2026

ANNUAL REPORT

KONTIKI FINANCE
Secure, Local, Innovative

We are committed to provide a helping hand

Committed to providing competitive and accessible financing solutions. Our mission is to empower our customers with the financial support they need. With friendly, hardworking and diverse staff members, we ensure swift processing of applications, often within the same day. When it comes to financing, we stand as a leading alternative to major banks.

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ABOUT US

Kontiki Finance Limited is an SPX-listed Company established in 2014 to provide competitive and accessible financing for both consumers and Small-toMedium Enterprises (SMEs) To support this, Kontiki Finance is always available to assist customers and processes applications quickly, often the same day. When it comes to finance, Kontiki Finance is a leading alternative to the major Banks and Finance Companies.

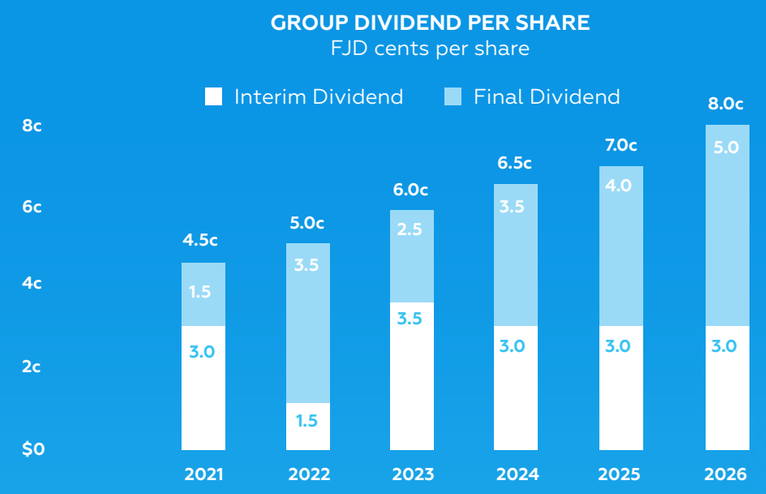
Whether you're purchasing a car or increasing the size of your vehicle fleet, organizing a holiday, want to consolidate your debts, or use your motor vehicle as collateral, you can count on Kontiki Finance to work with you, and provide you with a solution that is right for you.

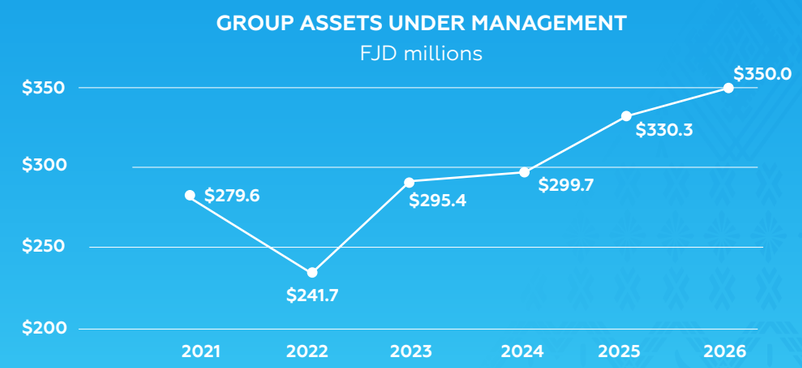
Retail & Motorvehicle dealer partners
Kontiki Finance is a full service provider of accessible and easy to understand financing solutions

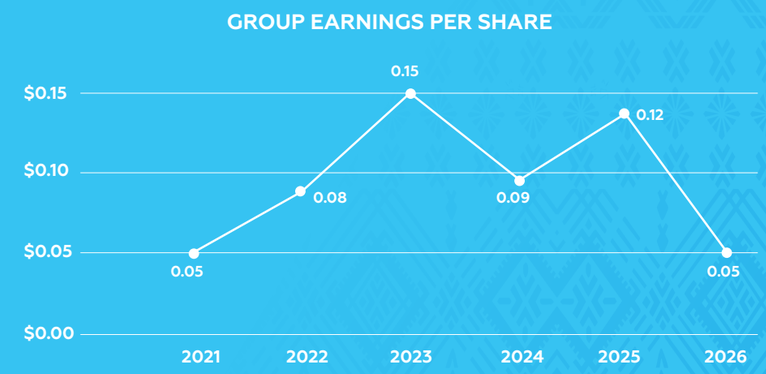
For our retail and motor vehicle dealer partners, Kontiki Finance is a full-service provider of accessible and easy to understand financing solutions that allows it to better serve its client relationships by managing credit and customer service processing

Established in 2014
to provide competitive and accessible financing for both consumers and SMEs

SNAPSHOT







MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Dear Shareholders and Stakeholders,

I am pleased to present Kontiki Finance Limited's Annual Report for the financial year ended 30 June 2026.

The year represented another important period in the Group's development, with continued progress in strengthening our core business while establishing a broader platform for future growth. While the Group's reported comprehensive income was lower than the previous year, this largely reflected the expiry of the seven-year tax incentive available to SPX-listed companies, change to the corporate tax rate and the absence of the significant investment gains recognised in FY2025. Importantly, the underlying performance of the business remained resilient.

A particularly encouraging development during the year was the improvement in credit performance, reflecting stronger collections and a continued focus on credit discipline. The Group also maintained a strong financial position, providing us with the capacity to support our operations and pursue opportunities for sustainable growth.

Our expansion into Samoa reached an important milestone, recording a profit in its first full financial year of operations. While still a relatively new part of the Group, the progress made during the year is encouraging and demonstrates the potential of our regional strategy. Our focus will remain on building the Samoa business prudently and ensuring that growth is supported by appropriate credit and operational disciplines.

The Board was pleased to declare a final dividend of five cents per share, bringing total dividends for FY2026 to eight cents per share, an increase of 14% from the previous year. This reflects the Board's confidence in the underlying strength of the business while maintaining an appropriate balance between shareholder returns and the capital required to support the Group's future growth.

Looking ahead, our priorities remain clear. We will continue to strengthen the quality and performance of our lending portfolio, improve operational efficiency and make greater use of technology to support both our customers and our people. At the same time, we will remain disciplined in how we pursue growth, recognising the importance of maintaining a strong and sustainable business over the longer term.

On behalf of the Board, I would like to thank our management team and employees for their contribution throughout the year. I also extend my appreciation to our shareholders and stakeholders for their continued support and confidence in Kontiki Finance Limited.

Your sincerely,

Chirk Yam,
BCom, CA (ANZ), CA (Fiji), MAICD
Chairman

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

KFL is a Fiji and Samoa based full-service provider of accessible finance solutions targeted mainly at consumers. The Company commenced operations in October 2014.

KFL holds Credit Institution licenses from the Reserve Bank of Fiji and from the Central Bank of Samoa. Both licences authorise KFL to accept Term Deposits from the public and to utilise these funds to provide loans to clients. In addition to its lending operations, the Group has a wholly owned subsidiary, Platinum Insurance Limited, which provides Loan Protection Insurance to KFL loan customers and this entity is supervised by the Reserve Bank of Vanuatu. KFL aims to offer innovative, flexible, and accessible finance solutions to the consumer and business segments of the market. KFL provides this through a highly experienced Management team leveraging intellectual property and business intelligence proven by them in other markets.

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

The Company provides a range of finance solutions to its clients including Loans, Term Deposits and related products and services. These are detailed below:

LOANS

KFL provides personal Loans and Vehicle Financing Loans to clients:

- Debt Consolidation loan application received directly from customers for personal financing, new purchases, re-financing of existing loans.
- Personal Loans Flexible financing for a wide range of needs, including family events, car loans, home improvements, or other personal expenses.

Critical to the provision of loans is KFL's rigorous credit analysis and approval systems that meet international best practice, managed by a highly experience team. KFL's experienced team also provides customers with valuable advice on structuring their loan portfolios including refinancing and consolidation.

TERM DEPOSITS

Under its Credit Institution Licenses, KFL is able to accept Term Deposits, which are the primary source of funding for KFL's loan book. Term Deposits are offered for fixed terms and deposit rates paid by KFL are amongst the most competitive in the market.

INSURANCE

KFL also finances a range of insurance products to support its credit business, including motor, chattel, and loan protection insurance. These insurance products allow customers, with KFL's help, to tailor their loans and manage their risk exposure.

These also reduce credit risk for KFL. Loan Protection Insurance (LPI) is provided through KFL's wholly owned captive insurer, Platinum Insurance Limited.

INSURANCE PREMIUM FINANCE

KFL provides annual insurance premium funding by paying the Insurer the annual premium and the customer repays KFL by way of monthly installments.

SERVICE SUPPORT

KFL's services are provided through a flexible and accessible system. The Company constantly strives to streamline and simplify its processes for credit and customer service processing.

- KFL currently operates at TappooCity Building and at Tabatolu House on Goodenough Street in Suva, with offices in Lautoka, Labasa and Apia (Samoa).
- Business can also be conducted by phone, online, via postal service or by mobile manager, reducing the need for customers to visit KFL's offices.
- Customers have seven-day access to customer service including after normal business hours.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

For KFL, responsible growth is measured by more than financial performance. It is reflected in the positive and lasting impact we create in the communities we serve. Throughout the year, we continued to invest in initiatives that improve health outcomes, broaden access to education and empower individuals to build brighter futures. Our focus remains on directing this support where it can make the greatest difference and the biggest impact, particularly for communities and individuals facing challenges across Fiji and Samoa.

Supporting Healthcare Access

Access to healthcare often begins with something as fundamental as reliable transportation. For organisations such as the Fiji Cancer Society and Diabetes Fiji, the ability to reach patients can make a meaningful difference, particularly for those who are unable to travel independently and may otherwise miss out on essential treatment and support. Recognising this need, KFL provides fully maintained vehicles to support their work, covering fuel, servicing and ongoing upkeep. By helping remove the cost and logistical burden of transportation, we enable these organisations to direct more of their resources towards what matters most: delivering vital patient care, strengthening community education, and reaching those who need support most.

Fiji Cancer Society

Cancer has become a global epidemic and affects people of all ages. According to Health Fiji, cancer cases in Fiji have steadily increased over the past several years and cancer is now the 3rd most common cause of death in Fiji. For seven years, KFL has proudly supported the Fiji Cancer Society in its efforts to bring vital healthcare services closer to communities across Fiji. As part of this long-standing partnership, the Cancer Society has 2 outreach vehicles provided by KFL. This year, we replaced 1 of these vehicles with a new SUV. Helping medical professionals travel to rural and remote communities, where access to healthcare can be limited, supporting greater access to cancer awareness, screening, and care.

Kontiki Finance with the Fiji Cancer Society outreach vehicle

Diabetes Fiji

Diabetes is very common in Fiji and the number of people with diabetes is growing. According to Health Fiji, almost 1 in 3 Fijians, or around 30% of the population, living with diabetes. Type 2 diabetes is more common than Type 1 diabetes and, in many cases, can be prevented through healthy lifestyle choices and early intervention. For the past four years, KFL has supported Diabetes Fiji's community outreach programme with a dedicated vehicle, enabling healthcare teams to deliver diabetes screening, education and follow-up care directly to communities across Fiji. Helping bring essential services closer to those who need them most, while promoting early detection and greater awareness of diabetes prevention and management.

Kontiki Finance hands over outreach vehicle to Diabetes Fiji Inc

Helping Restore Vision and Hope

During the year, KFL reaffirmed its commitment to supporting Fijians facing critical medical challenges by contributing towards the overseas treatment of 13-year-old Giya, whose urgent eye condition required specialised surgery in India. Following her return to Fiji, KFL representatives met with Giya and her family to see her recovery firsthand. Her progress was a powerful reminder of the life-changing impact that access to specialised medical care can have. "We are extremely thankful to KFL and everyone who supported us." Evlin Ashika Devi, Giya's mother.

Kontiki Finance presents financial assistance towards Ms. Prasad's eye treatment

Ongoing support for Giya

KFL have provided further assistance by hosting a fundraising raffle, sponsoring 12 prizes in support of Giya's second trip to India for further treatment. The raffle proceeds were presented to the family to support the next stage of her treatment — bringing her closer to a brighter, clearer future. "The contribution made a huge difference in helping us get to India for Giya's treatment. Seeing her return safely after a successful operation is a blessing." Evlin Ashika Devi, Giya's mother.

Supporting Samoa's Manusina on their World Cup Journey

KFL was honoured to host its very first corporate table at the Manusina Corporate Dinner Farewell at the Football Multi-Purpose Hall, Apia Park in Samoa. It was a powerful and memorable evening celebrating sport, women in leadership, and the inspiring journey of the Manusina team as they prepared for the Rugby World Cup. KFL was proud to support this incredible group of women representing Samoa on the global stage and wishes Manusina all the very best as they head into the tournament.

Samoa Kontiki Finance representatives at the Manusina Corporate Dinner Farewell Prasad's eye treatment

WIN Convention - Celebrating Women in Business

Hosted by the Women Entrepreneurs Business Council (WEBC) at the Grand Pacific Hotel, the WIN (Women Invigorating the Nation) 2026 Convention was proudly supported by KFL. A company representative attended the convention, engaging in inspiring speeches, discussions, and presentations delivered by influential women shaping the community. Our participation reflects its continued support for initiatives that empower and celebrate women's contributions to business and society.

Participants of the women Invigorating the Nation Convention

Leadership Fiji - Growing Tomorrow's Leaders

Now in its third year, KFL's partnership with Leadership Fiji reflects its ongoing commitment to developing future leaders in the community. Ms. Yvette Samson was KFL's first representative, successfully graduating from the 2018 program. Ms. Eleni Wainikesa followed in her footsteps, graduating from the 2024 program, and now also serves as a Leadership Fiji Fellow. Mr. Totivi Bokini-Ratu graduated in 2025 and is currently pursuing his fellowship, while Ms. Esther Kim joined the 2026 cohort. The company remains committed to nurturing leadership talent and empowering its people to make a lasting impact beyond the workplace.

Kontiki Finance participants of the Leadership Fiji program 2024-2026.

OUR PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

TERM DEPOSIT

We have among the best term deposit rates in the country since we started helping you grow your wealth to make living more comfortable and enjoyable.

DEBT CONSOLIDATION

Finance all your existing loans into one easy Kontiki Loan, making life that much easier for you.

PERSONAL LOANS

Flexible financing for a wide range of needs, including Family evenets, motor vehicle purchases, home improvements, or other personal expenses

EQUITY RELEASE

This product allows you to obtain a loan by using the capital value of your motor vehicle as security, even if you have an existing loan on the vehicle we can assess your application with that in mind.

LOAN PROTECTION INSURANCE

Involuntary unemployment, sickness, accident and death. This is another comprehensive service we have to make sure that you are looked after properly.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MR. CHIRK YAM
| Director | Chairman | BCom, CA (ANZ), CA (Fiji), MAICD
A Fiji citizen, Chirk is a graduate of the University of Auckland. His career spanned 37 years in the Chartered Accountancy profession commencing in PricewaterhouseCooper's predecessor firm of Coopers & Lybrand in Auckland, New Zealand before transferring to Fiji. He retired as a Senior Partner of PricewaterhouseCoopers in December 2015. Over his career he has overseen liquidations, receiverships, IPOs, business start ups and insurance claims, while providing consultancy advice on mergers & acquisitions to a broad cross section of clients in the retail, manufacturing, and financial sectors of the economy. He was one of the initial representatives licensed by the RBF as an Investment Adviser. Chirks's other areas of expertise is in audit and taxation. Chirk is an independent director of KFL

MR. MARK HALABE
| Director | MOF, BSc (Hons), GAICD
A Fiji Citizen, Mark is a respected business leader with over 35 years of experience as Executive Chairman of Mark One Apparel (Fiji) Pty Limited and Managing Director of Halabe Investments Pty Limited. Honored as a Member of the Order of Fiji (MOF, 2000) and a recipient of the Fiji 50th Anniversary Medal (2020), Mark's leadership has earned Mark One Apparel the 2024 Fiji Business Excellence President's Award and two Prime Minister's Exporter of the Year awards. Mark holds a BSc (Hons) from Leicester University, attended the Royal Military College Duntroon, and is a Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (GAICD). His extensive governance background includes directorships across major commercial and statutory bodies, including Fiji Airports, Investment Fiji, Kinetic Growth Fund Limited, Island Quarries Limited, and International School Suva. Mark is an independent Director of KFL.

MR. BARRY WHITESIDE
| Director | CF, MA, BA, FAICD
A Fiji citizen, Barry served as Governor of the Reserve Bank of Fiji from May 2011 to May 2017 and prior to that as Deputy Governor from October 2009. He has a career spanning just over 40 years across all core areas of the Central Bank including Economics/Research, Financial Markets, Financial Institutions Supervision and Currency and Corporate Services. As Governor, he was a member of the National Anti-Money Laundering Council, National MSME Taskforce and Fiji Institute of Bankers Council. He chaired several key external and internal committees including the Macroeconomic Policy Committee, National Capital Markets Taskforce, National Financial Inclusion Taskforce, National Secured Transactions Taskforce, the RBF Board, and various policy committees of the Reserve Bank. Barry is an independent Director of KFL.

MR. MAHIPRIYA MEDDEPOLA
| BSc. (Finance Special), ACA (SL), ACMA (UK), CGMA.
Mahipriya is an experienced finance and investment professional with over 17 years of experience across investment management, corporate finance, financial reporting, mergers and acquisitions, audit and executive leadership. He currently serves as General Manager Investments at the Unit Trust of Fiji (UTOF), where he leads the management and strategic development of its diversified investment portfolio. Prior to joining UTOF, Mahipriya held senior finance and management positions with Vinod Patel & Company Limited in Fiji, the LOLC Group in Sri Lanka and KPMG Sri Lanka. Mahipriya has also served on the boards of several companies and contributed to finance, investment, audit and risk committees. He holds a Bachelor of Science (Special) Degree in Finance and is an ACA, ACMA and CGMA. He has also completed CFA Level I. Mahipriya is a director of KFL.

MR. GRIFFON EMOSE
| Director | CFA, BCom, Grad Dip App Fin & Inv
A Fiji citizen, Griffon is the Managing Director of Kontiki Capital. He was previously the Manager Public Awareness & Investor Education at the Capital Markets Development Authority and an economist at the Ministry of Finance where he served with the Budget Management & Economic Policy Division and the Financial Management Reform Project. He is licensed by the RBF as an Investment Adviser Representative and serves on several other boards including Kontiki Capital Pte Ltd, Kontiki Stockbroking Pte Ltd, Kontiki Portfolio Services Pte Ltd, South Pacific Elixirs (Fiji) Pte Ltd and The Calmer Co International Ltd. Griffon graduated with a Bachelor of Commerce from the University of Auckland, New Zealand and completed the Graduate Diploma in Applied Finance & Investment through the Securities Institute of Australia (now the Financial Services Institute of Australasia). He earned the CFA Charter in 2005 and is a member of the CFA Institute.

