FMF FOODS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

FMF FOODS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors, the Directors herewith submit the consolidated statement of financial position of FMF Foods Limited ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (together forming "the Group") as at 30 June 2024 and the related consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and report as follows:

1 Directors

The following were Directors of the Company at any time during the financial year and up to the date of this report:

- Hari Punja Order of Fiji, OBE – Chairman Emeritus
- Jenny Seeto - Chairperson
- Sanjay Punja - Managing Director
- Rohit Punja - *Resigned on 22nd November 2023*
- Leena Punja - *Appointed on 22nd November 2023*
- Ajai Punja

2 Principal activities

The principal activities of the Group comprise milling of wheat and whole dunfield peas, manufacturing of packaging materials including corrugated cartons, assorted containers, egg trays and bags, manufacturing of biscuits and snacks food products, sale of rice, wheat and related products, investments and signage business.

3 Trading results .

The profit for the year from continuing operations of the Group attributable to the members of the Company for the year was $16.1m (2023: $8.5m).

4 Provisions

There were no material movements in provisions.

5 Dividends

During the year, the Group has declared an interim dividend of 4.00 cents per equity share (2023: 4.00 cents) entailing an outflow of $6.0m (2023: $6m). Further, the Group declared additional special dividend of 4.00 cents per equity share entailing outflow of $6.0m for the financial year ended 30 June 2024, to mark the 50th year of operations.

6 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. We consider the application of the going concern principle to be appropriate in the preparation of these financial statements as we believe that the Group has adequate funds to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due over the next twelve months.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (Cont'd)

7 Bad and doubtful debts

The Directors took reasonable steps before the financial statements were made out to ascertain that all known bad debts were written off and adequate allowance made for doubtful debts. At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances which would render the amount written off for bad debts, or the amount of the allowance for doubtful debts, inadequate to any substantial extent.

8 Current assets

The Directors took reasonable steps before the financial statements were made out to ascertain that the current assets of the Group were shown in the accounting records of the Group at a value equal to or below the value that would be expected to be realised in the ordinary course of the business. At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances which would render the values attributable to the current assets in the financial statements misleading.

9 Significant events during the year

During the year, in accordance with Income Tax (Rates of Tax and Levies) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2023, commencing from financial year ended 30 June 2024 (tax year 2023), the Company is subject to corporate income tax at the rate of 25%. Accordingly, the corporate income tax rate of 20% has increased to 25% from financial year ended 30 June 2024.

10 Events subsequent to balance date

No charge on the assets of the Group has arisen since the end of the financial year to the date of this report to secure the liabilities of any other person.

No contingent liability has arisen since the end of the financial year to the date of this report.

No contingent or other liability has become enforceable or is likely to become enforceable within a period of twelve months after the date of this report which, in the opinion of the Directors, will or may affect the ability of the Group to meet its obligations as and when they fall due.

11 Related party transactions

In the opinion of the Directors all related party transactions have been adequately recorded in the books of the Group.

12 Other circumstances

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances not otherwise dealt with in this report or financial statements which would render any amounts stated in the financial statements misleading.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (Cont'd)

13 Unusual transactions

The results of the Group's operations during the 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.

14 Directors' and executive managements' interests

Interest of Directors, Executive Management and any additions thereto during the year in the ordinary shares of the Company are as follows:

	Beneficially		Non-Beneficially	
	Additions	Holding	Additions	Holding
Sanjay Punja	-	-	-	141,499,796
Leena Punja	-	-	-	141,499,796
Ajai Punja	-	-	-	141,499,796
Anuj K Patel	-	17,500	-	-

15 Directors' benefits

No Director of the Company has, since the end of the previous financial year, received or become entitled to receive a benefit (other than a benefit included in the total amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by Directors as shown in the financial statements) by reason of any contracts made by the Group with the Director or with a firm of which he/she is a Member, or with a company in which he/she has substantial financial interest.

For and on behalf of the Board and in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Dated this 24th day of September 2024.

....

Director Director

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The declaration by Directors is required by the Companies Act 2015.

The Directors of the Company have made a resolution that declares:

a) In the opinion of the Directors, the financial statements of the Group for the financial year ended 30 June 2024:

   i) comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards and give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 30 June 2024 and of the performance and cash flows of the Group for the year ended 30 June 2024; and

   ii) have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2015.

b) The Directors have received independence declaration by auditors as required by Section 395 of the Companies Act 2015; and

c) At the date of this declaration, in the opinion of the Directors, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Group will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

For and on behalf of the Board and in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Dated this 24th day of September 2024.

....	....
Director	Director

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION TO THE DIRECTORS OF FMF FOODS LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

As auditor for the audit of FMF Foods Limited and its subsidiaries for the financial year ended 30 June 2024, I declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

(a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Companies Act 2015 in relation to the audit; and

(b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of FMF Foods Limited and the entities it controlled during the financial year.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants

Paritosh Deo

Paritosh Deo
Partner

Suva, Fiji
25 September 2024

PricewaterhouseCoopers, Level 8 Civic Tower, 272 Victoria Parade, Suva, Fiji.
GPO Box 200, Suva, Fiji.
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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of FMF Foods Limited

<u>Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements</u>

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of FMF Foods Limited (the 'Company') and its subsidiaries (together the 'Group'), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 30 June 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountant's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Fiji, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

Key Audit Matters

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

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Timing of recognition for export revenues **(Refer also to Note 2.18)** Timing of recognition for export revenues is considered a key audit matter, as sales into overseas markets represent a significant portion of total Group revenues and the appropriate recognition for export revenues is dependent on export sales terms, shipping arrangements and movements. These terms vary by customer and delivery of goods to customers may take up to a month, thereby increasing the risk of premature recognition of export revenues occurring close to balance date.	Our audit procedures included the following: • Understanding and evaluating the appropriateness of the Group's accounting policies, processes and controls over the timing of recognition for export sales. • Testing the timing of recording export sales by selecting a sample of export sale transactions recorded in the accounting records before and after the balance date, and sighting the sales terms and internal and external shipping documents to ensure if the export sales were recorded in the correct accounting period. • Testing a sample of export sale transactions recorded during the year back to supporting details of sales terms and shipping documents. • Obtaining confirmations of accounts receivable balances from a selection of export sale customers as at balance date.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Volume of wheat inventory **(Refer also to Notes 2.8 and 13)** Wheat inventory stored in silos represents a significant portion of the Group's raw materials balance within total inventories. The quantity of wheat inventory on hand at balance date is determined by physical measurement of volume at that date. The measurement of volume of wheat inventory stored in silos involves some judgment and estimates regarding the silos and contents level, and accordingly, the existence of wheat inventory is considered a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures in response to the existence and measurement of volume of wheat inventory included the following: • Understanding and evaluating the appropriateness of the Group's accounting policies, processes and controls over the measurement of volume of wheat inventory. • Attending the annual inventory measurement on all silos at balance date and observing the measurements of the silos' contents. • Agreeing assumptions and inputs on the volume calculation models to supporting documentations from the silo manufacturer and externally available industry data and considering their reasonableness. • Reperforming volume calculations performed by management to ensure they were accurate. • Performing sensitivity analysis on the volume calculation models to ascertain whether sensitivities calculated are materially significant.

