

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED
Incorporated in British Virgin Islands (Co. Reg. No. 259277)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

GENERAL INFORMATION

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED

Directors

Chuang Tiong Choon
Lim Hock Thye

Secretary

Chuang Yok Hoa

Contents	Page
Statements of Financial Position	1
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	3
Statements of Changes in Equity	5
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	7
Notes to the Financial Statements	8

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Note	Group 2024 Rp million	Company 2024 Rp million
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	94,936	-
Right-of-use assets	4	1,234	-
Investment properties	5	5,444	-
Investment in subsidiaries	6	-	4,569
Investment in associate	7	280,007	-
Investment joint venture	8	47,673	-
Investment securities	9	2,953,907	99,665
Deferred tax assets	25	4,994	-
		<u>3,388,195</u>	<u>104,234</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	10	178,377	-
Trade receivables	11	65,297	-
Other receivables	12	41,401	-
Amounts due from:			
- holding company	13	20,362	-
- a related company	14	34,872	34,872
- subsidiaries	15	-	2,484,539
Cash and cash equivalents	16	156,695	15,559
		<u>497,004</u>	<u>2,534,970</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>3,885,199</u></u>	<u><u>2,639,204</u></u>
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables		46,359	-
Other payables	17	23,780	-
Amounts due to			
- related companies	18	10,255	-
- a subsidiary	19	-	152,391
Borrowings	20	34,116	-
Tax payable		3,421	-
		<u>117,931</u>	<u>152,391</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Post employment benefits liability	21	29,970	-
Total liabilities		<u><u>147,901</u></u>	<u><u>152,391</u></u>
Net current assets		<u><u>379,073</u></u>	<u><u>2,382,579</u></u>
Net assets		<u><u>3,737,298</u></u>	<u><u>2,486,813</u></u>

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Continued)

		Group 2024 Rp million	Company 2024 Rp million
EQUITY			
Capital and reserves attributable to owner of the Company			
Share capital	22	2	2
Retained earnings		3,203,289	2,272,672
Fair value adjustment reserve	23	274,313	91,152
Asset revaluation reserve	24	59,207	-
Post employment benefits reserves		(799)	-
Exchange translation reserve		101,183	122,987
		<u>3,637,195</u>	<u>2,486,813</u>
Non-controlling interests		100,103	-
Total equity		<u>3,737,298</u>	<u>2,486,813</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		<u>3,885,199</u>	<u>2,639,204</u>

Approved by:



Lim Hock Thye
Director

Date: 27 August 2025

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	Note	2024 Rp million
Revenue	25	983,123
<u>Other items of income</u>		
Interest income	26	3,757
Other income	27	615
<u>Other items of expense</u>		
Raw materials and consumables used		15,531
Changed in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress		(593,371)
Employee benefits expense	28	(58,568)
Depreciation		(9,134)
Finance costs	29	(200)
Other expenses	30	(41,472)
Share of profit of associate		44,478
Share of profit of joint venture		15,497
Profit before tax		360,256
Income tax expense	31	(23,031)
Profit for the year		337,225
Other comprehensive income:		
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>		
Currency translation differences arising from consolidation		175,630
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>		
Fair value adjustment – financial assets, at FVOCI	23	(1,371,453)
Revaluation surplus – property, plant and equipment		50,065
Net actuarial loss on post-employment benefits		(1,268)
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax		(1,147,026)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(809,801)
Profit for the year attributable to:		
- Owner of the Company		300,423
- Non-controlling interests		36,802
		337,225
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year attributable to:		
- Owner of the Company		(860,989)
- Non-controlling interests		51,188
		(809,801)

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Continued)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Approved by:



