benefit liability	**(1,626)**			**(849)**	**(6,993)**	**(197)**	**(134)**

30 Pensions and other post-employment benefit plans (continued)

<insert country> Plan (continued)

2024 Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets (continued)

	Remeasurement gains/(losses) in OCI			
	Experience adjustments	Sub-Total included in OCI	Contributions by employer	31 December 2024
	$000	$000	$000	$000
Defined benefit obligation	20	(67)	-	(3,745)
Fair value of plan assets	-	(197)	876	(5,111)

33 Pensions and other post-employment benefit plans (continued)

<insert country> Plan (continued)

2024 Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets (continued)

	Remeasurement gains/(losses) in OCI				
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Experience adjustments	Sub-Total included in OCI	Contributions by employer	31 December 2024
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Defined benefit obligation	47	20	(67)	-	(3,745)
Fair value of plan assets	-	-	(197)	876	(5,111)
Benefit liability	**47**	**20**	**(264)**	**876**	**(8,856)**

30 Pensions and other post-employment benefit plans (continued)

<insert country> Plan (continued)

2024 Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets (continued)

		Pension cost charged to profit or loss				Remeasurement gains/(losses) in OCI		
	1 January 2024	Service cost	Net interest expense	Sub-total included in profit or loss (Note 12.7)	Benefits paid	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Benefit liability	(1,626)			(849)	(6,993)	(197)	(134)	47

30 Pensions and other post-employment benefit plans (continued)

<insert country> Plan (continued)

2024 Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets (continued)

	Remeasurement gains/(losses) in OCI			
	Experience adjustments	Sub-Total included in OCI	Contributions by employer	31 December 2024
	$000	$000	$000	$000
Benefit liability	20	(264)	876	(8,856)

30 Pensions and other post-employment benefit plans (continued)

The fair values of each major class of plan assets are as follows:

	<insert country> plan	
	2025	**2024**
	$000	**$000**
Investments quoted in active markets:		
Listed equity investments		
<insert sector>	553	437
<insert sector>	30	22
Bonds issued by <insert country> Government	1,113	1,077
Cash and cash equivalents	267	167
Unquoted investments:		
Debt instruments issued by <insert Bank name>	285	148
Property	47	37
Total	**2,295**	**1,888**

The plan assets include a property occupied by the Company with a fair value of $XX,XXX (2024: $XX,XXX).

The principal assumptions used in determining pension and post-employment medical benefit obligations for the Company's plans are shown below:

	2025	**2024**
	%	**%**
Discount rate:		
<insert country> pension plan	5.9	6.5
Post-employment medical plan	6.7	6.9
Future salary increases:		
<insert country> pension plan	4.5	5.0
Future consumer price index increases:		
<insert country> pension plan	3.1	3.1
Healthcare cost increase rate	8.2	8.4
	Years	**Years**
Life expectation for pensioners at the age of 65:		
<insert country> pension plan		
Male	21.0	21.0
Female	24.0	24.0
Post-employment healthcare benefit plan		
Male	20.0	20.0
Female	23.0	23.0

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions as at 31 December is, as shown below:

33 Pensions and other post-employment benefit plans (continued)

The fair values of each major class of plan assets are as follows:

	<insert country> plan	
	2025	**2024**
	$000	**$000**
Investments quoted in active markets:		
Listed equity investments		
<insert sector>	553	437
<insert sector>	30	22
Bonds issued by <insert country> Government	1,113	1,077
Cash and cash equivalents	267	167
Unquoted investments:		
Debt instruments issued by <insert Bank name>	285	148
Property	47	37
Total	**2,295**	**1,888**

The plan assets include a property occupied by the Company with a fair value of $XX,XXX (2024: $XX,XXX).

The principal assumptions used in determining pension and post-employment medical benefit obligations for the Company's plans are shown below:

	2025	**2024**
	%	**%**
Discount rate:		
<insert country> pension plan	5.9	6.5
Post-employment medical plan	6.7	6.9
Future salary increases:		
<insert country> pension plan	4.5	5.0
Future consumer price index increases:		
<insert country> pension plan	3.1	3.1
Healthcare cost increase rate	8.2	8.4

30 Pensions and other post-employment benefit plans (continued)

	Impact on defined benefit obligation	
	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Assumptions for <insert country> pension plan:		
Future pension cost increase:		
X% increase	47	40
X% decrease	(53)	(47)
Discount rate:		
X.X% increase	(60)	(67)
X.X% decrease	53	47
Future salary increases:		
X.X% increase	80	73
X.X% decrease	(73)	(87)
Life expectancy of male pensioners:		
Increase by X year	73	67
Decrease by X year	(80)	(87)
Life expectancy of female pensioners:		
Increase by X year	47	40
Decrease by X year	(40)	(47)
Assumptions for <insert country> post-employment healthcare benefit plan:		
Future pension cost increase:		
X% increase	73	70
X% decrease	(60)	(63)
Discount rate:		
X.X% increase	(60)	(80)
X.X% decrease	67	53
Future salary increases:		
X.X% increase	-	-
X.X% decrease	-	-
Life expectancy of male pensioners:		
Increase by X year	87	83
Decrease by X year	(100)	(103)
Life expectancy of female pensioners:		
Increase by X year	60	50
Decrease by X year	(53)	(63)

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on the defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. The sensitivity analyses are based on a change in a significant assumption, keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analyses may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation from one another.

The following are the expected payments or contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

33 Pensions and other post-employment benefit plans (continued)

	Years	Years
Life expectation for pensioners at the age of 65:		
<insert country> pension plan		
Male	21.0	21.0
Female	24.0	24.0
Post-employment healthcare benefit plan		
Male	20.0	20.0
Female	23.0	23.0

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions as at 31 December is, as shown below:

	Impact on defined benefit obligation	
	2025	**2024**
	$000	**$000**
Assumptions for <insert country> pension plan:		
Future pension cost increase:		
X% increase	47	40
X% decrease	(53)	(47)
Discount rate:		
X.X% increase	(60)	(67)
X.X% decrease	53	47
Future salary increases:		
X.X% increase	80	73
X.X% decrease	(73)	(87)
Life expectancy of male pensioners:		
Increase by X year	73	67
Decrease by X year	(80)	(87)
Life expectancy of female pensioners:		
Increase by X year	47	40
Decrease by X year	(40)	(47)
Assumptions for <insert country> post-employment healthcare benefit plan:		
Future pension cost increase:		
X% increase	73	70
X% decrease	(60)	(63)
Discount rate:		
X.X% increase	(60)	(80)
X.X% decrease	67	53
Future salary increases:		
X.X% increase	-	-
X.X% decrease	-	-
Life expectancy of male pensioners:		
Increase by X year	87	83
Decrease by X year	(100)	(103)

30 Pensions and other post-employment benefit plans (continued)

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Within the next XX months (next annual reporting period)	1,000	900
Between X and X years	1,433	1,367
Between X and XX years	1,440	1,560
Beyond XX years	2,000	1,733
Total expected payments	**5,873**	**5,560**

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is XX.X years (2024: XX.X years).

31 Share-based payments

<insert name of the plan 1>

Under the <insert name of the plan 1>, share options of the parent are granted to senior executives of the parent with more than XX months' service. The exercise price of the share options is equal to the market price of the underlying shares on the date of grant. The share options vest if and when the Company's <insert condition for vesting> (non-market condition) increases by XX% within three years from the date of grant and the senior executive remains employed on such date. The share options granted will not vest if the <insert condition for vesting> performance condition is not met.

The fair value of the share options is estimated at the grant date using a binomial option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions on which the share options were granted. However, the above performance condition is only considered in determining the number of instruments that will ultimately vest.

The share options can be exercised up to two years after the three-year vesting period and therefore, the contractual term of each option granted is five years. There are no cash settlement alternatives. The Company does not have a past practice of cash settlement for these share options. The Company accounts for the <insert name of the plan> as an equity-settled plan.

<insert name of the plan 2>

Under the <insert name of the plan 2>, the Company, at its discretion, may grant share options of the parent to employees other than senior executives, once the employee has completed two years of service. Vesting of the share options is dependent on the Company's total shareholder return (TSR) as compared to a group of principal competitors. Employees must remain in service for a period of three years from the date of grant. The fair value of share options granted is estimated at the date of grant using a Monte-Carlo simulation model, taking into account the terms and conditions on which the share options were granted. The model simulates the TSR and compares it against the group of principal competitors. It takes into account historical and expected dividends, and the share price volatility of the Company relative to that of its competitors so as to predict the share performance.

The exercise price of the share options is equal to the market price of the underlying shares on the date of grant. The contractual term of the share options is five years and there are no cash settlement alternatives for the employees. The Company does not have a past practice of cash settlement for these awards.

33 Pensions and other post-employment benefit plans (continued)

Life expectancy of female pensioners:		
Increase by X year	60	50
Decrease by X year	(53)	(63)

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on the defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. The sensitivity analyses are based on a change in a significant assumption, keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analyses may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation from one another.

The following are the expected payments or contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Within the next XX months (next annual reporting period)	1,000	900
Between X and X years	1,433	1,367
Between X and XX years	1,440	1,560
Beyond XX years	2,000	1,733
Total expected payments	**5,873**	**5,560**

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is XX.X years (2024: XX.X years).

34 Share-based payments

<insert name of the plan 1>

Under the <insert name of the plan 1>, share options of the parent are granted to senior executives of the parent with more than XX months' service. The exercise price of the share options is equal to the market price of the underlying shares on the date of grant. The share options vest if and when the Company's <insert condition for vesting> (non-market condition) increases by XX% within three years from the date of grant and the senior executive remains employed on such date. The share options granted will not vest if the <insert condition for vesting> performance condition is not met.

The fair value of the share options is estimated at the grant date using a binomial option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions on which the share options were granted. However, the above performance condition is only considered in determining the number of instruments that will ultimately vest.

The share options can be exercised up to two years after the three-year vesting period and therefore, the contractual term of each option granted is five years. There are no cash settlement alternatives. The Company does not have a past practice of cash settlement for these share options. The Company accounts for the <insert name of the plan> as an equity-settled plan.

31 Share-based payments (continued)

Share Appreciation Rights

The Company's business development employees are granted share appreciation rights (SARs), settled in cash. The SARs vest when a specified target number of new sales contracts (non-market vesting condition) are closed within three years from the date of grant and the employee continues to be employed by the Company at the vesting date. The share options can be exercised up to three years after the three-year vesting period and therefore, the contractual term of the SARs is six years. The liability for the share appreciation rights is measured, initially and at the end of each reporting period until settled, at the fair value of the share appreciation rights, by applying an option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions on which the share appreciation rights were granted, and the extent to which the employees have rendered services to date.

The carrying amount of the liability relating to the SARs at 31 December 2025 was $XXX,XXX (2024: $XXX,XXX). No SARs had vested, granted or forfeited at 31 December 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The expense recognised for employee services received during the year is shown in the following table:

	2025	2024
	$000	**$000**
Expense arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions	205	199
Expense arising from cash-settled share-based payment transactions	70	129
Total expense arising from share-based payment transactions	**275**	**328**

There were no cancellations or modifications to the awards in 2025 or 2024.