Other Information

Directors and management are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Reports, Directors' Report and the Disclosure Requirements of the South Pacific Stock Exchange for the year ended 30 June 2024, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard, except that not all other information was available to us at the date of our signing.

Responsibilities of Directors and Management for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Directors and management are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2015, and for such internal control as the directors and management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Directors and Management are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors and management either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors and Management are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion the consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2015 in all material respects, and;

a) we have been given all information, explanations and assistance necessary for the conduct of the audit; and

b) the Group has kept financial records sufficient to enable the consolidated financial statements to be prepared and audited.

Restriction on Use

This report is made solely to the Company's shareholders, as a body, in accordance with Section 396(1) of the Companies Act 2015. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's shareholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants

Paritosh Deo

Paritosh Deo
Partner

25 September 2024
Suva, Fiji

FMF FOODS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Notes	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Revenue	6	334,802	325,426
Other operating income	7	4,146	5,196
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress		4,790	729
Raw materials and consumables used		(238,861)	(237,691)
Staff costs		(29,999)	(24,242)
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	18	(9,390)	(8,892)
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	21	(294)	(321)
(Allowance for)/ reversal of impairment loss on trade receivables	4(b)	(917)	(1,362)
Other operating expenses		(43,105)	(41,150)
Profit from operations		21,172	17,693
Finance income	8	270	281
Finance cost	8	(1,381)	(1,686)
Profit before tax	9	20,061	16,288
Income tax expense	10	(4,010)	(7,782)
Profit for the year from continuing operations		16,051	8,506
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		45	(4)
Total comprehensive income for the year		16,096	8,502
Profit Attributable to:			
- Owners of the parent company		14,608	7,475
- Non-controlling interests		1,443	1,031
		16,051	8,506
Basic and diluted earnings per share (cents)	24	9.74	4.98

The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

FMF FOODS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

	Notes	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Current assets			
Cash on hand and at bank	12(a)	15,305	19,830
Inventories	13	79,106	70,558
Current income tax assets	10(c)	-	1,221
Other investments	16	20,054	17,878
Trade receivables	14	46,794	44,664
Prepayments and other receivables	15	9,501	5,647
Amounts owing by related companies	26(c)	51	240
		170,811	160,038
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	18	79,347	83,027
Right-of-use assets	21(a)	11,685	11,739
Deferred income tax assets	11(a)	2,027	1,689
		93,059	96,455
Total assets		263,870	256,493
Current liabilities			
Bank overdraft	12(a)	39,038	56,815
Trade and other payables	19	42,397	22,619
Current income tax liabilities	10(c)	806	-
Lease liabilities	21(b)	136	74
Amounts owing to related companies	26(d)	3,260	2,068
		85,637	81,576
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	21(b)	4,840	4,908
Deferred income tax liabilities	11(b)	14,201	14,212
		19,041	19,120
Total liabilities		104,678	100,696
Net assets		159,192	155,797
Equity			
Share capital	22	6,000	6,000
Retained earnings		144,181	141,573
Foreign currency translation reserve		46	1
		150,227	147,574
Non-controlling interests		8,965	8,223
Total equity		159,192	155,797

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

For and on behalf of the Board and in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Dated this 24th day of September 2024.

....

Director Director

FMF FOODS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Note	Attributable to owners of the Group					
		Share capital $'000	Retained earnings $'000	Foreign currency translation reserve $'000	Totals $'000	Non - controlling interests $'000	Total equity $'000
Balance at 1 July 2022		6,000	140,098	5	146,103	7,893	153,996
Comprehensive income							
Profit for the year		-	7,475	-	7,475	1,031	8,506
Other comprehensive income		-	-	(4)	(4)	-	(4)
Total comprehensive income		6,000	147,573	1	153,574	8,924	162,498
Transactions with owners							
Dividends	23	-	(6,000)	-	(6,000)	(701)	(6,701)
Balance at 30 June 2023		6,000	141,573	1	147,574	8,223	155,797
Comprehensive income							
Profit for the year		-	14,608	-	14,608	1,443	16,051
Other comprehensive income		-	-	45	45	-	45
Total comprehensive income		6,000	156,181	46	162,227	9,666	171,893
Transactions with owners							
Dividends	23	-	(12,000)	-	(12,000)	(701)	(12,701)
Balance at 30 June 2024		6,000	144,181	46	150,227	8,965	159,192

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

FMF FOODS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Note	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of value added tax)		328,125	327,806
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of value added tax)		(290,750)	(292,604)
Cash generated from operations		37,375	35,202
Income taxes paid	10(c)	(2,333)	(775)
Interest paid	8	(1,381)	(1,686)
Net cash generated from operating activities		33,661	32,741
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment (exclusive of value added tax)		(5,710)	(9,191)
Interest received	8	270	281
Acquisition of other investments	16	(2,176)	(2,151)
Net cash used in investing activities		(7,616)	(11,061)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of borrowings		-	(6,069)
Repayment of principal lease liabilities	21(d)	(137)	(282)
Dividends paid	23	(12,701)	(6,701)
Net cash used in from financing activities		(12,838)	(13,052)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		13,207	8,628
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		45	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		(36,985)	(45,613)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	12	(23,733)	(36,985)

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

FMF Foods Limited ('the Company') and its subsidiaries (together forming 'the Group') engage in the milling of wheat and whole dunfield peas, manufacturing of packaging materials including corrugated cartons, egg tray, assorted containers and bags, manufacturing of biscuits and snacks food products, sale of rice, wheat and related products, investments and providing signage services. During the year FMF Snax Pte Limited also started manufacturing extruded products. The Company is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Fiji. The Company and two of its subsidiaries, The Rice Company of Fiji Limited and Atlantic & Pacific Packaging Company Limited are listed on the South Pacific Stock Exchange.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Board of Directors on 24th September 2024.

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted by the Group are stated to assist in a general understanding of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied by the Group except where otherwise indicated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2015 and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) interpretations. The financial statements have been prepared under the basis of historical costs.

New standards, interpretations and amendments effective during the year

The following amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023:
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2);
- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8); and
- Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12).

New standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective

(a) There are a number of standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations which have been issued by the IASB that are effective in future accounting periods that the company has decided not to adopt early.

The following amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024:
- Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendment to IFRS 16 Leases);
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements);
- Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements);
- Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures).

The following new standards are effective for the period beginning 1 January 2024, however adoption in Fiji has been deferred to 1 January 2026 by the Fiji Institute of Chartered Accountants.

- IFRS S1 - General requirements for disclosure of sustainability-related financial information. This standard includes the core framework for the disclosure of material information about sustainability-related risks and opportunities across a Company's value chain.

- IFRS S2 - Climate-related disclosures. This standard sets out requirements for entities to disclose information about climate-related risks and opportunities.

(b) The following amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025:
- Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates)

The Group does not expect any other standards issued by the IASB, but not yet effective, to have a material impact on the Group.

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.2 Principles of consolidation

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest’s proportionate share of the recognised amounts of acquiree’s identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The excess of the:
- consideration transferred,
- amount of any non-controlliing interest in the acquired entity, and
- acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity

over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the business acquired, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss as a bargain purchase.

Inter-company transactions, balances, income and expenses on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Profits and losses resulting from intercompany transactions that are recognised in assets are also eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

2.3 Segment reporting

The Executive Management is the Group’s chief operating decision-maker. Management has determined the operating segments based on the information reviewed by the Board of Directors for the purposes of allocating resources and assessing performance.