Lim Hock Thye
Director

Date: 27 August 2025

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Group	Note	← Attributable to owner of the Company →						Non- controlling interests	Total equity	
		Share capital	Retained earnings	Fair Value adjustment reserve	Asset revaluation reserve	Post employment benefits reserve	Exchange translation reserve			Total
		Rp million	Rp million	Rp million	Rp million	Rp million	Rp million			Rp million
Balance at 01 January 2024		2	3,104,826	1,645,766	26,486	469	(90,799)	4,686,750	78,667	4,765,417
Profit for the year		–	300,423	–	–	–	–	300,423	36,802	337,225
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax		–	–	(1,371,453)	32,721	(1,268)	191,982	(1,148,018)	14,386	(1,133,632)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		–	300,423	(1,371,453)	32,721	(1,268)	191,982	(847,595)	51,188	(796,407)
Dividends	32	–	(201,960)	–	–	–	–	(201,960)	–	(201,960)
Dividends paid by subsidiary		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(29,752)	(29,752)
		–	(201,960)	–	–	–	–	(201,960)	(29,752)	(231,712)
Balance at 31 December 2024		2	3,203,289	274,313	59,207	(799)	101,183	3,637,195	100,103	3,737,298

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (Continued) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Company	Note	Share capital Rp million	Retained earnings Rp million	Fair value adjustment reserve Rp million	Exchange translation reserve Rp million	Total equity Rp million
Balance at 01 January 2024		2	2,278,696	138,663	223	2,417,584
Profit for the year		-	195,936	-	-	195,936
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-	(47,511)	122,764	75,253
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	195,936	(47,511)	122,764	271,189
Dividends	32	-	(201,960)	-	-	(201,960)
Balance at 31 December 2024		<u>2</u>	<u>2,272,672</u>	<u>91,152</u>	<u>122,987</u>	<u>2,486,813</u>

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	Note	2024 Rp million
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax		360,256
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3	7,925
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	4	884
Depreciation of investment properties	5	325
Employee benefits		1,831
Interest expense	29	200
Interest income	26	(3,757)
Revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment		(50,065)
Share of profit of associate		(44,478)
Share of profit of joint venture		(15,497)
Exchange translation difference		2,181
Operating profit before working capital changes		259,805
Increase in inventories		(117,277)
Increase in trade receivables		(10,471)
Increase in other receivables		(18,353)
Increase in employment benefits		17,345
Increase in trade payables		23,839
Increase in other payables		5,174
Cash generated from operations		160,062
Interest received		3,757
Tax paid		(23,197)
Net cash flows from operating activities		140,622
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of shares		29,819
Dividend received		11,823
Increase in amount due from holding company		(889)
Distribution received from investment securities		80
Purchases of investment properties		(1,355)
Additions in right-of-use asset		(1,466)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(6,349)
Net cash flows from investing activities		31,663
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Decrease in amount due to a related company		289
Increase in amount due to holding company		(1)
Increase in amount due to a director		(1,267)
Dividends paid	32	(201,960)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest by subsidiary		(29,752)
Interest paid		(200)
Released from pledged borrowings		34,116
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(198,775)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(26,490)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		183,185
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	16	156,695

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2024

These notes are an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Berlian Enterprises Limited (the “Company”) is incorporated and domiciled in the British Virgin Islands.

The Company’s holding company is Aerodrome International Limited, a company incorporated in British Virgin Islands.

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is located at Wickhams Cay II, Road Town, Tortola, VG1110, British Virgin Islands.

The principal activities of the Company are to carry on the business of investments holding activities.

The principal activities of the subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 6 to the financial statements.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) *Basis of preparation*

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”).

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Indonesian Rupiah (“IDR” or “Rp”) which is the Group’s functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest million Rupiah, except when otherwise indicated.

The financial statements of the Group have been prepared on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

(b) *Basis of consolidation and business combinations*

(i) *Basis of consolidation*

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at the end of the reporting year. The financial statements of the subsidiary used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are prepared for the same reporting date as the Company. Consistent accounting policies are applied to like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

All intra-group balances, income and expenses and unrealised gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions and dividends are eliminated in full.

Subsidiaries are 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.

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(b) *Basis of consolidation and business combinations (continued)*

(i) *Basis of consolidation (continued)*

Losses within a subsidiary are attributed to the non-controlling interest even if that results in a deficit balance.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary at their carrying amounts at the date when control is lost;
- derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
- derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity;
- recognises the fair value of the consideration received;
- recognises the fair value of any investment retained;
- recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss;
- reclassifies the Group's share of components previously recognised in other comprehensive income to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate.

