Kinetic Growth Fund Limited

Annual Report 2024

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KINETIC GROWTH FUND LIMITED

REPORT FROM THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE BOARD

Dear Fellow Shareholders and Stakeholders,

2024 was a transformative year for Kinetic Growth Fund ("KGF" or "The Fund"). At year-end 2024, KGF's net assets were nearly four times larger than at year-end 2023, while our total assets grew by more than five-fold. The purchase of three commercial properties (in part by issuance of new shares, in part in cash financed by mortgage debt) accounts for much of this growth. KGF also saw significant positive developments in some of its investments.

This report will address key developments for KGF during 2024 as well as provide commentary about our future goals. Please bear in mind that our future goals are just that: goals. As with anything forward-looking, subsequent developments could affect the timing of any future developments and the extent to which we are able to meet these goals.

1. Overview

KGF aims to provide investors with attractive long-term returns by identifying opportunities in which our approach can add value to investments. Our approach combines a proactive, problem-solving orientation with a patient capital mindset, seeking to create or unlock potential that may otherwise go unrealized. KGF's Board and Manager bring a range of experiences and insights to identify and evaluate opportunities and to develop solutions for those investments that are compelling. Frequently, KGF takes an active role in companies in which it invests.

KGF evaluates its overall performance primarily by measuring its net asset value per share ("NAV," also known as net asset backing per share or book value per share). In targeting long-term NAV growth, KGF seeks a mix of investment opportunities: those that can provide steady growth and the income necessary for our operations and those that can provide more dynamic growth, but for which the growth may happen in more concentrated moments (as key developments are achieved).

To advance its aims, KGF has decided to prepare its accounts in accordance with the "Investment Entity" guidelines under International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Under these guidelines, KGF does not consolidate the results of its subsidiary companies. Rather, the Investment Entity guidelines require that KGF records each investment at "fair value." In the case of investments with publicly quoted prices (e.g., listed equity investments), the prices on the stock exchange are the basis of value. For other investments, KGF relies on a variety of methods. For private equity and real estate investments, KGF uses recent transaction prices (when available) or other valuation techniques verified by an independent expert. For other instruments such as convertible notes and preference shares, valuation may reflect the balance of funds initially invested and currently owed to KGF. In all cases, fair value may be adjusted up or down for things such as impairment and recovery of previously written-down amounts.

2. 2024 Fund-level Review

2024 was an outstanding year for KGF. The audited accounts show $2.69m of revenue (compared to $0.64m in 2023) and a net profit after tax ("NPAT") of $2.05m or $0.25 in earnings per share (compared to $0.31m NPAT and $0.25 earnings per share in 2023). KGF's audited NAV as at 31 December 2024 was $1.30, compared to $0.96 as at 31 December 2023, a growth of over 35%.

During 2024, KGF saw a substantial increase in its share price on the South Pacific Stock Exchange, having started the year at $1.12 and ending at $1.50 (a rise of 34%).

Over \$2.0m of the revenue in 2024 was due to unrealized appreciation in assets owned by KGF. That growth means that KGF did not receive cash, but recorded the increased value of these assets. Accordingly, the vast majority of NAV growth and NPAT for 2024 was due to this unrealized appreciation. Essentially, this growth in value remains invested in the businesses and properties.

During the year, KGF made further investments or loans to investee companies (primarily Island Quarries Pte Ltd), given the opportunities for return from these investments. Because most of the profit in 2024 was non-cash and because it may need for cash for further investments, KGF did not declare a dividend based on its 2024 operations.

Three investments accounted for most of the growth in NAV during 2024:

Acquisition and Valuation of Commercial Properties: Naibati, Korobasaqa, and Gunu Houses

In June 2024, KGF closed on its previously announced acquisition of three Suva commercial properties that had been owned by Kelton Investments Pte Ltd ("Kelton") in exchange for a \$4.4m cash (financed through a mortgage loan) and the issuance of 7,289,286 new shares in KGF to parties who are shareholders of Kelton. The properties are prime real estate assets in the Suva CBD:

1. **Naibati House**, 9 Goodenough Street – A three-storey office building situated on a 1,014m^2 lot and with total lettable floor space of 1,059m^2. Tenants include Pacific Power, the Human Rights & Anti-Discrimination Commission and the Ministry of Women, Children & Poverty Alleviation.
2. **Korobasaqa House**, 3 Gorrie Street - A three-storey office building with basement. Korobasaqa House has total lettable floor space of 618m^2 and is situated on a 607m^2 lot. It is leased to the Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development & Statistics.
3. **Gunu House**, 25 Gladstone Road - A three-storey office building situated on a 814m^2 lot and with total lettable floor space of 793m^2. It is leased to the Ministry of Finance, Strategic Planning, National Development & Statistics.

The properties are fully tenanted, generate positive net cash flow and operating income. In December 2024, Lomara Associates provided an updated valuation on the properties, determining that their aggregate value is \$13.8m (a \$0.65m increase over the previous carrying value of the properties).

Island Quarries Pte Ltd

Island Quarries Pte Ltd ("IQL") is the lessee of a high-quality, long-life rock quarry situated in Namosi. In late 2023, KGF exercised its pre-emptive rights to obtain a majority of the ordinary shares of IQL for nominal consideration and a commitment to invest further in the company with an additional round of redeemable convertible notes. This transaction also involved a debt compromise by IQL's major creditor, substantially improving IQL's financial condition and leaving KGF as IQL's major creditor (through its investment in redeemable convertible notes).

During 2024 KGF devoted substantial efforts to build a solid foundation for the long-term success of the business, including addressing outstanding regulatory issues, developing a detailed business plan, securing lease renewals, securing landowner support, sourcing a manager for the business (highly experienced quarry master from New Zealand with Fijian roots), and developing a financing plan. To accomplish this work to date, KGF has arranged for both debt funding (which it has provided to IQL) and an additional equity funding round (in which KGF purchased half and individual board members and affiliates of the manager purchased half). This additional equity funding of 1,084,500 shares at nine cents was at a substantial premium to the price at which KGF initially purchased shares in IQL, resulting in a substantial unrealized gain of approximately $0.35m in the value of the shares purchased in 2023.

KGF's analysis suggests that long-term demand for IQL's products is likely to be strong and that once producing at scale, IQL could be a highly profitable business.

Pleass Global Ltd.

KGF is the fifth largest shareholder of Pleass Global Ltd. ("Pleass"), a listed company on the South Pacific Stock Exchange. During the last few years, Pleass has experienced significant growth in its core water business, while also managing this growth effectively, resulting in substantial increase in its net profits and earnings per share. Investors favourably reacted to these developments, leading Pleass to a 148% increase in share price during 2024. KGF continues to participate in the dividend reinvestment option offered by Pleass. Accordingly, the value of KGF's shareholding in the company increased by $1.19m during 2024.

Pleass has publicly announced plans for further investment to expand production capacity and to reduce reliance on some external suppliers. KGF's analysis of the publicly available information suggests that these investments may result in substantial future growth for Pleass.

Other Development for Investee Companies and Investments

Other developments for investee companies and other investments that KGF owns during 2024 include the following:

- Listed companies FMF Foods Ltd and Kontiki Finance Ltd both saw small share price declines during 2024, offset in part by dividends paid by the companies.
- KGF participated in an attractively priced rights offer in ASX listed Calmer Co International Ltd (which owns kava brands Fiji Kava and Taki Mai). Calmer Co has seen strong revenue growth during 2024, although it has not yet achieved sufficient revenue to operate profitably.
- Oceanic Communications Pte Ltd's preliminary (unaudited) results for 2024 show a net profit after tax, improving on its 2023 performance.
- KGF receives income from its loan portfolio, which includes a loan to former investee company Drone Services Pte Ltd. During 2024, KGF received cash payments from Drone Services (for pincipal and interest on an amortising loan). Drone Services Pte Ltd is also performing in-kind work for IQL as part of its loan repayment. KGF also received over $20k of net interest from other loans during 2024.
- During 2024, KGF was able to realize its loss in Savusavu Harbourside Ltd (an investment that it had impaired fully more than a decade ago), giving rise to a tax asset.
- As is often the case, KGF evaluated multiple investment opportunities during 2024. At the time that they were reviewed, none of these opportunities met KGF's criteria for investment.

Looking Ahead

KGF's long-term focus remains unchanged (deploying capital in ways that offer attractive long-term returns; working closely with priority investee companies where playing an active role can generate significant gains for KGF shareholders; and identifying outstanding investment opportunities). For the coming year, the means to address these long-term goals include:

- maximizing the return on the three investment properties;
- restarting operations at Island Quarries;

- continuing to work with other investee companies on improving performance; and
- continuing to examine potential opportunities for investment that will benefit from KGF's participation.

On the second item (restarting operations at Island Quarries Pte Ltd), since the balance date of 31 December 2024, shareholders approved KGF providing a guarantee on a bank loan to IQL for significant capital expenditure on equipment to restart production (backed by the asset value of the rental property portfolio that KGF owns). This guarantee is expected to facilitate IQL receiving financing on more favorable terms, while also providing KGF with loan guarantee income from IQL.

3. Portfolio Composition and Review

The Fund's portfolio as at 31 December, 2024 is shown below. This includes investments in six businesses: four listed companies and two private companies. It should be noted that KGF's Net Asset Value reflects the market price of listed investee companies, which can fluctuate substantially over the course of the year.