An operating segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other operating segments. A geographical segment is engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment that are subject to risks and return that are different from those segments operating in other economic environments. The Group operates predominantly within one geographical segment, that is, Fiji. For reporting purposes, the Group considers itself to be operating in three business segments as follows:

(a) food products - manufacture and/or sale of a wide variety of products to its local as well as export market such as biscuits, snacks, peas, flour, etc.;

(b) packaging materials - production of corrugated cartons as well as plastic pails/buckets and nylon bags, egg trays; and

(c) properties - leases out properties to related parties.

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.4 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency
Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Fijian Dollars, which is the Company's functional currency and has been rounded to nearest thousands.

(b) Transactions and balances
Foreign currency transactions are translated into the Fijian currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

The assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries are translated to Fijian dollars using the exchange rate at the year end. The income and expenses are translated to Fijian dollars at average exchange rates. Foreign currency differences are recognised directly in equity in the foreign currency translation reserve.

2.5 Financial assets

(i) Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets at amortised cost.

Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. The classification depends on the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. The Group'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.

The Group's financial assets measured at amortised cost consist of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other receivables and other investments.

(ii) Recognition and measurement

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date – the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from them have expired or where they have been transferred and the Group has also transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by any impairment losses. Finance income, gains/(losses) arising from derecognition, foreign exchange gains/(losses) and impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.5 Financial assets (Cont'd)

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses (ECLs) associated with its financial assets measured at amortised cost. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group 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. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Allowance for impairment for trade receivables are recognised based on the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9 which requires lifetime ECL to be recognised from the initial recognition of the receivables. The Group establishes a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to its customers and the economic environment.

Allowance for impairment for amounts owing by related parties are assessed individually.

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

The Group considers a financial instrument to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of ‘investment grade’. The Group considers this to be Baa3 or higher per rating agency Moody’s or BBB- or higher per rating agency Standards & Poor’s.

Impairments on cash and cash equivalents and other investments have been measured on the 12-month ECL basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Group considers that its cash and cash equivalents and other investments have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties.

Allowance for impairment on financial assets carried at amortised cost are presented as net impairment allowance within operating profit. For presentation in the statement of financial position, the related allowance is deducted from the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

(iv) Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. For individual customers, the Group makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group’s procedures for recovery of amounts due.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

In the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand,cash at bank, deposits held at call with banks and bank overdraft. In the statement of financial position, bank overdraft is shown in current liabilities.

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.7 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value of the underlying transaction and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any allowance of impairment. Refer to Note 2.5 for accounting policy in relation to impairment.

2.8 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average cost (WAC) method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises design costs, raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (based on normal operating capacity). It excludes borrowing costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

Inventory quantities are regularly reviewed and an allowance is recorded for any slow moving and/or obsolete inventory based on future demand forecasts, production and servicing requirements, technological changes and other factors.

2.9 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Buildings	-	2% - 10%
Plant and machinery	-	4% - 33%
Motor vehicles	-	25%
Furniture, fittings & office machines	-	6.7% - 25%
Computers	-	33%

The assets’ residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance date.

An asset’s carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset’s carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

Non financial assets, except inventories, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset’s carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset’s fair value less costs to sell and the value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.11 Financial liabilities

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are classified at amortised costs, except for:

- Financial liabilities arising from the transfer of financial assets which did not qualify for derecognition, whereby a financial liability is recognised for the consideration received for the transfer. In subsequent periods, the Group recognises any expense incurred on the financial liability; and
- Financial guarantee contacts and loan commitments.

(ii) Derecognition

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired). The Group also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. On de-recognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

2.12 Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised at amortised cost.

2.13 Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.14 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.15 Current and deferred income tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations is subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.15 Current and deferred income tax (Cont'd)

Deferred income tax is recognised using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

2.16 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

2.17 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

2.18 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. The Group recognises revenue when it transfers control over a product or service to a customer. Revenue is presented net of value-added tax and discounts.

The Group's revenues consist of sale of food products and packaging materials and associated freight charges. Revenue is recognised at a point in time upon the passing of control of goods to the customer. For local sales, revenue is recognised when invoicing takes place as it is assumed that the deliveries are received by the customer on the same invoice date. For export sales, revenue is recognised in accordance with shipping terms with the customer.

The Group arranges for shipping of goods to its export customers. The Group has assessed that control over goods does not pass to the customer before shipment, and therefore records any applicable freight charges at a point in time when control of the goods transfers to the customer in accordance with shipping terms with the customer.

Revenue transactions are settled in one of the following three ways:

(a) Cash on delivery - Customers are mostly over the counter customers who come to buy the goods from the Group's premises by themselves and are not bound by any contract apart from the requirement to pay before taking possession of the goods and to take those goods on the same day before close of business.

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.18 Revenue recognition (Cont'd)

(b) Advance paying customers - similar treatment to cash on delivery customers.

(c) Credit customers - Customers purchase goods on credit account and shall pay in full at the approved credit period which is normally 30 to 60 days. The maximum credit limit is mutually agreed between the Group and the customer at the time of application for credit account, however the Group reserves the right to vary the credit limit at its discretion.

2.19 Leases and right-of-use assets

As a lessee

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis.

Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:
- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option,
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

The Group does not have leases which contain the following:
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be determined, or at the Group's incremental borrowing rate.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:
- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities arising from operating lease contracts are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the present value of all fixed payments (less any lease incentives receivable), variable lease payments that are based on an index or rate, any amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, the exercise price of any purchase options that are reasonably certain to be exercised and any payments for terminating a lease if the lease term reflects the exercise of that termination option. The lease payments are discounted using the discount rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be determined, or the company’s incremental borrowing rate. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to interest expense so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Payments associated with short term leases of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets (less than USD 5,000) are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis. Variable lease payments that are not based on an index or rate are recognised as an expense as incurred.

Cash payments for the principal portion of the lease liabilities are presented as cash flows from financing activities. Cash payments for the interest portion are presented as cash flows from operating activities, consistent with presentation of other interest payments. Short-term lease payments, payments for leases of low-value assets and variable lease payments that are not included in the measurement of the lease liabilities are presented as cash flows from operating activities.

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.19 Leases and right-of-use assets (Cont'd)

As a lessee (Cont'd)

The Group presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities as separate line items in the statement of financial position.

Extension options

Extension options are included in a number of property leases. These terms are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts. The majority of extension options held are exercisable only by the Company and not by the respective lessor.

Critical judgements in determining the lease term

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option. Extension options are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended.

The assessment is reviewed if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs which affects this assessment and that is within the control of the lessee. The Group leases premises for its production locations and therefore expects to exercise extension options for all leases that contain such options.

As a lessor

When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Group considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Group applies IFRS 15 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

Lease income from operating leases where the Group is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

The Group's leasing activities are carried out by its subsidiary, FMF Investment Company Pte Limited, which also leases property to other subsidiaries within the Group. Revenue and expenses associated with leasing activities are eliminated on consolidation.

2.20 Employee benefits

Liabilities for employees' entitlements to wages and salaries, annual leave and other current employee entitlements (that are expected to be paid within twelve months) are accrued at undiscounted amounts, calculated at amounts expected to be paid as at balance date.

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

2.21 Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends are declared by the Directors.