Business combinations are accounted for by applying the acquisition method. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

(ii) *Business combinations and goodwill*

Acquisition-related costs are recognised as expenses in the years in which the costs are incurred and the services are received.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability, will be recognised in profit or loss.

The Group elects for each individual business combination, whether non-controlling interest in the acquiree (if any), that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of net assets in the event of liquidation, is recognised on the acquisition date at fair value, or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Other components of non-controlling interests are measured at their acquisition date fair value, unless another measurement basis is required by another FRSSs.

Any excess of the sum of the fair value of the consideration transferred in the business combination, the amount of non-controlling interest in the acquiree (if any), and the fair value of the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any), over the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities is recorded as goodwill.

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(c) ***Transactions with non-controlling interests***

Non-controlling interest represents the equity in subsidiaries not attributable, directly or indirectly, to owners of the Company.

Changes in the Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. In such circumstances, the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interest is adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

(d) ***Functional and foreign currency***

The financial statements are presented in Indonesian Rupiah. The Company's functional currency is United States dollar. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the functional currency and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the rate of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting year. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the reporting year are recognised in profit or loss.

Consolidated financial statements

For consolidation purpose, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Indonesian Rupiah at the rate of exchange ruling as at the end of the reporting year and their profit or loss are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognised in other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss.

In the case of a partial disposal without loss of control of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences are re-attributed to non-controlling interest and are not recognised in profit or loss. For partial disposals of associates or jointly controlled entities that are foreign operations, the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences is reclassified to profit or loss.

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(e) *Property, plant and equipment*

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of a property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

When an asset is revalued, any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset. The net amount is then restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Increases in carrying amounts arising from revaluation, including currency translation differences, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, unless they reverse a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in the profit or loss. In this case, the increase are recognised in the profit or loss. Decreases in carrying amounts are recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any credit balance existing in the equity in respect of that asset and reduces the amount accumulated in equity. All other decreases in carrying amounts are recognised in the profit or loss.

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

Building	-	20 years
Machinery	-	10 years
Factory installation	-	4 – 10 years
Factory and office equipment	-	4 – 8 years
Motor vehicles	-	4 – 8 years

Land rights refers to purchase of right to use land in Indonesia for Business Usage Rights (Hak Guna Usaha or "HGU"), Building Usage Rights (Hak Guna Bangunan or "HGB") and Usage Rights (Hak Pakai) and the purchase of the land rights in Indonesia is in substance a purchase of land as the Group obtains the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the land by acquiring the right, the legally protected rights can be extended and renewed indefinitely with insignificant costs and the Group would be economically expected to choose to extend or renew as long as it operates its business. Therefore, the land rights is not be depreciated.

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use.

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting year, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

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 is included in the profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(f) ***Investment properties***

Investment properties are properties that are either owned by the Group or leased under a finance lease that are held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, or both, rather than for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, or in the ordinary course of business. Investment properties comprise completed investment properties and properties that are being constructed or developed for future use as investment properties.

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated using a straight-line method to allocate the depreciable amounts over the estimated useful lives of 20 years. The residual values, useful lives and depreciation method of investment properties are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at the end of each reporting year. The effects of any revision are included in profit or loss when the changes arise.

Investment properties are derecognised when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognised in the profit and loss in the year of retirement or disposal.

(g) ***Subsidiaries***

A subsidiary is an investee that is controlled by the Group. The Group controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

In the Company's separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less impairment losses.

(h) ***Joint ventures and associates***

An associate is an entity over which the Group has the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but does not have control or joint control of those policies.

The Group accounts for its investments in associates and joint ventures using the equity method from the date on which it becomes an associate or joint venture.

On acquisition of the investment, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the investee's identifiable assets and liabilities is accounted as goodwill and is included in the carrying amount of the investment.

Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the investee's identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment is included as income in the determination of the entity's share of the associate or joint venture's profit or loss in the year in which the investment is acquired.