Movements during the year

The following table illustrates the number and weighted average exercise prices (WAEP) of, and movements in, share options during the year (excluding SARs):

	2025 Number	2025 WAEP	2024 Number	2024 WAEP
Outstanding at 1 January	**383,000**	**$1.83**	**350,000**	**$1.83**
Granted during the year	167,000	$2.56	103,000	$2.08
Forfeited during the year	-	-	(17,000)	$1.55
Exercised during the year	(50,000)**	$1.55	(43,000) *	$2.05
Expired during the year	(17,000)	$2.01	(10,000)	$1.42
Outstanding at 31 December	**483,000**	**$2.16**	**383,000**	**$1.90**
Exercisable at 31 December	73,000	$1.98	67,000	$1.67

* The weighted average share price at the date of exercise of these options was $X.XX.

** The weighted average share price at the date of exercise of these options was $X.XX.

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the share options outstanding as at 31 December 2025 was X.XX years (2024: X.XX years).

The weighted average fair value of options granted during the year was $X.XX (2024: $X.XX).

The range of exercise prices for options outstanding at the end of the year was $X.XX to $X.XX (2024: $X.XX to $X.XX).

The following tables list the inputs to the models used for the three plans for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, respectively:

34 Share-based payments (continued)

<insert name of the plan 2>

Under the <insert name of the plan 2>, the Company, at its discretion, may grant share options of the parent to employees other than senior executives, once the employee has completed two years of service. Vesting of the share options is dependent on the Company's total shareholder return (TSR) as compared to a group of principal competitors. Employees must remain in service for a period of three years from the date of grant. The fair value of share options granted is estimated at the date of grant using a Monte-Carlo simulation model, taking into account the terms and conditions on which the share options were granted. The model simulates the TSR and compares it against the group of principal competitors. It takes into account historical and expected dividends, and the share price volatility of the Company relative to that of its competitors so as to predict the share performance.

The exercise price of the share options is equal to the market price of the underlying shares on the date of grant. The contractual term of the share options is five years and there are no cash settlement alternatives for the employees. The Company does not have a past practice of cash settlement for these awards.

Share Appreciation Rights

The Company's business development employees are granted share appreciation rights (SARs), settled in cash. The SARs vest when a specified target number of new sales contracts (non-market vesting condition) are closed within three years from the date of grant and the employee continues to be employed by the Company at the vesting date. The share options can be exercised up to three years after the three-year vesting period and therefore, the contractual term of the SARs is six years. The liability for the share appreciation rights is measured, initially and at the end of each reporting period until settled, at the fair value of the share appreciation rights, by applying an option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions on which the share appreciation rights were granted, and the extent to which the employees have rendered services to date.

The carrying amount of the liability relating to the SARs at 31 December 2025 was $XXX,XXX (2024: $XXX,XXX). No SARs had vested, granted or forfeited at 31 December 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The expense recognised for employee services received during the year is shown in the following table:

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Expense arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions	205	199
Expense arising from cash-settled share-based payment transactions	70	129
Total expense arising from share-based payment transactions (Note 13.5)	**275**	**328**

The expense arising from share-based payment transactions is allocated to 'Cost of sales', 'Research and development expenses', 'Selling expenses', and 'Administrative expenses'.

There were no cancellations or modifications to the awards in 2025 or 2024.

Movements during the year

The following table illustrates the number and weighted average exercise prices (WAEP) of, and movements in, share options during the year (excluding SARs):

31 Share-based payments (continued)

	2025 <insert name of plan 1>	2025 <insert name of plan 2>	2025 SAR
Weighted average fair values at the measurement date	2.30	2.07	1.87
Dividend yield (%)	2.09	2.09	2.09
Expected volatility (%)	10.00	10.67	12.00
Risk-free interest rate (%)	3.40	3.40	3.40
Expected life of share options/SARs (years)	2.83	2.00	4.00
Weighted average share price ($)	2.07	2.07	2.08
Model used	Binomial	Monte Carlo	Binomial

	2024 <insert name of plan 1>	2024 <insert name of plan 2>	2024 SAR
Weighted average fair values at the measurement date	2.20	2.00	1.73
Dividend yield (%)	2.01	2.01	2.01
Expected volatility (%)	10.87	11.67	12.07
Risk-free interest rate (%)	3.33	3.33	3.33
Expected life of share options/SARs (years)	2.83	2.00	4.00
Weighted average share price ($)	1.91	1.91	1.92
Model used	Binomial	Monte Carlo	Binomial

The expected life of the share options and SARs is based on historical data and current expectations and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may not necessarily be the actual outcome.

Modifications

The Board permitted XXX <specify, e.g. by number of employees, name or function> to retain a pro-rated (based on time and performance) portion of the awards made under the 20XX LTI plan. As the options were no longer subject to these employees employment with the Company, the expense relating to XXX <indicate the number> unvested options at departure has been accelerated and recognised in profit or loss. The incremental fair value granted as a result of this modification was XXX <indicate the amount>. This incremental fair value has been measured using the <insert description of option pricing model used and the inputs used>.

32 Commitments and contingencies

Commitments

At 31 December 2025, the Company had commitments of $X,XXX,XXX (2024: $X,XXX,XXX) including $X,XXX,XXX (2024: $Nil) relating to <insert description>.

The Company has various lease contracts that have not yet commenced as at 31 December 2025. The future lease payments for these non-cancellable lease contracts are $XX,XXX within one year, $XXX,XXX within five years and $XXX,XXX thereafter.

Legal claim contingency

An overseas customer has commenced an action against the Company in respect of equipment claimed to be defective. The estimated payout is $XXX,XXX should the action be successful. A trial date has not yet been set. Therefore, it is not practicable to state the timing of the payment, if any.

34 Share-based payments (continued)

	2025 Number	2025 WAEP	2024 Number	2024 WAEP
Outstanding at 1 January	**383,000**	**$1.83**	**350,000**	**$1.83**
Granted during the year	167,000	$2.56	103,000	$2.08
Forfeited during the year	-	-	(17,000)	$1.55
Exercised during the year	(50,000)**	$1.55	(43,000) *	$2.05
Expired during the year	(17,000)	$2.01	(10,000)	$1.42
Outstanding at 31 December	**483,000**	**$2.16**	**383,000**	**$1.90**
Exercisable at 31 December	73,000	$1.98	67,000	$1.67

* The weighted average share price at the date of exercise of these options was $X.XX.

** The weighted average share price at the date of exercise of these options was $X.XX.

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the share options outstanding as at 31 December 2025 was X.XX years (2024: X.XX years).

The weighted average fair value of options granted during the year was $X.XX (2024: $X.XX).

The range of exercise prices for options outstanding at the end of the year was $X.XX to $X.XX (2024: $X.XX to $X.XX).

The following tables list the inputs to the models used for the three plans for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, respectively:

	2025 <insert name of plan 1>	2025 <insert name of plan 2>	2025 SAR
Weighted average fair values at the measurement date	2.30	2.07	1.87
Dividend yield (%)	2.09	2.09	2.09
Expected volatility (%)	10.00	10.67	12.00
Risk-free interest rate (%)	3.40	3.40	3.40
Expected life of share options/SARs (years)	2.83	2.00	4.00
Weighted average share price ($)	2.07	2.07	2.08
Model used	Binomial	Monte Carlo	Binomial

	2024 <insert name of plan 1>	2024 <insert name of plan 2>	2024 SAR
Weighted average fair values at the measurement date	2.20	2.00	1.73
Dividend yield (%)	2.01	2.01	2.01
Expected volatility (%)	10.87	11.67	12.07
Risk-free interest rate (%)	3.33	3.33	3.33
Expected life of share options/SARs (years)	2.83	2.00	4.00
Weighted average share price ($)	1.91	1.91	1.92
Model used	Binomial	Monte Carlo	Binomial

34 Share-based payments (continued)

The expected life of the share options and SARs is based on historical data and current expectations and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may not necessarily be the actual outcome.

Modifications

The Board permitted XXX <specify, e.g. by number of employees, name or function> to retain a pro-rated (based on time and performance) portion of the awards made under the 20XX LTI plan. As the options were no longer subject to these employees employment with the Company, the expense relating to XXX <indicate the number> unvested options at departure has been accelerated and recognised in profit or loss. The incremental fair value granted as a result of this modification was XXX <indicate the amount>. This incremental fair value has been measured using the <insert description of option pricing model used and the inputs used>.

35 Commitments and contingencies

Commitments

At 31 December 2025, the Company had commitments of $X,XXX,XXX (2024: $X,XXX,XXX) including $X,XXX,XXX (2024: $Nil) relating to <insert description>.

The Company has various lease contracts that have not yet commenced as at 31 December 2025. The future lease payments for these non-cancellable lease contracts are $XX,XXX within one year, $XXX,XXX within five years and $XXX,XXX thereafter.

Legal claim contingency

An overseas customer has commenced an action against the Company in respect of equipment claimed to be defective. The estimated payout is $XXX,XXX should the action be successful. A trial date has not yet been set. Therefore, it is not practicable to state the timing of the payment, if any.

The Company has been advised by its legal counsel that it is only possible, but not probable, that the action will succeed. Accordingly, no provision for any liability has been made in these financial statements.

Guarantees

The Company has provided the following guarantees at 31 December 2025:

- Guarantee to an unrelated party for the performance in a contract by the joint venture. No liability is expected to arise
- Guarantee of its share of $20,000 (2024: $13,000) of the associate's contingent liabilities which have been incurred jointly with other investors

Contingent liabilities

The Company recognised a contingent liability of $XXX,XXX in the course of <insert transaction description> (see Note 28).

32 Commitments and contingencies (continued)

Legal claim contingency (continued)

The Company has been advised by its legal counsel that it is only possible, but not probable, that the action will succeed. Accordingly, no provision for any liability has been made in these financial statements.

Contingent liabilities

The Company recognised a contingent liability of $XXX,XXX in the course of <insert transaction description> (see Note 25).

33 Related party disclosures

Note 6 provides information about the Company's structure, including details of the holding company. The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year.

		Sales to related parties	Purchases from related parties	Amounts owned by related parties*	Amounts owned to related parties*
		$000	$000	$000	$000
Entity with significant influence over the Company:					
<insert Company name>	2025	4,743	-	413	-
	2024	3,983	-	367	-
Associate:					
<insert Company name>	2025	1,933	-	367	-
	2024	1,400	-	388	-
Joint venture in which the parent is a venturer:					
<insert Company name>	2025	-	393	-	20
	2024	-	287	-	8
Key management personnel of the Company:					
Other directors' interests	2025	150	340	-	7
	2024	90	327	-	7

* The amounts are classified as trade receivables and trade payables, respectively (see Notes 20 and 28).