Kinetic Growth Fund Investments as at 31 December 2024		
	Carrying Value 31 Dec 2024	Percentage of Assets
Equity Portfolio		
Publicly Listed Equity	***3,122,671***	***16.5%***
Pleass Global Ltd (SPX: PBP)	1,973,275	10.4%
Kontiki Finance Ltd (SPX: KFL)	900,653	4.8%
FMF Foods Ltd (SPX: FMF)	160,198	0.8%
Calmer Co (ASX: CCO)	88,545	0.5%
Private Equity	***673,239***	***3.6%***
Oceanic Communications (OCL) Ordinary Shares	-	
OCL Preference Shares	224,256	1.2%
Island Quarries Ltd (IQL)	448,983	2.4%
Receivables and Debt Portfolio		
Viti Bond	200,000	
Drone Services Ltd	479,204	
Equity-secured Private Loans	134,934	
IQL Redeemable Convertible Notes	715,080	
IQL Bridge Loan	175,820	
OCL Preference Dividend Receivable	55,335	
Total Provisions on above Receivables/Debt	(453,767)	
Total Receivables/Debt Portfolio	***1,306,606***	***6.9%***
Property Portfolio		
Korobasaga, Naibati, and Gunu Houses	13,800,000	73.0%
TOTAL INVESTMENT ASSETS	**18,902,516**	

Listed Equity Portfolio

At the end of the year, KGF held shares in the following companies that are listed on either the South Pacific Stock Exchange or the Australian Stock Exchange (“ASX”):

- Calmer Co International Ltd (ASX: CCO)
- FMF Foods Ltd (SPX: FMF)
- Kontiki Finance Ltd (SPX: KFL)
- Pleass Global Ltd (SPX: PBP)

The value of KGF's portfolio of listed equity securities increased by 64% during 2024. Some of that increase was due to additional amounts invested in three companies. KGF increased its investments in Calmer Co by $43k (participation in a rights offer) and by reinvesting dividend in Pleass ($27k) and Kontiki Finance ($54k). Adjusting for these additional investments, the portfolio of listed equity securities increased by 54% during the year. That increase was attributable to the sharp increase in the price of Pleass shares, partially offset by declines in the share prices of FMF and Kontiki Finance.

The valuations of listed company shares simply reflect the respective share prices on the stock exchange and are therefore outside KGF’s control.

KGF’s listed equity portfolio comprised 16.5% of the Fund’s total financial assets at the end of 2024.

Private Equity Portfolio

KGF selects appropriate valuation techniques for private equity investments in consultation with the auditors, in order to accurately reflect fair value. For each private equity investment, this report discloses the basis of valuation.

Oceanic Communications Pte Ltd (OCL)

OCL is a full-service communications company, providing advertising, marketing, and digital communications services. KGF uses an independent valuation consultant to establish fair value for OCL at year-end.

As the audited accounts for OCL were not available by the time that KGF completed its audit process for 2024, the independent valuer relied on management accounts. These preliminary results show OCL having had a significant (more than 20%) increase in operating income and having a moderate net profit for the year.

Due to the uncertainties with the 2024 results, the Board and auditor agreed to continue carrying OCL’s ordinary shares at a fully impaired nil value and its preference shares at full value.

Island Quarries Pte Ltd (IQL)

IQL owns the Mau Quarry, located in Namosi, approximately 50km from Suva. The quarry was established to extract and supply of rock, gravel and other stone aggregates for projects in the Building & Construction industry, including buildings, roads, bridges and other civil / infrastructural developments. Two KGF directors (Mark Halabe and Anthony Ah Koy) serve on the IQL board of directors.

As discussed earlier in this letter, KGF has made significant progress at preparing IQL for restarting operations at the Mau Quarry. As a result of this progress, IQL had near-term capital needs that it met by raising an additional round of equity during 2024 at a substantial premium to the nominal price that KGF paid for its shares in late 2023. Because the pricing of this transaction was the result of an arm’s length negotiation process, the Board and auditor agreed to use the price of the 2024 equity subscription to value IQL shares.

Debt Portfolio and Receivables

KGF has structured some of its investments as loans, including a transaction with former investee company Drone Services. Each loan agreement has different terms and structures. In addition, KGF has receivables from investee companies for preference dividends and interest on redeemable convertible notes.

During 2024, KGF provided a bridge loan to IQL for $0.175m. This loan is repayable to KGF upon the closing of financing for IQL.

KGF received payments on its loan portfolio and receivables during 2024 of approximately $0.09m, a substantial proportion of which was principal payment.

Receivables from investee companies increased by approximately $0.11m during 2024, most of which was the accumulation of interest on redeemable convertible notes for IQL. Net receivables increased by approximately half this amount, as allowances for expected credit losses increased by $0.05m.

At multiple times during the year, the Board and Manager decide to what extent it is prudent to make or maintain provisions for any receivables. These decisions reflect determination about the likelihood of repayment or realization of value in the near term. During the audit process, the Board and Manager and auditor assess these provisions. These provisions may be conservative if investee companies and other creditors are successful in their endeavors.

Commercial Property Portfolio

The commercial property portfolio remains fully tenanted with all tenants current on rental payments. As at year-end, KGF was in negotiation with one tenant in one property about a rental renewal, including the monthly rate for that property. Using the results of the valuation of the property portfolio from December 2024, the outstanding balance on the term loan for the property portfolio is 22.7% of the value of the property portfolio.

4. Corporate Governance Statement

KGF is managed by Kontiki Capital Pte Ltd (KCL) and overseen by a Board of Directors. During 2024, KGF added four directors to the Board, each of whom is connected with Kelton. These new directors—Anthony Ah Koy, Carolyn Ah Koy, Monica Ah Koy, and Rachel Ah Koy—each bring significant experience and expertise to the Board and have enabled to the Board to have a more robust committee structure.

Management

KCL is licensed as an Investment Advisor by the RBF in all licensable categories. In addition, three members of KCL's investment team are licensed by the RBF as Investment Advisor Representatives of KCL.

As licensees, KCL and its representatives must meet standards set by the RBF for experience as well as academic and other qualifications. They are also required to strictly adhere to the various policies, rules and regulations set by the RBF, and are monitored by the RBF. The latter includes periodic inspections of KCL's investment operations.

KCL is appointed as Manager of KGF under a *Management Agreement,* under which KCL is responsible for:

- Managing KGF's investment portfolio including making investment decisions on behalf of the Company;
- Researching and identifying prospective investments;
- Marketing KGF to potential investors;
- Keeping KGF informed of relevant issues relating to the investment portfolio;

- Assisting the administrator in the preparation of information required by the Company, shareholders, regulators, auditors and other stakeholders;
- Assisting the Administrator with valuations of the Net Asset Value of the Company; and
- Acting in the interests of the Company at all times and exercising the care and skill expected of a prudent investment manager.

In addition, the Agreement sets out policies on a range of other matters including fees, managing conflicts of interest, borrowings, dividends, risk and general administration, which KCL is required to adhere to. Details of the Agreement are available to shareholders requiring further information.

Board

The work of KCL as the Manager, and of KGF as a whole, is overseen by the Board of Directors.

The policy of the Company is to have at least 50% of the Board made up of directors not directly associated with the Kontiki Group. The Board Chairperson will be an independent director. All board members of the Company bring extensive experience in business, investment and management.

The Board is charged with overseeing the investment portfolio and operations of KGF. Although the Management Agreement allows the Manager to select investments independently, in practice all investment and other significant decisions are endorsed at Board level. The Board is assisted by a Company Secretary, who is a senior member of KCL's staff.

In addition, two committees of the board have responsibility for ongoing activities. An Investment Committee, comprised of four board members, meets every month that the full Board does not meet to monitor and review the individual investment portfolios. When necessary, the Investment Committee will circulate resolutions for action with the full board between Board meetings.

An Audit Committee made up of two Board members oversees audit-related issues in consultation with the auditors.

Corporate Governance Report:

	Principles		
1.	Establish clear responsibilities for Board oversight	Separation of duties: Clear separation of duties between Board and Manager.	The function and powers of the Board and the Manager are prescribed by KGF's Articles of Association ("Articles"), Board Charter, and the Management Agreement. The Board is actively involved in KGF's operations and holds regular discussions with the Manager, through physical or on-line meetings, phone calls and email. Formal resolutions and substantial matters are reserved for formal board meetings, of which five were held during the year. In addition, board committees meet regularly, so that there is at least one board or committee meeting each month. Ad-hoc meetings and discussions involving directors occur on an almost weekly basis.
		Board Charter: Adopt a Board charter detailing functions and responsibilities of the Board.	A Board Charter has been implemented. During 2024, this Charter was reviewed and updated.

2.	Constitute an effective Board	Board Composition: Balanced Board Composition with executive and non-executive directors of which 1/3rd of total number of directors to be independent directors.	Directors are selected based on qualifications, experience and competencies. The Board currently has seven directors of whom three are independent.
		Gender Diversity: Do you have a policy for promoting gender diversity at Board level and have you achieved your policy goals?	While KGF does not have a specific "gender diversity" policy, the Board Charter includes an "equal opportunities" policy which prohibits discrimination on the basis of colour, gender, religion, beliefs, sexual orientation or marital status. The Board currently consists of three women and four men.
		Nomination Committee: Selection, approval, renewal and succession of directors to be conducted by Nomination Committee in accordance with Articles of Association of the Company and Fit and Proper Policy of Reserve Bank.	KGF's Articles governs the appointment and rotation of directors. Given the size of the Board, this role is overseen by the Board in accordance with the Articles, Board Charter and RBF policies.
		Board Evaluation: Process of evaluation of performance of the Board, its Committees and individual directors. Evaluation to be linked to key performance indicators of the listed entity.	The Board's effectiveness is gauged against priorities set and discussed at each AGM. Board / committee evaluation is conducted on an annual basis.
		Directors Training: Directors' training and induction procedure to be in place to allow new directors to participate fully and effectively.	Directors' training and induction are covered in the Board Charter.
		Board Sub-committees: Board must have sub-committees which must at a minimum include - • Audit Committee; • Risk Management Committee; and • Nomination Committee/Recruitment Committee.	The Board established an Investment Committee during 2024 and redeveloped the Audit Committee in 2024. Risk management work is divided between these two committees and the Board as a whole, depending on the nature and sources of risk (i.e., investment risks are addressed in the Investment Committee, internal control risks are addressed in the Audit Committee). The Board also will establish ad hoc committees to achieve specific tasks on an as-needed basis.
3.	Appointment of CEO / Managing Director	CEO: To appoint a suitably qualified and competent Chief Executive Officer/ Managing Director	Not applicable. Under the Management Agreement, KGF is managed by KCL.
4.	Appointment of a Board and Company Secretary	Company Secretary: Board to appoint a suitably qualified and competent company secretary, who is accountable to the Board, through Chair, for all compliance and governance issues.	KGF has one company secretary who is a senior member of KCL's staff.