MR. PETER DIXON
| Director | MBA, SA Fin, GAICD.
A Fiji citizen, Peter has over four decades of experience in banking and finance, primarily in Papua New Guinea and Fiji. His extensive management background in the banking sector has provided him with a deep understanding of local commercial conditions and a vast network of regional business contacts. His expertise encompasses finance and management, business and strategic planning, and staff training and development. Peter's most recent role was as the Managing Director of Credit Corporation (Fiji) Pte Ltd (CCFL), where he served on contract until his retirement on March 31, 2023. While with CCFL he served as Chair of the Fiji Finance Companies Association and was on the Board of Credit Corporation (Vanuatu) Pty Ltd for several years. Before joining the Credit Corporation Group, Peter worked for four years as the General Manager of Corporate Banking at BSP (Bank of South Pacific), commencing in January 2007. His leadership contributed to record lending growth during his tenure in charge of the corporate area at BSP. Peter is a Senior Associate member of FINSIA (Financial Services Institute of Australasia) and a Graduate Member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

MR. DES KEARSE
| Director | Dip Man, N.Z.C.C.
An Australian and New Zealand citizen, Des has extensive experience across banking, finance, technology and business operations in New Zealand and the Asia-Pacific region. Des served as Head of Product Management at Bank South Pacific Ltd in Papua New Guinea, where he was responsible for retail banking products, including cards and electronic channels. His other roles in Papua New Guinea included National Sales & Marketing Manager at Datec (PNG) Ltd and Advisor Billing & Credit Operations at PNG Post and Telecommunications Corporation. He has also held senior roles in Indonesia and Thailand, including Director of Consulting Services at Arthur Andersen, where he focused on IT business consulting for major banking clients; Business Development Manager at PT Mincom Indoservices; and Head of Operations at Sitca Mbf Finance Limited, where he oversaw the establishment of card operations. Prior to working abroad, Des was General Manager of NZI Finance Ltd and New Zealand Vehicle Finance Ltd. Des is an independent director of KFL.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT TEAM

GREGORY CATHCART | Group Chief Executive Officer | Head of Credit | Dip Bus (Finance), F Fin

Greg is a Fiji citizen with over 40 years' experience as a finance executive in several geographies including Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, Kuwait, and Bahrain. He has a record of successfully delivering performance outcomes, onboarding and managing large multi-partnered deals, launching and managing retail deposit and loan products, and negotiating and managing wholesale funding facilities. Greg has previously held senior and executive positions with listed entities and major corporates abroad. These include Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer of Pacific Retail Finance Group (division of NZX-listed PRG, later sold to NYSE-listed GE), Head of Business Development & Support at Australian Guarantee Corporation (division of ASX-listed Westpac) and Group Credit Manager at NZX-listed Fisher & Paykel Finance (later sold to ASX-listed FXL). Greg has a Post Graduate Diploma in Business with a Finance major from the Business School at Auckland University, New Zealand and is a Fellow of the Financial Services Institute of Australasia (FINSIA). He was elected Chairman of the Finance Companies Association, the professional industry body for Licensed Credit Institutions in Fiji, in 2016, 2020 and again in 2025. He also served previously on the Accounting, Law and Finance Committee at Unitec in Auckland, New Zealand for seven years until 2006.

DAVID OLIVER | Group Chief Financial Office | Head of Treasury | BA (Hons) Econ, Grad Dip App Fin & Inv., F Fin, FRM

David is a Fiji citizen with over 40 years of investment banking experience in New Zealand, Fiji, and the Pacific. He is highly experienced in financial risk management, evaluating business feasibility, acquisition, divestiture, valuation, due diligence and financing transactions. David was previously Manager, Corporate Advisory at Macquarie Bank in New Zealand. Prior to that, he managed the Department of Public Enterprises in Fiji, where he oversaw the development and implementation of Fiji's public enterprise reform programme. He has extensive experience as a business and economic analyst, having previously filled this role at Telecom New Zealand, New Zealand Treasury and Shell Oil (NZ). David holds a Bachelor of Arts (First Class Honours) in Economics from Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand and is a Fellow of the Financial Services Institute of Australasia (FINSIA), having completed the Graduate Diploma in Applied Finance & Investment. He is a member of the Global Association of Risk Professionals (GARP) and is certified with the Financial Risk Manager (FRM) designation. He is licensed by the RBF as an Investment Adviser and Broker Dealer Representative.

PHILLIP LACEY | Group Head of Products and Distribution

A Fiji citizen, Phillip has over 40 years of financial services experience, specialising in relationship- managed sales in direct and intermediary channels. He was previously General Manager of NYSE-listed GE Capital's NZ Mortgage business and ran credit, collections and loss-recoveries functions for Pacific Retail Finance. He also served as Head of Collections for AGC Finance (owned by Westpac Bank) managing a human resource of 60 employees. Phillip assisted with establishing Simply Insurance for Pacific Retail Finance, which achieved a maiden NPBT of NZ$8.9m in its first full year of operations. At PRF, he conducted risk analysis of Direct Channel products and processes and detailed process approval of all distribution collateral including TV campaigns, radio, direct mail and print media. He also ran and owned a three-branch Wizard Home Loans franchise, writing loans of NZ$96m and won Wizard Home Loans performance awards in multiple years.

LEMALU RASALAMA TIAVO | Executive Director Samoa | BCom (Mktg, ER & Ops Mgmt)

Lemalu Rasalama Tiavo was born in Samoa and as a Samoan citizen she brings over 20 years' experience as a Commercial Director and Leader. Her background spans commercial strategy, corporate partnerships, consulting, advisory, multi-year deals, business improvement, and commercial modelling across sectors including healthcare, accounting, consulting, government, and not-for-profit, in New Zealand, Australia, Samoa, Fiji and PNG. Lemalu previously held leadership roles including Commercial Strategy Associate Director at Deloitte Australia along with a wealth of experience with State roles in VIC, TAS, SA, & NT at Victorian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VECCI) under the Australia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ACCI), Roy Morgan Research, Pacific Islands Trade & Investment Commission (now PT&I), and Westpac New Zealand Limited. Lemalu has a Bachelor of Commerce from The University of Auckland, and moved from Melbourne, Australia to take up her current role as our Executive Director in Samoa, where she has established and built up our presence and oversees daily operations. She also leads Marketing across both Fiji and Samoa. Lemalu brings extensive experience with building and leading successful teams, change management, and delivering sustainable business growth. Beyond her professional roles, Lemalu played a key role in Deloitte's Race and Culture Action Plan, co-founded and was the Lead for Deloitte's Pacific Community AU & PNG, and was the first ever Pacific Islander to complete the Victorian Government's Women of Colour Executive Leadership Program. Reflecting her passion for building successful teams and supporting diverse voices that foster an inclusive culture for greater impact across the Pacific region.

JAMES SEPULONI | Group Head of Operations

James is a New Zealand citizen of Samoan descent with more than 25 years' experience in the financial services industry. Throughout his career, he has held a range of leadership positions, with extensive expertise in portfolio management, consumer lending, credit risk, business performance and organisational development. His career has encompassed branch management, regional leadership, and operational transformation across the financial services sector. James previously worked for Thorn Financial Services in New Zealand, where in 2015 he was selected to establish Thorn Financial Services' first consumer lending branch. He developed the operational model for the pilot store, which achieved 134% of its EBIT target in its inaugural year. The success of the pilot led to the operating model being adopted as the blueprint for Thorn Financial Services' future consumer lending branches. James later received multiple branch performance awards before being appointed Regional Manager for New Zealand's Upper North Island, with responsibility for eight branches and a loan portfolio exceeding NZ$150 million.

JASON NILI | Group Head of Insurance | BSc (Hons) Bus & Fin, Spec Dip Fin Plan, Spec Dip Gen Ins, Snr Assoc CIP

Jason, a dual British and Australian citizen, has over 28 years of global experience in financial services, based in the UK, mainland Europe, Australia and Fiji, covering Asia Pacific, South Pacific and US as part of his extended roles. He has been a prominent figure in the sector since 1996, with a specialized focus on general insurance since 2011. Jason returned to Fiji in 2023 after serving three years as General Manager for South Australia at WTW (Willis Towers Watson), where he was a key member of the Australasian Leadership Team. Previously, he was the Country Manager at Insurance Holdings (Pacific) Ltd and the Chief Executive Officer of Capital Insurance during his first tenure in Fiji. Additionally, he managed operations in New South Wales and Queensland for a niche insurer in Australia. His extensive experience includes close collaboration with regulators across the South Pacific and representing Fiji on various councils, such as the Insurance Council, Insurance Task Force, Disaster Risk Council, and Financial & Professional Services Councils. Jason has been instrumental in developing multiple microinsurance products, working with United Nations organizations and the World & Asia Development Banks, and establishing claims facilitation services for the Accident & Compensation Commission of Fiji. Jason earned his degree in Business & Finance from Manchester Metropolitan University in the UK. He also holds Specialty Diplomas in Financial Planning and General Insurance from the UK and Australia and is a Senior Associate, CIP, with ANZIIF.

AUDIT & RISK COMMITTEE

The Audit and Risk Committee supports the Board of Directors in ensuring that Management achieves Organizational objectives by providing independent oversight of KFL's internal controls and operations.

Responsibilities of the Committee include, but are not limited to:

- Overseeing the Internal and External Auditors.
- Reviewing Internal and External Audit Reports, as well as Regulatory Onsite Reports.
- Ensuring that Senior Management addresses control weaknesses and other compliance issues identified by auditors in a timely manner.
- Reviewing Risk Management strategies, including KFL's Risk Appetite and Risk Tolerance levels.
- Assessing the adequacy and effectiveness of KFL's Risk Management Framework and Policies.
- Ensuring appropriate infrastructure, resources, and systems are in place for Risk Management.
- Reviewing key Risk Management and Compliance Reports.

The Committee is composed of four Directors and is chaired by an Independent Director. The Committee meets quarterly, with additional meetings scheduled as needed. Other Directors are welcome to attend these meetings. At each Board Meeting, the Committee Chairman provides a brief update to the Board on the Committee's activities, matters requiring the Board's attention, and any recommendations needing Board approval.

REMUNERATION AND NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE

The Remuneration and Nominations Committee (RENOM) assists the Board in overseeing the design and operation of KFL's remuneration system. The Committee also reviews the nomination, selection, and remuneration of the CEO, Senior Management, Heads of Control Functions, and any Material Risk-Takers of KFL.

Responsibilities of the Committee include, but are not limited to:

- Assisting the Board in the design and operation of KFL's remuneration system.
- Making recommendations to the Board regarding the remuneration packages for KFL's Senior Management, Heads of Control Functions, and other Material Risk-Takers.
- Identifying and recommending individuals suitably qualified to become Board Directors, Senior Management, Heads of Control Functions, and the Company Secretary.
- Recommending the appointment or re-appointment of Directors to the Board.
- Undertaking succession planning for the Board, Senior Management, and Heads of Control Functions.
- Regularly reviewing the efficiency and effectiveness of the Board.

The Committee, led by a Chair (other than the Board Chair), consists of three Directors who meet twice a year and more frequently as needed. At every Board Meeting, the Committee Chairman provides a brief update to the Board on the Committee's meetings, matters requiring the Board's attention, and any recommendations needing Board approval.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

KFL is committed to developing and maintaining Corporate Governance Policies that are consistent with industry best-practice. To this end, the Company supports the Reserve Bank of Fiji's Corporate Governance Code for the Capital Markets. The Code's principles, and how these are implemented within KFL, are detailed below.

PRINCIPLE 1

Establish Clear Responsibilities for Board Oversight

The Company's Corporate Governance Policy clearly defines the role of the Board and its Committees, namely the Audit & Risk Committee, the Remuneration and Nominations Committee (RENOM) and the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO). The Board has overall responsibility for the Company, including approving and overseeing the implementation of its business objectives, risk strategy, financial soundness, corporate governance, and corporate values. The Board is also guided by the Board Charter which includes, amongst other things:

- A commitment to ensure compliance of the Company's legal and regulatory obligations to respective stakeholders.
- The roles, functions, obligations, rights, responsibilities, and powers of the Board.
- The Policies, practices and Procedures the Board must follow in performing its duties, functions, and responsibilities; and
- A commitment to review, ratify, monitor and implement systems of Risk Management and internal control, as well as corporate governance.

PRINCIPLE 2

Constitute an Effective Board

Candidates for directorship may be nominated by shareholders in an Annual General Meeting or appointed by the Board on a temporary basis. Directors appointed by the Board may only hold the position until the next Annual General Meeting. The Board Charter sets the guidelines that directors should meet. In particular:

- Proposed Board members must meet the fit and proper criteria as defined by the RBF Banking Supervision Policy Statement No 10: Fit and Proper Requirements for Licensed Financial Institutions in Fiji.
- Directors should have a clear understanding of their role in corporate governance and be able to exercise sound and objective judgement about the affairs of KFL.
- The Board should possess, both as individuals and collectively, appropriate experience, competencies, and personal qualities, including professionalism and personal integrity.
- The Board should have an adequate mix of core competencies in finance, accounting, financial services, business or management experience, industry knowledge, legal, strategic planning, and Risk Management.
- The Board Charter also requires that the Company must have Policies and practices for the selection, approval, renewal and succession of directors. New directors must also be provided sufficient time to familiarise themselves with KFL's business and risk profile, Risk Management, governance practices and internal controls. In practice, this includes the provision of an information pack containing all relevant documents upon appointment and briefings by senior Management.
- The Board reviews and reassesses the adequacy of the Board Charter regularly.

Director	Position	Board		Audit & Risk Committee		Remuneration and Nominations Committee	
		A	B	A	B	A	B
Chirk Hoy Yam	Chairman	8	8	4	4	-	-
Barry Trevor Whiteside	Member	8	8	-	-	2	2
Griffon Ian Emose	Member	8	8	-	-	2	2
Peter Andrew Dixon	Member	8	8	4	4	-	-
Desmond Eric Kearse	Member	8	8	-	-	2	2
Mark Morris Halabe	Member	8	8	4	4	-	-
Mahipriya Meddepola (appointed 30th October 2025)	Member	4	3	2	2	-	-

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

PRINCIPLE 3

Appointment of Chief Executive Officer

The Corporate Governance Policy clearly defines the roles and responsibilities of the CEO. The CEO's contract of employment also details the duties, functions, and responsibilities of the position. The Board is responsible for selecting the CEO and having in place an appropriate succession plan. The Board also provides oversight of the CEO, in particular:

- monitoring to ensure the CEO's actions are consistent with the strategy and Policies approved by the Board.
- setting formal performance standards consistent with the long-term objectives, strategy and financial soundness of the Company, and monitoring performance against these standards; and
- ensuring that the CEO's knowledge and expertise remain appropriate given the nature of the business and the institution's risk profile.
- The Board ensures that the Company's organisational structure facilitates effective decision making and good governance.

PRINCIPLE 4

Appointment of Board and Company Secretary

Shareholders are responsible for selecting the Board. The Board is responsible for appointing a competent Company Secretary who is the administrative link between the Board and Management. The Company Secretary also monitors statutory requirements and board Policies and Procedures and ensures that they are followed in a timely manner.

PRINCIPLE 5

Timely and Balanced Disclosure

The Company has a policy of informing shareholders promptly of any events that might significantly affect the value of the Company. This is a requirement under the SPX Listing Rules, which KFL is required to follow as a listed Company. In addition, Annual Reports are provided to shareholders and Annual General Meetings are held to provide shareholders the opportunity to have their queries answered and be updated on the Company's performance and plans. The Company also welcomes contact with shareholders at any time should they have pressing concerns or queries.

PRINCIPLE 6

Promote Ethical and Responsible Decision-Making
The Corporate Governance Policy is designed to promote sound corporate governance practices within KFL. The Policy promotes principles of transparency, accountability, responsibility, and relevant disclosure. It also emphasises the separate responsibilities of Directors and Senior Management and has been written considering all relevant legislative and regulatory requirements. Other Policies and Procedures have been put in place to cascade the core corporate governance principles contained in the Policy down to all aspects of the Company's operations.

PRINCIPLE 7

Register of Interests
The Corporate Governance Policy sets out principles governing conflicts of interest of employees. Employees are required to declare any position or interest that could lead to a conflict, as well as communicate any potential conflicts of interest to the CEO for proper management of the conflict. Similarly, the Board Charter sets out principles governing conflicts of interest for directors. The minutes of board meetings reflect any declarations of conflicts of interest and how the conflict was managed. A Register of Interests for Directors is also maintained.

PRINCIPLE 8

Respect Rights of Shareholder
All shareholder queries may be directed to the Company Secretary who is responsible for replying to and addressing them. Aside from attendance at the AGM, shareholders can submit written questions for the AGM via the Company Secretary. KFL also has a website which is regularly updated with significant events that may be of interest to shareholders.

PRINCIPLE 9

Accountability and Audit
The Company has an external auditor to serve as an independent evaluator of the Company's financial reporting. This function is supported by an Internal Audit function involving an independent party. The Company has an Audit & Risk Committee in place that meets quarterly, or more often as needs dictate. The committee, amongst other things, is tasked with overseeing the external and internal audit functions.

PRINCIPLE 10

Recognise and Manage Risk
The Company has a comprehensive Risk Management framework of Policies and Procedures. The Audit & Risk Committee oversees the risk function.

FINANCIAL REPORT

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DIRECTORS REPORT

In accordance with a resolution of the Board, the Directors present their report on the entities consisting of Kontiki Finance Limited ("the Company") and its Subsidiaries (collectively "the Group") as at 30 June 2026.

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 Company and the Group, and whether the Company and the Group are trading as a going concern. The principal activities of the Company during the year were that of receiving deposits and extending of credit and related services. There was no significant change in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

The Company has four subsidiaries as follows:
Platinum Insurance Limited, a company incorporated in the Republic of Vanuatu (Vanuatu). The principal activity of this Subsidiary is to act as a captive insurer underwriting loan protection insurance for the Company and Kontiki Finance Limited (Samoa).

Insurance Holdings (Pacific) Pte Limited, a company incorporated in Fiji. The principal activity of this subsidiary in the course of the financial year was insurance broking. The Group holds a 75.1% ownership interest in the subsidiary, with 24.9% held by non-controlling interests.

Kontiki Finance Limited (Samoa), a company incorporated in Samoa. The principal activity of this subsidiary is receiving deposits and extending of credit and related services.

Veritas Pte Limited, a company incorporated in Fiji. The company did not trade during the year.

The Company was listed on the South Pacific Stock Exchange on 4 July 2018.

REVIEW AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Total comprehensive income of the Group attributable to owners of the Company for the year was $5,497,669 (2025: $12,225,318) after allowing for group income tax expense of $1,676,363 (2025 income tax benefit: $1,115,531). The Company's total comprehensive income for the year was $9,023,708 (2025: $8,856,124) after taking into account an income tax expense of $1,684,819 (2025 Income tax benefit: $1,233,541).

OUR PURPOSE

Enabling people to achieve their goals and aspirations.

OUR VISION 2030

To stand out as the leading financial services group providing diverse finance, investment, and insurance solutions.