		Interest received	Amounts owned by related parties
		$000	$000
Associate:			
<insert Company name>	2025	13	133
Key management personnel of the Company:			
Directors' loans	2025	1	9
	2024	-	5

There were no transactions other than dividends paid between the Company and <insert Company name>, the ultimate parent during the financial year (2024: $Nil).

36 Related party disclosures

Note 7 provides information about the Company's structure, including details of the holding company. The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year.

		Sales to related parties	Purchases from related parties	Amounts owned by related parties*	Amounts owned to related parties*
		$000	$000	$000	$000
Entity with significant influence over the Company:					
<insert Company name>	2025	4,743	-	413	-
	2024	3,983	-	367	-
Associate:					
<insert Company name>	2025	1,933	-	367	-
	2024	1,400	-	388	-
Joint venture in which the parent is a venturer:					
<insert Company name>	2025	-	393	-	20
	2024	-	287	-	8
Key management personnel of the Company:					
Other directors' interests	2025	150	340	-	7
	2024	90	327	-	7

* The amounts are classified as trade receivables and trade payables, (see Note 24, Trade receivables).

		Interest received	Amounts owned by related parties
		$000	$000
Associate:			
<insert Company name>	2025	13	133
Key management personnel of the Company:			
Directors' loans	2025	1	9
	2024	-	5

There were no transactions other than dividends paid between the Company and <insert Company name>, the ultimate parent during the financial year (2024: $Nil).

33 Related party disclosures (continued)

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 31 December 2025, the Company recognised provision for expected credit losses of $X,XXX relating to amounts owed by related parties (2024: $X,XXX).

Commitments with related parties

On X XXXX 2025, <insert Company name> entered into a two-year agreement ending XX XXXX 20XX with <insert Company name> to purchase specific <insert description of product> that <insert Company name> uses in its production cycle. <insert Company name> expects the potential purchase volume to be $XXX,XXX in 20XX and $XXX,XXX in the first X months of 20XX. The purchase price is based on <insert Company name>'s actual cost plus a X% margin and will be settled in cash within XX days of receiving the inventories.

The Company has provided a contractual commitment to <insert Company name>, whereby if the assets held as collateral by <insert Company name> for its borrowing fall below a credit rating of 'AA', the parent will substitute assets of an equivalent of 'AA' rating. The maximum fair value of the assets to be replaced is $XXX,XXX as at 31 December 2025 (2024: $XXX,XXX).

Transactions with key management personnel

Directors' loans

The Company offers senior management a facility to borrow up to $XX,XXX, repayable within five years from the date of disbursement. Such loans are unsecured and the interest rate is based on XX plus X.X%. Any loans granted are included in financial instruments on the face of the statement of financial position.

Other directors' interests

During both 2025 and 2024, Company companies made purchases at market prices from <insert Company name>, of which the spouse of one of the directors of the Company is a director and controlling shareholder.

One director has a XX% (2024: XX%) equity interest in <insert Company name>. The Company has a contract for the supply of <insert description of product> to <insert Company name>. During 2025 and 2024, the Company supplied <insert description of product> to <insert Company name> at market prices.

Investments

During the year, TR Example Group acquired an equity interest of XX% in the shares of <name of company>, a company which is XX% owned by one of TR Example Group's directors. The amount paid for the interest acquired was XXX.

Compensation of key management personnel of the Company

36 Related party disclosures (continued)

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 31 December 2025, the Company recognised provision for expected credit losses of $X,XXX relating to amounts owed by related parties (2024: $X,XXX).

Commitments with related parties

On X XXXX 2025, <insert Company name> entered into a two-year agreement ending XX XXXX 20XX with <insert Company name> to purchase specific <insert description of product> that <insert Company name> uses in its production cycle. <insert Company name> expects the potential purchase volume to be $XXX,XXX in 20XX and $XXX,XXX in the first X months of 20XX. The purchase price is based on <insert Company name>'s actual cost plus a X% margin and will be settled in cash within XX days of receiving the inventories.

The Company has provided a contractual commitment to <insert Company name>, whereby if the assets held as collateral by <insert Company name> for its borrowing fall below a credit rating of 'AA', the parent will substitute assets of an equivalent of 'AA' rating. The maximum fair value of the assets to be replaced is $XXX,XXX as at 31 December 2025 (2024: $XXX,XXX).

Transactions with key management personnel

Directors' loans (Note 22.1)

The Company offers senior management a facility to borrow up to $XX,XXX, repayable within five years from the date of disbursement. Such loans are unsecured and the interest rate is based on XX plus X.X%. Any loans granted are included in financial instruments on the face of the statement of financial position.

Other directors' interests

During both 2025 and 2024, Company companies made purchases at market prices from <insert Company name>, of which the spouse of one of the directors of the Company is a director and controlling shareholder.

One director has a XX% (2024: XX%) equity interest in <insert Company name>. The Company has a contract for the supply of <insert description of product> to <insert Company name>. During 2025 and 2024, the Company supplied <insert description of product> to <insert Company name> at market prices.

Investments

During the year, TR Example Company acquired an equity interest of XX% in the shares of <name of company>, a company which is XX% owned by one of TR Example Company's directors. The amount paid for the interest acquired was XXX.

Compensation of key management personnel of the Company

33 Related party disclosures (continued)

Compensation of key management personnel of the Company (continued)

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Short-term employee benefits	290	283
Post-employment pension and medical benefits	73	53
Termination benefits	27	-
Share-based payment transactions	12	8
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	**402**	**344**

The amounts disclosed in the table are the amounts recognised as an expense during the reporting period related to key management personnel. Senior management personnel of the Company, excluding non-executive directors, are included in an annual cash bonus scheme. Bonuses in this scheme are determined on the basis of both financial and non-financial KPIs, such as emission reduction targets and recycling targets, depending on their roles. Amounts awarded under this scheme are included in short-term employee benefits in the table above.

Generally, the non-executive directors do not receive pension entitlements from the Company. During 2025, an amount of $XX,XXX was paid to a director who retired from an executive director's position in 2024.

Directors' interests in the <insert name of plan>

Share options held by executive members of the Board of Directors under the <insert name of plan>to purchase ordinary shares have the following expiry dates and exercise prices:

Date of grant	Expiry date	Exercise price	2025 Number outstanding	2024 Number outstanding
20XX	20XX	$2.33	7,000	7,000
20XX	20XX	$3.13	55,000	55,000
20XX	20XX	$3.85	270,000	-
Total			**332,000**	**62,000**

No share options have been granted to the non-executive members of the Board of Directors under this scheme. Refer to Note 31 for further details on the scheme.

34 Standards issued but not yet effective

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, which replaces IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, whereof the first three are new.

36 Related party disclosures (continued)

Compensation of key management personnel of the Company (continued)

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Short-term employee benefits	290	283
Post-employment pension and medical benefits	73	53
Termination benefits	27	-
Share-based payment transactions	12	8
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	**402**	**344**

The amounts disclosed in the table are the amounts recognised as Administrative expenses during the reporting period related to key management personnel. Senior management personnel of the Company, excluding non-executive directors, are included in an annual cash bonus scheme. Bonuses in this scheme are determined on the basis of both financial and non-financial KPIs, such as emission reduction targets and recycling targets, depending on their roles. Amounts awarded under this scheme are included in short-term employee benefits in the table above.

Generally, the non-executive directors do not receive pension entitlements from the Company. During 2025, an amount of $XX,XXX was paid to a director who retired from an executive director's position in 2024.

Directors' interests in the <insert name of plan>

Share options held by executive members of the Board of Directors under the <insert name of plan>to purchase ordinary shares have the following expiry dates and exercise prices:

Date of grant	Expiry date	Exercise price	2025 Number outstanding	2024 Number outstanding
20XX	20XX	$2.33	7,000	7,000
20XX	20XX	$3.13	55,000	55,000
20XX	20XX	$3.85	270,000	-
Total			**332,000**	**62,000**

No share options have been granted to the non-executive members of the Board of Directors under this scheme. Refer to Note 34 for further details on the scheme.

37 Standards issued but not yet effective

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

34 Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (continued)

The standard requires disclosure of newly defined management-defined performance measures, subtotals of income and expenses, and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements (PFS) and the notes.

In addition, narrow-scope amendments have been made to IAS 7 statement of cash flows, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method, from 'profit or loss' to 'operating profit or loss' and removing the optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interest. In addition, there are consequential amendments to several other standards.

IFRS 18, and the amendments to the other standards, are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, but earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed. IFRS 18 will apply retrospectively.

The Company is currently working to identify all impacts the amendments will have on the primary financial statements and Notes to financial statements.The initial expected material impacts on Company's financial statements are, as follows:

- Rental income, change in fair value from investment properties and share of profit or an associate and a joint venture will be classified in the investing category within the statement of profit or loss.
- Foreign exchange difference will be classified in the category where the related income and expense form the item giving rising to the foreign exchange difference.
- New disclosure will be added: (a) management-defined performance measures; (b) specified expense by nature if expenses are presented by function in the operating category of the statement of profit or loss;
  and (c) a reconciliation for each line item in the statement of profit or loss between the restated amounts presented applying IFRS 18 and the amounts previously presented applying IAS 1
- Interest received and interest paid will be classified in the investing activities and financing activities, respectively, on the statement of cash flows.

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

In May 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 19, which allows eligible entities to elect to apply its reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. To be eligible, at the end of the reporting period, an entity must be a subsidiary as defined in IFRS 10, cannot have public accountability and must have a parent (ultimate or intermediate) that prepares financial statements, available for public use, which comply with IFRS accounting standards.

IFRS 19 will become effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with early application permitted.

As the Company's equity instruments are publicly traded, it is not eligible to elect to apply IFRS 19.

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments—Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

In May 2024, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (the Amendments). The Amendments include:

37 Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

In May 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 19, which allows eligible entities to elect to apply its reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. To be eligible, at the end of the reporting period, an entity must be a subsidiary as defined in IFRS 10, cannot have public accountability and must have a parent (ultimate or intermediate) that prepares financial statements, available for public use, which comply with IFRS accounting standards.

IFRS 19 will become effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with early application permitted.

As the Company's equity instruments are publicly traded, it is not eligible to elect to apply IFRS 19.

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments—Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

In May 2024, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (the Amendments). The Amendments include:

- A clarification that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date' and the introduction of an accounting policy choice (if specific conditions are met) to derecognise financial liabilities settled using an electronic payment system before the settlement date
- Additional guidance on how the contractual cash flows for financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) and similar features should be assessed
- Clarifications on what constitute 'non-recourse features' and what are the characteristics of contractually linked instruments
- The introduction of disclosures for financial instruments with contingent features and additional disclosure requirements for equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)

The Amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2026 with early adoption permitted for classification of financial assets and related disclosures only. The Company does not anticipate that the amendments will have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11

In July 2024, the IASB issued nine narrow scope amendments as part of its periodic maintenance of IFRS accounting standards. The amendments include clarifications, simplifications, corrections or changes to improve consistency in IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 7 Financial instruments: Disclosure and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7,IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 7 Statements of Cash Flows.