5.	Timely and balanced disclosure	Annual Reports: Timely and accurate disclosures are made in Annual reports as per Rule 51 of Listing Rules.	The Board maintains the function of oversight while it is the responsibility of the Manager to ensure that all disclosures, compliance or otherwise, including Annual Reports and company announcements are released to the SPX in a balanced and timely manner. Likewise, Directors' remuneration is fully disclosed to shareholders and any changes are also approved by the shareholders. During 2024, a new remuneration structure for Directors was approved, compensating Directors for each Board and Committee meeting actually attended.
		Payment to Directors and Senior Management: Sufficient information to be provided to shareholders on remuneration paid to directors and senior management.	
		Continuous Disclosure: General disclosures or company announcements to be made in a timely manner. The disclosures should be factual without omitting material information and to be expressed in a clear and objective manner to shareholders.	
6.	Promote ethical and responsible decision-making	Code of Conduct: To establish a minimum Code of Conduct of the listed entity applicable to directors, senior management and employees and conduct regular trainings on the same.	A Code of Conduct and an Investment and Trading Policy have been adopted and implemented. Both policies were reviewed, revised, and renewed during 2024. The Board and Management endeavor to ensure that all decisions are ethically, economically, environmentally and socially responsible.
7.	Register of Interests	Conflicts of Interest: Transactions with related parties resulting in conflict of interest are disclosed and a register is maintained for this purpose.	A Conflicts of Interest Policy has been implemented. The Board and Company Secretary maintain a Register of Interests. Furthermore, as part of its compliance with listing requirements, KGF submits Semi-Annual Returns to the SPX bi-annually.
8.	Respect the rights of shareholders	Communication with shareholders: To design communication strategy to promote effective communication with shareholders and encourage their participation. Examples: Communication through Annual Reports, Annual General Meetings, or any other means of electronic communication.	Rights of shareholders are detailed and protected under KGF's Articles. KGF holds an Annual General meeting to discuss and address issues raised by shareholders and shareholders are also encouraged to submit questions for tabling at the AGM. In addition, shareholders may raise concerns with the Manager at any time.
		Website: To create and maintain a Website of the listed entity to communicate effectively with shareholders and other stakeholders. All matters of importance to be updated regularly on the Website.	Information is released through the South Pacific Stock Exchange website and has channeled through the Manager's corporate website. www.kontiki.com.fj
		Grievance Redressal Mechanism: To establish a Grievance Redressal Mechanism for Shareholders to address shareholders complaints and grievances.	A Grievance Redressal Mechanism policy has been implemented. This policy was reviewed and renewed during 2024.
		Shareholders' Complaints: To provide the number of shareholders' complaints received and attended to during the year.	The Compliance Officer maintains a complaints register and any grievance is handled through

		Provide reasons if any complaint is unresolved or unattended.	the Grievance Redressal Mechanism. No complaints were lodged during the year.
		Corporate Sustainability: To adopt a business approach that creates long-term shareholder value by embracing opportunities, managing risks, maximising profits and minimising negative social, economic, and environmental impacts.	The business approach is set by the Board and Manager and reviewed at least annually. In practice, the Board is very actively involved in all strategic and commercial decision-making, in close partnership with the Manager.
9.	Accountability and audit	Internal Audit: To appoint an internal auditor or an alternative mechanism to achieve the objectives of risk management, control and governance.	Given KGF's size, an internal auditor is not used. The Board maintains oversight over KGFs compliance, accountability and audit processes. All matters are discussed and addressed at board level at board meetings, which is attended by the Manager's representatives.
		External Audit: To appoint an external auditor who reports directly to the Board Audit Committee.	An external auditor is appointed annually.
		Rotation of External Auditor: To appoint the external auditor for a fixed term requiring senior partner of the audit firm to rotate at least once in every three financial years.	The Board periodically seeks proposals from various audit firms for consideration. Where the same auditor is used for an extended period of time, the audit partner and the audit Manager are rotated regularly.
		Audit Committee: To establish an Audit Committee comprising of at least 3 members of which majority are independent and Chair is not Chair of the Board.	An audit committee has been appointed and includes two directors, at least one of whom is independent. As the independent director on the committee also chairs the Board, the second director chairs the audit committee.
10.	Risk Management	Risk Management Policy: To establish a Risk Management Policy to address risk oversight, risk management and internal control. The Policy to clearly define the roles and responsibilities of the Board, Audit committee, management and internal audit function.	The Board and Manager identify key business and operation risks at each board meeting. Appropriate controls are then established to manage and/or mitigate risks identified. The respective responsibilities are governed by the Corporate Governance policy and Board Charter.
		Whistle Blower Policy: As part of risk management strategy, establish a Whistle Blower Policy by creating a mechanism of reporting concerns of unethical behavior, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the listed entity's code of conduct or ethics policy, SPX Rules or Companies Act. [Refer Rule 68 of the Listing Rules]	A Whistle Blower policy has been implemented. This policy was reviewed and renewed during 2024.

Other

KGF is subject to the rules and regulations for listed companies as set out by the SPX and RBF. This includes, but is not limited to, communications with its various stakeholders, which covers market announcements of material investment and other decisions and developments in the Company, and regular brokers' briefings.

In addition, KGF is also subject to annual audit by Ernst & Young.

5. Conclusion

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the other directors of KGF who have made numerous valuable contributions throughout the year for minimal compensation and despite their busy personal schedules and to thank the staff of KCL for their dedicated work in an eventful year.

KGF is optimistic about the prospects of our investment portfolio. We will continue to work closely and diligently with these investments in the coming year, while also monitoring the overall direction of the company. We have already started to see exciting opportunities for synergy within the portfolio. We look forward to 2025 and beyond!

Erik Larson, Chairperson

In accordance with a resolution of the Board, the Directors present their report on Kinetic Growth Fund Limited ("the Fund") as at 31 December 2024. Financial comparisons used in this report are the results for the year ended 31 December 2024 compared with the year ended 31 December 2023.

The historical financial information included in this Directors Report has been extracted from the Audited Financial Statements accompanying this Directors Report.

Information in this Directors Report is provided to enable shareholders to make an informed assessment of the operations, financial position, performance and other aspects of the Fund and whether the Fund is a going concern.

Principal Activity

The principal activity of the Fund is to invest shareholders' funds in private equity projects, real estate, shares, and related financial instruments with the objective of generating high growth returns for shareholders over the long term. This involves identifying suitable investments, negotiating with and conducting due diligence on prospects, investing shareholders' funds and managing investments on an ongoing basis. The subsidiaries are involved respectively in advertising, marketing and new media agency focused on integrated online and offline communication strategies and operating a hard rock quarry. During the year, the Fund initiated investments in real estate.

Results of Operations

The operating profit for the year attributable to members of the Fund was $2,057,034 (2023: $311,503) after an income tax expense of $86,955 (2023: income tax benefit $51,327).

- **Our Strategy**
  Our strategy is focused on maximising shareholder value through exposure to carefully selected private and public equity opportunities. Our strategy is based on several pillars:
  - Employing a disciplined and rigorous analysis process aimed at identifying businesses with strong potential and exploiting inefficiencies that exist in the market;
  - Developing private equity opportunities to ensure a strong and diversified flow of investments to choose from, and successfully closing the transactions that meet the Fund's criteria;
  - Developing and maintaining strong relationships with investee companies to allow the Manager, Kontiki Capital Pte Limited (KCL) to stay abreast of developments, work closely with investees to realise their potential and anticipate and quickly resolve any problems;
  - Partnering with other institutions for co-investment to access a wider range of investments and spread risks;
  - Implementing exit routes such as stock exchange listings to allow the Fund to realise returns at the appropriate time and recycle money into new opportunities; and
  - Invest generally over a long-term horizon to fully realise investment returns.

- **Our Priorities This Year**

  In FY2024, priorities identified within our strategy were as follows:
  - Close the announced transaction to purchase the three investment properties;
  - Develop a long-term plan for Island Quarries Ltd;
  - Expand the investment portfolio with profitable opportunities that will benefit from patient capital;
  - Invest generally over a long-term horizon to fully realise investment returns;
  - Review the structure of investments with investee companies to align investee company performance with returns to KGF; and
  - Work closely with investee companies to build resilience for long-term growth.

- **Our Priorities in The Future**

  During the near-term, we will prioritise maximizing the return on the three investment properties and restarting Island Quarries. We will also continue to work with other investee companies on improving performance and continue to examine potential opportunities for investment.

Results of Operations continued

Key statistics

	Fund
Revenue	2,688,018
Total Assets	19,210,141
Net Assets	14,465,254
Net Profit	2,057,034

Dividends

During the year no dividend has been declared or paid by the Directors (2023: Nil).