2.22 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is determined by dividing profit after income tax attributable to shareholders of the parent by the weighted-average number of ordinary shares as at balance date.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted EPS is the same as the basic EPS as there are no potential ordinary shares which are considered dilutive.

2.23 Comparative figures

Where necessary, amounts relating to prior years have been reclassified to facilitate comparison and achieve consistency in disclosure with current year amounts.

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

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

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

Except for extension options included under lease terms in property leases and rates for discounting (Note 2.19), the Group does not have any significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group’s activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group’s overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and commodity prices and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group’s financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by the Executive Management. The Executive Management under the directions of the Audit and Finance Committee identifies and evaluates financial and operational risks. The Board provides overall direction in risk management.

(a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures in respect to purchase of inventory, primarily with respect to the United States and Australian dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities yet to be realised or settled.

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)

(a) Market risk (Cont'd)

Foreign exchange risk (Cont'd)
Management has set up a policy to require the Group to manage its foreign exchange risk against its functional currency, in this case the Fijian dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the Fijian Dollar. For significant settlements, the Group is required to seek quotations from recognised banks and use the most favourable exchange rate for purposes of the settlement. A foreign currency account is also maintained which is used for settlement of foreign currency payments to overseas suppliers.

To determine the Group's sensitivity to foreign exchange risk, the Group calculates an implied volatility in exchange rates by calculating the maximum variation of daily spot rates from the average exchange rate for the year.

Exposure

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period, expressed in Fijian dollars, were as follows:

	2024			2023		
	USD $'000	**AUD $'000**	**NZD $'000**	**USD $'000**	**AUD $'000**	**NZD $'000**
Trade receivables	436	7,870	1,013	1,039	5,678	871
Trade payables	(1,148)	(4,688)	(415)	(2,968)	(6,173)	(735)

Sensitivity

As shown above, the group is primarily exposed to changes in FJD/USD and FJD/AUD exchange rates. The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from the above foreign currency denominated trade payables and receivables.

	Impact on post-tax profit - gain / (loss)			
	2024		**2023**	
	USD $'000	**AUD $'000**	**USD $'000**	**AUD $'000**
Exchange rate – increase 10% (2023 – 10%)	66	(608)	77	519
Exchange rate – decrease 10% (2023 – 10%)	(81)	742	(95)	(96)

Interest rate risk
The Group's interest rate risk arises from borrowings and bank overdrafts. Borrowings and bank overdraft issued at variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. There are no borrowings issued at fixed rates. All borrowings are in local currency. The Group regularly negotiates its interest rate with the Banks so that the lowest possible rate is available.

As at 30 June 2024, if interest rates on borrowings and bank overdrafts had been 1,000 basis points higher/lower with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit and equity for the year would have been $131k (2023: $190k) lower/higher, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings and bank overdraft.

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is managed by management with board oversight. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to wholesale and retail customers, including outstanding receivables.

As part of its risk control procedures, an assessment of the credit quality of a new customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors is carried out. Individual credit risk limits are then set based on the assessments done. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored. Sales to credit retail customers are settled in either cash or bank cheques.

For banks and financial institutions, independent credit ratings exist for the Group to assess the credit quality of the counterparties and monitor any credit deterioration.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value (which is also the fair value) as noted below. The Group does not hold any collateral as security.

The credit quality of cash and cash equivalents and other investments is as follows:

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Cash		
Bank A	15,305	19,830

Bank A - The Group has cash with the Fiji branch as well as the Australian branch and Papua New Guinea branch of an international bank which has a Moody’s credit rating of Aa3 (2023: Aa3).

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Other investments		
Bank B	20,054	17,878
	20,054	17,878

Bank B - At financial year end 2024, the Group has other investments with a local bank which has a Moody's credit rating of Ba3.

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure expected credit losses for trade receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared risk characteristics and the days overdue. The Group uses the ‘roll rate’ model based on the probability of trade receivables following the movement of cash outstanding from payment status of current through all delinquency buckets until write-off. Loss rates are based on historical credit losses experienced over the past two years. These rates are then adjusted to reflect current and forward looking information based on macroeconomic factors (i.e. GDP growth rates and inflation rates) and the Group’s internal evaluation of trade receivables over their expected lives.

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)

(b) Credit risk (Cont'd)

The following table provides analysis about the exposure to credit risk and expected credit losses for trade receivables collectively assessed:

	2024		
	Expected weighted average loss rate	**Gross carrying amount $'000**	**Allowance for impairment $'000**
Current	0.46%	26,290	122
31 to 60 days overdue	1.41%	11,669	165
61 to 90 days overdue	3.24%	5,074	164
91 to 120 days overdue	8.66%	2,482	215
Over 120 days overdue	15.70%	2,307	362
Debtors individually assessed	100.00%	2,298	2,298
		50,120	3,326

	2023		
	Expected weighted average loss rate	**Gross carrying amount $'000**	**Allowance for impairment $'000**
Current	0.78%	30,370	236
31 to 60 days overdue	1.99%	6,731	134
61 to 90 days overdue	6.14%	5,307	326
91 to 120 days overdue	16.17%	1,800	291
Over 120 days overdue	15.66%	1,711	268
Debtors individually assessed	100.00%	1,332	1,332
		47,251	2,587

The amounts owing by the related companies arise from normal trading and exposure to credit risk and expected credit losses are separately assessed and no provisions are held at the year end (2023: $Nil).

Movements in the allowance for impairment of trade receivables are as follows:

	2024 $'000	**2023 $'000**
At 1 July	2,587	1,728
(Increase in)/ (reversal of) loss allowance recognised in profit or loss	1,029	1,362
Bad debts written-off	(290)	(503)
At 30 June	3,326	2,587

Impairments on cash and cash equivalents and other investments have been measured on the 12-month ECL basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Group considers that its cash and cash equivalents and other investments have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties.

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)

(b) Credit risk (Cont'd)

Impairments on other receivables are assessed on an individual counterparty basis. Any allowance for impairment is deemed immaterial due to their short term maturities and historical lack of default.

(c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies managing cash generated by its operations combined with bank borrowings. The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts and borrowings. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity reserve comprising cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

The Group's financial liabilities are analysed below into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at balance date to the contractual maturity date, including contractual undiscounted cash flows (consisting of outstanding principal balance plus future interest payments, if any).

	Contractual maturities of financial liabilities					
	Up to 1 year $'000	1 to 2 years $'000	2 to 5 years $'000	Over 5 years $'000	Total $'000	Carrying amount $'000
As at 30 June 2024						
Bank overdraft	39,038	-	-	-	39,038	39,038
Trade and other payables	42,397	-	-	-	42,397	42,397
Owing to related companies	3,260	-	-	-	3,260	3,260
Lease liabilities	343	335	663	13,602	14,943	4,976
Total	85,038	335	663	13,602	99,638	89,671

	Contractual Undiscounted Cash Flows					
	Up to 1 year $'000	1 to 2 years $'000	2 to 5 years $'000	Over 5 years $'000	Total $'000	Carrying amount $'000
As at 30 June 2023						
Bank overdraft	56,815	-	-	-	56,815	56,815
Trade and other payables	22,581	-	-	-	22,581	22,619
Owing to related companies	2,068	-	-	-	2,068	2,068
Lease liabilities	280	269	637	8,385	9,571	4,982
Total	81,744	269	637	8,385	91,035	86,484

Letters of credit and guarantees are disclosed in the Note 25.

d) Regulatory risk

The Group's profitability can be significantly impacted by regulatory agencies established which govern the business sector in Fiji. Specifically, retail and wholesale prices are regulated by Fijian Competition & Consumer Commission.