The amendments will be effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

34 Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments—Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (continued)

- A clarification that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date' and the introduction of an accounting policy choice (if specific conditions are met) to derecognise financial liabilities settled using an electronic payment system before the settlement date
- Additional guidance on how the contractual cash flows for financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) and similar features should be assessed
- Clarifications on what constitute 'non-recourse features' and what are the characteristics of contractually linked instruments
- The introduction of disclosures for financial instruments with contingent features and additional disclosure requirements for equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)

The Amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2026 with early adoption permitted for classification of financial assets and related disclosures only. The Company does not anticipate that the amendments will have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

35 Events after the reporting period

On XX XXXX 20XX, a building with a net book value of $X,XXX,XXX was severely damaged by flooding and inventories with a net book value of $XXX,XXX were destroyed. It is expected that insurance proceeds will fall short of the costs of rebuilding and loss of inventories by $XXX,XXX.

Appendix 1 - IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

1 Material accounting policies

(a) First-time adoption of IFRS

These financial statements, for the year ended 31 December 2025, are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with IFRS. For periods up to and including the year ended 31 December 2024, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with local generally accepted accounting principles (Local GAAP).

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements that comply with IFRS applicable as at 31 December 2025, together with the comparative period data for the year ended 31 December 2024, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing the financial statements, the Company's opening statement of financial position was prepared as at 1 January 2024, the Company's date of transition to IFRS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Local GAAP financial statements, including the statement of financial position as at 1 January 2024 and the financial statements as of, and for, the year ended 31 December 2024.

Exemptions applied

IFRS 1 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under IFRS.

The Company has applied the following exemptions:

- Freehold land and buildings, other than investment property, were carried in the statement of financial position prepared in accordance with Local GAAP on the basis of valuations performed on <insert date>. The Company has elected to regard those values as deemed cost at the date of the revaluation since they were broadly comparable to fair value.
- Certain items of property, plant and equipment have been measured at fair value at the date of transition to IFRS.
- Cumulative currency translation differences for all foreign operations are deemed to be zero as at 1 January 2024.
- IFRS 2 Share-based Payment has not been applied to equity instruments in share-based payment transactions that were granted on or before 7 November 2002, nor has it been applied to equity instruments granted after 7 November 2002 that vested before 1 January 2024. For cash-settled share-based payment transactions, the Company has not applied IFRS 2 to liabilities that were settled before 1 January 2024.
- The Company assessed all contracts existing at 1 January 2024 to determine whether a contract contains a lease based upon the conditions in place as at 1 January 2024.
- Lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at 1 January 2024. Right-of-use assets were measured at the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the statement of financial position immediately before 1 January 2024. The lease payments associated with leases for which the lease term ends within XX months of the date of transition to IFRS and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value have been recognised as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis.
- The Company has applied the transitional provisions in IAS 23 Borrowing Costs and capitalises borrowing costs relating to all qualifying assets after the date of transition. Similarly, the Company has not restated for borrowing costs capitalised under Local GAAP on qualifying assets prior to the date of transition to IFRS.

37 Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

In December 2024, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity. The amendments apply only to contracts that reference nature-dependent electricity; the amendments:

- Clarify the application of the 'own-use' requirements for in-scope contracts
- Amend the designation requirements for a hedged item in a cash flow hedging relationship for in-scope contracts
- Add new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows

The amendments will take effect for annual reporting periods starting on or after 1 January 2026. Early adoption is allowed, but it must be disclosed. The amendments concerning the own-use exception are to be applied retrospectively, while the hedge accounting amendments should be applied prospectively to new hedging relationships designated from the initial application date. Additionally, the IFRS 7 disclosure amendments must be implemented alongside the IFRS 9 amendments. If an entity does not restate comparative information, it cannot present comparative disclosures.

The Company does not expect that the amendments will have a material impact on its financial statements.

38 Events after the reporting period

On XX XXXX 20XX, a building with a net book value of $X,XXX,XXX was severely damaged by flooding and inventories with a net book value of $XXX,XXX were destroyed. It is expected that insurance proceeds will fall short of the costs of rebuilding and loss of inventories by $XXX,XXX.

Appendix 1 - IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

1 Material accounting policies

(a) First-time adoption of IFRS

These financial statements, for the year ended 31 December 2025, are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with IFRS. For periods up to and including the year ended 31 December 2024, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with local generally accepted accounting principles (Local GAAP).

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements that comply with IFRS applicable as at 31 December 2025, together with the comparative period data for the year ended 31 December 2024, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing the financial statements, the Company's opening statement of financial position was prepared as at 1 January 2024, the Company's date of transition to IFRS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Local GAAP financial statements, including the statement of financial position as at 1 January 2024 and the financial statements as of, and for, the year ended 31 December 2024.

Exemptions applied

IFRS 1 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under IFRS.

The Company has applied the following exemptions:

- Freehold land and buildings, other than investment property, were carried in the statement of financial position prepared in accordance with Local GAAP on the basis of valuations performed on <insert date>. The Company has elected to regard those values as deemed cost at the date of the revaluation since they were broadly comparable to fair value.
- Certain items of property, plant and equipment have been measured at fair value at the date of transition to IFRS.
- Cumulative currency translation differences for all foreign operations are deemed to be zero as at 1 January 2024.
- IFRS 2 Share-based Payment has not been applied to equity instruments in share-based payment transactions that were granted on or before 7 November 2002, nor has it been applied to equity instruments granted after 7 November 2002 that vested before 1 January 2024. For cash-settled share-based payment transactions, the Company has not applied IFRS 2 to liabilities that were settled before 1 January 2024.
- The Company assessed all contracts existing at 1 January 2024 to determine whether a contract contains a lease based upon the conditions in place as at 1 January 2024.
- Lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at 1 January 2024. Right-of-use assets were measured at the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the statement of financial position immediately before 1 January 2024. The lease payments associated with leases for which the lease term ends within XX months of the date of transition to IFRS and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value have been recognised as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis.

Appendix 1 - IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

1 Material accounting policies (continued)

(a) First-time adoption of IFRS (continued)

Exemptions applied (continued)

- The Company has designated investments in equity instruments including unquoted equity instruments as equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at 1 January 2024.

Estimates

The estimates at 1 January 2024 and at 31 December 2024 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Local GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies) apart from the following items where application of Local GAAP did not require estimation:

- Pensions and other postemployment benefits
- Share-based payment transactions
- Investments in equity instruments - unquoted equity shares

The estimates used by the Company to present these amounts in accordance with IFRS reflect conditions at 1 January 2024, the date of transition to IFRS and as at 31 December 2024.

Appendix 1 - IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

1 Material accounting policies (continued)

(a) First-time adoption of IFRS (continued)

Exemptions applied (continued)

- The Company has applied the transitional provisions in IAS 23 Borrowing Costs and capitalises borrowing costs relating to all qualifying assets after the date of transition. Similarly, the Company has not restated for borrowing costs capitalised under Local GAAP on qualifying assets prior to the date of transition to IFRS.
- The Company has designated investments in equity instruments including unquoted equity instruments as equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at 1 January 2024.

Estimates

The estimates at 1 January 2024 and at 31 December 2024 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Local GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies) apart from the following items where application of Local GAAP did not require estimation:

- Pensions and other postemployment benefits
- Share-based payment transactions
- Investments in equity instruments - unquoted equity shares

The estimates used by the Company to present these amounts in accordance with IFRS reflect conditions at 1 January 2024, the date of transition to IFRS and as at 31 December 2024.

Appendix 1 - IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

Company reconciliation of equity as at 1 January 2024 (date of transition to IFRS)

	Notes	Local GAAP	Reclassifications and remeasurements	IFRS as at 1 January 2024
		$000	$000	$000
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	(l), (m), (n), (o)	12,957	(331)	12,626
Investment properties		4,727	-	4,727
Start-up expenses	(a)	200	(200)	-
Intangible assets	(f)	1,409	-	1,409
Right-of-use assets	(o)	-	1,943	1,943
Investment in subsidiaries		1,252	-	1,252
Investment in an associate and a joint venture	(b)	1,415	100	1,515
Non-current financial assets		214	-	214
Deferred tax assets		-	-	-
		22,174	**1,512**	**23,686**
Current assets				
Inventories	(p)	16,678	(571)	16,107
Right of return assets	(p)	-	571	571
Trade receivables	(c), (r)	19,410	(2,385)	17,025
Contract assets	(r)	-	2,300	2,300
Prepayments		151	-	151
Other current financial assets	(d)	-	91	91
Cash and short-term deposits	(s)	7,377	-	7,377
		43,616	**6**	**43,622**
Total assets		**65,790**	**1,518**	**67,308**
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Issued capital		12,925	-	12,925
Share premium		-	-	-
Treasury shares		(516)	-	(516)
Other capital reserves	(j)	152	225	377
Retained earnings		17,077	(2,689)	14,388
Other components of equity	(b), (d), (i), (k)	(471)	192	(279)
Reserves of a disposal group held for sale		-	-	-
Equity		**29,167**	**(2,272)**	**26,895**
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-
Total equity		**29,167**	**(2,272)**	**26,895**
Non-current liabilities				
Interest-bearing loans and borrowing	(o)	13,498	741	14,239
Other non-current financial liabilities		-	-	-
Provisions	(h)	93	(83)	10
Government grants		867	-	867
Deferred revenue	(r)	461	(461)	-
Contract liabilities	(r)	-	461	461
Net employee defined benefit liabilities	(g)	-	1,684	1,684
Deferred tax liabilities	(i)	(485)	1,005	520
		14,434	**3,347**	**17,781**

Appendix 1 - IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

Company reconciliation of equity as at 1 January 2024 (date of transition to IFRS)

	Notes	Local GAAP	Reclassifications and remeasurements	IFRS as at 1 January 2024
		$000	$000	$000
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	(l), (m), (n), (o)	12,957	(331)	12,626
Investment properties		4,727	-	4,727
Start-up expenses	(a)	200	(200)	-
Intangible assets	(f)	1,409	-	1,409
Right-of-use assets	(o)	-	1,943	1,943
Investment in subsidiaries		1,252	-	1,252
Investment in an associate and a joint venture	(b)	1,415	100	1,515
Non-current financial assets		214	-	214
Deferred tax assets		-	-	-
		22,174	**1,512**	**23,686**
Current assets				
Inventories	(p)	16,678	(571)	16,107
Right of return assets	(p)	-	571	571
Trade receivables	(c), (r)	19,410	(2,385)	17,025
Contract assets	(r)	-	2,300	2,300
Prepayments		151	-	151
Other current financial assets	(d)	-	91	91
Cash and short-term deposits	(s)	7,377	-	7,377
		43,616	**6**	**43,622**
Total assets		**65,790**	**1,518**	**67,308**
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Issued capital		12,925	-	12,925
Share premium		-	-	-
Treasury shares		(516)	-	(516)
Other capital reserves	(j)	152	225	377
Retained earnings		17,077	(2,689)	14,388
Other components of equity	(b), (d), (i), (k)	(471)	192	(279)
Reserves of a disposal group held for sale		-	-	-
Equity		**29,167**	**(2,272)**	**26,895**
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-
Total equity		**29,167**	**(2,272)**	**26,895**