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(h) *Joint ventures and associates (continued)*

Under the equity method, the investment in associates or joint ventures are carried in the statement of financial position at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associates or joint ventures. The profit or loss reflects the share of results of the operations of the associates or joint ventures. Distributions received from joint ventures or associates reduce the carrying amount of the investment. Where there has been a change recognised in other comprehensive income by the associates or joint venture, the Company recognises its share of such changes in other comprehensive income. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associates or joint ventures.

When the Company's share of losses in an associate or joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the associate or joint venture, the Company does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture.

After application of the equity method, the Company determines whether it is necessary to recognise an additional impairment loss on the investment in associate or joint ventures. The Company determines at the end of each reporting year whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If this is the case, the Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value and recognises the amount in profit or loss.

(i) *Financial instruments*

(i) *Financial assets*

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third party, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement

Investments in debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and FVPL. The applicable measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are:

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(i) *Financial instruments (continued)*

(i) *Financial assets (continued)*

Subsequent measurement (continued)

Investments in debt instruments (continued)

Amortised cost

Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and through amortisation process.

Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Financial assets measured at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Any gains or losses from changes in fair value of the financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses, foreign exchange gains and losses and interest calculated using the effective interest method are recognised in profit or loss. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment when the financial asset is derecognised.

Fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL")

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at FVPL and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss in the year in which it arises.

Investments in equity instruments

On initial recognition of an investment in equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in FVOCI which will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are to be recognised in profit or loss when the right to receive payments is established. For investments in equity instruments which the Company has not elected to present subsequent changes in FVOCI, changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income for debt instruments is recognised in profit or loss.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(i) *Financial instruments (continued)*

(ii) *Financial liabilities*

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Group determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are de-recognised, and through the amortisation process.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

(iii) *Offsetting of financial instruments*

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

(j) *Impairment of financial assets*

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

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(j) *Impairment of financial assets (continued)*

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, the Group applies the low credit risk simplification. At every reporting date, the Group evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Group reassesses the internal credit rating of the debt instrument. In addition, the Group considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when the contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

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

(k) *Impairment of non-financial assets*

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting year whether there is an indication that a non-financial asset, may be impaired. If any such an indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. If this is the case, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generation unit to which the asset belongs.

The difference between the carrying amount and recoverable amount is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case, such impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

(l) *Inventories*

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition are accounted on weighted average basis.

Where necessary, allowance is provided for damaged, obsolete and slow-moving items to adjust the carrying value of inventories to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories shall be recognised as an expense in the year the write-down or loss occurs.

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(l) ***Inventories (continued)***

When inventories are sold, the carrying amounts of those inventories are recognised as an expense in the year in which the related revenue is recognised.

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

(m) ***Cash and cash equivalents***

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and at bank and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include bank overdrafts that form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

(n) ***Trade and other payables***

Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and trade payable are normally settled on 30 to 90 days' terms while other payables have an average term of six months.

(o) ***Borrowing costs***

Borrowing cost consists of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. All borrowing costs are expensed in the year they occur except to the extent that they are capitalised as part of the cost of a qualifying asset if they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of that asset.

(p) ***Employee benefits***

(i) ***Post-employment benefits liability***

For companies in Indonesia, the Group recognises long-term employee benefits liabilities in order to meet and cover the minimum benefits required to be paid to qualified employees under Government Regulation No. 13/2013, which represents an underlying defined benefit obligation. If the pension benefits based on Law No. 13/2013 are higher than those based on the existing pension plan, the difference is recorded as part of the overall pension benefits obligation.

Pension costs are determined using the projected unit-credit method and applying the assumptions on discount rate, expected return on plan assets and annual rate of increase in compensation.

All actuarial gains and losses arising from adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in other comprehensive income as *post-employment benefits* reserve in the period in which they arise. Remeasurements are recognised in within equity and are not reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods.

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(p) *Employee benefits (continued)*

(i) *Post-employment benefits liability (continued)*

All past service costs are recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, unless the changes to the pension plan are conditional on the employees remaining in service for a specified period of time.