Significant Events During the Year

During 2024, KGF closed the previously announced transaction to purchase Naibati, Gunu and Korobasaga properties. As part of this transaction, KGF issued 7,289,286 shares and borrowed funds under a secured loan. KGF also purchased shares in Island Quarries Ltd as part of a consortium of investors.

Other than the matters described above, no other matter or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Fund, the results or cash flows of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Fund in future financial years.

Events Subsequent to Year End

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Fund, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Fund in the future financial periods.

Details of Directors and executives

Directors of the Fund during the financial year and up to the date of this report were:

Erik Larson
Jack Lowenstein
Mark Halabe
Anthony Ah Koy (appointed 17 June 2024)
Carolyn Ah Koy (appointed 17 June 2024)
Monica Ah Koy (appointed 17 June 2024)
Rachel Ah Koy (appointed 17 June 2024)

Details of Directors shareholdings in the Fund as at 31 December 2024 are shown in the table below:

Director	**Number of shares held**
Erik Larson	39,727
Jack Lowenstein	89,599
Mark Halabe	-
Anthony Ah Koy	1,016,811
Carolyn Ah Koy	1,016,811
Monica Ah Koy	1,016,811
Rachel Ah Koy	-

Going Concern

The Directors consider that the Fund will continue as a going concern. The Directors believe that the basis of preparation of financial statements is appropriate and the Fund will be able to continue its operations for at least 12 months from the date of signing this report.

Bad Debts

Prior to the completion of the financial statements of the Fund, the Directors took reasonable steps to ascertain that action had been taken in relation to writing off of bad debts. In the opinion of the Directors, adequate allowance has been made for expected credit loss.

As 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 allowance for expected credit loss in the Fund, inadequate to any substantial extent.

Current and Non-Current Assets

Prior to the completion of the financial statements of the Fund, the Directors took reasonable steps to ascertain whether any current and non-current assets were unlikely to realise in the ordinary course of business their values as shown in the accounting records of the Fund. Where necessary, these assets have been written down or adequate allowance has been made to bring the values of such assets to an amount that they might be expected to realise.

As at the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances, which would render the values attributed to current and non-current assets in the Fund's financial statements misleading.

Unusual Transactions

In the opinion of the Directors, the results of the operations of the Fund during the financial year were not substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material unusual nature, nor has there arisen between the end of the financial year and the date of this report, any item, transaction or event of a material unusual nature, likely in the opinion of the Directors, to affect substantially the results of the operations of the Fund in the current financial year.

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 render any amounts stated in the financial statements misleading.

Directors' Benefits

Since the end of the previous financial year, no Director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit (other than benefits disclosed in the financial statements and / or those included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by Directors shown in the financial statements or received as the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the company or a related corporation) by reason of a contract made by the company or by a related corporation with the Director or with a company of which the Director is a member, or with a company in which the Director has a substantial financial interest.

Board and Committee meeting attendance

Details of the number of formal meetings held by the Board during the financial year ended 31 December 2024, and attendance by the Board members, are set out below. In addition to these formal meetings, the Board members met telephonically on an as-needed basis concerning investments and negotiations.

Director	Number of meetings	
	A	B
Erik Larson	5	5
Jack Lowenstein	5	5
Mark Halabe	5	5
Anthony Ah Koy	3	3
Carolyn Ah Koy	3	3
Monica Ah Koy	3	3
Rachel Ah Koy	3	3

Column A: number of formal meetings held while a member
Column B: number of formal meetings attended.

Auditor’s Independence

The Directors have obtained an independence declaration from the Fund’s auditor, Ernst & Young. A copy of the auditor’s independence declaration is set out in the *Auditor’s Independence Declaration to the Directors of Kinetic Growth Fund Limited* on page 7.

This report is made on the 31 March 2025 in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

....
Erik Larson
Chairperson

KINETIC GROWTH FUND LIMITED
DIRECTORS' DECLARATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

This Directors' Declaration is required by the Companies Act 2015 ("the Act").

The Directors of the Fund have made a resolution that declared:

(a) In the Directors' opinion, the financial statements and notes for the financial year ended 31 December 2024:

(i) give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2024; and

(ii) have been made out in accordance with the Act.

(b) they have received declarations as required by the section 395 of the Act; and

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

Signed for and on behalf of the Board of Directors.

....

Erik Larson
Chairperson

Shape the future
with confidence

Pacific House
Level 7
1 Butt Street
P O Box 1359 | Suva | Fiji Islands

Tel: +679 331 4166
ey.com

Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Directors of Kinetic Growth Fund Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of Kinetic Growth Fund Limited ("the Fund") for the financial year ended 31 December 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 Kinetic Growth Fund Limited during the financial year.

Ernst & Young
Ernst & Young
Chartered Accountants

Minay Prasad
Partner
Level 7, Pacific House
1 Butt Street
Suva, Fiji

31 March 2025

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with confidence

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P O Box 1359 | Suva | Fiji Islands

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Independent Audit Report

To the shareholders of Kinetic Growth Fund Limited

Report on Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Kinetic Growth Fund Limited ("the Fund"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2024, the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2024 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS accounting standards).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISA"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with *International Ethics Standards Board for Accountant's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code)* and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities* for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report, including in relation to the key audit matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Independent Audit Report *continued*

Key Audit Matters *continued*

Valuation of unlisted investment held at fair value

Why significant	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
The Fund has an investment in an unlisted company measured at fair value through profit or loss. For investments where no market price or no active market is available, the fair value is determined using valuation model based on data and inputs that are not observable in the market. This investment is categorized as level 3 in the IFRS fair value valuation hierarchy. The investment is valued using assumptions which require significant judgment and estimation as they are not based on directly comparable or otherwise observable metrics. The fair value of this investment is recorded at the reporting date based on a valuation performed by an external valuer engaged by the Fund. As at 31 December 2024, the Fund's unlisted equity investment categorized as level 3 was recorded at $224,256. This represented 2% of the total assets of the Fund. Disclosures in relation to this investment are included in Note 8 to the financial statements.	In obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence we: ▶ Obtained a detailed understanding of the valuation processes used and identified the assumptions which had a greater impact on the valuation. We assessed the appropriateness of the valuation methodology; ▶ Assessed whether management had appropriately allocated this unlisted equity instrument to Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy; ▶ Evaluated the competence, objectivity and capabilities of the external valuer engaged by management; ▶ Used team members with valuation experience to challenge the methods and assumptions used for measuring the value of the Level 3 investment and to assess whether the external valuer's assessed value fell within a reasonable range; ▶ Obtained confirmation from the relevant investee company of the number of shares held by the Fund; and ▶ Assessed the financial statement disclosures in respect of the valuation of this Level 3 investment.

Building a better working world

Independent Audit Report *continued*

Other Information

The Directors and management are responsible for other information. The other information comprises the information in the Fund's Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2024 but does not include the financial statements and the Auditor's Report thereon.

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

Responsibilities of the Directors and management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors and management are responsible for assessing the Fund'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 Fund to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors and management are responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Independent Audit Report *continued*

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements *continued*

- 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 Fund'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 Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

We communicate with the 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 are also required to provide the Directors and management with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to 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 the Directors and management, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current year 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.

Independent Audit Report *continued*

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

ii) the Fund has kept financial records sufficient to enable the Company financial statements to be prepared and audited.

Ernst & Young
Chartered Accountants

Minay Prasad
Partner
Level 7, Pacific House
1 Butt Street
Suva, Fiji

31 March 2025

KINETIC GROWTH FUND LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	Fund 2024 $	Fund 2023 $
Interest revenue		177,869	143,721
Dividend revenue		88,494	75,052
Rental income		342,011	-
Other income	3(a)	2,079,644	418,875
		2,688,018	637,648
Management and performance fees		(231,032)	(40,188)
Custodian and administration fees		(7,500)	(7,500)
Directors fees		(15,450)	(7,500)
Other operating expenses	3(b)	(202,947)	(322,284)
Profit before interest and tax		2,231,089	260,176
Finance costs	3(c)	(87,100)	-
Profit before income tax		2,143,989	260,176
Income tax (expense)/benefit	4(a)	(86,955)	51,327
Profit from continuing operations		2,057,034	311,503
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive profit for the year		2,057,034	311,503
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the company		2,057,034	311,503
		2,057,034	311,503
Basic/ diluted, for profit of the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent	14	$ 0.25	$ 0.08

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

	Note	Fund 2024	Fund 2023
		$	$
(Accumulated Loss)/Retained earnings			
At 1 January		(146,184)	(457,687)
Net profit after income tax		2,057,034	311,503
At 31 December		**1,910,850**	**(146,184)**
Share capital			
At 1 January		3,807,261	3,807,261
Movement during the year		8,747,143	-
At 31 December	13	**12,554,404**	**3,807,261**
Total shareholders' equity		**14,465,254**	**3,661,077**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this Statement of Changes in Equity.

KINETIC GROWTH FUND LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

		Fund	Fund
		2024	2023
Assets	**Notes**	**$**	**$**
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	159,646	360,851
Other receivables	6	593,870	340,712
Income tax refund	7	12,338	-
		765,854	701,563
Non-current assets			
Deferred tax asset	4(c)	113,442	99,713
Financial assets	8	3,857,606	2,684,628
Investment Property	9	13,800,000	-
Investment in subsidiaries	10	673,239	224,256
		18,444,287	3,008,597
Total assets		**19,210,141**	**3,710,160**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	371,185	32,137
Interest bearing borrowings	12	247,061	-
Income tax payable	7	-	16,946
		618,246	49,083
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liability	4(c)	87,920	-
Interest bearing borrowings	12	4,038,721	-
		4,126,641	-
Total liabilities		**4,744,887**	**49,083**
Net assets		**14,465,254**	**3,661,077**
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	13	12,554,404	3,807,261
Accumulated profits / (deficit)		1,910,850	(146,184)
Total shareholders’ equity		**14,465,254**	**3,661,077**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this Statement of Financial Position.

