Limited Financial Statements

CNO Future Fund Ltd
For the year ended 31 December 2023

Prepared by iCount Accountants Consultants Advisors

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Director's Report

CNO Future Fund Ltd
For the year ended 31 December 2023

In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors, the Directors of CNO Future Fund Ltd ('the Company") present their report together with the financial statements of the Company for the period ended 31 December 2023.

1. Directors

The Directors of the Company in Office at the date of this report are:

Name	Date Appointed
John Brian TONNER	15 June 2023
Daniel Francis AGIUS	15 June 2023

2. Directors Benefits

No Director has received or become entitled to receive any benefits due to a contract made by the Company or a related Company other than a benefit included in the aggregate amount of Directors' benefits shown in the financial statements, apart from transactions made in the Company's normal course of business at commercial rates.

3. Trading Results

The result for the year ended 31 December 2023 was a net loss of USD 27,946.61.

4. Principal Activities

The principal activity includes providing administrative and support service activities. During the year, the company did not engage in any principal activities other than those related to its incorporation. This is the first reporting period.

5. Dividends

The company did not declare any dividends for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

6. Retained Earnings

No amounts have been carried to reserves during the financial year.

7. Reserves

No transfers have been made to or from reserves during the financial year.

8. State of affairs of the Company

In the opinion of the Directors, there were no significant changes to the state of affairs of the Company that occurred during the financial year not otherwise disclosed in these financial statements. Further, it is the opinion of the directors that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debt as and when they become due and payable and that the going concern presumption is therefore appropriate.

9. Related Party Transactions

In the opinion of the Directors, all related parties transactions have been adequately recorded in the books of the Company and its subsidiaries and reflected in these financial statements.

10. Unusual Transactions

The results of the Company's operations during the financial year have not, in the opinion of the Directors been substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature other than those disclosed in the financial statements.

11. Significant Events

As at the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any other significant event, other than those already included in the financial statements that may significantly affect these financial statements.

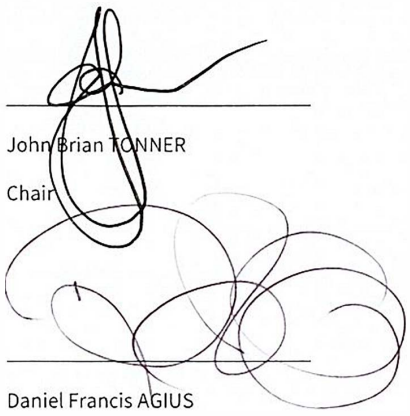
12. Events After the Reporting Date

On 26 February 2024, the CNO Future Fund entered into a significant investment agreement with Vanuatu Basket Limited to invest in preference shares of the company, up to USD 24,000,000 (Subscription Price). This agreement, finalized after the reporting date of 31 December 2023, represents a strategic expansion for the company, focusing on emerging markets and value-added sustainable initiatives.

In the opinion of the Directors, apart from the disclose above, no significant events have occurred since the end of the financial year up to the date of issuance of this report that could substantially influence the company's future operations, financial results, or state of affairs.

Dated at Port Vila, Vanuatu this 30 day of APRIL 2025

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors':



John Brian TONNER

Chair

Daniel Francis AGIUS

Director

Statement by Directors

CNO Future Fund Ltd
For the year ended 31 December 2023

In the opinion of the Directors of CNO Future Fund Ltd:

1. the accompanying Statement of Comprehensive Income is drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the results of the Company for the period ended 31 December 2023;

2. the accompanying Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Financial Position of the Company is drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs as at 31 December 2023;

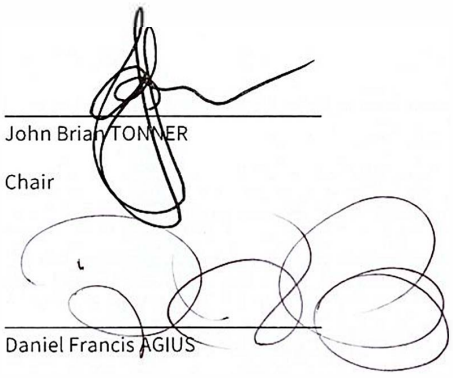
3. the accompanying Statement of Cash Flows is drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the cash flows of the Company for the period ended 31 December 2023;

4. at the date of this statement there are reasonable grounds to believe the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due; and

5. all related party transactions have been adequately recorded in the books of the Company.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Dated at Port Vila, Vanuatu this 30 day of APRIL 2025



John Brian TONNER

Chair

Daniel Francis AGIUS

Director

Independent Auditors Report

CNO Future Fund Ltd
For the year ended 31 December 2023

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of CNO Future Fund Ltd, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2023, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Cash Flows and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes for the year then ended, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of CNO Future Fund Ltd present fairly, in all material respects, the Company's financial position as at 31 December 2023, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described under *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Vanuatu. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other than in our capacity as Auditor, we have no relationship with, or interests in the Company.