Appendix 1 - IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

Company reconciliation of equity as at 1 January 2024 (date of transition to IFRS)

	Notes	Local GAAP $000	Reclassifications and remeasurements $000	IFRS as at 1 January 2024 $000
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	(e), (p), (q)	14,662	(2,497)	12,165
Deferred revenue	(r)	1,224	(1,224)	-
Contract liabilities	(r)	-	1,224	1,224
Refund liabilities	(p), (q)	-	2,531	2,531
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	(o)	3,000	223	3,223
Other current financial liabilities	(d)	21	181	202
Government grants		100	-	100
Income tax payable		3,083	-	3,083
Provisions		57	-	57
		22,147	**438**	**22,585**
Total liabilities		**36,581**	**3,785**	**40,366**
Total liabilities and equity		**65,748**	**1,513**	**67,261**

Appendix 1 - IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

Company reconciliation of equity as at 1 January 2024 (date of transition to IFRS)

	Notes	Local GAAP $000	Reclassifications and remeasurements $000	IFRS as at 1 January 2024 $000
Non-current liabilities				
Interest-bearing loans and borrowing	(o)	13,498	741	14,239
Other non-current financial liabilities		-	-	-
Provisions	(h)	93	(83)	10
Government grants		867	-	867
Deferred revenue	(r)	461	(461)	-
Contract liabilities	(r)	-	461	461
Net employee defined benefit liabilities	(g)	-	1,684	1,684
Deferred tax liabilities	(i)	(485)	1,005	520
		14,434	**3,347**	**17,781**
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	(e), (p), (q)	14,662	(2,497)	12,165
Deferred revenue	(r)	1,224	(1,224)	-
Contract liabilities	(r)	-	1,224	1,224
Refund liabilities	(p), (q)	-	2,531	2,531
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	(o)	3,000	223	3,223
Other current financial liabilities	(d)	21	181	202
Government grants		100	-	100
Income tax payable		3,083	-	3,083
Provisions		57	-	57
		22,147	**438**	**22,585**
Total liabilities		**36,581**	**3,785**	**40,366**
Total liabilities and equity		**65,748**	**1,513**	**67,261**

Appendix 1 - IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

Company reconciliation of equity as at 31 December 2024

	Notes	Local GAAP $000	Reclassifications and remeasurements $000	IFRS as at 31 December 2024 $000
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	(l), (m), (n), (o)	16,531	(312)	16,219
Investment properties		5,322	-	5,322
Start-up expenses	(a)	133	(133)	-
Intangible assets	(f)	1,641	-	1,641
Right-of-use assets	(o)	-	1,821	1,821
Investment in subsidiaries		1,141	-	1,141
Investment in an associate and a joint venture	(b)	1,677	-	1,677
Non-current financial assets		1,794	83	1,877
Deferred tax assets		243	-	243
		28,482	**1,459**	**29,941**
Current assets				
Inventories	(p)	16,506	(619)	15,887
Right of return assets	(p)	-	619	619
Trade receivables	(c), (r)	18,403	(3,543)	14,860
Contract assets	(r)	-	3,453	3,453
Prepayments		110	-	110
Other current financial assets	(d)	-	102	102
Cash and short-term deposits	(s)	9,944	-	9,944
		44,963	**12**	**44,975**
Total assets		**73,445**	**1,471**	**74,916**
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Issued capital		12,925	-	12,925
Share premium		53	-	53
Treasury shares		(436)	-	(436)
Other capital reserves	(j)	196	380	576
Retained earnings		20,449	(3,163)	17,286
Other components of equity	(b), (d), (i), (k)	(532)	195	(337)
Reserves of a disposal group held for sale		-	-	-
Equity		**32,655**	**(2,588)**	**30,067**
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-
Total equity		**32,655**	**(2,588)**	**30,067**
Non-current liabilities				
Interest-bearing loans and borrowing	(o)	14,815	727	15,542
Other non-current financial liabilities		-	-	-
Provisions	(h)	96	(83)	13
Government grants		933	-	933
Deferred revenue	(r)	592	(592)	-
Contract liabilities	(r)	-	592	592
Net employee defined benefit liabilities	(g)	-	1,985	1,985
Deferred tax liabilities	(i)	(447)	852	405
		15,989	**3,481**	**19,470**

Appendix 1 - IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

Company reconciliation of equity as at 31 December 2024

	Notes	Local GAAP $000	Reclassifications and remeasurements $000	IFRS as at 31 December 2024 $000
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	(l), (m), (n), (o)	16,531	(312)	16,219
Investment properties		5,322	-	5,322
Start-up expenses	(a)	133	(133)	-
Intangible assets	(f)	1,641	-	1,641
Right-of-use assets	(o)	-	1,821	1,821
Investment in subsidiaries		1,141	-	1,141
Investment in an associate and a joint venture	(b)	1,677	-	1,677
Non-current financial assets		1,794	83	1,877
Deferred tax assets		243	-	243
		28,482	**1,459**	**29,941**
Current assets				
Inventories	(p)	16,506	(619)	15,887
Right of return assets	(p)	-	619	619
Trade receivables	(c), (r)	18,403	(3,543)	14,860
Contract assets	(r)	-	3,453	3,453
Prepayments		110	-	110
Other current financial assets	(d)	-	102	102
Cash and short-term deposits	(s)	9,944	-	9,944
		44,963	**12**	**44,975**
Total assets		**73,445**	**1,471**	**74,916**
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Issued capital		12,925	-	12,925
Share premium		53	-	53
Treasury shares		(436)	-	(436)
Other capital reserves	(j)	196	380	576
Retained earnings		20,449	(3,163)	17,286
Other components of equity	(b), (d), (i), (k)	(532)	195	(337)
Reserves of a disposal group held for sale		-	-	-
Equity		**32,655**	**(2,588)**	**30,067**
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-
Total equity		**32,655**	**(2,588)**	**30,067**

Appendix 1 - IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

Company reconciliation of equity as at 31 December 2024

	Notes	Local GAAP $000	Reclassifications and remeasurements $000	IFRS as at 31 December 2024 $000
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	(e), (p), (q)	17,012	(3,663)	13,349
Deferred revenue	(r)	1,657	(1,657)	-
Contract liabilities	(r)	-	1,657	1,657
Refund liabilities	(p), (q)	-	3,896	3,896
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	(o)	1,893	201	2,094
Other current financial liabilities	(d)	33	137	170
Government grants		101	-	101
Income tax payable		2,375	-	2,375
Provisions		104	-	104
		23,175	**571**	**23,746**
Total liabilities		**39,164**	**4,052**	**43,216**
Total liabilities and equity		**71,819**	**1,464**	**73,283**

Appendix 1 - IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

Company reconciliation of equity as at 31 December 2024

	Notes	Local GAAP $000	Reclassifications and remeasurements $000	IFRS as at 31 December 2024 $000
Non-current liabilities				
Interest-bearing loans and borrowing	(o)	14,815	727	15,542
Other non-current financial liabilities		-	-	-
Provisions	(h)	96	(83)	13
Government grants		933	-	933
Deferred revenue	(r)	592	(592)	-
Contract liabilities	(r)	-	592	592
Net employee defined benefit liabilities	(g)	-	1,985	1,985
Deferred tax liabilities	(i)	(447)	852	405
		15,989	**3,481**	**19,470**
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	(e), (p), (q)	17,012	(3,663)	13,349
Deferred revenue	(r)	1,657	(1,657)	-
Contract liabilities	(r)	-	1,657	1,657
Refund liabilities	(p), (q)	-	3,896	3,896
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	(o)	1,893	201	2,094
Other current financial liabilities	(d)	33	137	170
Government grants		101	-	101
Income tax payable		2,375	-	2,375
Provisions		104	-	104
		23,175	**571**	**23,746**
Total liabilities		**39,164**	**4,052**	**43,216**
Total liabilities and equity		**71,819**	**1,464**	**73,283**

Appendix 1 - IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

Company reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	Local GAAP $000	Remeasurements $000	IFRS for the year ended 31 December 2024 $000
Continuing operations				
Revenue from contracts with customers	(q)	106,479	(421)	106,058
Rental income		918	-	918
Revenue		**107,397**	**(421)**	**106,976**
Cost of sales	(l), (m), (n), (o)	(85,516)	(75)	(85,591)
Gross profit/(loss)		**21,881**	**(496)**	**21,385**
Other operating income		1,699	-	1,699
Selling and distribution expenses	(c), (g)	(8,590)	(53)	(8,643)
Administrative expenses	(j), (p)	(7,832)	(175)	(8,007)
Other operating expenses	(a)	(302)	67	(235)
Operating profit/(loss)		**6,856**	**(657)**	**6,199**
Finance costs	(o)	(771)	(75)	(846)
Finance income		97	-	97
Other income		44	-	44
Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture		425	-	425
Profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations		**6,651**	**(732)**	**5,919**
Income tax expense	(i)	(1,563)	75	(1,488)
Profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations		**5,088**	**(657)**	**4,431**
Profit/(loss) after tax for the year from discontinued operations		(125)	-	(125)
Profit/(loss) for the year		**4,963**	**(657)**	**4,306**
Other comprehensive income				
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:				
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(78)	-	(78)
Net gain/(loss) on cash flow hedges	(d)	-	16	16
Net loss on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		(1)	-	(1)
Net other comprehensive (loss)/income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**(79)**	**16**	**(63)**
Net gain/(loss) on equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	(b)	21	(17)	4
Remeasurement gain/(loss) on defined	(g)	-	(182)	(182)
Net other comprehensive income/(loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**21**	**(199)**	**(178)**
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax		**(58)**	**(183)**	**(241)**

Appendix 1 - IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

Company reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	Local GAAP	Remeasurements	IFRS for the year ended 31 December 2024
		$000	**$000**	**$000**
Continuing operations				
Revenue from contracts with customers	(q)	106,479	(421)	106,058
Rental income		918	-	918
Revenue		**107,397**	**(421)**	**106,976**
Cost of sales	(l), (m), (n), (o)	(85,516)	(75)	(85,591)
Gross profit/(loss)		**21,881**	**(496)**	**21,385**
Other operating income		1,699	-	1,699
Selling and distribution expenses	(c), (g)	(8,590)	(53)	(8,643)
Administrative expenses	(j), (p)	(7,832)	(175)	(8,007)
Other operating expenses	(a)	(302)	67	(235)
Operating profit/(loss)		**6,856**	**(657)**	**6,199**
Finance costs	(o)	(771)	(75)	(846)
Finance income		97	-	97
Other income		44	-	44
Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture		425	-	425
Profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations		**6,651**	**(732)**	**5,919**
Income tax expense	(i)	(1,563)	75	(1,488)
Profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations		**5,088**	**(657)**	**4,431**
Profit/(loss) after tax for the year from discontinued operations		(125)	-	(125)
Profit/(loss) for the year		**4,963**	**(657)**	**4,306**
Other comprehensive income				
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:				
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(78)	-	(78)
Net gain/(loss) on cash flow hedges	(d)	-	16	16
Net loss on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		(1)	-	(1)
Net other comprehensive (loss)/income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**(79)**	**16**	**(63)**
Net gain/(loss) on equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	(b)	21	(17)	4
Remeasurement gain/(loss) on defined	(g)	-	(182)	(182)
Net other comprehensive income/(loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**21**	**(199)**	**(178)**