The net-interest amount is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset at the start of each annual reporting period

(ii) *Defined contribution plans*

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior years.

In particular, the Company makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund (“CPF”) scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. These contributions are recognised as an expense in the year in which the related service is performed.

(q) *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 year of time in exchange for consideration. Reassessment is only required when the terms and conditions of the contract are changed.

(i) *As lessee*

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 representing the obligations to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying leased assets.

▪ *Right-of-use 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 shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Warehouse premises	-	5 years
Motor vehicles	-	3 years

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(q) *Leases (continued)*

(i) *As lessee (continued)*

▪ *Right-of-use assets (continued)*

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the assets. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

▪ *Lease liabilities*

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

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

The initial measurement of lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments discounted using the implicit rate in the lease, if the rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group shall use its incremental borrowing rate.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g. changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

(ii) *As lessor*

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising from operating leases on the Group's investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the year in which they are earned.

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(r) **Revenue**

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognised when the Group satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

(i) *Sales of goods*

Sales of goods, i.e., chocolate products, are recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods.

(ii) *Rental income*

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on straight-line basis over the lease terms.

(iii) *Interest income*

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

(iv) *Dividend income*

Dividend income is recognised when the Group's right to receive payment is established.

(s) **Share capital**

Ordinary shares

Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares are recognised as share capital in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares are deducted against share capital.

(t) **Taxes**

(i) *Current income tax*

Current income 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 at the end of the reporting year in countries where the Group operates and generate taxable income.

Current income taxes are recognised in the profit or loss except to the extent that tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. 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.

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(t) *Taxes (continued)*

(ii) *Deferred tax*

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences, except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investment in subsidiaries where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except in respect of deductible temporary differences was associated with investment in subsidiary, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

(iii) *Goods and services tax*

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of amount of goods and services tax ("GST") or value added tax ("VAT") except:

- Where the GST or VAT incurred in a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST or VAT is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(t) ***Taxes (continued)***

(iii) *Goods and services tax (continued)*

- Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of GST or VAT included.

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

(u) ***Related parties***

A related party is defined as follows:

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:
- (i) has control or joint control over the Company;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Company; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Company.
- (b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:
- (i) the entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);
 - (ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member);
 - (iii) both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;
 - (iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
 - (v) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company;
 - (vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);
 - (vii) a person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity);
 - (viii) the entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Company or to the parent of the Company.

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2024

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Group	Land rights Rp million	Building Rp million	Machinery, factory installation & equipment Rp million	Motor vehicles Rp million	Construction in progress Rp million	Total Rp million
Cost or valuation:						
At 01 January 2024	6,501	39,960	68,248	5,941	-	120,650
Additions	3,199	-	2,465	69	616	6,349
Disposals	-	(71)	(526)	(415)	-	(1,012)
Revaluation surplus	-	27,177	22,888	-	-	50,065
At 31 December 2024	9,700	67,066	93,075	5,595	616	176,052
Accumulated depreciation:						
At 01 January 2024	-	22,624	46,255	5,324	-	74,203
Charge for the year	-	1,919	5,725	281	-	7,925
Disposals	-	(71)	(526)	(415)	-	(1,012)
At 31 December 2024	-	24,472	51,454	5,190	-	81,116
Net carrying amount:						
At 31 December 2024	9,700	42,594	41,621	405	616	94,936

As at 31 December 2024, certain land rights, building and machinery are pledged to a bank for bank facility granted to a subsidiary (Note 20).

The Group's building and machinery, factory installation & equipment are stated at their revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment loss. The last building and machinery, factory installation & equipment valuation were performed by an independent professional valuer on 28 December 2015 using the cost approach. This approach is based on the pricing principle that buyers will not pay an asset over the cost of buying or building for equivalent asset. These are regarded as Level 3 fair values.

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2024

4. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

Group as a lessee

The Group has lease contracts for warehouses for operational use.