OUR IMPACT

- Improved accessibility to financial services
- Maximising investor returns, fostering prosperity through strategic growth
- Cultivating an environment where our team can thrive, innovating from within
- Enabling the availability of health outreach to disadvantaged communities

HOW WE DO IT

- Good governance
- Innovative spirit
- Diversity of Income
- Maintaining efficient frontier market position(s)

KEY STATISTICS

Key statistics as at 30 June 2026	Group	Company
Total number of employees	203	170
Total assets	$350,035,674	$298,382,473
Total operating revenue	$50,853,295	$45,885,101
Net profit after tax	$5,658,440	$9,030,639
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	$5,621,869	$9,023,708
Earnings per share	$0.05	

BAD AND DOUBTFUL DEBTS

Prior to the completion of the Group's and the Company's financial statements, the Directors took reasonable steps to ascertain that action had been taken in relation to writing off of bad debts and the making of provision for expected credit losses. In the opinion of Directors, adequate provision has been made for expected credit losses.

As at the date of this report, the Group and the Company are not aware of any circumstances which would render the amount written off for bad debts or the provision for expected credit losses in the Group and the Company, inadequate to any substantial extent.

NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Prior to the completion of the financial statements of the Group and the Company, the Directors took reasonable steps to ascertain whether any non-current assets were unlikely to realise in the ordinary course of business their values as shown in the accounting records of the Group and the Company. Where necessary these assets have been written down or adequate provision 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 non-current assets in the Group's and the Company's financial statements misleading.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group and the Company during the year ended 30 June 2026.

OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES

As at the date of this report:

(i) no charge on the assets of the Group and the Company has been given since the end of the financial year to secure the liabilities of any other person;

(ii) no contingent liabilities have arisen since the end of the financial year for which the Group and the Company could become liable; and

(iii) no contingent liabilities or other liabilities of the Group and the Company have become or is likely to become enforceable within the period of twelve months after the end of the financial year which, in the opinion of the Directors, will or may substantially affect the ability of the Group and the Company to meet its obligations as and when they fall due.

As at the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances that have arisen, not otherwise dealt with in this report or the Group and the Company's financial statements, which would make adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets or liabilities misleading or inappropriate.

Since the end of the previous financial year, no Director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit (other than those included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by Directors shown in the financial statements) by reason of a contract made by the Group and the Company with the Director or with a firm of which he or she is a Director, or with a company in which he or she has a substantial financial interest.

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The Directors believe that the basis of the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate and the Group and the Company will be able to continue its operation for at least twelve months from the date of this report. Accordingly the Directors believe the classification and carrying amounts of assets and liabilities as stated in these financial statements are appropriate.

All related party transactions have been adequately recorded in the books of the Group and the Company.

DIVIDENDS

A final dividend of 4.0 cents per share, totalling to $4,226,104 was declared from profits for the 2025 financial year and paid in the 2026 financial year. In addition, 3 interim dividends of 1.0 cent per share each, totalling $3,205,200 were declared and paid during the 2026 financial year.

EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

No matter or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Group and the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group and the Company in future financial years.

DETAILS OF DIRECTORS

The Directors of the Company during the financial period and up to the date of this report were:

Chirk Hoy Yam (Chairman)
Barry Trevor Whiteside
Griffon Ian Emose
Peter Andrew Dixon
Desmond Eric Kearse
Mark Morris Halabe
Mahipriya Meddepola (appointed 30th October 2025)

DETAILS OF DIRECTORS continued

Details of Directors' direct and indirect shareholdings in the Company as at 30 June 2026 are shown in the table below:

Name	Name Position	Company
Barry Trevor Whiteside	Director	328,871
Griffon Ian Emose	Director	1,829,688
Desmond Eric Kearse	Director	1,827,885
Mark Morris Halabe	Director	156,655

AUDITOR INDEPENDENCE

The Directors have obtained an independence declaration from the Group'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 Kontiki Finance Limited*** on page 30

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

Dated this **3rd day** of **September 2026.**

Name: **Chirk Yam** Chairman:

KONTIKI FINANCE LIMITED
and its Subsidiaries | DIRECTORS DECLARATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

DIRECTORS DECLARATION

This Directors Declaration is required by the Companies Act 2015.

The Directors of Kontiki Finance Limited ("the Company") and its Subsidiaries (collectively "the Group") have made a resolution that declared:

a) in the Directors opinion, the financial statements and notes of the Company and the Group for the financial year ended 30 June 2026:

   i) give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and the Group as at 30 June 2026 and the performance of the Company and the Group for the year ended 30 June 2026;
   ii) have been made out in accordance with the Companies Act 2015;

b) they have received declarations as required by Section 395 of the Companies Act 2015; and

c) at the date of this declaration, in the Directors opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company and the Group 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 and in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Dated this **3rd day** of **September 2026**.

Name: **Chirk Yam** Chairman:

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Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Directors of Kontiki Finance Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of Kontiki Finance Limited ("the Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively "the Group") for the financial year ended 30 June 2026, 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 Kontiki Finance Limited and the entities it controlled during the financial year.

Ernst & Young
Ernst & Young
Chartered Accountants

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

03 September 2026

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Kontiki Finance Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the separate and consolidated financial statements ("financial statements" of Kontiki Finance Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company and the Group as at 30 June 2026, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and the Group as at 30 June 2026 and of their 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 Company and Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code)*, as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Company and Group financial statements in Fiji and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and 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.

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Independent Auditor's Report *(continued)*

Provision for expected credit losses (Key Audit Matter for the Company and the Group)

Why significant	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
As described in Note 2.3 (d) *Impairment of financial assets*, Note 7 *Receivable from customers* and Note 25 *Financial risk management objectives and policies*, the provision for expected credit losses ("ECL") is determined under application of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*. This was considered a key audit matter as significant judgement was involved to determine the provision for ECL. Key areas of judgement included: - the interpretation of the requirements to determine impairment under application of IFRS 9, which are reflected in the Company and the Group's ECL model; - the identification of exposures with a significant deterioration in credit quality; - assumptions used in the ECL model such as the financial condition of the counterparty, expected future cash flows and forward-looking macroeconomic factors (e.g. forecast gross domestic product growth) as disclosed in Note 25 *Financial risk management objectives and policies* and Note 2.3 (d) *Impairment of financial assets*; and - the need to apply additional overlays to reflect current or future external factors that are not otherwise appropriately captured by the expected credit loss model.	In obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence we: • Assessed the modelling techniques and methodology used against the requirements of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*. • Performed testing over the: – data used to determine the provision for credit loss, including transactional data captured at loan origination, ongoing internal credit quality assessments, storage of data in data warehouses and interfaces to the ECL model; and – ECL model, including model build and approval, ongoing monitoring/validation, model governance and mathematical accuracy. • Assessed key modelling assumptions with a focus on the: – financial condition of the counterparties and expected future cashflows; and – sensitivity of the collective provisions to changes in modelling assumptions. • Examined a sample of exposures and performed procedures to evaluate the: – timely identification of exposures with a significant deterioration in credit quality; and – expected loss calculation for collective provisioning. • Used industry knowledge and information published by regulators and other bodies, for example recently published gross domestic product growth data, to assess the macro-economic assumptions used in the ECL model. • Assessed whether the financial statement disclosures appropriately reflect the Company and the Group's exposure to credit risk.

Independent Auditor's Report *(continued)*

Key Audit Matters *continued*

Estimation of insurance contract liabilities (Key Audit Matter for the Group only)

Why significant	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
As at 30 June 2026, the subsidiary company has recorded Insurance Contract Liabilities, including Liability for Remaining Coverage (LRC) and Liability for Incurred Claims (LIC) of $14,126,375. As explained in note 2.3 (t), the Group's Independent Appointed Actuary calculated the insurance contract liabilities by considering relevant models, inputs and assumptions applicable to the Group and taking account of the requirements of IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*. LRC reflects premiums received less amounts recognised in revenue for insurance services provided and involves an explicit evaluation of risk adjustment for non-financial risk when a group of contracts is onerous in order to calculate a loss component. LIC comprises cash flows related to past services provided under groups of insurance contracts which have not yet been paid, including claims that have been incurred but not yet reported. The LIC balance is also inclusive of a risk adjustment. Due to the magnitude of the balances and the estimation uncertainty and subjectivity involved in the assessment of these reserves, in particular the ultimate total settlement amount of the insurance contract liabilities, we consider this to be a key audit matter. The Group's disclosures regarding insurance contract liabilities are included in Note 16 to the financial statements.	In obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence we: - Obtained an understanding of the claims management process, including the initiation, review, approval and settlement of insurance claims. - Evaluated the insurance contract liabilities reported by considering the loss reports, internal policies and the assumptions made by management. - Evaluated the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the Actuary appointed by management. - Considered the data provided by the Group to the external Actuary on which the actuarial valuation was based and assessed the completeness and accuracy of this data. - Involved our internal actuarial specialist to assess the insurance contract liabilities report prepared by the Independent Appointed Actuary and to evaluate the methodology and assumptions used in the valuation against the requirements of IFRS 17. - Assessed the adequacy of the disclosures in relation to insurance contract liabilities, including disclosures required by IFRS 17, within the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Independent Auditor's Report *(continued)*

Other Information

The Directors and management are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2026 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 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 of financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 Company's and the Group's ability to continue as going concerns, 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 Company or the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the 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.

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Independent Auditor's Report *(continued)*

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's and the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors and management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' and management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 Company or the Group 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.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for the audit opinion.

We communicate with the Directors 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 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, 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.

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Independent Auditor's 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 Banking Act 1995 and 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 Company and the Group have kept financial records sufficient to enable the financial statements to be prepared and audited.

Ernst & Young

Ernst & Young
Chartered Accountants

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

03 September 2026

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KONTIKI FINANCE LIMITED and its Subsidiaries
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	Notes	Group 2026 $	Group 2025 $	Company 2026 $	Company 2025 $
Revenue					
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method	3.1	45,013,286	45,211,740	40,797,963	44,954,767
Other interest and similar income	3.2	-	-	111,045	114,520
Interest expense calculated using the effective interest method	4.1	(7,129,258)	(6,431,290)	(6,596,112)	(6,420,210)
Other interest and similar expense	4.2	(1,004,530)	(1,080,636)	(943,617)	(1,010,294)
Net interest income		36,879,498	37,699,814	33,369,279	37,638,783
Insurance revenue	16	2,218,928	2,722,039	-	-
Insurance service expense	16(b)	(1,600,088)	(1,693,285)	-	-
Insurance service result before reinsurance contract held		618,840	1,028,754	-	-
Allocation of reinsurance premium	16(b)	(54,545)	(54,545)	-	-
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held		(54,545)	(54,545)	-	-
Insurance service result		564,295	974,209	-	-
Fee income	3.3	3,634,448	3,415,401	501,234	640,936
Non-trading income	3.4	(13,366)	4,646,655	4,474,859	2,079,400
Net trading revenue		41,064,875	46,736,079	38,345,372	40,359,119
Less: Expenses					
Movements in expected credit loss	7	(8,144,000)	(10,844,960)	(6,234,686)	(10,749,055)
Personnel expenses	4.3	(13,541,338)	(13,698,805)	(11,284,424)	(11,928,386)
Depreciation of plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	13 & 18	(1,475,031)	(1,581,517)	(1,036,807)	(1,318,383)
Amortisation of intangible assets	14	(984,130)	(793,462)	(813,831)	(755,846)
Other operating expenses	4.4	(9,585,573)	(8,891,217)	(8,260,166)	(8,079,206)
Total operating expenses		(33,730,072)	(35,809,961)	(27,629,914)	(32,830,876)
Operating profit before tax from continuing operations		7,334,803	10,926,118	10,715,458	7,528,243
Income tax benefit/(expense)	5	(1,676,363)	1,115,531	(1,684,819)	1,233,541
Net profit after tax		5,658,440	12,041,649	9,030,639	8,761,784
Other comprehensive income					
Net gain/(losses) on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		(1,286)	111,909	(6,931)	94,340
Exchange differences on translating foreign operation		(35,285)	71,760	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		5,621,869	12,225,318	9,023,708	8,856,124
Net profit attributable to:					
Owners of the Company		5,534,240	12,041,649	9,030,639	8,761,784
Non-controlling interests		124,200	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax attributable to:					
Owners of the Company		5,497,669	12,225,318	9,023,708	8,856,124
Non-controlling interests		124,200	-		
Basic and Diluted earnings per share	22	$0.05	$0.12		

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

KONTIKI FINANCE LIMITED and its Subsidiaries
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	Note	Group 2026 $	Group 2025 $	Company 2026 $	Company 2025 $
Issued capital					
Balance at the beginning of the year		28,124,940	15,551,538	28,124,940	15,551,538
Issue of share capital	21	1,959,980	12,573,402	1,959,980	12,573,402
Balance at the end of the year		30,084,920	28,124,940	30,084,920	28,124,940
Retained earnings					
Balance at the beginning of the year		34,981,343	29,269,754	22,815,453	20,383,729
Net profit after tax attributable to the owners of the Company		5,534,240	12,041,649	9,030,639	8,761,784
Dividends	21	(7,431,304)	(6,330,060)	(7,431,304)	(6,330,060)
Disposal of ownership interest in subsidiary without loss of control		(99,315)			
Balance at the end of the year		32,984,964	34,981,343	24,414,788	22,815,453
Fair value reserve					
Balance at the beginning of the year		96,770	(15,139)	70,411	(23,929)
Net change in fair value of debt instrument at FVOCI		(1,286)	111,909	(6,931)	94,340
Balance at the end of the year		95,484	96,770	63,480	70,411
Foreign currency translation reserve					
Balance at the beginning of the year		71,760	-	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(35,285)	71,760	-	-
Balance at the end of the year		36,475	71,760	-	-
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		63,201,843	63,274,813	54,563,188	51,010,804
Non-controlling interests					
Balance at the beginning of the year		-	-	-	-
Net profit after tax attributable to NCI		124,200	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income attributable to NCI		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to NCI		124,200	-	-	-
Recognition of non-controlling interest (NCI) arising on partial disposal		264,080	-	-	-
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		(99,602)	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year		288,678	-	-	-
Total equity		63,490,521	63,274,813	54,563,188	51,010,804

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

KONTIKI FINANCE LIMITED and its Subsidiaries
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	Notes	Group 2026 $	Group 2025 $	Company 2026 $	Company 2025 $
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	6	50,836,731	23,855,142	34,146,385	15,737,979
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9	5,911,567	16,638,470	-	-
Debt financial assets at amortised cost	8	67,430,947	68,450,968	58,250,000	59,600,000
Financial assets at FVOCI	20	6,045,484	6,046,770	5,063,480	5,070,411
Receivable from customers	7	186,371,544	184,888,945	160,197,837	173,594,006
Reinsurance contracts held asset	16(a)	27,272	27,272	-	-
Prepayments and other assets	10	2,891,429	1,957,089	5,195,816	6,890,851
Current tax asset		829,679	-	829,679	-
Investment in subsidiaries	11	-	-	9,630,991	9,795,756
Property, plant and equipment	13	9,708,324	9,651,848	8,530,093	8,408,157
Right-of-use assets	18	1,676,161	2,053,298	1,112,385	1,391,027
Intangible assets and goodwill	14	14,346,053	11,825,128	11,953,287	9,308,624
Deferred tax asset	5	3,960,483	4,933,150	3,472,520	4,892,065
Total assets		350,035,674	330,328,080	298,382,473	294,688,876
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Due to customers	12	248,316,470	229,547,035	223,443,995	226,896,934
Trade and other payables	15	9,760,903	9,828,662	7,142,488	3,822,643
Employee benefit liability	17	442,670	462,751	365,236	406,962
Current tax liability		316,694	335,112	-	371,572
Insurance contract liabilities	16(a)	14,126,375	13,883,295	-	-
Lease liabilities	18	992,041	1,406,412	277,566	589,961
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	19	12,590,000	11,590,000	12,590,000	11,590,000
Total liabilities		286,545,153	267,053,267	243,819,285	243,678,072
SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY					
Issued capital	21	30,084,920	28,124,940	30,084,920	28,124,940
Retained earnings		32,984,964	34,981,343	24,414,788	22,815,453
Fair value reserve		95,484	96,770	63,480	70,411
Foreign currency translation reserve		36,475	71,760	-	-
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		63,201,843	63,274,813	54,563,188	51,010,804
Non-controlling interests		288,678	-	-	-
Total equity		63,490,521	63,274,813	54,563,188	51,010,804
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		350,035,674	330,328,080	298,382,473	294,688,876

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

KONTIKI FINANCE LIMITED and its Subsidiaries
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	Notes	Group 2026 Inflows/ (Outflows) $	Group 2025 Inflows/ (Outflows) $	Company 2026 Inflows/ (Outflows) $	Company 2025 Inflows/ (Outflows) $
Cash flows from operating activities					
Interest income received		43,625,599	43,361,013	39,665,130	43,137,220
Interest expense paid		(8,050,245)	(7,485,708)	(7,517,099)	(7,371,188)
Interest paid on lease liabilities	18	(83,543)	(129,241)	(22,629)	(59,315)
Debt recoveries, Brokerage income, other fee and charges		10,924,427	8,473,726	7,048,017	5,699,262
Premium income received		3,051,005	3,942,450	-	-
Payments to suppliers and employees		(42,106,373)	(20,808,916)	(30,686,335)	(26,779,032)
Payments for claims		(2,084,085)	(984,967)	-	-
Payment of claims handling		(105,000)	(105,000)	-	-
Payment of reinsurance		(54,545)	(54,545)	-	-
Net customer loans repayments including granted		2,596,203	(20,780,515)	18,097,393	(17,639,553)
Net term deposits redeemed/(received)		18,760,763	18,574,640	(3,452,939)	15,924,539
Income taxes paid		(1,570,877)	(1,789,065)	(1,456,302)	(1,686,436)
Net cash flows from/(used in) Operating Activities		24,903,329	22,213,872	21,675,236	11,225,497
Cash flows from investing activities					
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(1,260,674)	(2,344,592)	(1,000,887)	(1,266,397)
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		226,030	74,304	226,030	85,808
Acquisition of intangible asset		(3,596,609)	(3,124,601)	(3,543,099)	(3,124,601)
Placement of term deposits/disposals of debt financial instruments		1,025,384	(23,634,141)	1,356,932	(20,794,340)
Proceeds from sale of financial asset through profit or loss		10,489,899	5,516	-	-
Dividends received	3.4	49,178	150,351	4,300,398	2,000,000
Proceeds from issue of corporate bond		5,000,000	-	5,000,000	-
Payments for corporate bond		(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)
Investment in subsidiary		-	(8,919,062)	-	(8,919,062)
Net cash flows from/(used in) Investing Activities		7,933,208	(41,792,225)	2,339,374	(36,018,591)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Capital contribution from shareholders	21	1,959,980	12,573,402	1,959,980	12,573,402
Dividends paid to owners of the Company	21	(7,431,304)	(6,330,060)	(7,431,304)	(6,330,060)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		(99,602)	-	-	-
Proceeds from disposal of interest in subsidiary without loss in control		164,765	-	164,765	-
Principal lease payments	18	(436,703)	(740,217)	(299,645)	(686,577)
Net cash from/(used in) Financing Activities		(5,842,864)	5,503,126	(5,606,204)	5,556,765
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		26,993,673	(14,075,227)	18,408,406	(19,236,329)
Net foreign exchange difference		(12,084)	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July		23,855,142	37,930,369	15,737,979	34,974,308
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	6	50,836,731	23,855,142	34,146,385	15,737,979

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

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The financial statements of Kontiki Finance Limited ("the Company") and its Subsidiaries (collectively "the Group") for the year ended 30 June 2026 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 3rd September 2026. The entity owners have the power to amend the financials after issue, if applicable.