5 CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as equity plus net debt. During 2024, the Group's strategy, which was unchanged from 2023 was to maintain a gearing ratio of up to 30%.

The gearing ratio for the Group was as follows:

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Net debt	23,733	36,985
Equity (as shown in the statement of financial position, including NCI)	159,192	155,797
Total capital	182,925	192,782
Gearing ratio	13%	19%

Debt covenants

Under the terms of the major borrowing facilities, the group is required to comply with the following financial covenants:

- the interest coverage ratio must be more than 2.5 times, and
- the ratio of total debt to EBITDA must be not more than 3.5 times.

These financial covenants are consistent with the prior period and managed as part of the Group's capital management. The Group has complied with all its externally imposed capital requirements in the current and prior period.

6 REVENUE

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
By category		
Sales of food products	326,929	316,167
Sales of packaging materials	7,873	9,259
	334,802	325,426

7 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Exchange gains	3,987	5,126
Rental Income	131	70
Sundry Receipts	28	-
	4,146	5,196

8 NET FINANCE COST

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Finance income		
Interest income on term deposits	270	278
Interest income on customer overdue accounts / (reversals) - net	-	3
	270	281
Finance costs		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	(209)	(210)
Interest on intercompany advances	-	(1)
Interest expense on overdraft and borrowings	(1,172)	(1,475)
	(1,381)	(1,686)
Net finance cost	(1,111)	(1,405)

9 PROFIT BEFORE TAX

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Included in profit before tax are the following items of revenues and expenses:		
Expenses		
Auditors' remuneration		
- PricewaterhouseCoopers (Principal auditors)	140	121
- Other auditors	47	43
Directors' emoluments		
- Directors' fees	29	36
Foreign exchange loss	730	1,195

10 INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
a)		
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	4,350	6,666
Adjustments in respect of prior year	10	208
Total current tax	4,360	6,874
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(205)	1,079
Adjustments in respect of prior year	(145)	(171)
Total deferred tax	(350)	908
Income tax expense	4,010	7,782

10 INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Cont'd)

b) The prima facie income tax expense on pre-tax accounting profit is reconciled to the current income tax asset as follows:

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Profit before tax	20,061	16,288
Prima facie income tax expense at 25% (2023 : 10%/ 20%)	5,047	2,380
Tax effects of:		
- Non-deductible and items not subject to tax (net)	(612)	(377)
Tax losses not recognised	(280)	(126)
Effect of change in tax rate from 10%/ 20% to 25%	-	5,865
Prior year adjustments	(145)	40
Income tax expense	4,010	7,782

c)

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Opening current tax assets	1,221	1,901
Add: Current Income tax expense	(4,360)	(1,455)
Add: Taxes paid	2,333	775
Current income tax (liabilities)/ assets - 30 June	(806)	1,221

11 DEFERRED INCOME TAXES

(a) Deferred income tax assets

	Tax losses $'000	Other $'000	Total $'000
At 30 June 2022	536	643	1,179
Charged to profit or loss statement	(318)	828	510
At 30 June 2023	218	1,471	1,689
Charged to profit or loss statement	(26)	364	338
At 30 June 2024	192	1,835	2,027

(b) Deferred income tax liabilities

	Property, plant & equipment $'000	Other $'000	Total $'000
At 30 June 2022	5,649	1,729	7,378
Charged to profit or loss statement	4,465	2,369	6,834
At 30 June 2023	10,114	4,098	14,212
Charged to profit or loss statement	87	(98)	(11)
At 30 June 2024	10,201	4,000	14,201

Unused tax losses of a subsidiary for which no deferred income tax asset has been recognised is amounted to $1.02m as at 30 June 2024 (2023: $2.60m).

The restatement of deferred tax is due to the changes in tax rates were made in financial year 2023 (refer Note 27).

12 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Cash on hand and at bank	15,305	19,830

(a) The above reconciles to the amount of cash shown in the statement of cash flows at the end of the financial year as follows:

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Cash on hand and at bank	15,305	19,830
Bank overdraft	(39,038)	(56,815)
Cash and cash equivalents	(23,733)	(36,985)

(b) Financing facilities

Bank overdraft facility from ANZ totalling $60m (2023: $58m) on net basis is available to the Group and interchangeable amongst the Group companies. Refer to Note 20 for securities provided.

13 INVENTORIES

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Finished products	13,808	10,046
Raw and packaging materials	32,749	45,579
Spares	5,143	5,267
Work in progress	1,822	794
(Less): Allowances for inventory obsolescence	(3,062)	(2,225)
	50,460	59,461
Goods in transit	28,646	11,097
	79,106	70,558

14 TRADE RECEIVABLES

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Gross carrying amount	50,120	47,251
Less: Allowances for impairment	(3,326)	(2,587)
Trade receivables - net	46,794	44,664

15 PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Deposits	499	432
Prepayments	5,529	2,983
VAT receivable	3,473	2,232
	9,501	5,647

16 OTHER INVESTMENTS

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Current		
Term deposit	20,054	17,878

17 INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

(a) The Group's principal subsidiaries at year end are set out below. They have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares that are held directly by the Group, and the proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by the Group. The country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business.

	Country of incorporation	% Interest 2024	2023	Principal activities
Pea Industries Pte Limited	Fiji	100	100	Pea milling
Biscuit Company (Fiji) Pte Limited	Fiji	100	100	Biscuit manufacture and sale
DHF Pte Limited	Fiji	100	100	Wheat and bakery ingredients sale
FMF Investment Company Pte Limited	Fiji	100	100	Property management
FMF Snax Pte Limited	Fiji	100	100	Snacks manufacture
The Rice Company of Fiji Limited	Fiji	75	75	Rice sale
Atlantic & Pacific Packaging Company Limited	Fiji	60	60	Packaging materials manufacture, signage
FMF Foods PNG Limited	PNG	100	100	Trading
FMF Foods New Zealand Limited	NZ	100	100	Trading
London Pet Food Company Pte Limited	Fiji	100	100	Pet food manufacture (Dormant)
London Car Company Pte Limited	FIJI	100	100	Car Sale (Dormant)

(b) The financial statements of the subsidiaries, The Rice Company of Fiji Limited, FMF Snax Pte Limited and FMF Investment Company Pte Limited are audited by BDO Chartered Accountants.

(c) The operations of London Pet Food Pte Ltd was discontinued in January 2021.

(d) Material non-controlling interests

The two material subsidiaries with non-controlling interests are The Rice Company of Fiji Limited (RCF) and Atlantic & Pacific Packaging Company Limited (ATPACK) with 25% and 40% ordinary shares held by non-controlling interests respectively.

The total non-controlling interest at year end was $9.0m (2023: $8.2m), of which $3.7m (2023: $4.7m) was for RCF and $5.3m (2023: $3.5m) was attributed to ATPACK.

The profit allocated to non-controlling interest for the year was $1.44m (2023: $1.03m), of which $0.71m (2023: $0.73m) was for RCF and $0.73m (2023: $0.30m) was attributed to ATPACK.