Appendix 1 - IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

Company reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	Local GAAP	Remeasurements	IFRS for the year ended 31 December 2024
		$000	$000	$000
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		**4,905**	**(840)**	**4,065**

Notes to the reconciliation of equity as at 1 January 2024 and 31 December 2024 and total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024

a Start-up expenses

Under Local GAAP, the Company capitalised the cost of incorporation of a new subsidiary and depreciated this on a straight-line basis over five years. As such cost does not qualify for recognition as an asset under IFRS, this asset is derecognised against retained earnings.

b Equity instrument as at fair value through other comprehensive income

Under Local GAAP, the Company accounted for investments in unquoted equity shares as financial instruments measured at cost. Under IFRS, the Company has designated such investments as an equity instrument as at fair value through other comprehensive income. At the date of transition to IFRS, the fair value of these assets is $X,XXX,XXX and their previous Local GAAP carrying amount was $XXX,XXX. The $XXX,XXX difference between the instruments' fair value and Local GAAP carrying amount has been recognised as other components of equity, in fair value reserve of financial assets at FVOCI, net of related deferred taxes.

c Trade and other receivables

The adoption of IFRS has fundamentally changed the Company's accounting for impairment losses for financial assets by replacing incurred loss approach under Local GAAP with a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach. IFRS requires the Company to recognise an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss and contract assets. At the date of transition to IFRS, the Company recognised additional impairment on its Trade receivables of $XXX,XXX (31 December 2024: $XXX,XXX), which resulted in a decrease in retained earnings by the same amount.

d Other financial assets and liabilities

The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is recognised under IFRS, and was not recognised under Local GAAP. The contracts have been designated as at the date of transition to IFRS as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges of either expected future sales, for which the company has firm commitments, or expected purchases from suppliers that are highly probable. The corresponding adjustment has been recognised as a separate component of equity, in the cash flow hedge reserve.

e Trade and other payables

Under Local GAAP, proposed dividends are recognised as a liability in the period to which they relate, irrespective of when they are declared. Under IFRS, a proposed dividend is recognised as a liability in the period in which it is declared by the company (usually when approved by shareholders in a general meeting) or paid. In the case of the Company, the declaration of dividend occurs after period end. Therefore, the liability recorded for this dividend has been derecognised against retained earnings.

Appendix 1 - IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

Company reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	Local GAAP	Remeasurements	IFRS for the year ended 31 December 2024
		$000	$000	$000
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax		(58)	(183)	(241)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		4,905	(840)	4,065

Notes to the reconciliation of equity as at 1 January 2024 and 31 December 2024 and total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024

a Start-up expenses

Under Local GAAP, the Company capitalised the cost of incorporation of a new subsidiary and depreciated this on a straight-line basis over five years. As such cost does not qualify for recognition as an asset under IFRS, this asset is derecognised against retained earnings.

b Equity instrument as at fair value through other comprehensive income

Under Local GAAP, the Company accounted for investments in unquoted equity shares as financial instruments measured at cost. Under IFRS, the Company has designated such investments as an equity instrument as at fair value through other comprehensive income. At the date of transition to IFRS, the fair value of these assets is $X,XXX,XXX and their previous Local GAAP carrying amount was $XXX,XXX. The $XXX,XXX difference between the instruments' fair value and Local GAAP carrying amount has been recognised as other components of equity, in fair value reserve of financial assets at FVOCI, net of related deferred taxes.

c Trade and other receivables

The adoption of IFRS has fundamentally changed the Company's accounting for impairment losses for financial assets by replacing incurred loss approach under Local GAAP with a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach. IFRS requires the Company to recognise an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss and contract assets. At the date of transition to IFRS, the Company recognised additional impairment on its Trade receivables of $XXX,XXX (31 December 2024: $XXX,XXX), which resulted in a decrease in retained earnings by the same amount.

d Other financial assets and liabilities

The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is recognised under IFRS, and was not recognised under Local GAAP. The contracts have been designated as at the date of transition to IFRS as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges of either expected future sales, for which the company has firm commitments, or expected purchases from suppliers that are highly probable. The corresponding adjustment has been recognised as a separate component of equity, in the cash flow hedge reserve.

Notes to the reconciliation of equity as at 1 January 2024 and 31 December 2024 and total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

f Intangible assets

Under Local GAAP, the Company recognised indefinite lived intangible assets amounting to $XX,XXX that does not qualify for recognition under IFRS.

g Defined benefit obligation

Under Local GAAP, the Company recognised costs related to its pension plan on a cash basis. Under IFRS, defined benefit plan obligations are recognised and are measured using the projected unit credit method. The pension liability has been recognised in full against retained earnings.

h Provisions

Under Local GAAP, a restructuring provision has been recorded relating to downsizing head office activities. The provision does not qualify for recognition as a liability according to IAS 37, and has been derecognised against retained earnings.

i Deferred tax

The various transitional adjustments resulted in various temporary differences. According to the accounting policies in Note 2.2, the Company has to recognise the tax effects of such differences. Deferred tax adjustments are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in retained earnings or a separate component of equity.

j Share-based payments

Under Local GAAP, the Company recognised only the cost for the long-term incentive plan as an expense. IFRS requires the fair value of the share options to be determined using an appropriate pricing model recognised over the vesting period. An additional expense of $XXX,XXX has been recognised in profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2024. Share options with grant date fair value totalling $XXX,XXX, which were granted before and still vesting at 1 January 2024, have been recognised as a separate component of equity against retained earnings at 1 January 2024.

k Foreign currency translation

Under Local GAAP, the Company recognised translation differences on foreign operations in a separate component of equity. Cumulative currency translation differences for all foreign operations are deemed to be zero as at 1 January 2024. The resulting adjustment was recognised against retained earnings.

l Property, plant and equipment

The company has elected to measure certain items of property, plant and equipment at fair value at the date of transition to IFRS. At the date of transition to IFRS, the aggregate of those fair values was $XX,XXX,XXX and an increase of $XXX,XXX (31 December 2024: $XXX,XXX) was recognised in property, plant and equipment. This amount has been recognised against retained earnings.

m Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

IAS 16 requires significant component parts of an item of property, plant and equipment to be depreciated separately. As explained in Note 2.2, the cost of major inspections is capitalised and depreciated separately over the period to the next major inspection. At the date of transition to IFRS, an increase of $XXX,XXX (31 December 2024: $XXX,XXX) was recognised in property, plant and equipment net of accumulated depreciation due to separate depreciation of significant components of property, plant and equipment. This amount has been recognised against retained earnings.

Appendix 1 - IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

Notes to the reconciliation of equity as at 1 January 2024 and 31 December 2024 and total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

e Trade and other payables

Under Local GAAP, proposed dividends are recognised as a liability in the period to which they relate, irrespective of when they are declared. Under IFRS, a proposed dividend is recognised as a liability in the period in which it is declared by the company (usually when approved by shareholders in a general meeting) or paid. In the case of the Company, the declaration of dividend occurs after period end. Therefore, the liability recorded for this dividend has been derecognised against retained earnings.

f Intangible assets

Under Local GAAP, the Company recognised indefinite lived intangible assets amounting to $XX,XXX that does not qualify for recognition under IFRS.

g Defined benefit obligation

Under Local GAAP, the Company recognised costs related to its pension plan on a cash basis. Under IFRS, defined benefit plan obligations are recognised and are measured using the projected unit credit method. The pension liability has been recognised in full against retained earnings.

h Provisions

Under Local GAAP, a restructuring provision has been recorded relating to downsizing head office activities. The provision does not qualify for recognition as a liability according to IAS 37, and has been derecognised against retained earnings.

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The various transitional adjustments resulted in various temporary differences. According to the accounting policies in Note 2.2, the Company has to recognise the tax effects of such differences. Deferred tax adjustments are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in retained earnings or a separate component of equity.

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Under Local GAAP, the Company recognised only the cost for the long-term incentive plan as an expense. IFRS requires the fair value of the share options to be determined using an appropriate pricing model recognised over the vesting period. An additional expense of $XXX,XXX has been recognised in profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2024. Share options with grant date fair value totalling $XXX,XXX, which were granted before and still vesting at 1 January 2024, have been recognised as a separate component of equity against retained earnings at 1 January 2024.

k Foreign currency translation

Under Local GAAP, the Company recognised translation differences on foreign operations in a separate component of equity. Cumulative currency translation differences for all foreign operations are deemed to be zero as at 1 January 2024. The resulting adjustment was recognised against retained earnings.

Notes to the reconciliation of equity as at 1 January 2024 and 31 December 2024 and total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

n Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Under Local GAAP, long-lived assets were reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicated that their carrying value may exceed the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows expected from use and eventual disposal. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets were grouped at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows were largely independent of the cash flows of other assets. If the estimated undiscounted cash flows for the asset company were less than the asset company's carrying amount, the impairment loss was measured as the excess of the carrying value over fair value. Under IFRS, as explained in Note 2.2), impairment of assets that do not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, is assessed at the CGU level based on the CGU's recoverable amount. At the date of transition to IFRS, as a result of the changes in methodology, the Company determined that the recoverable amount of its manufacturing plant, which is considered a CGU was less than its carrying amount. The recoverable amount was $X,XXX,XXX, based on the CGU's value in use using a pre-tax discount rate of X%. This resulted in an impairment loss of $XXX,XXX being recognised as at 1 January 2024. This amount has been recognised against retained earnings. Additionally, depreciation for the year ended 31 December 2024 was reduced by $XX,XXX.

o Leases

Under Local GAAP, a lease is classified as a finance lease or an operating lease. Operating lease payments are recognised as an operating expense in the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Under IFRS, as explained in Note 2.2), a lessee applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets and recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets. At the date of transition to IFRS, the Company applied the transitional provision and measured lease liabilities at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of transition to IFRS. Right-of-use assets were measured at the amount equal to the lease liabilities adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments. As a result, the Company recognised an increase of $X,XXX,XXX (31 December 2024: $X,XXX,XXX) of lease liabilities included under interest-bearing loans and borrowings and $X,XXX,XXX (31 December 2024: $X,XXX,XXX) of right-of-use assets. The difference between lease liabilities and right-of-use assets has been recognised in retained earnings. Under Local GAAP, assets held under finance leases are capitalised and included in property, plant and equipment. Under IFRS, they are presented in right-of-use assets. At the date of transition to IFRS, $X,XXX,XXX (31 December 2024: $X,XXX,XXX) was reclassified from property, plant and equipment to right-of-use assets. Additionally, depreciation increased by $XX,XXX ($XX,XXX was included in cost of sales, $XX,XXX was included in administrative expenses) and finance costs increased by $XXX,XXX for the year ended 31 December 2024.

p Rights of return

Under Local GAAP, the amount of revenue related to the expected returns was deferred and recognised in the statement of financial position within trade and other payables with a corresponding adjustment to cost of sales. The initial carrying amount of goods expected to be returned was included in Inventories. Under IFRS, the consideration received from the customer is variable because the contract allows the customer to return the products. For goods expected to be returned, the Company presented a refund liability and an asset for the right to recover products from a customer separately in the statement of financial position. At the date of transition to IFRS, the Company reclassified trade and other payables of $X,XXX,XXX (31 December 2024: $X,XXX,XXX) to refund liabilities and Inventories of $XXX,XXX (31 December 2024: $XXX,XXX) to right of return assets.