Kontiki Finance Limited is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Fiji. The principal activities of the Company are described in Note 28.

The Subsidiary, Insurance Holdings (Pacific) Pte Limited is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Fiji. The principal activities of the company are described in Note 28. The Company holds a 75.1% ownership interest in the Subsidiary, with 24.9% held by non-controlling interests.

The Subsidiary, Platinum Insurance Limited is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Vanuatu. The principal activities of the company are described in Note 28.

The Subsidiary, Kontiki Finance Limited (Samoa) is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Samoa. The principal activities of the company are described in Note 28.

The Subsidiary, Veritas Pte Limited is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Fiji. The company remained dormant during the year and did not undertake any trading activities.

The Company was listed on the South Pacific Stock Exchange on 4 July 2018.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value. The financial statements are presented in Fijian dollars (FJD) and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Group and the Company have been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Act 1995, Fiji Companies Act 2015 and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") accounting standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Separate financial statements

A separate set of accounts have been prepared for the parent entity and are presented under the columns marked "Company" in the financial statements. In these separate set of accounts, the company's investment in its subsidiaries is recorded at cost (less impairment, if any). Dividends from the subsidiaries are recognized in the profit or loss in the financial statements when the company's right to receive the dividend is established.

Presentation of financial statements

The Group presents its statement of financial position in order of liquidity based on the Group's intention and perceived ability to recover/settle the majority of assets/liabilities of the corresponding financial statement line item. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non–current) is presented in Note 7, Note 12 and Note 25.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are generally reported gross in the statement of financial position except when IFRS accounting standards netting criteria are met.

Basis of consolidation

The financial statements comprise the financial statements of Kontiki Finance Limited ('the Company') and its Subsidiaries as at 30 June 2026.

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it has power over the entity, is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

The financial statements of the Subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent Company, using consistent accounting policies. All intra-group balances, income and expenses and unrealised gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full.

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of equity in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the parent Company. Non-controlling interests are presented separately within equity in the statement of financial position, and the profit or loss and total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests are presented separately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, NCI and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value at the date of loss of control.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *continued*

Going concern

The Group's management has made an assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on the Group and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

2.1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Company and the Group's financial statements require management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the reporting date. 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 the future.

Impairment losses on financial assets

The measurement of impairment losses under IFRS 9 across all categories of financial assets in scope requires judgement, in particular, assessment of significant increase in credit risk, measurement of lifetime expected credit losses and forward-looking assumptions. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Group's expected credit loss (ECL) calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL model that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- The Group's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk (SICR), in which case allowances for financial assets should be measured on a lifetime expected credit loss (LTECL) basis;
- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis;
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs.
- Determination of economic inputs, such as GDP, and their effect on probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD) and loss given default (LGD); and
- Management overlay on provision for expected credit loss.

It has been the Group's policy to regularly review its models in the context of actual loss experience and adjust when necessary.

Insurance and reinsurance contracts

Assumptions and estimates are used for:

- Insurance Contract Liabilities
- Reinsurance Contract Held Assets

The assumptions and estimations of management on the above are based on the recommendation of the Group's actuary. Further explanation of the assumptions and estimates are explained further in Note 16.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the performance of the assets of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to goodwill and other intangibles with indefinite useful lives recognised by the Group.

2.2. NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

New standards, interpretations and amendments effective during the year

New and amended standards that have been adopted in the annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026, but have not had a material effect on the Group are:

- Amendments to IAS 21: Lack of Exchangeability.

New standards, interpretations and amendments 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 Group's financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

In May 2024, the IASB issued Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7), which:

- Clarifies that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date', i.e., when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition. It also introduces an accounting policy option to derecognise financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before settlement date if certain conditions are met.
- Clarified how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent feature.
- Clarifies the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments.
- Requires additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Entities can early adopt the amendments that relate to the classification of financial assets plus the related disclosures and apply the other amendments later.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group'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.

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

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

2.3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Fiji dollars (FJD), which is also the Company's functional and presentation currency. The Group uses the direct method of consolidation and on disposal of a foreign operation, the gain or loss that is reclassified to profit or loss reflects the amount that arises from using this method.

Transactions and balances

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 retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the balance date. Differences 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 transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates when the fair value is determined.

Group companies

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities in foreign operations are translated into FJD at the spot rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date, while its revenues and expenses are translated at the average monthly exchange rate of buying and selling prevailing during the year. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in OCI.

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operations, and are translated at the closing rate of exchange.

b) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Such costs include the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment when that cost is incurred, if the recognition criteria is met. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis over the useful life of the Group's asset as follows:

	Rate
Office equipment	20%-50%
Furniture & fittings	7%-20%
Motor vehicles	18%-24%
Building	2.5%

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

Building on leasehold land is depreciated using the straight-line method over its estimated useful lives or the remaining period of the lease whichever is shorter. Freehold land is not depreciated.

The asset's residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

2.3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *continued*

c) Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

The Group recognises a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the settlement date.

The Group measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

The Group measures Cash and cash equivalents and Receivable from customers at amortised cost.

Financial assets

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

The financial asset is subsequently measured by one of the following methods:

- amortised cost,
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - debt instruments, or
- fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVPL:

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

Business model assessment

Business model assessment involves determining how financial assets are managed in order to generate cash flows. The objective of the business model is to hold assets and collect contractual cash flows. Any sales of the asset are incidental to the objective of the model. The contractual cash flow characteristics assessment involves assessing the contractual features of an instrument to determine if they give rise to cash flows that are consistent with a basic lending arrangement.

The SPPI test

Contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement if they represent cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI). Principal is defined as the fair value of the instrument at initial recognition. Principal may change over the life of the instrument due to repayments or amortization of premium/discount. Interest is defined as the consideration for the time value of money and the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding and for other basic lending risks and costs, and a profit margin. If the Group identifies any contractual features that could significantly modify the cash flows of the instrument such that they are no longer consistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at FVPL.

2.3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *continued*

c) Financial instruments *continued*

Financial assets continued

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets continued

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

A debt instrument is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss:

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

Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at fair value through profit or loss. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income as at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

The Group classifies financial assets as held for trading when they have been purchased or issued primarily for short-term profit-making through trading activities or form part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together, for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit taking. Held-for-trading assets are recorded and measured in the statement of financial position at fair value with fair value gains or losses recognised in statement of profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Derecognition due to substantial modification of terms and conditions

The Group derecognises a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognised as a derecognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

Modifications of financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Group evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value.

If the cash flows of the modified asset carried at amortised cost are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition of the financial asset. In this case, the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognises the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower, then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it is presented as interest income.

2.3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *continued*

c) Financial instruments *continued*

Financial liabilities

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

After initial measurement, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Amounts Due to customers and debt issued and other borrowed funds are accounted for at amortised cost. Interest on these, calculated using the effective interest rate method, are recognised as interest expense.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. If an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same counter-party on substantially different terms, or the terms of the existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability at fair value. The difference in the respective carrying amount of the existing liability and the new liability is recognised as a gain/loss in profit or loss.

d) Impairment of financial assets

Measurement of Expected Credit Loss (ECL)

The Group records the allowance for expected credit losses for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at FVPL, together with loan commitments in accordance with IFRS 9. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under IFRS 9.

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss (12mECL). The Group's policies for determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk are set out in this note.

The 12mECL is the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are probable within the 12 months after the reporting date.

LTECLs and 12mECLs are calculated on an individual or collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolios.

The Group uses an expected credit loss approach as required under IFRS 9 to measure allowance for credit losses.

This impairment model measures credit loss allowances for financial assets using a three-stage approach based on the extent of credit deterioration since origination:

- Stage 1 – 12 month ECL applies to all financial assets that have not experienced a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since origination and are not credit impaired. Stage 1 financial assets also include financial assets where the credit risk has improved, and the asset has been reclassified from Stage 2. The ECL is computed using a 12 month probability of default (PD) and the estimated loss given default (LGD).

- Stage 2 – When a financial asset experiences a SICR subsequent to origination, but is not credit impaired, it is considered to be in Stage 2. This Stage also includes assets where the credit risk has improved, and the financial instrument has been reclassified from Stage 3. The ECL is computed using the lifetime PD that represents the probability of default occurring over the remaining estimated life of the financial asset, and the estimated LGD.

- Stage 3 – Financial assets considered credit impaired are included in this stage. Similar to Stage 2, the credit loss allowance continues to be based on the LTECL. The ECL is computed using a 100% PD and the estimated LGD.

KONTIKI FINANCE LIMITED and its Subsidiaries
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS cont'd
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

2.3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *continued*

d) Impairment of financial assets *continued*

Calculation of expected credit loss

The ECL is calculated by measuring expected cash shortfalls, discounted by the EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

The key elements of the ECL calculation are outlined below:

- **PD** – The probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the remaining estimated life, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.

- **EAD** – The exposure at default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected draw-downs on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.

- **LGD** – The loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Group would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

The mechanics of the ECL method are summarised below:

- Stage 1 – The 12mECL is calculated as the portion of LTECL that represents the ECL that results from default events on a financial asset that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. The 12mECL allowance is calculated based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12-month default probabilities are applied to a forecast EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD and discounted by the original EIR.

- Stage 2 – When a financial asset has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination the credit loss allowance is calculated using the LTECL. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.

- Stage 3 – For financial assets considered credit-impaired, the lifetime expected credit losses is used for these loans. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets with the PD set at 100%.

Forward-looking information

The Group includes prospective information (such as GDP growth) in determining its expected credit loss. This information is sourced from publicly-available economic data and forecasts. The inputs and models used for calculating expected credit losses may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays may be made as temporary adjustments using expert credit judgment.

Assessment of significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

The Group assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk for exposures since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the loan. The assessment considers quantitative and qualitative information without consideration of collateral, and the impact of forward-looking macroeconomic factors.

The common assessments for SICR include macroeconomic outlook, management judgement, and delinquency and monitoring. Forward-looking macroeconomic factors are a key component of the macroeconomic outlook. The importance and relevance of each specific macroeconomic factor depends on factors such as the type of product and the characteristics of the financial instruments. With regards to delinquency and monitoring, there is a rebuttable presumption that the credit risk of the loan has increased since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days overdue.

2.3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *continued*

d) Impairment of financial assets *continued*

Calculation of expected credit loss continued

Expected life

When measuring expected credit loss, the Group considers the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk. All contractual terms are considered when determining the expected life, including prepayment, and extension and rollover options. For revolving credit facilities, the expected life is estimated based on the period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk and how the credit losses are mitigated by management actions.

Kontiki Finance Limited (Samoa) applies the same expected credit loss (ECL) provisioning methodology in accordance with IFRS 9 as the Company. Given the relatively recent commencement of operations and the absence of sufficient historical loss data specific to the Samoa portfolio, the Group has used historical data from the Company's loan book as a proxy input for the Samoa ECL model. This approach is considered reasonable and consistent with the principles of IFRS 9, particularly during the early phase of operations where entity-specific historical credit loss data is not yet available.

Presentation of allowance for credit losses in the statement of financial position:

Financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the financial assets.

Definition of default

The Group considers a financial instrument to be in default as a result of one or more loss events that occurred after the date of initial recognition of the instrument and the loss event has a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of the instrument that can be reliably estimated. This includes events that indicate:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower;
- default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- high probability of the borrower entering a phase of bankruptcy or a financial reorganisation; and
- measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from the loan or the underlying assets that back the loan.

The Group considers that default has occurred and classifies the financial asset as impaired when it is more than 90 days past due.

Write-off policy

The Group writes off an impaired financial asset (and the related impairment allowance), either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Where financial assets are secured, write-off is generally after receipt of any proceeds from the realisation of security. In circumstances where the net realisable value of any collateral has been determined and there is no reasonable expectation of further recovery, write-off may be earlier. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities. Recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognised in profit or loss as a reduction of credit impairment losses. Such recoveries are separately identified and do not reduce the loss allowance determined under the Group's expected credit loss model.

e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash on hand and cash in banks that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

f) Prepayments and other assets

Prepayments and other assets include interest receivable on loans and investments, advance payments and deposits.

In the consolidation process, related party receivables from the Subsidiaries such as insurance commission and dividends recorded in the Company's book of account are eliminated against corresponding payables recorded in the Subsidiary Company's general ledger.

g) Employee entitlements

Provision is made for annual leave estimated to be payable to employees at balance date on the basis of statutory and contractual requirements.

2.3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *continued*

h) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Company expects a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when reimbursement is virtually certain. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as an interest expense.

Measurement of the liability for incurred claims

Outstanding claims are assessed by reviewing individual claims and making allowance for claims incurred but not reported, foreseeable events, past experience and industry trends. They are stated in the balance sheet net of any reinsurance or other recoveries.

Provision is also made for claims liability for incurred claims based on foreseeable events, past experience and industry trends. In the current year this allowance was calculated by reviewing the total Subsidiary exposure on all policies written by the Subsidiary, by the Subsidiary's Actuary. The liability for incurred claims is determined independently by the Subsidiary's Actuary Peter Davies B.Bus.Sc., FNZSA, FI.

i) Income tax

Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years 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 reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income is recognised in equity or other comprehensive income respectively. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate. Detailed disclosures are provided in Note 5.

Income tax for the Subsidiary Companies

In Vanuatu, no income taxes of any kind are payable. Insurance Holdings (Pacific) Pte Limited income tax rate is calculated at 25% and Kontiki Finance Limited (Samoa) at 27%.

Deferred tax

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

- except where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interest in joint ventures, 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 income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of any unexpired tax assets and unexpired tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unexpired tax assets and unexpired tax losses can be utilised:

- except where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income 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 income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at tax rates that are expected to apply to the period 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 balance date.

2.3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *continued*

j) Intangible assets

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

The useful lives of intangible assets for the Group are assessed to be finite which is systematically amortised on a straight-line basis over the range of their useful life of 5-15 years from the time that it is available for use until it is derecognised.

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

Gain or losses arising from the derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

k) Trade and other payables

Liabilities for trade creditors and other amounts are carried at cost (inclusive of VAT where applicable) which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received whether or not billed to the entity. Amounts payable that have been denominated in foreign currencies have been translated to local currency using the rates of exchange ruling at the end of the financial period.

l) Revenue recognition

Interest income and expense

Net interest income comprises interest income and interest expense calculated using the effective interest method. Refer to Note 3.1 and Note 4.1.

In its interest income/expense calculated using the effective interest method, the Group only includes interest on those financial instruments that are set out in Note 7, Note 8 , Note 12 and Note 19.

Other interest income/expense includes all financial assets/liabilities measured at FVPL, other than those held for trading, using the contractual interest rate.

Interest income/expense on all trading financial assets/liabilities is recognised as a part of the fair value change in Non trading income.

The Group calculates interest income on financial assets, other than those considered credit-impaired, by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income and expense is recorded at the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instruments or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instruments and includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the effective interest rate, but not future credit losses. The carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability is adjusted if the Company revised its estimates of payments or receipts. The adjusted carrying amount is calculated based on the original effective interest rate and the change in carrying amount is recorded as interest income or expense.

Fee income

The Group and Company earns fee and commission income from a range of financial services it provides to its customers. Fee and commission income is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group and Company expects to be entitled in exchange for providing the services.

The performance obligations, as well as the timing of their satisfaction, are identified, and determined, at the inception of the contract.

2.3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *continued*

l) Revenue recognition *continued*

Insurance administrative fee

Insurance administrative fee is brought to account on an earned basis.

Underwriting activities

Revenue from underwriting activities includes revenue derived from premiums and commissions received. Revenue from underwriting activities is recognised on completion of each month's activities.

m) Impairment of non-financials assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date, or more frequently if events or changes and circumstances indicate that the carrying value of a non financial asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset (or cash generating unit) is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

For assets an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group makes an estimate of the recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The impairment loss recognized on goodwill is not subject to reversal in subsequent periods.

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

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

n) Comparative figures

Comparative figures have been amended where necessary, for changes in presentation in the current year. Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation.

During the year, the Group reclassified leasehold land of $0.9m from property, plant and equipment to right-of-use asset to better reflect the nature of the asset. The reclassification had no effect on previously reported profit before tax, income tax expense, profit after tax, total assets, total liabilities or equity.

During the year, the Group changed the presentation of recoveries of financial assets previously written off. These recoveries were previously presented within other income and are now presented as a reduction of credit impairment losses, as management considers this presentation to provide more relevant information regarding the Group's net credit-loss experience. Comparative amounts have been reclassified accordingly. As a result, other income and credit impairment losses for the comparative period have each been reduced by $4.9 million. The reclassification had no effect on previously reported profit before tax, income tax expense, profit after tax, total assets, total liabilities or equity.

o) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is determined by dividing net profit after income tax attributable to shareholders of the Group, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding at the end of the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year. Refer to Note 22.

p) Dividends

Dividends are recognised as a liability and deducted from equity in the Group's financial statements when they are approved by the directors. Interim dividends are deducted from equity when they are declared and are no longer at the discretion of the Group.

q) Segment information

The Chief Financial Officer is the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) and monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements. Also, the Group's financing (including finance costs, finance income and other income) and income taxes are managed on geographical basis and are allocated to operating segments accordingly.

Transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm's-length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties. Inter-segment revenues are eliminated upon consolidation.

2.3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *continued*

r) Determination of fair values

In order to show how fair values have been derived, financial instruments are classified based on a hierarchy of valuation techniques, as summarised below:

- Level 1 financial instruments − Those where the inputs used in the valuation are unadjusted quoted prices from active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Group has access to at the measurement date. The Group considers markets as active only if there are sufficient trading activities with regards to the volume and liquidity of the identical assets or liabilities and when there are binding and exercisable price quotes available on the balance sheet date.

- Level 2 financial instruments − Those where the inputs that are used for valuation and are significant, are derived from directly or indirectly observable market data available over the entire period of the instrument's life. Such inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical instruments in inactive markets and observable inputs other than quoted prices such as interest rates and yield curves, implied volatilities, and credit spreads. In addition, adjustments may be required for the condition or location of the asset or the extent to which it relates to items that are comparable to the valued instrument. However, if such adjustments are based on unobservable inputs which are significant to the entire measurement, the Group will classify the instruments as Level 3.

- Level 3 financial instruments − Those that include one or more unobservable inputs that is significant to the measurement as a whole.

Refer to Note 9 for details of hierarchy for valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

s) Leases

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

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

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

The Group has lease contracts for office spaces used in its operations. Leases of office spaces have terms of between 1 and 8 years. The Group's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the Group is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (less any lease incentives receivable), discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the commencement date.

Refer to Note 18 for the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities breakdown.