The dividends paid to non-controlling interest during the year was $0.71m (2023: $0.71m), of which $0.53m (2023: $0.53m) was paid by RCF and $0.18m (2023:$0.18m) was paid by ATPACK.

17 INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (Cont'd)

Set out below are the summarised financial information for each subsidiary that has non-controlling interests that are material to the Group.

Summarised statements of financial position

	RCF		ATPACK	
	2024 $'000	**2023 $'000**	**2024 $'000**	**2023 $'000**
Current				
Assets	22,873	21,005	11,163	8,867
Liabilities	8,268	7,122	3,359	2,027
Current net assets	14,605	13,883	7,804	6,840
Non-current				
Assets	145	112	7,609	6,050
Liabilities	-	-	2,222	1,084
Non-current net assets	145	112	5,387	4,966
Net assets	14,750	13,995	13,191	11,806

Summarised statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	RCF		ATPACK	
	2024 $'000	**2023 $'000**	**2024 $'000**	**2023 $'000**
Revenue	50,986	42,512	20,825	19,672
Profit before income tax	3,807	3,159	2,395	1,453
Income tax expense	(952)	(249)	(570)	(699)
Net profit	2,855	2,910	1,825	754
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	2,855	2,910	1,825	754

Summarised cash flows

	RCF		ATPACK	
	2024 $'000	**2023 $'000**	**2024 $'000**	**2023 $'000**
Cash flows from operating activities	(566)	9,718	3,448	1,421
Cash flows from investing activities	-	-	(1,517)	(1,095)
Cash flows from financing activities	(2,100)	(2,100)	(926)	(906)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(2,666)	7,618	1,005	(580)

18 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Buildings $'000	Freehold land & building $'000	Motor vehicles $'000	Plant, furniture & equipment $'000	Work - in progress $'000	Total $'000
At 01 July 2022						
Cost	52,365	4,547	8,902	138,857	3,273	207,945
Accumulated depreciation	(14,111)	(401)	(6,533)	(104,098)	-	(125,144)
Net book amount	38,254	4,146	2,369	34,759	3,273	82,801
For the year ended 30 June 2023						
Opening net book amount	38,254	4,146	2,369	34,759	3,273	82,801
Additions	564	49	1,417	4,072	3,016	9,118
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	1,363	3	-	4,081	(5,447)	-
Depreciation charge	(1,222)	(22)	(865)	(6,783)	-	(8,892)
Closing net book amount	38,959	4,176	2,921	36,129	842	83,027
At 30 June 2023						
Cost	54,292	4,599	10,319	147,010	842	217,063
Accumulated depreciation	(15,333)	(423)	(7,398)	(110,881)	-	(134,036)
Net book amount	38,959	4,176	2,921	36,129	842	83,027
For the year ended 30 June 2024						
Opening net book amount	38,959	4,176	2,921	36,129	842	83,027
Additions	252	-	1,131	2,086	2,323	5,792
Disposals	-	-	(64)	-	-	(64)
Transfers	-	205	-	1,491	(1,714)	(18)
Depreciation charge	(1,312)	(23)	(1,089)	(6,966)	-	(9,390)
Closing net book amount	37,899	4,358	2,899	32,740	1,451	79,347
At 30 June 2024						
Cost	54,544	4,804	11,386	150,587	1,451	222,772
Accumulated depreciation	(16,645)	(446)	(8,487)	(117,847)	-	(143,425)
Net book amount	37,899	4,358	2,899	32,740	1,451	79,347

19 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Trade payables	32,806	16,421
Other payables and accruals	7,602	5,103
Staff leave accruals	1,989	1,095
	42,397	22,619

20 BANK OVERDRAFT AND BORROWING SECURITIES

The secured borrowings and bank overdrafts of the Group are secured by a first registered mortgage debenture over all the assets of the Group including uncalled capital and unpaid premiums, cross guarantees by the subsidiaries, and a negative pledge by a subsidiary, Atlantic & Pacific Packaging Company Limited, not to lend or grant security to another party.

21 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES

The Group has leased various land under the crown lease agreements ranging from 60 to 99 years from the Government of Republic of Fiji.

Information about leases for which the Group is a lessee is presented below.

(a) The statement of financial position shows the following amounts relating to right-of-use assets:

	Land $'000	Building $'000	Total $'000
Balance as at 1 July 2023	8,519	3,220	11,739
Additions	-	535	535
Disposal	-	(295)	(295)
Depreciation charge for the year	(29)	(265)	(294)
Balance as at 30 June 2024	8,490	3,195	11,685

(b) Lease liabilities included in the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024 consist of:

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Current	136	74
Non-current	4,840	4,908
Total lease liabilities as at 30 June	4,976	4,982

21 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES (Cont'd)

(c) The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	294	321
Interest expense (included in finance cost)	209	210

(d) Cash outflow for leases:

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Repayment of principal lease liabilities	137	282
Interest expense	209	210
Total	346	492

22 SHARE CAPITAL

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Issued and fully paid:		
150,000,000 ordinary shares	6,000	6,000

The company's capital comprises ordinary shares only and these carry the same rights, preferences and restrictions.

23 DIVIDENDS

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Dividends declared (Dividend per share 2024: $0.08/ 2023: $0.04)	12,000	6,000

During the year, dividends declared by other group entities and payable to controlling and non-controlling interests was $0.70m (2023: $0.70m).

24 EARNINGS PER SHARE

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Profit after tax attributable to the equity holders of the Company	14,608	7,475
Number of ordinary shares issued ('000)	150,000	150,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share (cents)	9.74	4.98

25 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
(a) Liabilities in respect of shipping documents surrendered where suppliers' account not yet credited:		
Letters of credit	3,289	2,962
(b) Gurantees or undertakings given by the banks on behalf of the Group:		
Guarantees and bonds	398	576

26 RELATED PARTIES

(a) Directors

The following were Directors of the Company at any time during the financial year and up to the date of this report:

- Hari Punja Order of Fiji, OBE – Chairman Emeritus
- Jenny Seeto - Chairperson
- Sanjay Punja - Managing Director
- Rohit Punja - *Resigned on 22nd November 2023*
- Leena Punja - *Appointed on 22nd November 2023*
- Ajai Punja (Alternate Director to Sanjay Punja)

(b) Immediate and ultimate holding company

The immediate and penultimate holding company is Hari Punja and Sons Pte Limited (HPS). The ultimate holding company is Hari Punja Nominees Pte Limited.

(c) Amounts owing by related companies

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Penultimate holding company	36	-
Fellow subsidiaries	15	240
	51	240

The receivables from related parties arise mainly from sale transactions and are due within two months of sale. The receivables are unsecured in nature and bear no interest. No provisions are held against receivables from related parties (2023: $Nil).

26 RELATED PARTIES (Cont'd)

(d) Amounts owing to related companies

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Penultimate holding company	57	-
Fellow subsidiaries	201	758
Other related entities	3,002	1,310
	3,260	2,068

The payables to related parties bear no interest and payables arising from purchases are due within two months of purchases.