KINETIC GROWTH FUND LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Note	Fund 2024 $	Fund 2023 $
Operating profit for the year		**2,057,034**	**311,503**
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Unrealised gain on financial assets		(1,424,357)	(51,203)
Unrealised fair value adjustment in investment property		(652,857)	-
Interest on preference shares and convertible notes		-	(91,939)
Movements in expected credit losses		54,913	273,094
Interest on preference shares and receivable		(123,865)	-
Impairment reversal		-	(300,000)
		(89,132)	**141,455**
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Increase in other receivables		(133,071)	(146,139)
Increase in deferred tax assets		(13,729)	(68,273)
Increase in trade and other payables		339,048	736
Increase in deferred tax liabilities		87,920	-
(Decrease) / increase in current tax payable		(29,284)	16,946
Cash flows from / (used in) Operating Activities		**161,752**	**(55,275)**
Investing activities			
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets		-	175,000
Payments for financial assets		(70,507)	(525,000)
Payment for Calmer Co shares		(43,109)	-
Advance to subsidiary		(175,000)	-
Cash flows (used in) Investing Activities		**(288,616)**	**(350,000)**
Finance activities			
Loan repayment		41,378	-
Repayments of interest-bearing borrowings		(115,719)	-
Cash flows (used in) Financing Activities		**(74,341)**	**-**
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(201,205)**	**(405,275)**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		360,851	766,126
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	5	**159,646**	**360,851**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this Statement of Cash Flows.

1. Corporate information

The financial statements of Kinetic Growth Fund Limited (the Fund) for the year ended 31 December 2024 were authorised for issue with a resolution of the Directors on 31 March 2025. Kinetic Growth Fund Limited is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Fiji whose shares are publicly traded on the South Pacific Stock Exchange.

The principal activity of the Fund is outlined in Note 21. Information on related party relationships of the Fund is provided in Note 15.

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for equity financial assets and investment properties that have been measured at fair value. The financial statements are presented in Fiji dollars, which is the Fund's functional and presentation currency, rounded to the nearest dollar except when otherwise indicated.

Statement of compliance

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

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the Fund will be able to continue its operations for at least 12 months from the date of signing this financial statement.

1.2 Basis of consolidation

The Fund is an investment entity therefore, it measures its substantial investments at fair value rather than consolidating them. Investment in subsidiaries are classified as fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9.

1.3 Changes in accounting policies

New and amended standards and interpretations

The Fund applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments listed below, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 (unless otherwise stated). These amendments did not have any material impact on the Fund.

- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Amendments to IAS 1
- Supplier Finance Arrangement – Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7

The Fund has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Standards Issued but not yet effective

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the company's financial statements are disclosed below. The company intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21

In August 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. Early adoption is permitted, but will need to be disclosed. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the company's financial statements.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, which replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, whereof the first three are new.

1.3 Changes in accounting policies continued

Standards Issued but not yet effective continued

It also requires disclosure of newly defined management-defined performance measures, subtotals of income and expenses, and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements (PFS) and the notes.

In addition, narrow-scope amendments have been made to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method, from 'profit or loss' to 'operating profit or loss' and removing the optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interest. In addition, there are consequential amendments to several other standards.

IFRS 18, and the amendments to the other standards, is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, but earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed. IFRS 18 will apply retrospectively.

The company is currently working to identify all impacts the amendments will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

1.4 Summary of accounting policies

(a) Foreign currencies

The financial statements are presented in Fijian dollars, which is the Fund's functional and presentation currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

(b) Financial instruments – Initial recognition and subsequent measurements

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

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Fund's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Fund has applied the practical expedient, the Fund initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Fund has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price as disclosed in section (g) Revenue.

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

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

1.4 Summary of accounting policies continued

(b) Financial instruments – Initial recognition and subsequent measurements continued

objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Fund commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

• Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

• Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (equity instruments)

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired. The Fund's financial assets at amortised cost includes cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and convertible notes included under financial assets.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss. This category includes quoted and unquoted equity investments which the Fund had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on quoted equity investments are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established.

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

• The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or

• The Fund has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Fund has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Fund has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset when the Fund has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Fund continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Fund also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Fund has retained.

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

Impairment

Further disclosures relating to impairment of other receivables is also provided in Note 06. The Fund recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Fund expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a

1.4 Summary of accounting policies continued

(b) Financial instruments – Initial recognition and subsequent measurements continued

significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Fund applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Fund does not track changes in credit risk but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Fund has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Fund considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, incertain cases, the Fund may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Fund is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Fund. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Fund's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and lease liabilities.

Subsequent measurement

For the purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

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

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

(c) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

1.4 Summary of accounting policies continued

(c) Impairment of non-financial assets continued

carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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

The Fund bases its impairment calculation on most recent budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Fund's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated.
Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

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

(d) Investment Properties

Investment Property is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and is not occupied by the Fund.

Investment property is measured initially at cost including transaction costs. Transaction costs include transfer taxes, professional fees for legal services and initial leasing commissions to bring the property to the condition necessary for it to be capable of operating. The carrying amount also includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met.

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is stated at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values are included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the year in which they arise, including the corresponding tax effect.

Investment property is de-recognised when it has been disposed of or permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset would result in either gains or losses at the retirement or disposal of investment property.

(e) Cash and short-term deposits

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

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

1.4 Summary of accounting policies continued

(f) Taxes

Current Income Tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities.

The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance date at the reporting date in the country where the Fund operates and generates taxable income.

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

Deferred tax

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

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

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

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

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

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

1.4 Summary of accounting policies continued

(f) Taxes continued

Value Added Tax (VAT)

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

i) When the VAT incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the VAT is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable

ii) When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of VAT included

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

(g) Revenue

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Fund recognises revenue when it transfers control over a product or service to a customer. The Fund principally generates revenue from the sale of the Fund's products and is stated net of Value Added Tax.

i) Interest revenue and expense

Interest revenue and expense are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for all interest-bearing financial instruments using the effective interest method.

ii) Dividend revenue and expense

Dividend revenue is recognised on the date when the Fund’s right to receive the payment is established. Dividend revenue is presented gross of any non-recoverable withholding taxes, which are disclosed separately in the statement of comprehensive income. Dividend expense relating to equity securities sold short is recognised when the shareholders’ right to receive the payment is established.

iii) Net gain or loss on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Net gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities at FVPL are changes in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities held for trading or designated upon initial recognition as at FVPL and exclude interest and dividend income and expenses.

Unrealised gains and losses comprise changes in the fair value of financial instruments for the period and from reversal of the prior period’s unrealised gains and losses for financial instruments which were realised in the reporting period. Realised gains and losses on disposals of financial instruments classified as at FVPL are calculated using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. They represent the difference between an instrument’s initial carrying amount and disposal amount, or cash payments or receipts made on derivative contracts (excluding payments or receipts on collateral margin accounts for such instruments).

(h) Fair Value Measurement

The Fund measures non-financial assets such as quoted and unquoted shares at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

1.4 Summary of accounting policies continued

(h) Fair Value Measurement continued

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Fund. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The Fund uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

• Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

• Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

• Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Fund determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Fund has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above.

(i) Expenses

Administration fees

Administration fees are payable to Kontiki Portfolio Services Pte Limited during the financial year and are charged at a transaction rate according to the Administration agreement.

Management fees

Management fees are payable to Kontiki Capital Pte Limited. Management fee is calculated at 0.083% of the Gross Asset Value (NAV) of the fund per month.

Performance fees

Performance fees are payable to the Manager, Kontiki Capital Pte Limited. The Manager is entitled to receive performance fees if the investment return for the year is greater than 5%. The investment return is calculated by the average movement in the Net Asset Value and the share price of the company for a 12-month period ending 31 December. The performance fees are payable in the form of ordinary shares issued by the company unless otherwise agreed by the Manger and the company.

Interest expense

Interest expense is recognised using the effective interest method.

(j) Current versus non-current classification

The Fund presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

1.4 Summary of accounting policies continued

(j) Current versus non-current classification continued

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

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

The Fund classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

(k) Comparative figures

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in current year presentations.

(l) Geographical segment

The Fund operates predominantly only in Fiji and is therefore one geographical area for reporting purposes.

1.5 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Fund's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts recognised in the financial statements and disclosure of contingent liabilities. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Judgements

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

Assessment as investment entity

Entities that meet the definition of an investment entity within IFRS 10 are required to measure their subsidiaries at FVPL rather than consolidate them. The criteria which define an investment entity are, as follows:

- An entity that obtains funds from one or more investors for the purpose of providing those investors with investment management services,
- An entity that commits to its investors that its business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income, or both,
- An entity that measures and evaluates the performance of substantially all of its investments on a fair value basis.

The Fund's prospectus details Its objective of providing investment management services to investors which includes investing in equities, fixed income securities, private equity and property investments for the purpose of returns in the form of investment income and capital appreciation.

The Fund reports to its investors via quarterly investor information, and to its management, via internal management

1.5 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions continued

Assessment as investment entity continued

reports, on a fair value basis. All investments are reported at fair value to the extent allowed by IFRS in the Fund's annual reports.