2.3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *continued*

t) Insurance and reinsurance contracts

The Group issued insurance contracts in the normal course of business, under which it accepts significant insurance risk from its policyholders. As a general guideline, the Group determines whether it has significant insurance risk, by comparing benefits payable after an insured event with benefits payable if the insured event did not occur.

Insurance contracts can also transfer financial risk. The Group issues loan protection insurance.

Level of aggregation

IFRS 17 requires a Group to determine the level of aggregation for applying its requirements. The level of aggregation for the Group is determined first by dividing the business written into portfolios. Portfolios comprise of groups of contracts with similar risks which are managed together, acknowledging that for the accounting year ended 30 June 2026, the Group only issued one type of insurance contract. Portfolios are further divided based on expected profitability at inception into three categories:

- Onerous contracts
- Contracts with no significant risk of becoming onerous
- and the remainder

The Group determines that no contracts in the portfolio are onerous at initial recognition unless facts and circumstances indicate otherwise. For contracts that are not onerous, the Group assesses, at initial recognition, that there is no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently by assessing the likelihood of changes in applicable facts and circumstances. The Group considers facts and circumstances to identify whether a group of contracts are onerous based on:

- Pricing information
- Results of similar contracts it has recognised
- Environmental factors, e.g., a change in market experience or regulation

The Group divides portfolios of reinsurance contracts held applying the same principles set out above, except that the references to onerous contracts refer to contracts on which there is a net gain on initial recognition.

Recognition

The Group recognises groups of insurance contracts it issues from the earliest of the following:

- The beginning of the coverage period of the group of contracts
- The date when the first payment from a policyholder in the group is due or when the first payment is received if there's no due date

The Group recognises groups of reinsurance contracts held it has entered into from the earlier of the following:

- The beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts; and
- The date the Group recognises an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts if the Group entered into the related reinsurance contract held in the group of reinsurance contracts at or before that date.

2.3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *continued*

t) Insurance and reinsurance contracts *continued*

Contract boundary

The Group includes in the measurement of a group of insurance contracts all the future cash flows within the boundary of each contract in the group. Cash flows are within the boundary of an insurance contract if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Group can compel the policyholder to pay the premiums, or which the Group has a substantive obligation to provide the policyholder with insurance contract services. A substantive obligation to provide insurance contract services ends when:

- The Group has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the particular policyholder and, as a result, can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those risks

Or

Both of the following criteria are satisfied:

- The Group has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the portfolio of insurance contracts that contain the contract and, as a result, can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects the risk of that portfolio.
- The pricing of the premiums up to the date when the risks are reassessed does not take into account the risks that relate to period after the reassessment date.
- A liability or asset relating to expected premiums or claims outside the boundary of the insurance contract is not recognised. Such amounts relate to future insurance contracts.

Measurement - Premium Allocation Approach

Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) Eligibility

Subject to specified criteria, the PAA can be adopted as a simplified approach to the IFRS 17 general model.

Where the coverage period for loan protection insurance and reinsurance is one year or less it qualifies automatically for PAA. For insurance with the coverage period greater than one year, these policies contain cancellation clause, therefore considered to have a period of less than a year.

Liability for Remaining Coverage (LFRC), adjusted for financial risk and time value of money

Where there is no significant financing component in relation to the LFRC, or where the time between providing each part of the services and the related premium due date is no more than a year, an entity is not required to make any adjustment for accretion of interest on the LFRC.

Liability for Incurred Claims (LFIC), adjusted for time value of money

The LFIC is measured as fulfilment cash flows and reflects current estimates of the present value of future cash outflows, including a risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

Where claims are expected to be settled within one year, the Group does not adjust for the time value of money unless the impact of discounting is material.

Recognition - Insurance Service Expense

Insurance service expenses are recognised in profit or loss as the Group satisfies its insurance service obligations. These comprise:

- Claims and other directly attributable expenses incurred during the period;
- Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows;
- Losses recognised on onerous groups of contracts and reversals thereof; and

Insurance service expenses exclude insurance finance income or expenses, which are presented separately.

2.3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *continued*

t) Insurance and reinsurance contracts *continued*

Insurance contracts - initial measurement

The Group applied the PAA to all the insurance contracts that it issues and reinsurance contracts that it holds, as:

- The coverage period for each contract in the group is one year or less, including insurance contract services arising from all premiums within the contract boundary; or
- For contracts longer than one year, the Group reasonably expects that the measurement of the liability for remaining coverage for the group containing those contracts under the PAA does not differ materially from the measurement that would be produced applying the general model. In assessing materiality, the Group has also considered qualitative factors such as the nature of the risk and type of its lines of business.

For a group of contracts that is not onerous at initial recognition the Group measures the liability for remaining coverage as:

- The premiums, if any, received at initial recognition
- Any other asset or liability previously recognised for cash flows related to the group of contracts that the Group pays or receives before the group of insurance contracts is recognised.

Reinsurance contracts held - initial measurement

The Group measures its reinsurance assets for a group of reinsurance contracts that it holds on the same basis as insurance contracts that it issues. However, they are adapted to reflect the features of reinsurance contracts held that differ from insurance contracts issued, for example the generation of expenses or reduction in expenses rather than revenue.

Where the Group recognises a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or when further onerous underlying insurance contracts are added to a group, the Group establishes a loss-recovery component of the asset for remaining coverage for a group of reinsurance contracts held depicting the recovery of losses.

Insurance contracts - subsequent measurement

The Group measures the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage at the end of each reporting period as the liability for remaining coverage at the beginning of the period:

- Plus premiums received in the period
- Plus any adjustment to the financing component, where applicable
- Minus the amount recognised as insurance revenue for the services provided in the period
- Minus any investment component paid or transferred to the liability for incurred claims

The Group does not adjust the future cash flows for the time value of money and the effect of financial risk for the measurement of liability for incurred claims that are expected to be paid within one year of being incurred.

Reinsurance contracts held - subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of reinsurance contracts held follows the same principles as those for insurance contracts issued and has been adapted to reflect the specific features of reinsurance held.

Insurance acquisition cash flows

Insurance acquisition cash flows arise from the costs of selling, underwriting and starting a group of insurance contracts (issued or expected to be issued) that are directly attributable to the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs.

The Group recognised insurance acquisition cash flows for insurance contracts issued on or before 30 June 2018. A separate asset for insurance acquisition cash flow has been recognised for this.

At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises amounts of insurance acquisition cash flows allocated to groups of insurance contracts not yet recognised, to reflect the expense on the basis of passage of time.

Presentation

Insurance Revenue

The insurance revenue for the period is the amount of expected premium receipts (excluding any investment component) allocated to the period. The Group allocates the expected premium receipts to each period of insurance contract services on the basis of the passage of time, but if the expected pattern of release of risk during the coverage period differs significantly from the passage of time, then the allocation is made on the basis of the expected timing of incurred insurance service expenses.

Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held

The Group presents separately on the face of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the amounts expected to be recovered from reinsurers, and an allocation of the reinsurance premiums paid. The Group treats reinsurance cash flows that are contingent on claims on the underlying contracts as part of the claims that are expected to be reimbursed under the reinsurance contract held, and excludes investment components and commissions from an allocation of reinsurance premiums presented on the face of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

	Group		Company	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
3. REVENUE	$	$	$	$
3.1 **Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method**				
Debt financial assets at amortised cost	1,681,895	1,453,073	1,451,292	1,267,110
Receivables from customers	43,331,391	43,758,667	39,346,671	43,687,657
	45,013,286	45,211,740	40,797,963	44,954,767
3.2 **Other interest and similar income**				
Interest income shareholder advance	-	-	111,045	114,520
	-	-	111,045	114,520
3.3 **Fees Income**				
Brokerage income	2,954,167	2,859,278	-	-
Other fees and charges	680,281	556,123	501,234	640,936
	3,634,448	3,415,401	501,234	640,936
3.4 **Non-Trading Income**				
Unrealised gains/(loss) on financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	(141,584)	4,416,904	-	-
Realised loss on disposal of financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	(95,421)	-	-	-
Dividend income	49,178	150,351	4,300,398	2,000,000
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	174,461	79,400	174,461	79,400
	(13,366)	4,646,655	4,474,859	2,079,400
4. EXPENSES				
Included in expenses are:				
4.1 **Interest expense calculated using the effective interest method**				
Due to customers	7,129,258	6,431,290	6,596,112	6,420,210
	7,129,258	6,431,290	6,596,112	6,420,210
4.2 **Other interest and similar expense**				
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	920,987	951,395	920,988	950,979
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Note 18)	83,543	129,241	22,629	59,315
	1,004,530	1,080,636	943,617	1,010,294
4.3 **Personnel Expenses**				
Salaries and wages	11,862,561	12,042,104	9,801,905	10,384,182
Employer superannuation contribution	1,134,679	1,067,175	991,884	1,049,743
FNU Levy	117,349	99,234	107,750	96,834
Others	426,749	490,292	382,885	397,627
	13,541,338	13,698,805	11,284,424	11,928,386
4.4 **Other operating expenses**				
Accounting fees	87,413	89,355	87,413	89,355
Auditors remuneration	117,075	94,431	52,500	54,338
Directors fees and allowances	303,646	288,132	303,646	288,132
Administration	5,727,747	5,489,678	5,164,314	5,176,245
Premises and equipment	1,227,913	1,076,172	1,024,078	917,421
Insurance expenses	1,396,133	1,508,342	1,122,660	1,279,685
Other operating expenses	725,646	345,107	505,555	274,030
	9,585,573	8,891,217	8,260,166	8,079,206

	Group		Company	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	$	$	$	$
5. INCOME TAX EXPENSE				
Current income tax expense	701,260	1,712,146	265,272	1,595,778
Deferred tax expense	975,103	(870,850)	1,419,547	(872,492)
Change in tax rate	-	(1,956,827)	-	(1,956,827)
Income tax expense/(benefit) reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	1,676,363	(1,115,531)	1,684,819	(1,233,541)

The income tax effect relating to the foreign currency translation movement recognised in other comprehensive income is nil.

A reconciliation between income tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the tax rate for the year ended 30 June are as follows:

Accounting profit before income tax	7,334,803	10,926,118	10,715,458	7,528,243
Prima facie income tax on the operating profit*	2,827,665	1,217,582	2,678,865	1,129,236
Tax effect of items treated as permanent differences - current year	(1,300,398)	(312,019)	(1,143,142)	(342,402)
Change in tax rate	-	(1,956,827)	-	(1,956,827)
Others	149,096	(64,267)	149,096	(63,548)
Income tax expense/(benefit) reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	1,676,363	(1,115,531)	1,684,819	(1,233,541)

* The Company's prima facie income tax was calculated at 25% of the Company's operating profit. The subsidiary company Platinum Insurance Limited is based in Vanuatu where no income taxes of any kind are payable. Insurance Holdings (Pacific) Pte Limited tax was calculated at 25% and Kontiki Finance Limited (Samoa) income tax was calculated at 27%.

Deferred income tax asset at 30 June relates to the following:

Allowance for impairment losses	4,128,411	4,864,785	3,689,479	4,864,785
Accelerated depreciation for book purposes	(315,491)	(118,879)	(318,847)	(122,115)
Right-of-use assets	(142,179)	(222,978)	(57,079)	(123,418)
Lease liabilities	180,219	274,334	69,391	147,490
Employee benefit liability	111,256	112,305	91,309	101,740
Financial assets at FVOCI	(1,733)	23,583	(1,733)	23,583
	3,960,483	4,933,150	3,472,520	4,892,065

Deferred tax assets and liabilities:	Fiji	Samoa	Group
	$	$	$
Gross deferred tax assets	3,834,192	446,871	4,281,063
Gross deferred tax liabilities	(320,580)	-	(320,580)
Net deferred tax asset by jurisdiction	3,513,612	446,871	3,960,483

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where there is a legally enforceable right of offset and the balances relate to the same taxable entity and taxation authority. Accordingly, Fiji deferred tax balances are presented net, while the Samoa deferred tax asset is presented separately as it relates to a different taxable entity and taxation authority. The consolidated deferred tax asset therefore comprises the separately determined net positions for Fiji and Samoa.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and at bank. Cash and cash equivalents included in the Statement of Cash Flows comprise the following amounts on the Statement of Financial Position:

Cash on hand	27,513	26,847	25,723	25,223
Cash at bank	18,366,380	9,922,435	1,677,824	1,806,896
Demand deposits	32,442,838	13,905,860	32,442,838	13,905,860
	50,836,731	23,855,142	34,146,385	15,737,979

7. RECEIVABLE FROM CUSTOMERS

Credit contracts	194,914,938	195,593,143	174,755,312	192,452,182
Hire purchase	212,259	600,963	200,440	600,963
Insurance brokerage receivables	7,627,936	8,251,369	-	-
Receivables gross carrying value	202,755,133	204,445,475	174,955,752	193,053,145
Less: Allowance for ECL	(16,383,589)	(19,556,530)	(14,757,915)	(19,459,139)
Net receivable from customers	186,371,544	184,888,945	160,197,837	173,594,006

	Group		Company	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	$	$	$	$

7. RECEIVABLE FROM CUSTOMERS *continued*

Maturity analysis

Not longer than 3 months	9,991,932	12,430,527	4,374,402	9,659,972
Longer than 3 months but not longer than 12 months	3,954,257	9,093,578	2,395,924	5,635,519
Longer than 12 months but not longer than 5 years	80,838,868	69,609,248	62,437,448	65,215,363
Longer than 5 years	107,970,076	113,312,122	105,747,978	112,542,291
	202,755,133	204,445,475	174,955,752	193,053,145

ECL for receivable from customers

As at 30 June 2026, the allowance for expected credit losses on finance receivables was $16,383,589 (2025: $19,556,530). The total ECL provision for the Company was $14.76m and for Kontiki Finance Limited (Samoa) it was $1.62m. Movements in the ECL is detailed below.

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and ECL for receivables from customers (net of interest suspended) as at 30 June 2026:

30 June 2026	Gross carrying value	Loss allowance	Expected weighted average loss rate	Credit Impaired
	$	$		
Stage 1	171,741,841	6,048,449	3.52%	No
Stage 2	15,187,018	1,526,920	10.05%	No
Stage 3	15,826,274	8,808,220	55.66%	Yes
	202,755,133	**16,383,589**	**8.08%**	
Management Overlay	-	-	0.00%	
Overall	**202,755,133**	**16,383,589**	**8.08%**	

A reconciliation of the allowance for impairment losses for receivables from customers is as follows:

30 June 2026	Movements in ECL	Total allowance for ECL	Reconciliation of movement in expected credit loss
	$	$	$
Opening balance as at 1 July 2025	19,556,530	19,556,530	-
Loss allowance equal to 12m ECL/increase in provisions	37,021	13,706,902	13,811,770
Loss allowance equal to lifetime ECL with SICR/(write-off within the provision)	(354,935)	(14,714,206)	(2,268,979)
Loss allowance equal to lifetime ECL that are credit impaired/(write back)	(1,455,027)	(765,637)	
Direct write-off	-	-	2,973,531
Management Overlay	(1,400,000)	(1,400,000)	-
Bad debts recovered		-	(6,372,322)
Closing balance	16,383,589	16,383,589	8,144,000

In the prior year, management recognized an overlay provision in respect of certain exposures where the expected credit loss was not considered to be fully captured by the entity's ECL model. During the current year, the uncertainties associated with these exposures were resolved. Consequently, the related management overlay was released and no management overlay remained as at the reporting date.

30 June 2025	Gross carrying value	Loss allowance	Expected weighted average loss rate	Credit Impaired
	$	$		
Stage 1	169,715,168	6,011,428	3.54%	No
Stage 2	16,334,383	1,881,855	11.52%	No
Stage 3	18,395,924	10,263,247	55.79%	Yes
	204,445,475	**18,156,530**	**8.88%**	
Management Overlay	-	1,400,000	0.68%	
Overall	**204,445,475**	**19,556,530**	**9.57%**	

7. RECEIVABLE FROM CUSTOMERS *continued*

ECL for receivable from customers *continued*

30 June 2025	Movements in ECL	Total allowance for ECL	Reconciliation of movement in expected credit loss
	$	$	$
Opening balance as at 1 July 2024	13,286,974	13,286,974	-
Loss allowance equal to 12m ECL/increase in provisions	765,779	13,589,390	15,018,485
Loss allowance equal to lifetime ECL with SICR/(write-off within the provision)	1,074,490	(8,475,066)	(1,675,347)
Loss allowance equal to lifetime ECL that are credit impaired/(write back)	3,029,287	(244,768)	
Direct write-off	-	-	1,080,749
Management Overlay	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
Bad debts recovered			(4,978,927)
Closing balance	19,556,530	19,556,530	10,844,960

Collateral security for loans and advances is mainly motor vehicles. At 30 June 2026, approximately 30% of Stage 3 loans were secured by collateral.

See Note 25 on credit risk of loans and advances, which explains how the Company manages and measures credit quality of loans and advances that are neither past due nor impaired.

	Group		Company	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	$	$	$	$

8. DEBT FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST

Receivables due from other financial institutions	65,230,947	65,850,968	56,050,000	57,000,000
Securities held	2,200,000	2,600,000	2,200,000	2,600,000
	67,430,947	68,450,968	58,250,000	59,600,000

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

Quoted equity shares	5,911,567	16,638,470	-	-

As at 30 June 2026, the Group had $5,911,567 of equity shares. The fair value of the equity shares is determined by reference to published price quotations in an active market.

Set out below is a comparison, by class, of the carrying amounts and fair values of the Group's financial instruments that are carried at fair value in the financial statements.

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value			
30 June 2026		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Quoted equity shares	5,911,567	5,911,567	-	-	5,911,567
30 June 2025					
Quoted equity shares	16,638,470	16,638,470	-	-	16,638,470

Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognised at the end of the reporting period in which the transfer occurs. There were no transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy during the year and for the prior year.

	Group		Company	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	$	$	$	$
10. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS				
Other debtors	1,598,568	1,128,331	1,314,535	1,824,894
Prepayments	1,292,861	828,758	1,788,520	1,750,875
Receivable from related party (Note 24)(b)	-	-	2,092,761	3,315,082
	2,891,429	1,957,089	5,195,816	6,890,851
11. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES				
Shares in Subsidiary Companies:				
- Platinum Insurance Limited	-	-	215,000	215,000
- Insurance Holdings (Pacific) Pte Limited	-	-	496,929	661,694
- Kontiki Finance Limited (Samoa)	-	-	8,919,062	8,919,062
	-	-	9,630,991	9,795,756

The Company holds 100% of the ordinary shares in Platinum Insurance Limited and Kontiki Finance Samoa Limited. The results of these subsidiaries have been consolidated in these financial statements.

In December 2025, the Company disposed of a 24.90% ownership interest in Insurance Holdings (Pacific) Pte Limited to a related party for cash consideration of $164,765. Following the transaction, the Company retained a 75.10% controlling interest in the subsidiary.