(e) Related party transactions

Significant transactions during the year with related parties were as follows:

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Income		
- Sales to fellow subsidiaries	48	47
- Administration income from fellow subsidiaries	4	4
- Rent received from fellow subsidiaries	11	6
Expenses		
- Management fees to penultimate holding company	1,384	1,292
- Purchase of consumables from fellow subsidiaries	2,858	4,372
- Purchases of raw materials, consumables and packing materials from other related entities	34,698	23,340
- Staff cost to fellow subsidiary	27	14
- Rent to fellow subsidiary	92	58
- Advertising to other related entity	682	315
- Commission to other related entity	673	597
Dividends		
Dividend paid to penultimate holding company	8,562	4,305

The management fees are paid to HPS by the Holding Company and its subsidiaries in accordance with a management agreement the entities have with HPS. Sales, administration fees and purchase of consumables transactions are with the fellow subsidiaries of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries.

Dividends are paid to HPS by the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, namely Atlantic & Pacific Packaging Company Limited and the Rice Company of Fiji Limited.

During the year, interest-bearing advances were made within the Group.

26 RELATED PARTIES (Cont'd)

(f) **Key management personnel**

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any Director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity.

During the year the executives identified as key management personnel, with the greatest authority and responsibility for the planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company were the Managing Director, the Group Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and the Group General Manager.

The amount of compensation of the key management personnel borne by and included in the Group is as follows:

	2024 $'000	**2023 $'000**
Salaries and other short term benefits	930	869

27 SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE YEAR

During the year, in accordance with Income Tax (Rates of Tax and Levies) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2023, commencing from financial year ended 30 June 2024 (tax year 2023), the Company is subject to corporate income tax at the rate of 25%. Accordingly, the corporate income tax rate of 20% has increased to 25% from financial year ended 30 June 2024.

28 EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

No charge on the assets of the company has arisen since the end of the financial year to the date of this report to secure the liabilities of any other person.

No contingent liability has arisen since the end of the financial year to the date of this report.

No contingent or other liability has become enforceable or is likely to become enforceable within a period of twelve months after the date of this report which, in the opinion of the Directors, will or may affect the ability of the Group to meet its obligations as and when they fall due.

29 REGISTERED OFFICE AND SHARE REGISTER

Registered Office
2 Leonidas Street
Walu Bay
Suva
Republic of Fiji

Share Register
Central Share Registry Pte Limited
South Pacific Stock Exchange
Shop 1 and 11 Sabrina Building
Victoria Parade, Suva.
Republic of Fiji

30 SEGMENT INFORMATION

(a) **Secondary reporting – geographical segments**

The Group operates in the geographical segments of Fiji and Papua New Guinea. Management has assessed that the Papua New Guinea segment is not a reportable segment. The subsidiary in New Zealand was not operational during the year.

30 SEGMENT INFORMATION (Cont'd)

(b) **Primary reporting - business segments 2024**

	Food products $'000	Packaging $'000	Properties $'000	Inter-segment elimination $'000	Total $'000
External sales	326,929	7,873	-	-	334,802
Intersegment sales	33,917	12,952	-	(46,869)	-
Sales	360,846	20,825	-	(46,869)	334,802
Other operating income	13,717	236	3,303	(13,110)	4,146
	374,563	21,061	3,303	(59,979)	338,948
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	4,634	156	-	-	4,790
Raw materials and consumables	(272,981)	(11,896)	-	46,016	(238,861)
Staff costs	(27,577)	(2,422)	-	-	(29,999)
Depreciation/ Amortisation	(10,341)	(1,508)	(779)	2,944	(9,684)
Impairment loss on trade receivables	(838)	(191)	-		(1,029)
Other operating expenses	(45,428)	(2,819)	(499)	5,753	(42,993)
Segment result before income tax and finance income/(costs)	22,032	2,381	2,025	(5,266)	21,172
Finance Income	557	62	117	(466)	270
Finance cost	(1,703)	(48)	(192)	562	(1,381)
Segment profit before tax	20,886	2,395	1,950	(5,170)	20,061
Income tax expense	(2,948)	(570)	(492)	-	(4,010)
Profit after tax for the year from continuing operations	17,938	1,825	1,458	(5,170)	16,051
Segment assets	243,927	18,581	37,066	(37,730)	261,844
Deferred income tax assets	1,836	191	-		2,027
Total assets	245,763	18,772	37,066	(37,730)	263,871
Segment liabilities	67,663	4,328	2,058	(22,609)	51,440
Deferred income tax liabilities	9,110	1,253	3,838	-	14,201
Bank overdraft	35,238	-	3,800	-	39,038
Total liabilities	112,011	5,581	9,696	(22,609)	104,679
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	4,135	1,579	78	-	5,792
Depreciation expense	10,341	1,508	779	(2,944)	9,684
Net cash flows from operating activities	31,001	3,448	1,818	(2,606)	33,661

30 SEGMENT INFORMATION (Cont'd)

(b) **Primary reporting - business segments 2023**

	Food products $'000	Packaging $'000	Properties $'000	Inter-segment elimination $'000	Total $'000
External sales	316,167	9,259	-	-	325,426
					-
Inter-segment sales	30,891	10,413	-	(41,304)	-
Sales	347,058	19,672		(41,304)	325,426
Other operating income	11,177	390	3,267	(9,166)	5,668
	358,235	20,062	3,267	(50,470)	331,094
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	1,006	(277)	-	-	729
Raw materials and consumables	(265,670)	(12,714)	-	40,693	(237,691)
Staff costs	(22,293)	(1,949)	-	-	(24,242)
Depreciation/ Amortisation	(9,690)	(1,372)	(772)	2,621	(9,213)
Created of impairment loss on trade receivables	(1,345)	(17)	-		(1,362)
Other operating expenses	(42,390)	(2,254)	(347)	3,369	(41,622)
Segment result before income tax and finance income/(costs)	17,853	1,479	2,148	(3,787)	17,693
Finance Income	849	57	116	(741)	281
Finance cost	(2,308)	(83)	(240)	945	(1,686)
Segment profit before tax	16,394	1,453	2,024	(3,583)	16,288
Income tax expense	(5,954)	(699)	(1,129)	-	(7,782)
Profit after tax for the year from continuing operations	10,440	754	895	(3,583)	8,506
Segment assets	231,382	14,806	35,987	(27,371)	254,804
Deferred income tax assets	1,578	111	-	-	1,689
Total assets	232,960	14,917	35,987	(27,371)	256,493
Segment liabilities	38,191	2,054	2,006	(12,582)	29,669
Deferred income tax liabilities	9,554	1,057	3,601	-	14,212
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Bank overdraft	52,347	-	4,468	-	56,815
Total liabilities	100,092	3,111	10,075	(12,582)	100,696
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	7,517	1,152	449	-	9,118
Depreciation expense	9,690	1,372	772	(2,621)	9,213
Net cash flows from operating activities	30,205	1,421	2,891	(1,776)	32,741

FMF FOODS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
DISCLAIMER ON UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

The additional unaudited supplementary information presented on page 45 to 48 is compiled by the Board of FMF Foods Limited. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on such financial information and no warranty of accuracy or reliability is given.