The Fund has a clearly documented exit strategy for all of its investments. The Board has also concluded that the Fund meets the additional characteristics of an investment entity, in that it has more than one investment; the Fund's ownership interests are predominantly in the form of equities and similar securities; it has more than one investor and its investors are not related parties.

The Board has concluded that the Fund meets the definition of an investment entity. These conclusions will be reassessed on a continuous basis, if any of these criteria or characteristics change.

Subsidiaries in which the Fund holds less than a majority of voting rights

The Fund owns 50% of the ordinary shares in Oceanic Communications Pte Limited. In addition, the Fund holds Convertible redeemable preference shares valued at $224,256. Therefore, the 50% shares and plus preference shares is, in effect, enough to control the outcome of voting at shareholder meetings of the investee company. As such, the Board has concluded that the Fund has control of Oceanic Communication Pte Limited, and accordingly, it has been accounted for as a subsidiary at fair value.

Assessment of fund investments as structured entities

The Fund has assessed whether the funds in which it invests should be classified as structured entities. The Fund has considered the voting rights and other similar rights afforded to investors in these funds, including the rights to remove the fund manager or redeem holdings.

The Fund has concluded as to whether these rights are the dominant factor in controlling the funds, or whether the contractual agreement with the fund manager is the dominant factor in controlling these funds.

Estimates and assumptions

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

Taxes

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

The Fund has $74,483 (2023: $nil) of tax losses carried forward. The Fund does not have any tax planning opportunities available that could partly support the recognition of these losses as deferred tax assets. On this basis, the Fund has determined that it cannot recognise deferred tax assets on the tax losses carried forward until such a time the realization of these losses become probable.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions relating to these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 8 for further disclosures.

1.5 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions continued

Revaluation of investment properties

The Fund carries its investment properties at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognised in the statement of profit or loss. For investment properties, the income approach was used to value Gunu and Naibati House, while the market approach was applied to Korobasaga House. The income approach was based on the potential rental and is used to measure the return on investments. The market approach was based on the analysis and comparison of recent sales within the wider locality; however this approach was adopted to determine the land value given the specialised nature of the current use. The investment properties were valued by reference to transactions involving properties of a similar nature, location and condition. The Fund engaged an independent valuation specialist to assess fair values as at 31 December 2024 for the investment properties.

The key assumptions used to determine the fair value of the properties and sensitivity analyses are provided in Note 9.

2. REVENUES

The Fund revenues primarily come from investment related returns including dividends from ordinary and preference shares, realised and unrealised gains in the value of investments, and rental income.

		The Fund 2024 $	The Fund 2023 $
3.	**OPERATING PROFIT INCLUDES:**		
(a)	Other income		
	Net unrealised gain in financial asset	1,424,357	51,203
	Unrealised fair value adjustment in investment property	652,857	-
	Net realised gain on financial asset	-	65,381
	Impairment reversal on investment	-	300,000
	Other income	2,430	2,291
		2,079,644	418,875
(b)	Other operating expenses		
	Accounting services	24,403	11,719
	Auditors remuneration - audit services	16,800	13,650
	Consulting fees	-	9,265
	Movement in expected credit loss	54,913	273,094
	Legal fees	35,813	-
	Listing and share registry fees	8,718	1,800
	Other expenses	62,300	12,756
		202,947	322,284
(c)	Finance costs		
	Interest expense	87,100	-

4. INCOME TAX

(a) A reconciliation between tax expense / (benefit) and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the tax rate for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	The Fund 2024 $	The Fund 2023 $
Accounting profit before income tax	2,143,989	260,176
Prima facie tax expense thereon at 25% (2023: 25%)	535,997	65,044
Non-deductible/(assessable) items	(437,759)	(122,909)
Tax on disposed capital assets	-	6,538
Under provision in prior year	17,265	-
Restatement of deferred tax liabilities	(98,529)	-
Others	(4,502)	-
Current year losses not recognised	74,483	-
Income tax expense/(benefit)	86,955	(51,327)

(b) *Current income tax:*

Current income tax expense/(benefit)	98,238	(57,865)
Tax on disposed capital assets	-	6,538
Restatement of deferred tax liabilities	(98,529)	-
Others	(4,502)	-
Current year losses not recognised	74,483	-
Under provision in prior year	17,265	-
Income tax expense/(benefit)	86,955	(51,327)

(c) *Deferred tax*

Deferred tax assets		
Expected credit losses	113,442	99,713
	113,442	99,713
Deferred tax liability		
Fair value gain on investment property	87,920	-
	87,920	-

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Kontiki Portfolio Trust	18,559	360,851
Cash at Bank	141,087	-
	159,646	360,851

Funds in Kontiki Portfolio trust do not earn interest.

6. OTHER RECEIVABLES

Vat Receivable	17,173	-
Interest receivable and prepayments	-	1,694
Receivables from related parties (Note 15(c))	1,030,464	737,872
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(453,767)	(398,854)
	593,870	340,712
Total Other Receivables	593,870	340,712

	The Fund 2024 $	The Fund 2023 $
6. OTHER RECEIVABLES continued		
Movement in the expected credit loss were as follows:		
At 1 January	398,854	125,761
Net movement for the year	54,913	273,093
At 31 December	453,767	398,854

7. CURRENT TAX (REFUND) / PAYABLE

At 1 January	16,946	-
Paid during the year	(42,048)	-
Current tax payable	12,764	16,946
At 31 December	(12,338)	16,946

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS

Quoted instruments		
Quoted Shares		
FMF Foods Limited	160,198	178,102
Pleass Global Limited	1,973,275	781,075
Kontiki Finance Limited	900,653	920,048
The Calmer Co International Ltd	88,545	30,403
	3,122,671	1,909,628
Debt instruments		
Government Bonds		
Viti Bonds	200,000	200,000
Convertible Notes		
Island Quarries Pte Limited	400,000	400,000
Other Loans Receivable		
Loans receivable	134,935	175,000
	3,857,606	2,684,628
Unquoted shares further include:		
Investment in Subsidiary [equity instruments] (note 10)		
Oceanic Communication Pte Limited	224,256	224,256
Island Quarries Pte Limited	448,983	-
	673,239	224,256

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS continued

Quoted shares

a) Quoted shares have been designated as fair value through profit or loss

b) The fair value of the quoted shares is determined by reference to published price quotations in an active market.

Unquoted shares

Unquoted investments have been designated as fair value through profit or loss where fair value can be objectively assessed. For investments where there is no active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Such techniques include using recent arm's length market transactions; reference to the current market value of another instrument, which is substantially the same; references to earnings multiple for sample companies used for benchmarking or share of net assets. Unquoted investments are classified in Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Movements in fair value for quoted and unquoted equity instruments during the year of $1,424,357 (2023: $51,203) have been recognised in profit or loss.

Convertible notes

At 31 December 2024, there were 400,000 (2023: 400,000) redeemable convertible notes ("notes") purchased from Island Quarries Pte Limited (IQL). Each note has a par value of $1 and is convertible at the option of the Fund into ordinary shares of IQL within the next 5 years from 21 October 2020. Any note not converted at the end of the term will be redeemed at par value. The notes carry interest of 10% per annum, payable monthly and penalty interest on late payment. The notes rank ahead of the ordinary shares in the event of a liquidation.

Investment valuation methods and analysis of key observable inputs is disclosed below:

Investment in Subsidiaries

This investment is in Oceanic Communication Pte Limited ("OCL") that has the primary activity of Marketing and advertising, including billboards and media placements, website application development (including e-commerce) and website hosting. Commencing with the year ended 31 December 2022, external independent valuer South Pacific Advisory conducts an annual valuation of shares. The Fund classifies the fair value of these investments as Level 3. The fair value of OCL has been carried on the Fund's balance.

In late 2024 KGF obtained majority ownership of IQL through exercise of its preemptive rights, which also involved a debt compromise by IQL's major creditor substantially improving IQL's financial condition. IQL is the lessee of a high quality, long life, rock quarry situated in Namosi. KGF's analysis suggests that long-term demand for IQL's products is likely to be strong and that once producing at scale, IQL could be a highly profitable business.

During 2024 KGF devoted substantial efforts to build a solid foundation for the long-term success of the business, including addressing outstanding regulatory issues, developing a detailed business plan, securing lease renewals, securing landowner support, sourcing a manager for the business, and developing a financing plan.

To accomplish this work to date, KGF has arranged for both debt funding (which it has provided to IQL) and an additional equity funding round (in which KGF purchased half and individual board members and affiliates of the manager purchased half). This additional equity funding was initially 3,904,204 shares at one cent then 1,084,500 shares at nine cents ($117,605) a substantial premium to the price at which KGF initially purchased shares in IQL.

This has positioned IQL to now seek bank financing to purchase necessary equipment to quickly scale operations to a level at which the business could supply high quality materials that are in high demand in Fiji and the region.

Since balance date, KGF shareholders have approved it guaranteeing a bank loan to IQL (backed by the asset value of the rental property portfolio that KGF owns) which is expected to facilitate IQL receiving financing on more favorable terms, while also providing KGF with loan guarantee income from IQL. The contemplated loan amount is $5 million.

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS continued

FMF Foods Limited	Fiji	0.06%
Pleass Global Limited	Fiji	3.47%
Kontiki Finance Limited	Fiji	0.82%
CalmerCo Limited	Australia	0.40%
Oceanic Communication Pte Limited	Fiji	50%
Island Quarries Pte Limited	Fiji	77%

Fair value measurement

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Fund's assets and liabilities.

During 2024, a third party purchased shares in Island Quarries in an arm's length transaction. Because that transaction is a significant observable input, the ordinary shares in Island Quarries have transferred from Level 3 to Level 2 in fair value measurement.

Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31 December 2024:

			Fair value measurement using		
	Date of valuation	**Total**	**Quoted prices in active Market (Level 1)**	**Significant observable Inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant unobservable Inputs (Level 3)**
Assets measured at fair value:		**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Listed equity investments:					
FMF Foods Limited	31/12/2024	160,198	160,198	-	-
Pleass Global Limited	31/12/2024	1,973,275	1,973,275	-	-
Kontiki Finance Limited	31/12/2024	900,653	900,653	-	-
The Calmer Co. International Ltd	31/12/2024	88,545	88,545	-	-
Non-listed equity investments:					
Oceanic Communications Pte Limited	31/12/2024	224,256	-	-	224,256
Island Quarries Pte Limited	31/12/2024	448,983	-	448,983	

9. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	The Fund 2024 $	The Fund 2023 $
Korobasaga, Gunu & Naibati Investment	13,147,143	-
Fair Value Adjustment	652,857	-
Property Investment	**13,800,00**	**-**

During the year, the Fund acquired three properties from Kelton Investments in exchange for a cash payment (35%) and share issue (65%). This investment was financed through a $4.396 million loan and 7,289,286 newly issued KGF shares at $1.20. Valuations of these investment properties were conducted by Lomara Associates, Fiji, on 12 December 2024. The key assumptions used include:

i) Capitalisation Rates – Each property's value was estimated using capitalisation rates based on rental income. These rates were determined considering factors such as location, property type, market conditions, and risk levels.

ii) Revenue and Earnings Growth – Assumptions regarding future revenue and earnings growth were made based on historical performance, market trends, and the broader economic outlook.

iii) Macroeconomic Factors – The valuation incorporated macroeconomic considerations, including inflation, interest rates, and industry-specific conditions that could influence future performance.

Additionally, a sensitivity analysis was conducted to assess the impact of changes in income, expenses, vacancy rates, and capitalisation rates on the market value of the properties.

10. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

	The Fund 2024 $	The Fund 2023 $
Oceanic Communication Pte Limited Preference shares	224,256	224,256
Island Quarries Pte Limited	448,983	-
Investment in subsidiaries at fair value	**673,239**	**224,256**

As of 1 January 2023, the Fund concluded that it meets the definition of an investment entity. Therefore, it does not consolidate its subsidiaries but, rather, recognises them as investments at fair value through profit or loss.

Summary of unconsolidated subsidiaries	**Principal place of business**	**Proportion of ownership and voting rights**	
		2024	**2023**
Oceanic Communication Pte Limited	Fiji	50%	50%
Island Quarries Pte Limited	Fiji	77%	-

Oceanic Communication Pte Limited and Island Quarries Pte Limited do not control any further subsidiaries.

Restrictions

The Fund receives income in the form of dividends and interest from its investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries, and there are no significant restrictions on the transfer of funds from these entities to the Fund. During the year, the Fund accrued $20,195 (2023: $26,547) in interest from OCL and $96,904 (2023: $62,004) in interest from IQL.

Support

During the current year, the Fund provided support in the form of a bridge loan of $175,000 (2023: $Nil) to Island Quarries Pte Limited. The Fund has no contractual commitments to provide any other financial or other support to its unconsolidated subsidiaries. Subsequent to year-end, the Fund resolved to provide a loan guarantee for Island Quarries Pte Limited of up to $5 million.

11. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

		The Fund 2024 $	The Fund 2023 $
Trade and other payables	Current	162,999	32,137
Owing to related parties (Note 15 (b))		208,186	-
		371,185	32,137

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:
- Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 60-day term
- Other payables are non-interest bearing and have an average term of six months.

12. INTEREST BEARING BORROWING

	The Fund 2024 $	The Fund 2023 $
Term Loan secured (Current)	247,061	-
Term Loan secured (Non-current)	4,038,721	-
	4,285,782	-

The term loan secured was to finance the cash portion of the purchase of the three investment properties in 2024. The initial value of the term loan amounted to $4,396,000. Loan repayments amount to approximately $33,630 per month.

The Term loan is secured on the three properties (Korobasaga House, Gunu House and Naibati House).

13. SHARE CAPITAL

	The Fund 2024 $	The Fund 2023 $
Issued and Paid up Capital		
11,110,496 (2023: 3,821,210) ordinary shares	12,554,404	3,807,261
	12,554,404	3,807,261

Capital management.

For the purposes of the Funds capital management, capital includes issued capital and retained earnings.

The Fund's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Fund may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return of capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Fund monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by the total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'current and non-current borrowings' as shown in the statement of financial position) less cash and short-term deposits. Total capital is calculated as 'Shareholder's equity' as shown in the statement of financial position.

13. SHARE CAPITAL continued

	The Fund 2024 $	The Fund 2023 $
Interest bearing borrowings (Note 12)	4,285,782	-
Trade and other payables (Note 11)	371,185	32,137
Less: cash and short-term deposits (Note 5)	(159,646)	(360,851)
Net debt	4,497,321	(328,714)
Shareholder's equity	14,465,254	3,661,077
Total Capital	14,465,254	3,661,077
Capital and net debt	**18,962,575**	**3,332,363**
Gearing ratio	24%	-10%

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

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023.

14. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	The Fund 2024 $	The Fund 2023 $
Operating profit after income tax	2,057,034	311,503
Weighted average ordinary shares at end of the financial year	8,180,833	3,821,210
Basic profit per share	0.25	0.08

Basic profit per share amounts are calculated by dividing operating profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

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

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of completion of these financial statements.

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

a) Transactions with related parties

Kontiki Capital Pte Limited provides management services to the Fund and Kontiki Portfolio Services Pte Limited also provides administrative services to the Fund. Transactions with these entities have taken place in the ordinary course of the business and are subject to commitment agreements.

Amounts charged to/paid to related parties during the financial year were as follows:

Transaction	*Related party*	*Nature of transaction*	The Fund 2024 $	The Fund 2023 $
Interest on preference shares	Oceanic Communications Pte Limited	Income	20,195	26,547
Interest on preference shares	Drone Services (Fiji) Pte Limited	Income	-	55,171
Interest on preference shares	Island Quarries (Fiji) Pte Limited	Income	96,084	62,004
Administration fees	Kontiki Portfolio Services Pte Limited	Expense	7,500	7,500
Management fees	Kontiki Capital Pte Limited	Expense	50,000	40,188
Performance fees	Kontiki Capital Pte Limited	Expense	181,032	-
Bridge loan	Island Quarries (Fiji) Pte Limited	Investment	175,000	-

Administration, management and performance fees are subject to commitment agreements between the parties. The details of fees is outlined in Note 1.4 (i)

b) Owing to related parties

The amounts payable as at 31 December to the following related parties are as follows:

		The Fund 2024 $	The Fund 2023 $
Administration fees - Kontiki Portfolio Services Pte Limited	Current Liability	-	-
Management and Performance fees - Kontiki Capital Pte Limited	Current Liability	208,186	-
		208,186	-

Management and performance fees payables are unsecured and interest free with no fixed term of repayment.

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS continued

c) Receivables from related parties

		The Fund 2024 $	**The Fund 2023 $**

The amounts receivable as at 31 December from the following related parties are as follows:

		$	**$**
Reimbursement of Accounting service fees - Kontiki Capital Pte Limited	Current assets	5,025	5,025
Interest on convertible notes - Island Quarries Pte Limited	Current assets	315,080	197,707
Loan receivable – Drone Services (Fiji) Pte Limited	Current assets	479,204	500,000
Interest on Pref Shares – Oceanic Communication Pte Limited	Current assets	55,335	35,140
Bridge loan and interest - Island Quarries Pte Limited	Current assets	175,820	-
		1,030,464	737,872
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss		(453,767)	(398,854)
		576,697	339,018

d) Compensation of Key Management Personnel of the Fund

Management fees	50,000	40,188
Directors fees	15,450	7,500
Performance fees	181,032	-
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	246,482	47,688

The amounts disclosed in the table are the amounts recognised as an expense during the reporting period related to key management personnel.

e) Directors

There is no common director between Kinetic Growth Fund Limited, Kontiki Stockbroking Pte Limited and Kontiki Portfolio Services Pte Limited.

The common directors between Kinetic Growth Fund Limited and Island Quarries Pte Limited are Mark Halabe and Anthony Ah Koy.

16. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Fund's principal financial liabilities, comprise loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Fund's operations. The Fund's principal financial assets include trade receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations. The Fund also holds investments in debt and equity instruments and enters into derivative transactions.

The Fund is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Fund's Board of Directors oversees the management of these risks. The Fund's risk management provides assurance to the Fund's Board of Directors that the Fund's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and the financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Fund's policies and risk objectives.

Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Fund's activities. The Fund, through its training and management standards and procedures, is managing a disciplined and constructive control environment in which employees understand their roles and obligation.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future value cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, debts and equity investments and derivative financial instruments.

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 December in 2024 and 2023.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Fund's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Fund's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency) and the Fund's net investments in foreign companies.

The Fund is exposed to currency risk through transaction in foreign currencies. This currency mainly includes Australian dollars (AUD). As the currency in which the Fund presents its financial statements is the Fiji dollar, the Fund's financial statements are affected by movements in the exchange rates between these currencies and the Fijian dollar.

Foreign currency sensitivity

A strengthening of the Fiji dollar as at 31 December 2024, as indicated below, against the AUD would have increased equity and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2023.

The following significant exchange rates were applied during the period.