As there was no loss of control, the transaction was accounted for as an equity transaction in accordance with IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements. Non-controlling interest of $264,080 was recognised at the transaction date. The difference of $99,315 between the consideration received and the carrying amount of the non-controlling interest recognised was recorded directly as a reduction in retained earnings attributable to the owners of the Company. No gain or loss was recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

12. DUE TO CUSTOMERS				
As at year end, due to customers is as follows:				
Term deposits	248,316,470	229,547,035	223,443,995	226,896,934
Sector concentration				
Individuals	97,146,537	96,518,898	96,854,829	96,412,966
Private sector businesses	53,488,690	44,840,437	53,380,497	42,296,268
Public enterprises	24,995,278	40,904,326	24,995,278	40,904,326
Non-profit institutions	12,346,685	13,656,930	12,346,685	13,656,930
Non-bank financial institutions	60,339,280	33,626,444	35,866,706	33,626,444
	248,316,470	229,547,035	223,443,995	226,896,934
Maturity analysis				
Not longer than 3 months	20,625,039	22,346,695	20,619,916	22,346,695
Longer than 3 months and not longer than 12 months	74,444,542	90,939,709	68,525,281	88,395,540
Longer than 12 months and not longer than 5 years	135,941,829	101,989,152	116,993,738	101,883,220
Longer than 5 years	17,305,060	14,271,479	17,305,060	14,271,479
	248,316,470	229,547,035	223,443,995	226,896,934

	Group		Company	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	$	$	$	$
13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT				
Furniture and fittings				
Cost:				
At 1 July	1,791,078	1,441,254	952,086	1,396,134
Additions	31,857	823,048	6,575	28,743
Disposals	(16,836)	(473,224)	(4,153)	(472,791)
At 30 June	1,806,099	1,791,078	954,508	952,086
Depreciation:				
At 1 July	843,407	1,175,878	771,941	1,148,748
Depreciation charge for the year	220,110	139,593	61,893	95,248
Disposal	(4,179)	(472,064)	(4,153)	(472,055)
At 30 June	1,059,338	843,407	829,681	771,941
Net written down value as at 30 June	746,761	947,671	124,827	180,145
Office equipment				
Cost:				
At 1 July	3,079,965	2,888,939	2,590,340	2,496,554
Additions	237,401	470,608	189,564	361,946
Disposal	(98,443)	(279,582)	(96,355)	(268,160)
At 30 June	3,218,923	3,079,965	2,683,549	2,590,340
Depreciation:				
At 1 July	2,013,577	1,957,872	1,678,667	1,650,363
Depreciation charge for the year	372,546	337,055	301,745	285,684
Disposal	(74,111)	(281,350)	(73,673)	(257,380)
At 30 June	2,312,012	2,013,577	1,906,739	1,678,667
Net written down value as at 30 June	906,911	1,066,388	776,810	911,673
Motor vehicles				
Cost:				
At 1 July	1,873,711	1,442,216	1,599,317	1,343,051
Additions	727,483	703,245	545,100	528,016
Disposal	(434,000)	(271,750)	(434,000)	(271,750)
At 30 June	2,167,194	1,873,711	1,710,417	1,599,317
Depreciation:				
At 1 July	1,036,579	1,076,982	990,630	1,057,644
Depreciation charge for the year	354,205	231,347	279,553	204,736
Disposal	(396,417)	(271,750)	(396,417)	(271,750)
At 30 June	994,367	1,036,579	873,766	990,630
Net written down value as at 30 June	1,172,827	837,132	836,651	608,687

	Group		Company	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	$	$	$	$
13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT *continued*				
Buildings				
Cost:				
At 1 July	5,178,645	4,830,953	5,059,240	4,711,548
Additions	62,751	347,692	62,751	347,692
At 30 June	5,241,396	5,178,645	5,121,991	5,059,240
Depreciation:				
At 1 July	305,422	179,587	279,022	156,172
Depreciation charge for the year	130,409	125,835	127,424	122,850
At 30 June	435,831	305,422	406,446	279,022
			-	-
Net written down value as at 30 June	4,805,565	4,873,223	4,715,545	4,780,218
Freehold land				
Cost:				
At 1 July	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000
At 30 June	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000
Net written down value as at 30 June	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000
Work In Progress				
Cost:				
At 1 July	27,433	566,331	27,433	16,576
Additions	337,557	112,672	337,557	112,672
Transfers	(140,660)	(651,570)	(140,660)	(101,815)
Disposal	(48,070)	-	(48,070)	-
At 30 June	176,260	27,433	176,260	27,433
Net book value as at 30 June	9,708,324	9,651,848	8,530,093	8,408,157

During the year, the Group obtained an independent valuation of its land and buildings. Based on the valuation performed by an independent professionally qualified valuer using a market approach based on comparable property sales, the estimated fair value of the land and buildings was $8.89m as at 31 December 2025, compared with a carrying amount of $7.50m at that date ($7.50m comprises of $1.90m freehold land, $0.89m leasehold land and $4.71m buildings).

The Group continues to apply the cost model under IAS 16. Accordingly, the valuation has not been recognised in the financial statements and no revaluation surplus has been recorded.

14. INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND GOODWILL

Software costs				
Cost:				
At 1 July	12,588,581	10,319,891	10,928,772	10,319,891
Additions	3,227,683	3,179,342	3,181,122	1,519,533
Disposal	-	(910,652)	-	(910,652)
At 30 June	15,816,264	12,588,581	14,109,894	10,928,772
Amortisation and impairment:				
At 1 July	1,657,764	1,774,047	1,620,148	1,774,047
Amortisation	984,130	793,462	813,831	755,846
Disposal	-	(909,745)	-	(909,745)
At 30 June	2,641,894	1,657,764	2,433,979	1,620,148
Net written down value as at 30 June	13,174,370	10,930,817	11,675,915	9,308,624

	Group		Company	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	$	$	$	$
14. INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND GOODWILL *continued*				
Work In Progress				
Cost:				
At 1 July	-	54,742	-	54,742
Additions	2,418,374	3,124,601	2,418,374	3,124,601
Transfers	(2,056,397)	(3,179,342)	(2,056,397)	(3,179,342)
Disposal	(84,605)	-	(84,605)	-
At 30 June	277,372	-	277,372	-
Goodwill				
Cost:				
At 1 July	894,311	894,311	-	-
At 30 June	894,311	894,311	-	-
Net written down value as at 30 June	14,346,053	11,825,128	11,953,287	9,308,624

Goodwill amounting to $894,311 has been recorded by the Group in respect of the acquisition of subsidiary, Insurance Holdings Limited.

The Group performs an annual impairment assessment of goodwill to determine whether the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of the CGU was assessed internally by the Group based on its value in use. This was determined by discounting the future cash flows to be generated from the continuing operations of the subsidiary company using significant unobservable inputs and management assumptions and is therefore classified as a Level 3 measurement within the fair value hierarchy. The carrying amount of the CGU amounting to approximately $1.8m was determined to be lower than its recoverable amount of $5.2m, indicating that goodwill was not impaired at year end. Accordingly, no impairment loss was recognised.

The key assumptions used in the estimation of the recoverable amount are set out below. The values assigned to the key assumptions represent management's assessments of future performance of the subsidiary and have been based on historical data from both external and internal sources.

In percent

Discount rate (WACC) – 15%
Terminal value growth rate – 3%
Budgeted growth rate (average) – 7.8%

Five years of cash flows were included in the discounted cash flow model. A long-term growth rate into perpetuity has been determined as the nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) rate for Fiji in which the CGU operates and the long-term compound annual EBITDA growth rates estimated by management.

Budgeted EBITDA was based on expectations of future outcomes taking into account the past five financial years experience, adjusted for anticipated revenue growth.

A quantitative sensitivity analysis as at 30 June 2026 is shown below:

Key assumptions	Range	Impact on value in use
Discount rate (WACC)	14% - 16%	One-percentage point increase in the WACC would decrease value in use by $480k. One-percentage point decrease in the WACC would increase value in use by $560k.
Terminal value growth rate	2% - 4%	One-percentage point increase in the terminal growth rate would increase value in use by $370k. One-percentage point decrease in the terminal value growth rate would decrease value in use by $310k.
Budgeted growth rate (average)	6.8% - 8.8%	One-percentage point increase in the budgeted growth rate would increase value in use by $510k. One-percentage point decrease in the budgeted growth rate would decrease value in use by $510k.

15. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade payables	6,030,665	5,493,177	370,039	358,338
Payable to related party (Note 24(b))	27,000	23,500	4,923,677	1,054,255
Accrued and other liabilities	3,703,238	4,311,985	1,848,772	2,410,050
	9,760,903	9,828,662	7,142,488	3,822,643

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities are as follows:
- Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled as and when due.

16. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD ASSETS

	2026		2025	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Liabilities for remaining coverage	-	13,163,086	-	12,331,009
Liabilities for incurred claims	-	963,289	-	1,552,286
Insurance contract (assets)/liabilities	**-**	**14,126,375**	**-**	**13,883,295**
Amounts for remaining coverage	27,272	-	27,272	-
Amounts recoverable on incurred claims	-	-	-	-
Total reinsurance contracts held	**27,272**	**-**	**27,272**	**-**

(a) Reconciliations

Reconciliation of the carrying amounts of provisions at the beginning and end of the current financial period

	Assets for insurance acquisition cash flows	Liabilities for remaining coverage	Liabilities for incurred claims		Total
			Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	
2026					
Loan Protection					
Insurance contract (assets)/liabilities 1 July 2025	**-**	**12,331,009**	**1,472,462**	**79,824**	**13,883,295**
Insurance revenue	-	(2,218,928)	-	-	(2,218,928)
Insurance service expense					
Gross claims incurred	-	-	1,554,346	-	1,554,346
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	41,583	4,159	45,742
Net insurance (revenue)/expense	**-**	**(2,218,928)**	**1,595,929**	**4,159**	**(618,840)**
Cash flows					
Premiums received	-	3,051,005	-	-	3,051,005
Payment of claims	-	-	(2,084,085)	-	(2,084,085)
Payment of claims handling	-	-	(105,000)	-	(105,000)
Total cash flows	**-**	**3,051,005**	**(2,189,085)**	**-**	**861,920**
Allocation of assets for insurance acquisition cash flows	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Insurance contract (assets)/liabilities 30 June 2026	**-**	**13,163,086**	**879,306**	**83,983**	**14,126,375**
2025					
Loan Protection					
Insurance contract (assets)/liabilities 1 July 2024	**(6,793)**	**11,110,598**	**872,128**	**83,633**	**12,059,566**
Insurance revenue	-	(2,722,039)	-	-	(2,722,039)
Insurance service expense					
Gross claims incurred	-	-	1,728,380	-	1,728,380
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	(38,079)	(3,809)	(41,888)
Movement to acquisition cost cash flows	-	6,793	-	-	6,793
Net insurance (revenue)/expense	**-**	**(2,715,246)**	**1,690,301**	**(3,809)**	**(1,028,754)**
Cash flows					
Premiums received	-	3,942,450	-	-	3,942,450
Payment of claims	-	-	(984,967)	-	(984,967)
Payment of claims handling	-	-	(105,000)	-	(105,000)
Total cash flows	**-**	**3,942,450**	**(1,089,967)**	**-**	**2,852,483**
Allocation of assets for insurance acquisition cash flows	**6,793**	**(6,793)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Insurance contract (assets)/liabilities 30 June 2025	**-**	**12,331,009**	**1,472,462**	**79,824**	**13,883,295**

16. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD ASSETS *continued*

(a) Reconciliations *continued*

	Assets for remaining coverage	Amounts recoverable on incurred claims	Total
2026			
Loan Protection			
Reinsurance contract assets 1 July 2025	**27,272**	**-**	**27,272**
Allocation of reinsurance premium	(54,545)	-	(54,545)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	-	-	-
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	**(54,545)**	**-**	**(54,545)**
Cash flows			
Reinsurance premium paid	54,545	-	54,545
Amounts received	-	-	-
Total cash flows	**54,545**	**-**	**54,545**
Reinsurance contract assets 30 June 2026	**27,272**	**-**	**27,272**
2025			
Loan Protection			
Reinsurance contract assets 1 July 2024	**27,272**	**-**	**27,272**
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	(54,545)	-	(54,545)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	-	-	-
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	**(54,545)**	**-**	**(54,545)**
Cash flows			
Reinsurance premium paid	54,545	-	54,545
Amounts received	-	-	-
Total cash flows	**54,545**	**-**	**54,545**
Reinsurance contract assets 30 June 2025	**27,272**	**-**	**27,272**

	2026 $	2025 $
(b) Insurance Contracts		
(i) Insurance Service Result		
Insurance revenue	**2,218,928**	**2,722,039**
Insurance service expense	**(1,600,088)**	**(1,693,285)**
Incurred claims and other expenses	(1,449,346)	(1,623,380)
Insurance and claims handling fees	(105,000)	(105,000)
Net movement in insurance contract liabilities	(45,742)	41,888
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	-	(6,793)
Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held	**618,840**	**1,028,754**
Allocation of reinsurance premium	(54,545)	(54,545)
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	**(54,545)**	**(54,545)**
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	**(54,545)**	**(54,545)**
Insurance service result	**564,295**	**974,209**

16. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD ASSETS *continued*

	2026	2025
	$	$
(b) Insurance Contracts *continued*		
Investment income	**42,778**	**4,753,218**
Interest Income	142,955	109,536
Bond Interest	87,650	76,426
Dividend	49,178	150,351
Unrealised (Loss) / Gain on Equities	(141,584)	4,416,854
Realised (Loss) / Gain on Equities	(95,421)	51
Other income and expenses	**(278,554)**	**(220,423)**
Actuary Fees	(13,956)	(12,554)
Auditors Remuneration	(30,188)	(30,188)
Bank Fees	(897)	(3,767)
Foreign Currency Loss	(2,737)	1,071
Share Sold Fees	(87,518)	(139)
Management Fee Expense	(116,721)	(94,420)
Local Representative Fee	(8,392)	(6,891)
Tax – Withholding tax on Interest	(13,934)	(9,861)
Travel Expense	(1,233)	-
Parking Expense	-	(1,871)
Depreciation	(40,657)	(41,217)
Other Income	54,411	-
Interest Expense for Lease	(16,732)	(20,586)
Operating profit before taxation	**328,519**	**5,507,004**
Income tax expense	-	-
Operating profit after taxation	**328,519**	**5,507,004**
(ii) Insurance service expense		
Gross claims incurred	(1,449,346)	(1,623,380)
Net claims incurred	**(1,449,346)**	**(1,623,380)**

Investment and other income and expenses are consolidated into various line items recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Gross claims incurred
Current year claims relate to risks borne in the current financial year. Prior year claims relate to a reassessment of the risks borne in all previous financial years.

(c) Liability for incurred claims

	2026	2025
	$	$
Central estimate of expected present value of future payments for claims incurred	777,624	739,120
Claims payable	39,473	674,212
Outstanding claims liability	817,097	1,413,332
Risk margin	83,983	79,824
Claims handling costs	62,210	59,130
Liability for incurred claims	**963,290**	**1,552,286**

The subsidiary's Actuary, Peter Davies, B.Bus.Sc, FNZSA, FI, has calculated the estimate of the outstanding claims liability as at reporting date for the subsidiary by review of historical claims data and the estimated cost of settling claims on the basis of past performance and trends.

The outstanding claims liability has been determined in accordance with IFRS 17, Insurance Contracts issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and Professional Standard No. 30 of the New Zealand Society of Actuaries – Valuation of General Insurance Claims.

The subsidiary's Actuary is satisfied as to the nature, sufficiency and accuracy of the data used to determine the outstanding claims liability. The outstanding claims liability is set at a level that is appropriate and sustainable to cover the company's claims obligations after having regard to the prevailing market environment and prudent industry practice.

The key assumptions adopted by the subsidiary's Actuary in calculation of the outstanding claims liability are set out below.

At the reporting date, there are no qualifications contained in the Actuarial Report.

16. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD ASSETS *continued*

(c) Liability for incurred claims *continued*

(i) Assumptions adopted in calculation of the liability for incurred claims

Key assumptions

The following key assumptions were used by the Actuary:
- claims reporting patterns: derived from analysis of past claims experience;
- risk margin: 10.0% (30 June 2025: 10.0%); and
- claims management allowance: 8% (30 June 2025: 11%)

Claims reporting patterns

The claims reporting pattern assumed in the estimate of the outstanding claim liability is in line with the subsidiary's past experience. Claims are typically resolved within one year.

Risk margin

The estimate of the outstanding claims liability also includes a risk margin that relates to the inherent uncertainty in the central estimate of the future payments. Risk margins are determined on a basis that reflects the subsidiary's business. Regard is given to the robustness of the valuation models, the reliability and volume of available data, past experience of the insurer and the industry and the characteristics of the classes of business written.

Uncertainty in claims is represented as a volatility measure in relation to the central estimate. The volatility measure is derived after consideration of statistical modelling and benchmarking to industry analysis. The measure of the volatility is referred to as the coefficient of variation, defined as the standard deviation of the distribution of future cash flows divided by the mean.

The risk margins applied to future claims payments are determined with the objective of achieving at least 75% probability of sufficiency for both the outstanding claims liability and the unexpired risk liability.

Claims management allowance

The estimate of the outstanding claims liability incorporates an allowance for the future cost of administering the claims. This allowance is determined after analysing historical claim related expenses incurred by the classes of business.

(ii) Sensitivity analysis

Generally, all insurance business entered into is short-term in nature. The key sensitivities relate to payment durations, risk margin and claims management allowance.

The movement in any of these key variables will impact the performance and equity of the company.

The following table describes how a change in each assumption will affect the outstanding claim liability and shows an analysis of the sensitivity to the profit or loss.

Variable	Movement	2026	2025
Effect on profit or loss		$	$
- Payment durations	10% longer	1,036,896	946,252
- Payment durations	10% shorter	(615,694)	(620,109)
- Claims management expenses	10% higher	6,221	5,913
- Claims management expenses	10% lower	(6,221)	(5,913)
- Non-financial risk margin	10% higher	8,398	7,983
- Non-financial risk margin	10% lower	(8,398)	(7,983)
Effect on equity			
- Payment durations	10% longer	746,565	681,301
- Payment durations	10% shorter	(443,300)	(446,478)
- Claims management expenses	10% higher	4,479	4,257
- Claims management expenses	10% lower	(4,479)	(4,257)
- Non-financial risk margin	10% higher	6,047	5,748
- Non-financial risk margin	10% lower	(6,047)	(5,748)

(d) Insurance risk

Insurance risk is the risk of fluctuations in the timing, frequency and severity of insured events and claims settlements, relative to the expectations at the time of underwriting. The risks inherent in any single insurance contract are the possibility of the insured event occurring and the uncertainty of the amount of the resulting claim. By the very nature of an insurance contract, these risks are random and unpredictable. In relation to the pricing of individual insurance contracts and the determination of the level of outstanding claims provision in relation to a portfolio of insurance contracts, the principal risk is that the ultimate claims payment will exceed the carrying amount of the provision established.

16. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD ASSETS *continued*

(d) Insurance risk *continued*

(i) Objectives in managing risks arising from insurance contracts and policies for mitigating those risks

The subsidiary manages its insurance risks through a process of ongoing identification, measurement, and monitoring subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the subsidiary's profitability and the Subsidiary is accountable for the risk exposures relating to their responsibilities. The subsidiary is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk, (re)/insurance risk, market risk, claims management risk, regulatory risk and operational risk in the main. The subsidiary's Board and the parent company have ultimate oversight over these risks. The principal risk the subsidiary faces under insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments or the timing thereof, differ from expectations. This is influenced by the frequency of claims, severity of claims, actual benefits paid and subsequent development of long–term claims. Therefore, the objective of the subsidiary is to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to cover these liabilities. At each reporting date, management performs an assessment of creditworthiness of reinsurers and updates the reinsurance purchase strategy. There have not been material differences between the actual claims compared with estimates recorded in the accounts.

(ii) Concentration of insurance risk

The subsidiary is exposed to a single concentration of insurance risk, which is loan protection insurance issued to Kontiki Finance Limited's customers in Fiji and Samoa. The risk is managed through the use of an actuary and internal analysis as described above, and the use of a reinsurance provider.

(e) Onerous Contracts test

When using a Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) under IFRS 17, the assumption is made that business written is not onerous at initial recognition. An ongoing test is required to determine that there is no significant possibility of the contracts becoming onerous - by assessing the likelihood of changes in applicable facts and circumstances.

The value of fulfilment cashflows if the General Measurement Model were applied, is comprised of expected net future claims, expense allowance and a risk margin. The liability for remaining coverage ("Unearned Premium Reserve") is higher than the fulfilment cashflows indicating there is no significant risk of these contracts becoming onerous.

There is no significant probability of the contracts becoming onerous under the test requirements of IFRS 17.

(f) Reinsurance programme

Reinsurance programmes are structured to adequately protect the subsidiary's solvency and capital positions.

Reinsurance is purchased to make the subsidiary's results less volatile by reducing the effect of large individual claims or multiple small claims.

	Group		Company	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	$	$	$	$
17. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT LIABILITY				
Annual leave	442,670	462,751	365,236	406,962

18. LEASES

Group as a lessee

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

As at 1 July	2,053,298	2,884,706	1,391,027	2,000,893
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposal of right-of-use assets	(3,820)	-	(3,820)	-
Remeasurement of right-of-use assets	24,444	(83,721)	(8,630)	-
Depreciation expense	(397,761)	(747,687)	(266,192)	(609,866)
As at 30 June	1,676,161	2,053,298	1,112,385	1,391,027

	Group		Company	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	$	$	$	$
18. LEASES *continued*				
Group as a lessee continued				
Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:				
As at 1 July	1,406,412	2,321,701	589,961	1,276,538
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposal of lease liability	(4,120)	-	(4,120)	-
Remeasurement of lease liability	26,452	(175,072)	(8,630)	-
Accretion of interest	83,543	129,241	22,629	59,315
Payments	(520,246)	(869,458)	(322,274)	(745,892)
As at 30 June	992,041	1,406,412	277,566	589,961
The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:				
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	397,761	747,687	266,192	609,866
Interest expense on lease liabilities	83,543	129,241	22,629	59,315
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	481,304	876,928	288,821	669,181

The Group had total cash outflows for leases of $520,246 in 2026. The Company had non-cash additions to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of $Nil during the financial period.

The ROU asset is amortised over the term of each leased asset.

19. DEBT ISSUED AND OTHER BORROWED FUNDS				
Tier 2 Capital Bond	12,590,000	11,590,000	12,590,000	11,590,000

As at 30 June 2026, Kontiki Finance Limited had on issue $12.59 million worth of Tier 2 Capital Bonds with an average interest rate of 6.63% per annum, payable quarterly. The bonds have a term of 7 years and are repaid in equal annual instalments over the last 5 years of the Term of the Bond (20% of the Principal amount each year from year 3 to year 7). During the year, $5 million was made available for tender and was fully subscribed. A total of $4 million was also repaid during the financial year.

20. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVOCI				
Government debt securities	6,045,484	6,046,770	5,063,480	5,070,411

As at 30 June 2026, the Group's government bond portfolio was valued at $6,045,484 ($5,063,480 for the Company). The fair value of the Government debt securities is determined by reference to published price by Reserve Bank of Fiji.

Set out below is a comparison, by class, of the carrying amounts and fair values of the Group's financial instruments that are carried at fair value in the financial statements.

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
30 June 2026					
Government debt securities	6,045,484	6,045,484	-	-	**6,045,484**
30 June 2025					
Government debt securities	6,046,770	6,046,770	-	-	**6,046,770**

	Group		Company	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	$	$	$	$
21. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
a) Issued and paid up capital				
Ordinary shares fully paid	30,084,920	28,124,940	30,084,920	28,124,940

	Group	
Number of ordinary shares	**2026**	**2025**
Balance at beginning of year	105,652,603	93,632,117
Shares issued during the year	1,595,575	12,020,486
Balance at end of year	107,248,178	105,652,603

Shares have no par value. Ordinary shares carry equal voting, dividend and capital distribution rights, subject to applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

The Group has a Dividend Reinvestment Plan. Under the Plan shareholders may elect to reinvest all or part of their dividend in additional ordinary shares to be issued by the Company. The dividend reinvestment price is set at a discount to the weighted average price of KFL shares traded on the SPX over the 30 days preceding the dividend announcement. For financial year 2025, a final dividend of 4.0 cents per share, totalling to $4,226,104, was declared from profits for the 2025 financial year and paid in the 2026 financial year. In addition, three interim dividends of 1.0 cents per share, totalling to $3,205,200, was declared and paid during the financial year 2026. During the year the Company raised share capital totalling to $1,959,980 (2025: $12,573,402) in the 2026 financial year.

b) Reserves

i) Fair value reserve

The fair value reserve represents cumulative changes in the fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

ii) Foreign currency translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve represents exchange differences arising from the translation of foreign operations into the Group's presentation currency.

22. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	Group	
	2026	2025
	$	$
Profit attributable to ordinary shares for basic earnings	5,534,240	12,041,649
Weighted average ordinary shares at end of financial year	106,450,391	99,642,360
Basic and Diluted earnings per share ($)	$ 0.05	$ 0.12

Diluted earnings per share are the same as basic earnings per share.

23. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

	2026	2025
	$	$
a) Contingent liabilities	Nil	Nil
b) Capital commitments	5,758,785	7,031,310
c) Loan commitments	Nil	2,676,816

Capital expenditure of $5,758,785 is budgeted for the purchase of IT hardware and software, buildings, motor vehicles, office furniture, fittings and equipment and software development for the Group.

24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) **Directors**

The names of persons who were directors of Kontiki Finance Limited at the date of this report are as follows:

Chirk Hoy Yam (Chairman)
Barry Trevor Whiteside
Griffon Ian Emose
Peter Andrew Dixon
Desmond Eric Kearse
Mark Morris Halabe
Mahipriya Meddepola (appointed 30th October 2025)

24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS *continued*

		2026	2025
		$	$
(b) **Owing by/(to) related parties**	**Transaction type**		
- Platinum Insurance Limited	Insurance premiums	(700,388)	(1,030,755)
- Platinum Insurance Limited	Insurance claims	-	1,652,139
- Platinum Insurance Limited	Others	(4,196,289)	-
- Kontiki Finance Limited (Samoa)	Advances	702,872	249,227
- Directors	Directors fees	(27,000)	(23,500)
- Insurance Holdings (Pacific) Pte Limited	Advances	1,389,889	1,413,716
(c) **Other related party transactions**			
- Kontiki Stockbroking Pte Limited	Referral and broking fee	87,518	51,036
- Kontiki Capital Pte Limited	Advisory and managerial services	-	37,755
- Key management personnel	Purchase of shares in IHL	164,765	-
- Compensation of key management personnel	Directors fees and other benefits	303,646	288,132
	Short term employee benefits	2,794,894	2,761,426
	Post employment benefits	71,939	47,230

Key management personnel comprise the directors and members of senior management who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company.

Income			
- Platinum Insurance Limited	Dividend	4,000,000	2,000,000
- Insurance Holdings (Pacific) Pte Limited	Dividend	300,398	-
- Kontiki Finance Limited	Brokerage fees	16,156	17,250
- Platinum Insurance Limited	Brokerage fees	105,000	105,000
- Kontiki Finance Limited (Samoa)	Brokerage fees	24,000	6,000
- Insurance Holdings (Pacific) Pte Limited	Interest income	111,045	114,936
- Platinum Insurance Limited	Other income	54,411	-

Related party balances are unsecured and settled in the ordinary course of business.

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Risk is inherent in the Group and Company's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Group and the Company's profitability and each individual within the Group and Company is accountable for the risk exposures relating to their responsibilities. The Group and Company are exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and operational risk in the main. The Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) has oversight of liquidity risk, the Board has oversight of credit risk, and the Board Audit Committee has oversight of all other risks.

The main risk arising from the Group's financial statements are credit risk, price risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Group and Company will incur a loss because its customers or counterparties fail to discharge their contractual obligations. The Group and Company manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits.

Credit risk is managed through credit verification procedures. Loan receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis. The credit quality of customer accounts which are neither past due nor impaired is classified to be good and are expected to be recovered.

The Company has established an account review process to provide early identification of possible changes in the creditworthiness on customers. The credit quality review process allows the Company to assess the potential loss as a result of the risks to which it is exposed and take corrective action.

Counterparty limits for liquidity placements are established using credit agency risk ratings. Based on management's assessment, no significant credit risk has been identified in relation to placements with these parties as at the reporting date.The Group's exposure to credit risk on cash and cash equivalents and debt financial assets measured at amortised cost is considered immaterial, as these balances are held with financial institutions that have high credit ratings. Below also shows maximum exposure to credit risk of the financial assets at the end of reporting period.

	Group		Company	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	$	$	$	$
Cash and cash equivalents	50,836,731	23,855,142	34,146,385	15,737,979
Receivable from customers	186,371,544	184,888,945	160,197,837	173,594,006
Debt financial assets at amortised cost	67,430,947	68,450,968	58,250,000	59,600,000
Prepayments and other assets	2,891,429	1,957,089	5,195,816	6,890,851
Financial assets at FVOCI	6,045,484	6,046,770	5,063,480	5,070,411
	313,576,135	285,198,914	262,853,518	260,893,247

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES *continued*

Impairment assessment

Definition of default and cure

The Group and Company consider a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL calculations in all cases when the borrower becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments. This threshold is consistent with how the Group and Company identify borrowers in default.

As a part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Group and Company also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikeliness to pay. When such events occur, the Group and Company carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted and therefore assessed as Stage 3 for ECL calculations or whether Stage 2 is appropriate. Such events include:

- The borrower is in default or near default;
- The borrower requested emergency funding from the Company;
- The borrower has past due liabilities to public creditors or employees;
- The borrower is deceased;
- A material decrease in the underlying collateral value where the recovery of the loan is expected from the sale of the collateral;
- A material decrease in the borrower's turnover or the loss of a major customer;
- A covenant breach not waived by the Company; and
- The debtor (or any legal entity within the debtor's group) filing for bankruptcy application/protection.

It is the Group and the Company's policy to consider a financial instrument as 'cured' and therefore re-classified out of Stage 3 when none of the default criteria have been present for at least six consecutive months. The decision whether to classify an asset as Stage 2 or Stage 1 once cured depends on the updated credit grade, at the time of the cure, and whether this indicates there has been a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition.

The level of provision maintained varies according to the classification of loans in accordance with the current arrears position of the accounts. Provisions may be adjusted where there are any known difficulties in the cash flows of the customers, or infringement of the original terms of the contract.

Individually assessed allowances

The Company and the Group determines the allowances appropriate for each individually significant loan or advance on an individual basis. Items considered when determining allowance amounts include the sustainability of the customer's business plan, its ability to improve performance once a financial difficulty has arisen, projected receipts and the expected dividend payout should bankruptcy ensue, the availability of other financial support and the reliable value of collateral and the timing of cash flows. The impairment losses are evaluated at each reporting date, unless unforeseen circumstances require earlier attention.

Collectively assessed allowance

Allowances are assessed collectively for losses on loans and advances that are not individually significant and for individually significant loans and advances where there is not yet objective evidence of individual impairment. Allowances are evaluated on each reporting date with each portfolio receiving a separate review.

Information about the Group and the Company's exposure to credit risk and ECL for receivables as at 30 June 2026 is set out in Note 7.

The summary of the Group and the Company's exposure to credit risk is as follow:

	Group		Company	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
Stage 1 - not credit impaired and no SICR*	171,741,841	169,715,168	148,233,099	158,322,838
Stage 2 - SICR but not credit impaired	15,187,018	16,334,383	12,838,237	16,334,383
Stage 3 - Credit impaired	15,826,274	18,395,924	13,884,416	18,395,924
Gross Credit Exposure	202,755,133	204,445,475	174,955,752	193,053,145
Less: allowance for ECL/impairment losses	(16,383,589)	(19,556,530)	(14,757,915)	(19,459,139)
Net Credit Exposure	186,371,544	184,888,945	160,197,837	173,594,006

*Stage 1 for Group includes insurance brokerage receivables relating to Insurance Holdings (Pacific) Pte Limited amounting to $7,627,936 (2025: $8,251,369).

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES *continued*

Credit risk *continued*

Credit risk concentration

Credit risk concentration is determined based on the industry for which the loan is given. An analysis of concentrations of credit risk from loans and advances is shown below:

	Group		Company	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
Individuals	193,189,021	183,997,910	165,493,893	175,724,312
Professional and business services	6,085,043	9,324,193	5,980,790	6,205,461
Agriculture	-	4,491,328	-	4,491,328
Building and construction	1,938,431	4,238,895	1,938,431	4,238,895
Transport, communication and storage	1,542,638	2,393,149	1,542,638	2,393,149
	202,755,133	204,445,475	174,955,752	193,053,145

The principal risk the subsidiary company faces under insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments or the timing thereof, differ from expectations. This is influenced by the frequency of claims, severity of claims, actual benefits paid and subsequent development of long–term claims. Therefore, the objective of the subsidiary company is to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to cover these liabilities. The subsidiary company manages this risk by having reinsurance placed with counterparties that have a good credit rating that are subject to regular reviews. The concentration of risk is avoided by following policy guidelines in respect of counterparties' limits that are set each year by the Board and are subject to regular reviews. At each reporting date, management performs an assessment of creditworthiness of reinsurers and updates the reinsurance purchase strategy. There has not been material differences between the actual claims compared with estimates recorded in the accounts.

Price risk

The Group is exposed to price risk arising from listed equity investments held by its subsidiary and measured at fair value through profit or loss. The investments are listed on the SPX.

The Group manages this exposure through investment limits established for the subsidiary. The exposure is measured by reference to the fair value of the listed equity investment portfolio, and compliance with the established investment limits is monitored on an ongoing basis.

Price risk sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's profit before tax to a reasonably possible 10% increase or decrease in the market prices of listed equity investments held at 30 June. The change in market price is applied to each investment individually, with all other variables held constant.

	Increase/decrease in market price	Effect on Profit Before Tax (000)
2026	+10%	591
2026	-10%	- 591
2025	+10%	1,664
2025	-10%	- 1,664

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group and Company will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under normal and stress circumstances. To limit this risk, management aims to match the maturity profile of its term deposit base so as to as closely as possible match that of the loan portfolio. Management also manages liquidity placements so as to ensure adequate liquidity at all times. Cash flows and liquidity are monitored on a daily basis. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of maturing liquidity placements to provide additional funding if required.

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES *continued*

Liquidity risk *continued*

Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities

The table below shows the financial assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled. With regard to loans and advances to customers, the Group and Company uses the same basis of expected repayment behavior that was used for estimating the EIR.

30 June 2026

ASSETS	**Less than 3 months**	**3 -12 months**	**12 months - 5 years**	**More than 5 Years**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents	50,836,731	-	-	-	50,836,731
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5,911,567	-	-	-	5,911,567
Debt financial assets at amortised cost	32,000,000	32,230,947	2,200,000	1,000,000	67,430,947
Financial assets at FVOCI	6,045,484	-	-	-	6,045,484
Receivable from customers	9,991,932	3,954,257	80,838,868	107,970,076	202,755,133
LIABILITIES					
Due to customers	21,346,255	75,722,754	127,283,913	23,963,548	248,316,470
Trade and other payables	9,760,903	-	-	-	9,760,903
Employee benefit liability	442,670	-	-	-	442,670
Insurance contract liabilities	674,502	2,590,870	9,274,684	1,586,319	14,126,375
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	1,590,000	2,410,000	6,590,000	2,000,000	12,590,000
Lease liabilities	53,757	253,242	613,254	71,788	992,041

30 June 2025

ASSETS	**Less than 3 months**	**3 -12 months**	**12 months - 5 years**	**More than 5 Years**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents	23,855,142	-	-	-	23,855,142
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	16,638,470	-	-	-	16,638,470
Debt financial assets at amortised cost	41,000,000	23,250,968	4,200,000	-	68,450,968
Financial assets at FVOCI	6,046,770	-	-	-	6,046,770
Receivable from customers	12,430,527	9,093,578	69,609,248	113,312,122	204,445,475
LIABILITIES					
Due to customers	33,492,303	83,082,320	98,579,774	14,392,638	229,547,035
Trade and other payables	9,828,662	-	-	-	9,828,662
Employee benefit liability	462,751	-	-	-	462,751
Insurance contract liabilities	1,528,375	2,335,266	8,487,697	1,531,957	13,883,295
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	-	-	11,590,000	-	11,590,000
Lease liabilities	99,233	291,640	731,938	283,601	1,406,412

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to Due to Customers and Debt Issued and Other Borrowed Funds balances recorded in the statement of financial position.

The Group manages its interest rate risk by having a portfolio of fixed loans and borrowings. To manage this, the Group enters into contracts that have fixed interest rate amounts calculated by reference to an agreed-upon notional principal amount.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Group's profit before tax is affected through the impact on rate borrowings, as follows:

	Increase/decrease in basis points	**Effect on Profit Before Tax (000)**
2026	+50	- 1,195
2026	-50	1,195
2025	+50	- 1,206
2025	-50	1,206

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment, showing a similar volatility than in prior years

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES *continued*

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from systems failure, human error, fraud and external events. When controls fail to perform, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications, or lead to financial crisis. The Group cannot expect to eliminate all operational risk, but through a control framework and by monitoring and responding to potential risks, the Group is able to manage risks. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access, authorisation and reconciliation procedures, staff education and assessment processes, including use of internal audit.

26. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objectives of the Group and the Group's capital management policy are to maintain adequate capital to ensure compliance with regulatory capital requirements, to support the growth of its business, and to maximise shareholder value.

The Group and the Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it according to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group and the Company may adjust the dividend paid to shareholders, raise capital, or return capital to shareholders.

Capital management is under constant review by the Board.

Regulatory capital	**Company**	
	2026	**2025**
	$	**$**
Tier 1	35,178,642	32,981,307
Tier 2	11,320,132	10,194,917
Total capital	46,498,774	43,176,224
Risk weighted assets	202,854,924	215,345,901
Tier 1 capital ratio	17%	15%
Total capital ratio	23%	20%

Under its license conditions with the Reserve Bank of Fiji (RBF), the Company is required to maintain a minimum of 15% of risk weighted assets in total capital at any point in time.