	Warehouses Rp million
Group	
Cost:	
At 01 January 2024	3,542
Additions	1,465
Deductions	(3,542)
At 31 December 2024	<u>1,465</u>
Accumulated depreciation:	
At 01 January 2024	2,889
Deductions	(3,542)
Charge for the year	884
At 31 December 2024	<u>231</u>
Net carrying amount:	
At 31 December 2024	<u><u>1,234</u></u>

5. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Group Rp million
Cost:	
At 01 January 2024	14,068
Addition	1,355
At 31 December 2024	<u>15,423</u>
Accumulated depreciation:	
At 01 January 2024	9,654
Charge for the year	325
At 31 December 2024	<u>9,979</u>
Net carrying amount:	
At 31 December 2023	<u><u>5,444</u></u>

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2024

6. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

	Company 2024 Rp million
Unquoted shares, at cost	<u>4,569</u>

Details of the subsidiaries as at 31 December are as follows:

<u>Name and principal activities</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Cost of investment 2024</u> Rp million	<u>Proportion of ownership interest held by the Company 2024</u> %
McKeeson Investments Pte Ltd (Investment holding)	Singapore	4,567	100
Springbright Investments Limited (Investment holding)	British Virgin Islands	2	100
		<u>4,569</u>	

Investment held through McKeeson Investments

<u>Name of subsidiaries</u>	<u>Principal activities</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Proportion of ownership interest held by the Group 2024</u> %
PT Sederhana Djaja	Investment holding	Indonesia	99
McKeeson Investment 1 Pte. Ltd.	Investment holding	Singapore	100

Investment held through PT Sederhana Djaja

<u>Name of subsidiaries</u>	<u>Principal activities</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Proportion of ownership interest held by the Group 2024</u> %
PT Trikeeson Utama	Manufacturing and trading	Indonesia	99.99
PT Perusahaan Dagang dan Industri Union	Trading	Indonesia	99.92
PT Fajar Mataram Sedayu	Manufacturing and trading	Indonesia	51.00

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2024

6. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

Interest in subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests (NCI)

The Group has the following subsidiaries that have NCI that are material to the Group:

<u>Name of subsidiaries</u>	<u>Principal place of business</u>	<u>Proportion of ownership interest held by non-controlling interest</u> %	<u>Profit allocated to NCI during the reporting year</u> Rp million	<u>Accumulated NCI as at the end of the reporting year</u> Rp million
2024				
PT Fajar Mataram Sedayu	Indonesia	49	36,308	98,148
Individually immaterial subsidiaries with non-controlling interests			494	1,955

7. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATE

	Group 2024 Rp million
Unquoted shares, at cost	134,451
Share of post-acquisition results	198,924
Share of post-acquisition translation reserves	(53,368)
	<u>280,007</u>

Details of associate are as follows:

<u>Name of company</u> <u>(Country of incorporation)</u>	<u>Principal activities</u>	<u>Place of business</u>	<u>Percentage of equity held by the Group</u> 2024 %
PT Freyabadi Indotama (Indonesia)	Manufacturing and trading of chocolate powder	Indonesia	48.81

8. INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURE

	Group 2024 Rp million
Unquoted shares, at cost	34,625
Share of pre-acquisition results	(8,967)
Share of pre-acquisition translation reserves	2,338
Share of post-acquisition results	18,256
Share of post-acquisition translation reserves	1,421
	<u>47,673</u>

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2024

8. INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURE (continued)

Details of joint ventures are as follows:

Investment held through Mckeesson Investment 1

<u>Name</u>	<u>Principal activities</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Proportion of ownership interest held by the Group</u> <u>2024</u> %
Freyabadi (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and distribution of industrial chocolate product	Thailand	50

9. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Group 2024

	<u>Quoted</u> Rp million	<u>Unquoted</u> Rp million	<u>Total</u> Rp million
<u>Financial assets, at FVOCI</u>			
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	4,130,563	7,640	4,138,203
Fair value loss adjustment (Note 23)	(1,369,479)	(1,975)	(1,371,454)
Additional investment during the year	-	1,278	1,278
Disposals during the year	(80)	-	(80)
Exchange translation difference	185,816	144	185,960
Balance at the end of the financial year	<u>2,946,820</u>	<u>7,087</u>	<u>2,953,907</u>