Key Audit Matters

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

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. the other information comprises information in the Company annual report for the year ended 31 December 2023, but does not include the financial statement and the Auditor's report thereon.

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, then we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing CNO Future Fund Ltd's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of CNO Future Fund Ltd's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on CNO Future Fund Ltd's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained yo to date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair representation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within CNO Future Fund Ltd to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

The financial statements give the information required by the provisions of the Companies Act No.25 of 2012 of the Republic of Vanuatu in the manner so required.

MAXWELL MACGILL ACCOUNTING SERVICES

Maxwell Macgill Accounting Services

Certified Practicing Accountant

Qualified Under Section 130 of the Companies Act No.25 of 2012

Dated in Port Vila, Vanuatu on 16th day of MAY 2025

Partners

Maxwell Macgill CPA (Australia) / BBus.

PO Box 577, Port Vila, Vanuatu.

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Statement of Comprehensive Income

CNO Future Fund Ltd
For the year ended 31 December 2023

	2023
Gross Profit	-
Other Income	
Bank Revaluations	6,615
Total Other Income	**6,615**
Expenses	
Administration and Operating expenses	33,784
Foreign currency gains and losses	777
Total Expenses	**34,562**
Profit (Loss) Before Tax	**(27,947)**
Net Profit (Loss) for the Period	**(27,947)**

The Statement of Comprehensive Income is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

CNO Future Fund Ltd
For the year ended 31 December 2023

	2023
Equity	
Opening Balance	-
Increases	
Profit for the Period	(27,947)
Ordinary Share Capital	5
Preference Share Capital	300,000
Total Increases	**272,058**
Total Equity	**272,058**

The Statement of Changes in Equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

CNO Future Fund Ltd
As at 31 December 2023

	2023
Assets	
Current Assets	
Cash & Cash Equivalents	167,562
Trade and Other Receivables	100,000
Total Current Assets	**267,562**
Non-Current Assets	
Intangible Assets	125,662
Total Non-Current Assets	**125,662**
Total Assets	**393,224**
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Bank Overdraft	4,832
Trade and Other Payables	116,333
Total Current Liabilities	**121,165**
Total Liabilities	**121,165**
Net Assets	**272,058**
Equity	
Equity	
Ordinary Share Capital	5
Preferred Share Capital	300,000
Retained Earnings	(27,947)
Total Equity	**272,058**
Total Equity	**272,058**

The Statement of Financial Position is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows - Indirect Method

CNO Future Fund Ltd
For the year ended 31 December 2023

	2023
Operating Activities	
Profit after taxation	(27,947)
Adjustments for non-cash items	
Amortisation	2,471
Unrealised foreign currency gain/loss	(6,615)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	
Accounts receivable	(100,000)
Accounts payable	89,668
Other current liabilities	25,888
Net cash provided by operating activities	**(16,535)**
Investing Activities	
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment	
Accumulated Amortization - Formation Costs	2,471
Payment for non-current assets	(130,603)
Net cash provided by investing activities	**(128,132)**
Financing Activities	
Proceeds from issuing of ordinary shares	5
Proceeds from issuing of preference shares	300,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	**300,005**
Net Cash Flows	**155,337**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	-
Net change in cash for period	156,115
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	6,615
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	162,730

Notes to the Financial Statements

CNO Future Fund Ltd
For the year ended 31 December 2023

1. Corporate Information

CNO Future Fund Ltd (the Company) is principally engaged in providing administrative and support services. The entity is a local public company incorporated on the 15th day of June, 2023 and domiciled in Vanuatu. The registered office is located at Level 1, iCount House, Kumul Highway, Port Vila, Vanuatu.

The financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2023 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 30 April 2025.

2. Material Accounting Policies

The directors have prepared the financial statements of the company on the basis that the company is a non-reporting entity as there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements and in accordance with the *Companies Act No. 25 of 2012* of the Republic of Vanuatu. The financial statements have been prepared in order to meet the requirements of the shareholders and the information needs of stakeholders.

Management reviewed the accounting policies and made updates to the information disclosed below. Such accounting policies are consistent to all periods presented in the financial statements, except if mentioned otherwise.

a.) Basis of Preparation

The directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. The directors have prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern. The financial statements do not provide comparative information in respect of the previous period, as this is the first year.

b.) Current versus Non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle.
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period.
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle.
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period.
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

c.) Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

Both the functional and presentation currency for the company is United States dollars.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into United States dollars at their spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

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

Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary and non-monetay items are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

d.) Fair Value Measurement

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

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

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.

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.

e.) Property, Plant and Equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost. As well as the purchase price, cost includes directly attributable costs and the estimated present value of any future unavoidable costs of dismantling and removing items. The corresponding liability is recognised within provisions. Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance expenses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when incurred.

Freehold land and buildings are subsequently carried at fair value, based on periodic valuations by a professionally qualified valuer. These revaluations are made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period.