Regulatory capital consists of Tier 1 capital, which comprises of share capital, retained earnings less deferred tax asset and intangible assets. The other component of regulatory capital is Tier 2 capital, which is made up of unaudited current year profit, Tier 2 Capital Bonds and credit loss reserve less deferred tax asset or 1.25% of risk weighted assets (whichever is lesser).

27. SIGNIFICANT EVENT

During the year, Kontiki Finance Limited (Samoa), a wholly owned subsidiary of Kontiki Finance Limited, completed its first full financial year of operations following its formal opening on 6 June 2025.

28. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY

The principal activities of the Company during the year were that of receiving deposits and extending of credit and related services. There was no significant change in the nature of this activity during the financial period.

The Company has a Subsidiary Company in Vanuatu, Platinum Insurance Limited. The principal activity of the Subsidiary is to act as a captive insurer underwriting loan protection insurance for its parent Company, Kontiki Finance Limited, based in Fiji and Kontiki Finance Limited (Samoa) based in Samoa.

The principal activity of the Insurance Holdings (Pacific) Pte Limited during the financial year was insurance broking.

The principal activities of the Kontiki Finance Limited (Samoa) during the year were that of receiving deposits and extending of credit and related services.

29. COMPANY DETAILS

Registered office

Level 5 Tappoo City Building
GPO Box 12508
Suva

The Company is a limited liability Company domiciled and incorporated in Fiji.

The Company is listed on the South Pacific Stock Exchange.

Places of business

The places of business are located at: Suva, Lautoka and Labasa.

Number of employees at the end of the year

	Group	
	2026	**2025**
Executive	5	5
Finance	47	43
Products and distribution	75	88
Lending and compliance	39	58
Insurance broking	18	19
Others	19	18
	203	231

All employees are employed by the Company and its Subsidiaries Kontiki Finance Limited (Samoa) and Insurance Holdings (Pacific) Pte Limited.

30. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Chief Financial Officer has examined the Group's performance from both a business and geographic perspective and has identified three segments of its business:

- Fiji: Finance and Insurance business, receiving deposits and extending of credit and related services; and act as an insurance broker.
- Vanuatu: Captive insurance business, underwriting of loan protection insurance for the finance business.
- Samoa: Finance business, receiving deposits and extending of credit and related services.

30. SEGMENT INFORMATION *continued*

Operating Segments

The Group's reportable operating segments are based on its geographical areas of operation, comprising Fiji, Vanuatu and Samoa.

2026 **Revenue**	**Fiji** **$**	**Vanuatu** **$**	**Samoa** **$**	**Inter Segment** **$**	**Total** **$**
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method	40,797,963	230,603	3,984,720	-	45,013,286
Other interest and similar income	111,045	-	-	(111,045)	-
Interest expense calculated using the effective interest method	(6,596,112)	-	(533,146)	-	(7,129,258)
Other Interest and similar expense	(1,098,843)	(16,732)	-	111,045	(1,004,530)
Net interest income	33,214,053	213,871	3,451,574	-	36,879,498
Insurance revenue	-	2,218,928	-	-	2,218,928
Insurance service expense	-	(1,600,088)	-	-	(1,600,088)
Allocation of reinsurance premium	-	(54,545)	-	-	(54,545)
Insurance service result	-	564,295	-	-	564,295
Fee income	3,455,401	-	324,203	(145,156)	3,634,448
Non-trading income	4,474,859	(133,416)	-	(4,354,809)	(13,366)
Total revenue	41,144,313	644,750	3,775,777	(4,499,965)	41,064,875
Less: expenses					
Movements in expected credit loss	(6,234,686)	-	(1,909,314)	-	(8,144,000)
Personnel Expenses	(12,799,078)	-	(742,260)	-	(13,541,338)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	(1,196,673)	(40,657)	(237,701)	-	(1,475,031)
Amortisation of intangible assets	(813,831)	-	(170,299)	-	(984,130)
Impairment of goodwill	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating expenses	(8,841,934)	(275,574)	(667,632)	199,567	(9,585,573)
Total operating expenses	(29,886,202)	(316,231)	(3,727,206)	199,567	(33,730,072)
Operating profit before tax	11,258,111	328,519	48,571	(4,300,398)	7,334,803
Profit before tax					
Income tax benefit/(expense)	(1,821,413)	-	145,050	-	(1,676,363)
Net profit(loss) after tax	9,436,698	328,519	193,621	(4,300,398)	5,658,440
Total assets	308,600,967	22,724,194	34,685,513	(15,975,000)	350,035,674
Total liabilities	252,914,918	14,527,180	26,123,670	(7,020,615)	286,545,153
Cash flows from operating activities	14,895,229	2,646,420	7,361,680		24,903,329
Cash flows from investing activities	8,300,332	(1,327,180)	960,056		7,933,208
Cash flows used in financing activities	(6,068,440)	225,576	-		(5,842,864)

30. SEGMENT INFORMATION *continued*

Operating Segments

The Group's reportable operating segments are based on its geographical areas of operation, comprising Fiji, Vanuatu and Samoa.

2025 Revenue	Fiji $	Vanuatu $	Samoa $	Inter Segment $	Total $
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method	44,954,767	185,962	71,011	-	45,211,740
Other interest and similar income	114,520	-	-	(114,520)	-
Interest expense calculated using the effective interest method	(6,420,210)	-	(11,080)	-	(6,431,290)
Other Interest and similar expense	(1,174,570)	(20,586)	-	114,520	(1,080,636)
Net interest income	37,474,507	165,376	59,931	-	37,699,814
Insurance revenue	-	2,722,039	-	-	2,722,039
Insurance service expense	-	(1,693,285)	-	-	(1,693,285)
Allocation of reinsurance premium	-	(54,545)	-	-	(54,545)
Insurance service result	-	974,209	-	-	974,209
Fee income	3,500,215	-	43,852	(128,666)	3,415,401
Non-trading income	2,079,399	4,567,256	-	(2,000,000)	4,646,655
Total revenue	43,054,121	5,706,841	103,783	(2,128,666)	46,736,079
Less: expenses					
Movements in expected credit loss	(10,749,054)	-	(95,906)	-	(10,844,960)
Personnel Expenses	(13,433,797)	-	(265,008)	-	(13,698,805)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	(1,488,529)	(41,217)	(51,771)	-	(1,581,517)
Amortisation of intangible assets	(755,846)	-	(37,616)	-	(793,462)
Impairment of goodwill	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating expenses	(8,627,258)	(158,619)	(240,799)	135,459	(8,891,217)
Total operating expenses	(35,054,484)	(199,836)	(691,100)	135,459	(35,809,961)
Operating profit before tax	7,999,637	5,507,005	(587,317)	(1,993,207)	10,926,118
Profit before tax					
Income tax benefit	1,115,531	-	-	-	1,115,531
Net profit(loss) after tax	9,115,168	5,507,005	(587,317)	(1,993,207)	12,041,649
Total assets	307,438,331	26,150,954	11,645,398	(14,906,603)	330,328,080
Total liabilities	255,310,723	14,288,105	3,241,892	(5,787,453)	267,053,267
Cash flows from operating activities	20,546,014	1,904,820	(236,962)		22,213,872
Cash flows from investing activities	(39,285,419)	(1,254,719)	(1,252,087)		(41,792,225)
Cash flows used in financing activities	6,319,428	(816,302)	-		5,503,126

31. EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE END OF THE FINANCIAL PERIOD

No matter or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial period which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Group and the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group and the Company in future financial periods.

SOUTH PACIFIC STOCK EXCHANGE
LISTING REQUIREMENTS (OTHER INFORMATION)

Shareholdings of those persons holding twenty (20) largest blocks of shares as required under rule 51.2(v) of the Listing Rules.

Top 20 Shareholders			
	Shareholder Name	**Number of Shares**	**Percentage Holding**
1	UNIT TRUST OF FIJI (TRUSTEE COMPANY) LTD	18,054,963	16.83%
2	CORBETT HOLDINGS PTE LIMITED	15,698,881	14.64%
3	IMPALA INVESTMENTS PTE LIMITED	15,243,206	14.21%
4	UNIT TRUST OF SAMOA (TRUST)	5,984,016	5.58%
5	CHEN HUI LIN	3,240,770	3.02%
6	CHEN LI LAN	2,449,147	2.28%
7	LAU WAI YUK	2,077,032	1.94%
8	RODNEY WICKS	1,836,290	1.71%
9	GRIFFON EMOSE	1,829,688	1.71%
10	DESMOND AND PHILIPPA KEARSE	1,827,885	1.70%
11	PHILLIP LACEY	1,809,245	1.69%
12	CHEN, HUEI-SHR	1,800,073	1.68%
13	LIN JIN MAN	1,739,577	1.62%
14	ERIK LARSON & AMY LYNN BERGQUIST	1,461,047	1.36%
15	LIU SHIH PEI	1,371,121	1.28%
16	MITCHELL FAMILY TRUST	1,340,085	1.25%
17	CHAI HUEI CHEN	1,166,175	1.09%
18	GRANT TERRENCE THOMPSON	1,107,696	1.03%
19	CHEN KUO CHI	1,000,167	0.93%
20	LILY WOON LE CHUNG	991,115	0.92%
	Others	25,219,999	23.53%
	Total Shares on Issue	107,248,178	100.00%

Distribution schedule of each class of equity security setting out the number of holders and percentage as required under rule 51.2(vi) of the Listing Rules.

No. of Shareholders	Shareholding	Total Percentage Holding
345	0-500	0.05%
203	501-5,000	0.34%
31	5,001-10,000	0.20%
34	10,001-20,000	0.45%
12	20,001-30,000	0.30%
12	30,001-40,000	0.38%
8	40,001-50,000	0.34%
25	50,001-100,000	1.89%
52	100,001-1,000,000	20.48%
19	> 1,000,000	75.56%
741	Total	100.00%

Statement of interest (direct and indirect) of Directors and senior management in the share capital of the Company as at 30 June 2026 under rule 51.2(iv) of the Listing Rules.

Name	Position	No.of Shares Held Directly	No. of Shares Held Indirectly
Chirk Hoy Yam	Director	0	0
Barry Trevor Whiteside	Director	328,871	0
Griffon Ian Emose	Director	1,829,688	10,794
Peter Andrew Dixon	Director	0	0
Desmond Eric Kearse	Director	0	1,827,885
Mark Morris Halabe	Director	0	156,655
Mahipriya Meddepola (Appointed on 30 October 2025)	Director	0	0
Gregory Cathcart	Senior Manager	909,305	15,698,881
David Oliver	Senior Manager	239,642	15,243,206
Phillip Lacey	Senior Manager	1,809,245	0

Group Five Years Financial Performance under rule 51.2 (xiv) of Listing Rules.

Year ended 30 June	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Net profit after tax	7,216,936	13,933,598	8,486,981	12,225,318	5,621,869
Assets	241,744,846	295,397,112	299,665,357	330,328,080	350,035,674
Liabilities	208,402,432	254,436,974	254,859,204	267,053,267	286,545,153
Shareholders' equity	33,342,414	40,960,138	44,806,153	63,274,813	63,490,521

Share register, registered and principal administrative office and company secretary

Registered and principal administrative office	Registry Office
Kontiki Finance Limited Level 5 Tappoocity Building Thomson Street Suva Fiji Telephone (679) 330 3400 Email : enquiries@kontikifinance.com Website: kontikifinance.com	Central Share Registry Pte Limited Shop 1 and 11 Sabrina Building Victoria Parade, Suva. GPO Box 11689 Suva Fiji Telephone (679) 330 4130

The company is incorporated in Fiji with limited liability and is listed on the South Pacific Stock Exchange.

Company Secretary
The Company Secretary is Beatrice Wong.

Per share information
Disclosure on shares under rule 51.2(xv) of the Listing Rules

Year ended 30 June	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Earnings per share (cents)	0.08	0.15	0.09	0.12	0.05
Dividends per share (cents)	0.050	0.060	0.065	0.070	0.080
Net tangible assets per share	0.35	0.42	0.38	0.49	0.46
Highest market price per share ($)	1.25	1.16	1.16	1.32	1.45
Lowest market price per share ($)	0.90	0.91	1.00	1.00	1.20
Market price per share at end of financial year ($)	1.14	1.07	1.11	1.32	1.42

Disclosure on the trading results of each subsidiary under rule 51.2(x) of Listing Rules.

Period Ended 30 June 2026	$	$	$
Name of Subsidiary	Platinum Insurance Limited	Insurance Holdings (Pacific) Pte Limited	Kontiki Finance Limited (Samoa)
Principal Country of Operation	Vanuatu	Fiji	Samoa
Country of Incorporation	Vanuatu	Fiji	Samoa
Turnover	2,218,928	2,927,223	3,451,574
Other Income	97,188	862	324,203
Depreciation and Amortisation	Nil	(159,865)	(408,000)
Interest Expense	Nil	(155,227)	Nil
Income Tax	Nil	(136,593)	(145,050)
Other Expenses	(1,987,597)	(2,070,250)	(3,319,206)
Net Profit after Tax	328,519	406,150	193,621
Assets	22,724,194	9,985,242	34,685,513
Liabilities	14,527,180	9,074,106	26,123,670
Shareholders Funds	8,197,014	911,136	8,561,843

ANNEXURE P :

Annual Compliance Report On Corporate Goverance

The table below summarises the status of compliance with Annexure P of the listing rules issued by SPX providing details where it has not been explained in the Corporate Goverance Report

Principle	Requirement	Compliance Status	Details
1. Establish clear responsibilities for board oversight	Separation of duties: Clear separation of duties between Board and Senior Management.	Yes	In place and included in KFL Board Charter.
	Board Charter: Adopt a Board charter detailing functions and responsibilities of the Board.	Yes	Board Charter is in place.
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.	Yes	In compliance. Board comprises of 7 directors with 5 Independent Directors.
	Gender Diversity: Do you have a policy for promoting gender diversity at Board level and have you achieved your policy goals?	Yes	As an Equal Opportunity Employer, the board promotes gender diversity, however appointment is done on merit, competence and performance to build a diversified and inclusive board.
	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.	Yes	KFL has a Remuneration and Nomination Committee who review not only the nomination, selection and remuneration of Senior Executives/ Heads of Control Functions/Material risk-takers of KFL but of Directors as well. Rotation and Nomination of directors is done in accordance with KFL's Articles of Association and RBF's Supervision Policy Statement 10 (Fit & Proper Requirements for LFI's). Appointments are approved at the AGM.
	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.	Yes	The Board has 'Meeting' Assessments after every Ordinary Meeting and an Annual Assessment of Individual Directors.
	Directors Training: Directors' training and induction procedure to be in place to allow new directors to participate fully and effectively.	Yes	In place.
	Board Sub-committees: Board must have sub-committees which must at a minimum include - • Audit Committee • Risk Management Committee; and • Nomination Committee/ Recruitment Committee.	Yes	Due to its size, KFL has a combined the Audit & Risk Committee. KFL also has a Remuneration and Nominations Committee (RENOM).

Principle	Requirement	Compliance Status	Details
3. Appointment of Chief Executive Officer/Managing Director	CEO: To appoint a suitably qualified and competent Chief Executive Officer/ Managing Director	Yes	In Compliance and included in the Board Charter and RENOM Charter. Also in accordance with RBF's Fit & Proper Assessments.
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.	Yes	In Compliance. Governed by the RENOM Committee Charter, the Committee identifies and assesses proposed candidates for the role and then make their recommendation to the Board for approval.
5. Timely and balanced disclosure	Annual Reports: Timely and accurate disclosures are made in Annual reports as per Rule 51 of Listing Rules.	Yes	In Compliance and as per SPX listing rules.
	Payment to Directors and Senior management: Sufficient information to be provided to shareholders on remuneration paid to Directors and Senior management.	Yes	Disclosure is made in the Annual Financial Statements and Annual Report.
	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.	Yes	In compliance with SPX Listing Rules.
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.	Yes	In Compliance. Code of Conduct for directors and employees is noted in the Corporate Governance Policy. This is also relayed to them during Induction training.
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.	Yes	In Compliance. Register of Interest in place for directors and is tabled at every Meeting. For employees, it is noted in the Corporate Goverance Policy and updated 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.	Yes	Communication with shareholders done via Market Announcements, emails to individual shareholders, Annual Reports and Annual General Meetings.
	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.	Yes	Website : www.kontikifinance.com
	Grievance Redressal Mechanism: To establish a Grievance Redressal Mechanism for Shareholders to address shareholders complaints and grievances.	Yes	In Compliance. Shareholder Grievance Policy in place.

Principle	Requirement	Compliance Status	Details
8. Respect the rights of shareholders	Shareholders' Complaints: To provide the number of shareholders' complaints received and attended to during the year. Provide reasons if any complaint is unresolved or unattended.	Yes	No complaints received 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.	Yes	In Compliance. This is noted in the Corporate Governance Policy.
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.	Yes	Appointed by the Group Audit and Risk Committee
	External Audit: To appoint an external auditor who reports directly to the Board Audit Committee.	Yes	Appointed at the AGM by shareholders through the Group Audit and Risk Committee
	Rotation of External Auditor: To appoint the external auditor for a fixed term requiring senior partner of the audit firm to rotate once in every three or less financial years.	Yes	The board conducts review of the auditor engagement on an annual basis; and confirmed at the AGM.
	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.	Yes	In compliance. The Group Audit & Risk Committee is made up of 4 members, and 3 are independent. Chairman of the Board is not Chair of any of the Board Sub-Committees.
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.	Yes	Risk Management Policy in place and in compliance of requirements stated.
	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]	Yes	In Compliance. KFL has a Whistle Blower Policy (for reporting of unethical behaviour) and the Insider Trading Policy (for prevention of Insider Trading).

Company Details:	Name: Kontiki Finance Limited Date of Incorporation: 26 July 2006 Place of Incorporation: Suva Company No. 18908 TIN No: 50-51838-0-2 Head Office: Level 5, TappooCity Building, Thomson Street, Suva, Fiji Phone: 330 3400 Fax: 330 3401 Email: enquiries@kontikifinance.com
External Auditor:	Ernst & Young Level 7, Pacific House 1 Butt Street Suva, Fiji
Solicitors:	Munro Leys Lawyers Level 3, Pacific House 1 Butt Street Suva, Fiji
Investment Advisor & Listing Manager:	Kontiki Capital Pte Limited Level 2, Plaza 1, FNPF Boulevard 33 Ellery Street Suva, Fiji
Capital Markets Regulator:	Reserve Bank of Fiji Tower 4, RBF Building Pratt Street Suva, Fiji
Financial Markets Regulators:	Reserve Bank of Fiji Tower 4, RBF Building Pratt Street Suva, Fiji Central Bank of Samoa Central Bank of Samoa Building 2 Apia Boulevard Apia, Samoa Reserve Bank of Vanuatu Pierre Brunet Street Port Vila, Vanuatu
Securities Exchange:	South Pacific Stock Exchange Shop 1 & 11 Sabrina Building Victoria Parade GPO Box 11689 Suva, Fiji
Share Registry:	Central Share Registry Shop 1 & 11 Sabrina Building Victoria Parade GPO Box 11689 Suva, Fiji

KONTIKI
FINANCE