Company 2024

	<u>Quoted</u> Rp million	<u>Unquoted</u> Rp million	<u>Total</u> Rp million
<u>Financial assets, at FVOCI</u>			
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	140,785	-	140,785
Fair value loss adjustment (Note 23)	(47,511)	-	(47,511)
Exchange translation difference	6,391	-	6,391
Balance at the end of the financial year	<u>99,665</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>99,665</u>

In respect of the other unquoted equity investments, management has assessed that the fair value of these unquoted equity investments approximates its value at initial recognition. The Group and the Company estimates the fair value of its unquoted investment classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss based on its share of the investee companies' net asset value ("NAV"), which is a significant unobservable input. NAV is determined by reference to the attributable net assets of the investee companies based on the latest available financial information (Level 3).

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2024****10. INVENTORIES**

	Group 2024 Rp million
Raw materials	131,108
Work-in-progress	12,261
Consumable materials	14,000
Finished goods	21,008
	<u>178,377</u>

The following inventories are pledged as collateral for bank facilities (Note 20):

	Group 2024 Rp million
Raw materials	71,582
Consumable materials	9,144
Finished goods	10,717
	<u>91,443</u>

11. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	Group 2024 Rp million
Trade receivables denominated in Indonesian Rupiah	<u>65,297</u>

As of 31 December 2024, one of the subsidiaries' trade receivables amounting to Rp million 16,866 are pledged as collateral for bank facilities (Note 20).

12. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Group 2024 Rp million
Advances	2,194
Deposits	25
Prepayments	122
Staff loan- interest free	34
Sundry receivables	39,026
	<u>41,401</u>

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2024****12. OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)**

Other receivables are denominated in the following currencies as at 31 December:

	Group 2024 Rp million
Singapore Dollar	36,026
Indonesian Rupiah	5,375
	<u>41,401</u>

13. AMOUNTS DUE FROM HOLDING COMPANY

The amount due is non-trade related, unsecured, interest-free, repayable on demand and to be settled in cash.

14. AMOUNT DUE FROM A RELATED COMPANY

The amount due is denominated in United States Dollar, non-trade related, unsecured, interest-free, and repayable on demand and to be settled in cash.

15. AMOUNT DUE FROM SUBSIDIARIES

The amounts due are denominated in United States Dollar, non-trade related, unsecured, interest-free, and repayable on demand and to be settled in cash.

16. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Group 2024 Rp million	Company 2024 Rp million
Cash on hand	56	-
Cash at banks	117,823	-
Short-term deposits	38,816	15,559
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>156,695</u>	<u>15,559</u>

17. OTHER PAYABLES

	Group 2024 Rp million
Accrued liabilities	13,791
Deposits received	4,700
GST payable	1,752
Withholding tax payables	1,900
Sundry payables	1,637
	<u>23,780</u>

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2024

18. AMOUNTS DUE TO RELATED COMPANIES

The amounts due are non-trade related, unsecured, interest-free, repayable on demand and to be settled in cash.

19. AMOUNT DUE TO A SUBSIDIARY

The amount due is non-trade related, unsecured, interest-free, repayable on demand and to be settled in cash.

20. BORROWINGS

A subsidiary has obtained short-term credit facility from PT Bank Central Asia Tbk for time loan revolving facility and a local credit facility. The facility is used for working capital and will mature on 19 August 2025.

The loan bears interest rate ranging from 7.75% per annum and is secured by land, buildings and machinery (Note 3), trade receivables (Note 11), inventories (Note 10) and corporate guarantee from another subsidiary.

21. POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS LIABILITY

The Group provides defined post-employment benefits to its employees in accordance with Labor Law No.13/2013 dated 25 March 2013. Liability on post employee benefits is determine based on actuarial computation prepared by an independent actuary.

22. SHARE CAPITAL

	Group and Company 2024	
	Number of shares	Rp million
Issued and fully paid:		
Ordinary shares	<u>100</u>	<u>2</u>

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company. All ordinary shares have no par value and carry one vote per share without restrictions.