Notes to the reconciliation of equity as at 1 January 2024 and 31 December 2024 and total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

l Property, plant and equipment

The company has elected to measure certain items of property, plant and equipment at fair value at the date of transition to IFRS. At the date of transition to IFRS, the aggregate of those fair values was $XX,XXX,XXX and an increase of $XXX,XXX (31 December 2024: $XXX,XXX) was recognised in property, plant and equipment. This amount has been recognised against retained earnings.

m Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

IAS 16 requires significant component parts of an item of property, plant and equipment to be depreciated separately. As explained in Note 2.2, the cost of major inspections is capitalised and depreciated separately over the period to the next major inspection. At the date of transition to IFRS, an increase of $XXX,XXX (31 December 2024: $XXX,XXX) was recognised in property, plant and equipment net of accumulated depreciation due to separate depreciation of significant components of property, plant and equipment. This amount has been recognised against retained earnings.

n Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Under Local GAAP, long-lived assets were reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicated that their carrying value may exceed the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows expected from use and eventual disposal. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets were grouped at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows were largely independent of the cash flows of other assets. If the estimated undiscounted cash flows for the asset company were less than the asset company's carrying amount, the impairment loss was measured as the excess of the carrying value over fair value. Under IFRS, as explained in Note 2.2), impairment of assets that do not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, is assessed at the CGU level based on the CGU's recoverable amount. At the date of transition to IFRS, as a result of the changes in methodology, the Company determined that the recoverable amount of its manufacturing plant, which is considered a CGU was less than its carrying amount. The recoverable amount was $X,XXX,XXX, based on the CGU's value in use using a pre-tax discount rate of X%. This resulted in an impairment loss of $XXX,XXX being recognised as at 1 January 2024. This amount has been recognised against retained earnings. Additionally, depreciation for the year ended 31 December 2024 was reduced by $XX,XXX.

Appendix 1 - IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

Notes to the reconciliation of equity as at 1 January 2024 and 31 December 2024 and total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

q Volume rebates

Under Local GAAP, the Company estimated the expected volume rebates using the probability-weighted average amount of rebates approach and included an allowance for rebates in trade and other payables. Under IFRS, retrospective volume rebates give rise to variable consideration. To estimate the variable consideration to which it will be entitled, the Company applied the 'most likely amount method' for contracts with a single volume threshold and the 'expected value method' for contracts with more than one volume threshold. At the date of transition to IFRS, the Company recognised refund liabilities of $X,XXX,XXX (31 December 2024: $X,XXX,XXX) for the expected future rebates. The Company also derecognised the provision included in trade and other payables of $X,XXX,XXX (31 December 2024: $X,XXX,XXX), and reduced the retained earnings for the difference of $XXX,XXX (31 December 2024: $X,XXX,XXX). Additionally, revenue from contracts with customers for the year ended 31 December 2024 was reduced by $XXX,XXX.

r Contract assets and contract liabilities

Under Local GAAP, the Company recognised trade receivables, even if the receipt of the total consideration was conditional on successful completion of installation services. Under IFRS, any earned consideration that is conditional should be recognised as a contract asset rather than a receivable. Therefore, at the date of transition to IFRS, the Company reclassified $X,XXX,XXX (31 December 2024: $X,XXX,XXX) from trade receivables to contract assets. Under Local GAAP, the Company recognised deferred revenue for an obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration or the amount is due from the customer. Under IFRS, the obligation should be recognised as a contract liability rather than deferred revenue. Therefore, at the date of transition to IFRS, the Company reclassified $X,XXX,XXX (31 December 2024: $X,XXX,XXX) from deferred revenue to contract liabilities.

s Statement of cash flows

Under Local GAAP, a lease is classified as a finance lease or an operating lease. Cash flows arising from operating lease payments are classified as operating activities. Under IFRS, a lessee generally applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases and recognises lease liabilities. Cash flows arising from payments of principal portion of lease liabilities are classified as financing activities. Therefore, cash outflows from operating activities decreased by $XXX,XXX and cash outflows from financing activities increased by the same amount for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Appendix 2 - Example of a "Correction of Error Note"

1 Correction of an error

In <insert date>, TR Example Group entered into a sales contract with a new customer to sell equipment for a two-year period. As part of the negotiations, a variation was made to the standard terms and conditions to sell the equipment to this customer on consignment basis, under which the Company does not relinquish control of the consigned product until it is sold to an end customer. However, the Company continued to recognise revenue at the point of delivery to the customer instead of deferring the revenue recognition until control was transferred to the customer. As a consequence, revenue was overstated. In <insert date>, the management conducted a detailed review of the terms and conditions of its sales contracts and discovered the error.

The error has been corrected by restating each of the affected financial statement line items for the prior periods, as follows:

Impact on equity (increase/(decrease) in equity)

Notes to the reconciliation of equity as at 1 January 2024 and 31 December 2024 and total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

o Leases

Under Local GAAP, a lease is classified as a finance lease or an operating lease. Operating lease payments are recognised as an operating expense in the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Under IFRS, as explained in Note 2.2), a lessee applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets and recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets. At the date of transition to IFRS, the Company applied the transitional provision and measured lease liabilities at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of transition to IFRS. Right-of-use assets were measured at the amount equal to the lease liabilities adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments. As a result, the Company recognised an increase of $X,XXX,XXX (31 December 2024: $X,XXX,XXX) of lease liabilities included under interest-bearing loans and borrowings and $X,XXX,XXX (31 December 2024: $X,XXX,XXX) of right-of-use assets. The difference between lease liabilities and right-of-use assets has been recognised in retained earnings. Under Local GAAP, assets held under finance leases are capitalised and included in property, plant and equipment. Under IFRS, they are presented in right-of-use assets. At the date of transition to IFRS, $X,XXX,XXX (31 December 2024: $X,XXX,XXX) was reclassified from property, plant and equipment to right-of-use assets. Additionally, depreciation increased by $XX,XXX ($XX,XXX was included in cost of sales, $XX,XXX was included in administrative expenses) and finance costs increased by $XXX,XXX for the year ended 31 December 2024.

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q Volume rebates

Under Local GAAP, the Company estimated the expected volume rebates using the probability-weighted average amount of rebates approach and included an allowance for rebates in trade and other payables. Under IFRS, retrospective volume rebates give rise to variable consideration. To estimate the variable consideration to which it will be entitled, the Company applied the 'most likely amount method' for contracts with a single volume threshold and the 'expected value method' for contracts with more than one volume threshold. At the date of transition to IFRS, the Company recognised refund liabilities of $X,XXX,XXX (31 December 2024: $X,XXX,XXX) for the expected future rebates. The Company also derecognised the provision included in trade and other payables of $X,XXX,XXX (31 December 2024: $X,XXX,XXX), and reduced the retained earnings for the difference of $XXX,XXX (31 December 2024: $X,XXX,XXX). Additionally, revenue from contracts with customers for the year ended 31 December 2024 was reduced by $XXX,XXX.

Appendix 1 - IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

Notes to the reconciliation of equity as at 1 January 2024 and 31 December 2024 and total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

r Contract assets and contract liabilities

Under Local GAAP, the Company recognised trade receivables, even if the receipt of the total consideration was conditional on successful completion of installation services. Under IFRS, any earned consideration that is conditional should be recognised as a contract asset rather than a receivable. Therefore, at the date of transition to IFRS, the Company reclassified $X,XXX,XXX (31 December 2024: $X,XXX,XXX) from trade receivables to contract assets. Under Local GAAP, the Company recognised deferred revenue for an obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration or the amount is due from the customer. Under IFRS, the obligation should be recognised as a contract liability rather than deferred revenue. Therefore, at the date of transition to IFRS, the Company reclassified $X,XXX,XXX (31 December 2024: $X,XXX,XXX) from deferred revenue to contract liabilities.

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Under Local GAAP, a lease is classified as a finance lease or an operating lease. Cash flows arising from operating lease payments are classified as operating activities. Under IFRS, a lessee generally applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases and recognises lease liabilities. Cash flows arising from payments of principal portion of lease liabilities are classified as financing activities. Therefore, cash outflows from operating activities decreased by $XXX,XXX and cash outflows from financing activities increased by the same amount for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Appendix 2 - Example of a “Correction of Error Note”

1 Correction of an error

In <insert date>, TR Example Company entered into a sales contract with a new customer to sell equipment for a two-year period. As part of the negotiations, a variation was made to the standard terms and conditions to sell the equipment to this customer on consignment basis, under which the Company does not relinquish control of the consigned product until it is sold to an end customer. However, the Company continued to recognise revenue at the point of delivery to the customer instead of deferring the revenue recognition until control was transferred to the customer. As a consequence, revenue was overstated. In <insert date>, the management conducted a detailed review of the terms and conditions of its sales contracts and discovered the error.

The error has been corrected by restating each of the affected financial statement line items for the prior periods, as follows:

Impact on equity (increase/(decrease) in equity)

Appendix 2 - Example of a "Correction of Error Note" (continued)

1 Correction of an error (continued)

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Inventories	667	333
Trade receivables	(2,233)	(1,000)
Total assets	**(1,566)**	**(667)**
Income tax payable	500	300
Total liabilities	**500**	**300**
Net impact on equity	**(1,066)**	**(367)**

Impact on the statement of profit or loss (increase/(decrease) in profit)

	31 December 2024
Revenue from contracts with customers	(1,333)
Cost of sales	333
Income tax expense	300
Net impact on loss for the year	**(700)**

Impact on the statement of comprehensive income (increase/(decrease)) for the year ended December 31, 2025

	Previously reported	Adjustments	Restated
Sale of goods	97	241	185
Cost of sales	266	125	251
Income tax expense	215	131	251
Net impact on profit for the year	**578**	**497**	**687**

Impact on the statement of comprehensive income (increase/(decrease)) for the year ended December 31, 2024

	Previously reported	Adjustments	Restated
Sale of goods	163	107	229
Cost of sales	259	176	199
Income tax expense	229	241	196
Net impact on profit for the year	**651**	**524**	**624**

The change did not have an impact on OCI for the period or the Company's operating, investing and financing cash flows.