We advise that neither the firm nor any member or employee of the firm accepts any responsibility arising in any way whatsoever to any person in respect of such information, including any errors or omissions therein, arising through negligence or otherwise however caused.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

25 September 2024
Suva, Fiji

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants

FMF FOODS LIMITED
LISTING REQUIREMENTS OF SOUTH PACIFIC STOCK EXCHANGE
(UNAUDITED AND NOT INCLUDED ELSEWHERE IN THE ANNUAL REPORT)

(a) Schedule of each class of equity security in compliance with listing requirements under 51.2 (v):

NAME	Number of Shares	%
HARI PUNJA & SONS LIMITED	106,424,847	70.95
THE FIJI NATIONAL PROVIDENT FUND BOARD	6,675,157	4.45
BSP LIFE (FIJI) LIMITED	5,741,439	3.83
UNIT TRUST OF FIJI (TRUSTEE COMPANY) LTD	5,187,006	3.46
FHL TRUSTEES LIMITED ATF FIJIAN HOLDINGS UNIT TRUST	2,976,355	1.98
GARY CALLAGHAN	1,700,225	1.13
CARLISLE (FIJI) LIMITED	1,487,240	0.99
FIJIAN HOLDINGS LTD	1,298,200	0.87
JITENDRA KUMAR M NARSEY	1,090,450	0.73
SUNIL JAYANTILAL RATANJI AND ANJNA SUNIL RATANJI	707,775	0.47
ESTATE OF VENILAL MAGANLAL NARSEY	675,950	0.45
BECHARBHAI HOLDINGS LTD	499,950	0.33
JITENDRA THAKORLAL NARSEY	388,437	0.26
KANTI LAL PUNJA	375,000	0.25
HARI KRISHNA NARSEY	369,937	0.25
INDRAVADAN NARSEY	369,937	0.25
BIPIN CHANDRA	318,700	0.21
SHANTILAL PATEL	279,900	0.19
SURESH CHANDRA	274,950	0.18
VIJAY KUMAR	274,950	0.18
VIJAYKUMAR PATEL	274,950	0.18
BHIKABHAI SUNDARJI BHINDI, DESMUKH BHAI BHINDI, SANJAY BHINDI	258,450	0.17
EST. KHUSHALBHAI NATHUBHAI PATEL	249,950	0.17

(b) Schedule of each class of equity security in compliance with listing requirements under 51.2 (vi):

Distribution of ordinary shareholders:

No. of Shareholders	Shareholding	Total % Holding
45	0 to 500 shares	0.01
117	501 to 5,000 shares	0.25
65	5,001 to 10,000 shares	0.36
67	10,001 to 20,000 shares	0.71
41	20,001 to 30,000 shares	0.68
18	30,001 to 40,000 shares	0.45
21	40,001 to 50,000 shares	0.69
33	50,001 to 100,000 shares	1.83
42	100,001 to 1,000,000 shares	6.63
9	Over 1,000,000 shares	88.39
458	**Total**	**100.00**

FMF FOODS LIMITED
LISTING REQUIREMENTS OF SOUTH PACIFIC STOCK EXCHANGE (Cont'd)
(UNAUDITED AND NOT INCLUDED ELSEWHERE IN THE ANNUAL REPORT)

(c) Composition of Board and Committee Members and Attendance during the year under 51.2 (vii/viii)

Name of Director	Number of Meetings Held	Number of Meetings Attended	Apologies
Mr. Hari Punja (Chairman Emeritus)	-	-	-
Ms. Jenny Seeto - Chairperson	4	4	N/A
Mr. Sanjay Punja - Managing Director	4	4	N/A
Mr. Rohit Punja - *Resigned on 22nd Novmber 2023*	2	-	2
Ms. Leena Punja - *Appointed on 22nd November 2023*	3	3	N/A
Mr. Ajai Punja	4	1	3
Audit & Finance Sub-Committee			
Ms. Jenny Seeto (Chairperson)	4	4	N/A
Mr. Sanjay Punja	4	4	N/A
Ms. Leena Punja - *Appointed on 22nd November 2023*	3	3	N/A
Mr. Rohit Punja - *Resigned on 22nd November 2023*	2	-	2

(d) Disclosure under section 51.2 (x):

Subsidiaries information:		
Names of the subsidiaries dealing in food products	1	Pea Industries Pte Limited
	2	DHF Pte Limited
	3	FMF Snax Pte Limited
	4	The Rice Company of Fiji Limited
	5	Biscuit Company (Fiji) Pte Limited
	6	London Pet Food Company Pte Limited (Dormant)
	7	FMF Foods New Zealand Limited (Dormant)
	8	FMF Foods (PNG) Limited
Name of the subsidiary dealing in packaging materials	9	Atlantic & Pacific Packaging Company Limited
Name of the subsidiary having property investments	10	FMF Investment Company Pte Limited
Name of the subsidiary dealing in cars	11	London Car Company Pte Limited (Dormant)
Principal country of operation	1 - 6, 9 - 11	Republic of Fiji
	7	New Zealand
	8	Papua New Guinea
Country of incorporation	1 - 6, 9 - 11	Republic of Fiji
	7	New Zealand
	8	Papua New Guinea

FMF FOODS LIMITED
LISTING REQUIREMENTS OF SOUTH PACIFIC STOCK EXCHANGE (Cont'd)
(UNAUDITED AND NOT INCLUDED ELSEWHERE IN THE ANNUAL REPORT)

(d) Disclosure under section 51.2 (x) (Cont'd):

	Food products $'000	Packaging $'000	Properties $'000
Turnover	184,613	20,825	-
Other income	1,411	298	3,420
	186,024	21,123	3,420
Depreciation	(3,614)	(1,508)	(779)
Interest expense	(818)	(48)	(192)
Other expenses	(170,147)	(17,180)	(499)
Profit before tax	11,445	2,387	1,950
Income tax expense	(2,079)	(570)	(492)
Net profit after tax	9,366	1,817	1,458
Total assets	106,274	18,772	37,066
Total liabilities	46,336	5,589	9,696
Shareholders' equity	59,938	13,183	27,370

(e) Disclosure under Section 51.2 (xiv):

Summary of key financial results for the previous five years for the Group:

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000	2022 $'000	2021 $'000	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Net Profit after Tax	16,051	8,506	9,908	9,196	12,393	6,826
Current Assets	170,811	160,038	150,539	124,282	129,076	114,505
Non - Current Assets	93,059	96,455	94,130	92,456	94,691	92,088
Total Assets	263,870	256,493	244,669	216,738	223,767	206,593
Current Liabilities	85,637	81,576	75,724	51,390	59,187	57,734
Non -Current Liabilities	19,041	19,120	14,949	16,010	19,303	12,268
Total Liabilities	104,678	100,696	90,673	67,400	78,490	70,002
Shareholders' Equity	159,192	155,797	153,996	149,338	145,277	136,591

FMF FOODS LIMITED
LISTING REQUIREMENTS OF SOUTH PACIFIC STOCK EXCHANGE (Cont'd)
(UNAUDITED AND NOT INCLUDED ELSEWHERE IN THE ANNUAL REPORT)

(f) **Disclosure under Section 51.2 (xv) (a):**

Dividend declared per share:

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Cents per share	8.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00

(g) **Disclosure under Section 51.2 (xv) (b):**

Group earnings per share:

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Cents per share	9.74	4.98	6.23	5.20	7.36	3.53

(h) **Disclosure under Section 51.2 (xv) (c):**

Group net tangible assets per share:

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Cents per share	106.13	103.86	102.66	99.56	96.85	91.06

(i) **Disclosure under Section 51.2 (xv) (d):**

Share price during the year	**2024 $**	**2023 $**
Highest	1.89	1.97
Lowest	1.78	1.10
On 30th June	1.78	1.88