When an asset is revalued, any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset. The net amount is then restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Changes in carrying amounts arising from revaluation, including currency translation differences, are recognised and accumulated in the revaluation reserve except to the extent that any decrease in value in excess of the credit balance on the revaluation reserve, or reversal of such a transaction, is recognised in statement of comprehensive income.

Freehold land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other items of property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives.

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 comprehensive income 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.

f.) 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 comprehensive income 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 comprehensive income 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 or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset is included in the statement of comprehensive income.

g.) Cash & Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts.

Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

h.) Financial Instruments

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.

a. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics. All financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs attributable to the acquisition of financial assets.

Subsequent measurement

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financials assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, less impairment. 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 comprehensive income. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

Interest income

Under IFRS 9, interest income is recorded using the EIR method for all financial assets measured at amortised cost, interest rate derivatives for which hedge accounting is applied and the related amortisation/recycling effect of hedge accounting.

The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the financial asset) is calculated by taking into account transaction costs and any discount or premium on the acquisition of the financial asset, as well as fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Company recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loan. Hence, the EIR calculation also takes into account the effect of potentially different interest rates that may be charged at various stages of the financial asset's expected life, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments, penalty interest and charges).

Derecognition

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when:

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

Impairment

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortised cost ('cash and cash equivalents' and 'trade and other receivables') and contract assets. 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.

b. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

All financial liabilities are recognized 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.

Subsequent measurement

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income 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 comprehensive income.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

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 comprehensive income.

i.) Share Capital

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares are deducted against the share capital account.

Preference shares

The Company issues redeemable preference shares up to 1,000,000, for a minimum term of 5 years. The minimum subscription amount is USD 50,000. After the minimum 5-year term matures, redemptions may occur quarterly, subject to market liquidity.

j.) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events, and 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 effect of the time value of money is material, the Company determines the level of provision by discounting the expected cash flows at a pre-tax rate reflecting the current rates specific to the liability. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of comprehensive income net of any reimbursement in other operating expenses.

Where the probability of outflow is considered to be remote, or probable, but a reliable estimate cannot be made, a contingent liability is disclosed.

k.) Employee Benefits

Annual Leave

Annual leave is calculated on employee leave entitlement at balance date, at the current rate of remuneration. The liability for annual leave is shown as a current provision in the statement of financial position.

Severance allowance

Severance allowance is calculated using the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the employer resulting from the employees' services to the statement of financial position date.

Severance allowance is calculated at the rate of one-month salary for each year of service. It is assumed that employees remain in the company's employment for the years necessary to qualify for the respective entitlements. The liability for severance allowance is shown as a non-current liability in the statement of financial position.

l.) Income Taxation

No provision for income tax is made for the year as the Company is not subject to any taxation in the Republic of Vanuatu.

m.) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised upon the delivery of goods to customers.
Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised upon the delivery of the services to customers.
Revenue from commissions is recognised upon delivery of services to customers.
Revenue from interest is recognised using the effective interest rate method.
Revenue from dividends is recognised when the entity has a right to receive the dividend.

n.) Dividends

The Company does not intend to distribute dividends to Shareholders. Instead, all income and profits will be reinvested on behalf of Shareholders. Dividends, if paid on the Redeemable Preference Shares, may come from the Company’s net revenues and realized and unrealized capital gains, minus any capital losses.

Dividends for the year that are approved after the reporting date are disclosed as an event after the reporting date.

o.) Critical Accounting estimates and Judgements

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.

p.) Going Concern

The financial statements of the company have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors consider the going concern principle to be applicable in the preparation of these financial statements given that the Company is able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

3. Financial Risk Management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations.

The Company's principal financial assets include other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company holds no investments in debt and equity instruments and enter into derivative transactions as at 31 December 2023.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Risk management policies are approved and reviewed by the Directors on a regular basis, 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 two types of risk: interest rate risk and foreign currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, debt and equity investments and derivative financial instruments.

- 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 has no significant exposure to interest rate risk.

- 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 primary currency gives rise to this risk is Australian dollars.

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 other receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and foreign exchange transactions.

The Company does not require collateral in respects to its financial assets.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company does not have sufficient liquid financial resources to meet obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company is exposed to liquidity risk from its operating activities (primarily other payables) and from its financing activities.

The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecasted cash flows.

4. Events after the Reporting Date

On 26 February 2024, the CNO Future Fund entered into a significant investment agreement with Vanuatu Basket Limited to invest in preference shares of the company, up to USD 24,000,000. This agreement, finalized after the reporting date of 31 December 2023, represents a strategic expansion for the company, focusing on emerging markets and value-added sustainable initiatives.

As the agreement was executed after the reporting period, it is classified as a non adjusting subsequent event in accordance with IAS 10 - Events After the Reporting Period. Therefore, no adjustments have been made to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023. However, management has assessed that this event is material and warrants disclosure.

Management will continue to evaluate the implications of this agreement and ensure that the appropriate accounting treatment is applied in subsequent reporting periods.

No significant events, apart from the disclose above, have occurred since the end of financial year up to the issuance of this report that could substantially influence the company's future operations, financial results, or state of affairs.