Appendix 3 - Example of a "Auditors' remuneration Note"

Auditors' remuneration

	2025	2024
	$000	$000

Appendix 2 - Example of a "Correction of Error Note" (continued)

1 Correction of an error (continued)

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Inventories	667	333
Trade receivables	(2,233)	(1,000)
Total assets	**(1,566)**	**(667)**
Income tax payable	500	300
Total liabilities	**500**	**300**
Net impact on equity	**(1,066)**	**(367)**

Impact on the statement of profit or loss (increase/(decrease) in profit)

	31 December 2024
Revenue from contracts with customers	(1,333)
Cost of sales	333
Income tax expense	300
Net impact on loss for the year	**(700)**

Impact on the statement of comprehensive income (increase/(decrease)) for the year ended December 31, 2025

	Previously reported	Adjustments	Restated
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Net impact on profit for the year	**651**	**524**	**624**

The change did not have an impact on OCI for the period or the Company's operating, investing and financing cash flows.

Appendix 3 - Example of a "Auditors' remuneration Note"

Auditors' remuneration

Appendix 3 - Example of a "Auditors' remuneration Note" (continued)

Auditors' remuneration (continued)

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Fees to <insert Auditors>		
Fees for auditing the statutory financial report and auditing the statutory financial reports	-	-
Fees for assurance services that are required by legislation to be provided by the auditor	-	-
Assurance related	-	-
Special audits as required by jurisdictional regulators	-	-
Fees for other services	-	-
Tax compliance	-	-
Total fees to <insert Auditors>	**-**	**-**
Fees for other assurances and agreed-upon-procedures services under other legislation or contractual arrangements where there is discretion as to whether the service is provided by the auditor or another firm [List where appropriate]		
Assurance compliance procedures	-	-
Fees for other services		
Taxation services	-	-
Other non-audit services	-	-
Total fees to overseas member firms of <insert Auditors>	**-**	**-**
Total auditor's remuneration	**-**	**-**

Appendix 4 - Illustrative disclosure about Pillar Two taxes

As the Company's revenues are less than EUR 750 million, the equivalent of which translated is XXX in <Currency>, it is not in the scope of the Pillar Two model rules. Therefore, neither the mandatory recognition and disclosure exception in IAS 12.4A nor the disclosure requirements in IAS 12.88A-88D apply to the Company. If the Company had annual revenues in excess of EUR 750 million, the equivalent of which translated is XXX in <Currency>, and Pillar Two model rules were (substantively) enacted in some or all of the jurisdictions it operates, it would have included the following information in Note 14 to meet the disclosure requirements:

Pillar Two rules

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) addresses the tax challenges arising from the digitalisation of the global economy. The Global Anti-Base Erosion Model Rules (Pillar Two model rules) apply to multinational enterprises (MNEs) with annual revenue in excess of EUR 750 million, the equivalent of which translated is XXX in <Currency>, per their financial statements.

The Pillar Two model rules introduce four new taxing mechanisms under which MNEs would pay a minimum level of tax (the Minimum Tax):

- The Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax (QDMTT)
- The Income Inclusion Rule (IIR)
- The Under Taxed Payments/Profits Rule (UTPR)

The Subject to Tax Rule is a tax treaty-based rule that generally proposes a Minimum Tax on certain cross-border intercompany transactions that otherwise are not subject to a minimum level of tax.

The new taxing mechanisms can impose a minimum tax on the income arising in each jurisdiction in which an MNE operates. The IIR, UTPR and QDMTT do so by imposing a top-up tax in a jurisdiction whenever the effective tax rate (ETR), determined on a jurisdictional basis under the Pillar Two rules, is below a 15% minimum rate.

Appendix 3 - Example of a "Auditors' remuneration Note" (continued)

Auditors' remuneration (continued)

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Fees to <insert Auditors>		
Fees for auditing the statutory financial report and auditing the statutory financial reports	-	-
Fees for assurance services that are required by legislation to be provided by the auditor	-	-
Assurance related	-	-
Special audits as required by jurisdictional regulators	-	-
Fees for other services	-	-
Tax compliance	-	-
Total fees to <insert Auditors>	**-**	**-**
Fees for other assurances and agreed-upon-procedures services under other legislation or contractual arrangements where there is discretion as to whether the service is provided by the auditor or another firm [List where appropriate]		
Assurance compliance procedures	-	-
Fees for other services		
Taxation services	-	-
Other non-audit services	-	-
Total fees to overseas member firms of <insert Auditors>	**-**	**-**
Total auditor's remuneration	**-**	**-**

Appendix 4 - Illustrative disclosure about Pillar Two taxes

As the Company's revenues are less than EUR 750 million, the equivalent of which translated is XXX in <Currency>, it is not in the scope of the Pillar Two model rules. Therefore, neither the mandatory recognition and disclosure exception in IAS 12.4A nor the disclosure requirements in IAS 12.88A-88D apply to the Company. If the Company had annual revenues in excess of EUR 750 million, the equivalent of which translated is XXX in <Currency>, and Pillar Two model rules were (substantively) enacted in some or all of the jurisdictions it operates, it would have included the following information in Note 15 to meet the disclosure requirements:

Pillar Two rules

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) addresses the tax challenges arising from the digitalisation of the global economy. The Global Anti-Base Erosion Model Rules (Pillar Two model rules) apply to multinational enterprises (MNEs) with annual revenue in excess of EUR 750 million, the equivalent of which translated is XXX in <Currency>, per their financial statements.

The Pillar Two model rules introduce four new taxing mechanisms under which MNEs would pay a minimum level of tax (the Minimum Tax):

- The Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax (QDMTT)
- The Income Inclusion Rule (IIR)
- The Under Taxed Payments/Profits Rule (UTPR)

The Subject to Tax Rule is a tax treaty-based rule that generally proposes a Minimum Tax on certain cross-border intercompany transactions that otherwise are not subject to a minimum level of tax.

Appendix 4 - Illustrative disclosure about Pillar Two taxes (continued)

On 23 May 2023, the International Accounting Standards Board issued International Tax Reform-Pillar Two Model Rules - Amendments to IAS 12 (the Amendments). The Amendments clarify that IAS 12 applies to income taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two model rules published by the OECD, including tax law that implements a QDMTT. The Company has adopted these amendments, which introduce:

- A mandatory temporary exception to the accounting for deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules;

And

- Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation.

The Pillar Two model rules were adopted in <insert country> at the end of 2024 and are applicable starting from 1 January 2025. According to these rules, the Company is considered a multinational enterprise to which the Pillar Two rules shall be applied. At the same time, Pillar Two legislation has been enacted or substantively enacted in several other jurisdictions in which the Company operates effective for the financial year beginning 1 January 2025.

The Company has performed an assessment of its potential exposure to Pillar Two income taxes based on the 2024 country-by-country reporting and 2025 financial information for the constituent entities in the Company. The Pillar Two effective tax rates in most of the jurisdictions in which the Company operates is above 15%. However, the Company has recognised a Pillar Two current tax expense of €78,000, the equivalent of which translated is XXX in <Currency>, that arises in <insert country> - which is not subject to the transitional safe harbour relief- because of low statutory tax rates.

The Company continues to follow Pillar Two legislative developments, as further countries enact the Pillar Two model rules, to evaluate the potential future impact on its results of operations, financial position and cash flows beginning.

Appendix 4 - Illustrative disclosure about Pillar Two taxes (continued)

The new taxing mechanisms can impose a minimum tax on the income arising in each jurisdiction in which an MNE operates. The IIR, UTPR and QDMTT do so by imposing a top-up tax in a jurisdiction whenever the effective tax rate (ETR), determined on a jurisdictional basis under the Pillar Two rules, is below a 15% minimum rate.

On 23 May 2023, the International Accounting Standards Board issued International Tax Reform-Pillar Two Model Rules - Amendments to IAS 12 (the Amendments). The Amendments clarify that IAS 12 applies to income taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two model rules published by the OECD, including tax law that implements a QDMTT. The Company has adopted these amendments, which introduce:

- A mandatory temporary exception to the accounting for deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules;

And

- Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation.

The Pillar Two model rules were adopted in <insert country> at the end of 2024 and are applicable starting from 1 January 2025. According to these rules, the Company is considered a multinational enterprise to which the Pillar Two rules shall be applied. At the same time, Pillar Two legislation has been enacted or substantively enacted in several other jurisdictions in which the Company operates effective for the financial year beginning 1 January 2025.

The Company has performed an assessment of its potential exposure to Pillar Two income taxes based on the 2024 country-by-country reporting and 2025 financial information for the constituent entities in the Company. The Pillar Two effective tax rates in most of the jurisdictions in which the Company operates is above 15%. However, the Company has recognised a Pillar Two current tax expense of $78,000, the equivalent of which translated is XXX in <Currency>, that arises in <insert country> - which is not subject to the transitional safe harbour relief- because of low statutory tax rates.

The Company continues to follow Pillar Two legislative developments, as further countries enact the Pillar Two model rules, to evaluate the potential future impact on its results of operations, financial position and cash flows beginning.

Appendix 5 - Financial guarantees contracts (IFRS 18)

The Company enters into various irrevocable commitments and contingent liabilities. These consist of financial guarantees provided to <insert name 1, name 2, etc.> (collectively "Beneficiaries") in relation to <insert the purpose>. Even though these obligations may not be recognised on the statement of financial position, they contain credit risk and, therefore, form part of the overall risk of the Company.

Guarantees commit the Company to make payments on behalf of Beneficiaries in the event of a specific act, generally related to the import or export of goods. Guarantees carry a similar credit risk to loans. The nominal values of such commitments are listed below:

	2025	2024
	$000	$000
Financial guarantees	-	-
Other commitments	-	-
As at 31 December	**-**	**-**

Information regarding the ECL allowance for financial guarantees, letters of credit and other undrawn commitments respectively is presented in Note XX.

Appendix 6 - Convertible Financial Liabilities (IFRS 18)

1 Debt issued and other borrowed funds

On XX XXXX 202X, the Company issued XX million X.X% convertible bonds at a nominal value of $X per bond. The contractual interest rate on the bonds is X.X% but, excluding the equity conversion option, the EIR is X.X%. The bonds mature XX years from the issue date at the nominal value unless converted into the Company's ordinary shares at the holder's option at the rate of 1 share per $XX.

The convertible bonds are callable at the option of the Company at par any time after 2025 provided that the holders have not already exercised their conversion option. The equity component of the convertible bonds is recorded in the Other capital reserve. During the year, the effective interest on the bond recorded in Interest expense was $ XX million (2024: $ XX million). The actual interest paid during the year was $ XX million (2024: $ XX million).