	Reporting date mid spot rate	
	2024	**2023**
AUD	0.688	0.667

	Change in AUD rate	**Effect on profit before tax**
		$
2024	+/ - 10%	$8,836.18
2023	+/ - 10%	$2,735.00

16. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES continued

Equity price risk

The Fund's listed and non-listed equity investments are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Fund manages the equity price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Fund's senior management on a regular basis. The Fund's Board of Directors reviews and approves all equity investment decisions.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Fund is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Fund's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on days past due and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables and are regularly monitored.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Generally, trade receivables are written-off if past due for more than one year and are not subject to enforcement activity. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Notes 6 and 8. The Fund evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low. Estimated credit loss on receivables are detailed in Note 6.

Liquidity risk

The Fund monitors its risk of a shortage of funds using a liquidity planning tool. The Fund's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans and lease contracts. The Fund has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders.

Excessive risk concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Fund's performance to developments affecting a particular industry. In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Fund's policy and procedures include specific guidelines to focus in the maintenance of a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly.

17. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The Fund has no capital commitments as at 31 December 2024. During 2023, the Fund had committed to invest a total of $0.15 million in Island Quarries Pte Ltd (IQL) wholly in convertible notes. Kinetic Growth Fund Limited had invested more than $400k in IQL.

	The Fund 2024 $	The Fund 2023 $
Committed investment into Island Quarries Pte Limited	-	150,000
Less: total amount invested	-	(150,000)
	-	-

18. CONTINGENT ASSETS & LIABILITIES

The Fund had no contingent assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2024 (2023: Nil).

19. SEGMENT INFORMATION

2024 Fund Investments	Carrying amount $
Technology	224,256
Consumables	2,222,018
Finance	900,653
Extractive industries	848,983
TOTAL	**4,195,910**

2023 Fund Investments	Carrying amount $
Technology	224,256
Consumables	989,580
Finance	920,048
Extractive industries	400,000
TOTAL	**2,533,884**

20. FUND DETAILS

Registered office and principal place of business

The Company's registered office is located at Level 2, Provident Plaza 1, 33 Ellery Street, Suva.

21. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Fund is to invest shareholders' funds in private equity projects, shares, and related financial instruments with the objective of generating high growth returns for shareholders over the long term. This involves identifying suitable investments, negotiating with and conducting due diligence on prospects, investing shareholders' funds and managing investments on an ongoing basis. The subsidiary is involved advertising, marketing and new media agency focused on integrated online and offline communication strategies. During the year, the Fund initiated investments in real estate.

22. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE YEAR

During 2024, KGF closed the previously announced transaction to purchase Naibati House, Gunu House, and Korobasaga House properties. As part of this transaction, KGF issued 7,289,286 shares and borrowed funds under a secured loan. KGF also purchased additional shares in Island Quarries Pte Ltd as part of a consortium of investors.

Other than the matters described above, no other matter or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Fund, the results or cash flows of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Fund in future financial years.

23. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO YEAR END

No other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Fund, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Fund in the future financial periods.

Other information

Listing requirements of the South Pacific Stock Exchange (not included elsewhere in this financial statements)

(a) Statement of interest of each Director and Senior Management in the share capital of the Fund or in a related Corporation as at 31 December 2024 in compliance with Listing Requirements:

Mr. Jack Lowenstein (Indirect interest: Ludwigson Holdings Pty Limited) - 89,599 shares in Kinetic Growth Fund.

Mr. Erik Larson (Direct Interest) - 39,727 shares (from which 36,452 shares is joint owned with Amy Lynn Bergquist, Karla Larson Wadd and JTWROS) and 51,176 shares in Kinetic Growth Fund Limited (Indirect interest - Amy Lynn Bergquist).
Mr. Anthony Ah Koy (Direct Interest – 1,016,811 shares in Kinetic Growth Fund (Indirect interest – Kelton Investments Pte Ltd) (Trustees and Trust Beneficiary – James Michael Ah Koy Trust – 3,222,042 shares in Kinetic Growth Fund).
Mrs. Carolyn Ah Koy (Direct Interest – 1,016,811 shares in Kinetic Growth Fund (Indirect interest – Kelton Investments Pte Ltd (Trustees and Trust Beneficiary – James Michael Ah Koy Trust – 3,222,042 shares in Kinetic Growth Fund).
Mrs. Monica Ah Koy (Direct Interest – 1,016,811 shares in Kinetic Growth Fund (Indirect interest – Kelton Investments Pte. Ltd (Trustees and Trust Beneficiary – James Micheal Ah Koy Trust – 3,222,042 shares in Kinetic Growth Fund).
Ms. Rachel Ah Koy (Trust Beneficiary – James Micheal Ah Koy Trust – 3,222,042 shares in Kinetic Growth Fund) (Indirect interest – Kelton Investments Pte. Ltd).

(b) Shareholding of those persons holding the 20 largest blocks of shares

Shareholders	No of shares
JAMES MICHEAL AH KOY TRUST	3,222,042
PLATINUM INSURANCE LIMITED	1,164,475
KELTON INVESTMENT PTE LIMITED	1,016,811
ANTHONY EUGENE AH KOY	1,016,811
CAROLYN MARGARET AH KOY	1,016,811
MONICA ANGELA AH KOY	1,016,811
AEQUI-LIBRIA ASSOCIATES INSURANCE BROKER LTD	453,604
THE FIJI NATIONAL PROVIDENT FUND BOARD	362,130
BSP LIFE (FIJI) LIMITED	281,800
FHL MEDIA LIMITED	200,000
HARI PUNJA & SONS LIMITED	194,150
CARLISLE (FIJI) LIMITED	144,150
LUDWIGSON HOLDINGS PTY LTD	89,599
JIMAIMA T SCHULTZ	86,459
KEN KUNG	52,293
AMY LYNN BERGQUIST	51,176
N S NIRANJANS HOLDINGS LTD	50,000
CORBETT HOLDINGS PTE LIMITED	44,200
TIMOTHY RAJU FONG	35,204
TUTANEKAI INVESTMENTS LIMITED	34,283

(c) Board meetings

	Number of meetings entitled to attend	Number of meetings attended
Erik Larson (Chairperson)	5	5
Jack Lowenstein (Director)	5	5
Mark Halabe (Director)	5	5
Anthony Ah Koy	3	3
Carolyn Ah Koy	3	3
Monica Ah Koy	3	3
Rachel Ah Koy	3	3

Other information continued

(c) Board meetings continued

In addition to these formal meetings, the board members met telephonically on an as-needed basis concerning investments and negotiations.

(d) Distribution of Share Holding

No. of Shareholders	Shareholding	Total Percentage Holding
4	0 - 500 shares	0.01%
60	501 - 5,000 shares	1.28%
16	5,001 - 10,000 shares	1.06%
13	10,001 - 20,000 shares	1.62%
4	20,001 - 30,000 shares	0.93%
3	30,001 - 40,000 shares	0.91%
2	40,001 - 50,000 shares	0.85%
4	50,001 - 100,000 shares	2.52%
6	100,001 - 1,000,000 shares	14.72%
6	Over 1,000,000 shares	76.09%

(e) Share Register

Central Share Registry Pte Limited
Shop 1 & 11, Sabrina Building
Victoria Parade, Suva, Fiji

(f) Disclosure under section 51.2(x)

	Kinetic Growth Fund Limited 2024 $	Kinetic Growth Fund Limited 2023 $
Gross profit	2,143,989	260,176
Other income	-	-
	2,143,989	260,176
Tax (expense)/benefit	(86,955)	51,327
	2,057,034	311,503
Profit after tax	2,057,034	311,503
Total assets	19,210,141	3,710,160
Total liabilities	4,744,887	49,083
Shareholders' equity	14,465,254	3,661,077

***** The above disclosure relates to the Fund only since it is an investment entity.

Other information continued

(g) Financial performance for five years

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net profit/ (loss)	2,057,034	311,503	(440,242)	(204,098)	(37,924)
Assets	19,210,141	3,710,160	3,380,975	4,236,116	4,479,268
Liabilities	4,744,887	49,083	31,401	557,094	596,148
Equity	14,465,254	3,661,077	3,349,574	3,679,002	3,883,120
Earnings per share	0.25	0.08	(0.12)	(0.05)	(0.01)
Net Tangible assets per share	1.30	0.96	0.87	0.96	1.02
Highest market price	1.50	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Lowest market price	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Year end market price	1.50	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12

DIRECTORY

The Kinetic Growth Fund

Board of Directors:
Erik Larson
Jack Lowenstein
Mark Halabe
Anthony Ah Koy
Carolyn Ah Koy
Monica Ah Koy
Rachel Ah Koy

Company Secretary: Griffon Emose

Manager:
Kontiki Capital Pte Limited
Level 2, Plaza 1
FNPF Boulevard
33 Ellery Street
SUVA
Tel: 330 7284 Fax: 330 7241
Web: www.kontiki.com.fj

Administrator:
Kontiki Portfolio Services Pte Limited
Level 2, Plaza 1
FNPF Boulevard
33 Ellery Street
SUVA
Tel: 330 7284 Fax: 330 7241
Web: www.kontiki.com.fj

Registry:
Central Share Registry Pte Ltd
Shop 1 and 11
Sabrina Building
Victoria Parade
SUVA
Tel 330 4130
Web: www.csr.com.fj

Auditor:
Ernst & Young
Pacific House
Level 7
1 Butt Street
SUVA
Tel: 331 4166 Fax: 330 0612

Regulatory Authority:
Reserve Bank of Fiji
Reserve Bank Building
Pratt Street
SUVA
Tel: 331 3166 Fax: 330 4363
Web: www.rbf.gov.fj

Securities Exchange:
South Pacific Stock Exchange
Shop 1 and 11
Sabrina Building
Victoria Parade
SUVA
Tel 330 4130
Web: www.spx.com.fj

Kinetic Growth Fund Limited

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