23. FAIR VALUE ADJUSTMENT RESERVE

	Group 2024	Company 2024
	Rp million	Rp million
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	1,645,766	138,663
Fair value loss from investment securities (Note 9)	<u>(1,371,453)</u>	<u>(47,511)</u>
Balance at the end of the financial year	<u>274,313</u>	<u>91,152</u>

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2024

24. ASSET REVALUATION RESERVE

	Group 2024 Rp million
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	26,486
Revaluation surplus	32,721
Balance at the end of the financial year	<u>59,207</u>

25. REVENUE

	Group 2024 Rp million
Sale of goods recognised in point of time	768,938
Dividend income	213,788
Rental income	397
	<u>983,123</u>

26. INTEREST INCOME

	Group 2024 Rp million
Interest income from:	
- Bank balances	574
- Short-term deposits	3,183
	<u>3,757</u>

27. OTHER INCOME

	Group 2024 Rp million
Gain on disposal of plant and equipment	52
Sundry income	563
	<u>615</u>

28. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

	Group 2024 Rp million
Salaries and allowances	55,169
Central Provident Fund contributions	122
Post-employment benefits expense	3,277
	<u>58,568</u>

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2024****29. FINANCE COSTS**

**Group
2024**
Rp million

Interest expense on:
- lease liabilities

200

30. OTHER EXPENSES

Include in other expenses are the following:

**Group
2024**
Rp million

Foreign exchange adjustments, loss
Professional fees
Selling and promotion
Taxes and licenses
Transportation and travelling

(3,482)
2,187
7,062
1,394
16,062

31. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

The major components of income tax expense for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 are:

**Group
2024**
Rp million

Statement of comprehensive income:
Current year income tax
Deferred income tax
Total income tax expense

23,190
(159)
23,031

32. DIVIDENDS

**Company
2024**
Rp million

Tax Exempt (One-tier) Interim Dividend declared
and paid
–Rp million 201 (USD 12,703) per ordinary share
for financial year ended 31 December 2024

201,960

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2024

33. CORPORATE GUARANTEE

The Group has provided corporate guarantee to a joint venture for bank facilities taken by the joint venture.

The Group has not recognised any liability in respect of the guarantee given to the financial institution for bank facilities granted to the joint venture as the directors have assessed that the likelihood of the joint venture defaulting on repayment is remote.

34. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The fair value of assets and liabilities is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The Group categories fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy have the following levels:

- Level 1 Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can access at the measurements date;
- Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Fair value measurements that use inputs of different hierarchy levels are categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

(1) Assets measured at fair value

The following table shows an analysis of each class of assets measured at fair value at the reporting date:

	Quoted price in active markets for identical instruments (Level 1) Group 2024 Rp million
Financial assets:	
At fair value through other comprehensive income	
- Quoted equity shares (Note 9)	<u>2,946,820</u>
	Quoted price in active markets for identical instruments (Level 1) Company 2024 Rp million
Financial assets:	
At fair value through other comprehensive income	
- Quoted equity shares (Note 9)	<u>99,665</u>

BERLIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2024

34. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

(1) Assets measured at fair value (continued)

The following table shows an analysis of each class of assets measured at fair value at the reporting date: (continued)

	Input for the assets or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3) Group 2024 Rp million
Financial assets:	
At fair value through other comprehensive income	
- Unquoted equity shares (Note 10)	<u>7,087</u>
Non-financial assets:	
Property, Plant and Equipment (Note 4)	
- Building	42,594
- Machinery, factory installation & equipment	<u>41,621</u>

(2) Fair value of assets and liabilities by classes that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair value

Financial Assets (trade receivables (note 11), other receivables (note 12), current and non-current amounts due from holding companies (note 13), amount due from a related company (note 14), trade and other payables, amount due to related companies (note 18) and a subsidiary (note 20)

The carry amounts of these financial assets and liabilities are reasonable approximation of fair values, either due to their short-term nature or that they are floating rate instruments that are re-priced to market interest rates on or near the end of the reporting period.

35. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern and maximise shareholder value.

The capital structure of the Group consists of issued capital and retained earnings.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

The Group is not subjected to any externally imposed capital requirements.