

SPBD Microfinance (Samoa) Ltd
Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2025

SPBD Microfinance (Samoa) Ltd

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

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SPBD Microfinance (Samoa) Ltd

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors (“BOD”) submits its report and the audited financial statements of SPBD Microfinance (Samoa) Ltd. (“SPBD”) for the year ended 31 December 2025.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of SPBD is to improve the quality of life of families living in poverty by providing unsecured credit, training, and on-going motivation and guidance to help them start, grow and maintain micro and SME businesses, build assets, as well as, finance home improvements and childhood education. Its corporate vision is to create a network of micro-enterprise development organizations in the South-Pacific and neighbouring regions to empower women through financial access and economic development to help lift themselves and their families permanently out of poverty and improve self-esteem.

SPBD also provides a comprehensive Financial Education program (FEP) to provide meaningful and practical financial education to all its clients. This training helps them to manage their economic life better.

RESULTS

The results of operation for the year ended 31 December 2025 are set out in the statement of financial performance. SPBD made a net profit after tax of WST \$301,965. (2024 net loss: WST \$989,331) for the year.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The members of the BOD during the period and at the date of the report are:

- | | |
|------------------------|----------|
| • Gregory F Casagrande | Chairman |
| • James Young | Director |
| • Sandeep Lohani | Director |
| • Michelle Kelly | Director |

DIVIDEND

The Directors recommend that no dividend be paid.

OTHER DISCLOSURES

The Company is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Samoa. The address of its registered office is 1st Floor A1.3, NPF Plaza, Savalalo, Apia, Samoa. The postal address is PO Box 1614 and it is located at Apia, Samoa.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE YEAR

There were no significant events noted during the year.

EVENTS AFTER STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION DATE

There were no significant events after the statement of financial position date.

SPBD Microfinance (Samoa) Ltd

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of the Board of Directors

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOD IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The BOD is responsible to ensure that the financial statements are properly drawn up, so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of SPBD as at 31 December 2025, and of the results of its operations for the period then ended. In preparing these financial statements, the BOD is required to:

- i. Adopt appropriate accounting policies which are supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates and apply them consistently,
- ii. Maintain adequate accounting records and an effective system of internal controls;
- iii. Prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to assume that SPBD will continue operation in the foreseeable future;
- iv. Set overall policies for SPBD, ratify all decisions and actions by the management that have a material effect on the operation and performance of SPBD, and ensure they have been properly reflected in the financial statements.

The BOD confirms that SPBD has complied with these requirements in preparing the financial statements.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

DocuSigned by:



Gregory F. Casagrande
Chairman

Date: 4/15/2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of SPBD Microfinance Samoa Ltd Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SPBD Microfinance Samoa Ltd (the "Company"), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025;
- the statement of profit or loss, statement of changes in equity, and statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025; and
- notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of SPBD Microfinance Samoa Ltd as at 31 December 2025, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025 in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the international Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards).

Basis for Opinion

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

We are independent of SPBD Microfinance Limited in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Samoa, 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.

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

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements 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 ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that 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 to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Companies Act 2001 in all material respects, and;

- a) We have been given all the information, explanations and assistance necessary for the conduct of the audit; and
- b) The company has kept financial records sufficiently to enable the financial statements to be prepared and audited.

BDO

Chartered Accountants



Ernest Betham
Engagement Partner

Apia,

Samoa

15th April 2026

SPBD Microfinance (Samoa) Ltd

Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

Statement of Financial Position

Figures in WST

	Notes	2025	2024
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	783 892	698 351
Loans receivables	5	3 863 430	7 620 989
Other receivables	6	43 180	10 000
Income tax receivable	10	2 248 467	2 248 467
Inventories		12 378	6 985
Total Current Assets		6 951 347	10 584 792
Fixed Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	306 749	328 870
Intangible assets	9	2 754	-
Total Fixed Assets		309 503	328 870
Non-Current Assets			
Deferred tax assets	10	4 886 891	4 998 577
Goodwill	7	979 183	979 183
Total Non-Current Assets		5 866 074	5 977 760
Total Assets		13 126 924	16 891 422
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Member savings deposits	13	1 381 669	1 871 866
Other creditors and accruals	11	128 631	291 728
Death benefit reserve	12	60 000	60 000
Leases - current	16	179 223	72 687
External borrowings - current	14	2 998 758	7 493 067
Intercompany borrowings - current	15	474 311	152 439
Amounts due to related party	27	355 348	1 223 806
Total Current liabilities		5 577 940	11 165 593
Non-Current Liabilities			
Leases	16	60 961	322 802
External borrowings	14	2 178 835	3 526 432
Intercompany borrowings	15	9 712 262	6 581 634
Total Non-Current Liabilities		11 952 058	10 430 868
Total liabilities		17 529 998	21 596 461
Equity and reserves			
Contributed equity	17	303 972	303 972
Accumulated Loss	17	(5 009 011)	(4 019 680)
Profit(Loss) for the year		301 965	(989 331)
Total equity and reserves		(4 403 074)	(4 705 039)
Total equity and liabilities		13 126 924	16 891 422

These financial statements are to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to accounts.

SPBD Microfinance (Samoa) Ltd

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of Profit or Loss

Figures in WST

	Notes	2025	2024
Financial income			
Interest income		2 836 449	3 608 405
Loan security fee		151 145	278 301
Death benefit fee	18	31 691	40 992
Savings fees		274 320	7 160
Development fees		228 388	417 454
Program Fees		95 694	12 860
Total financial income		3 617 687	4 365 172
Financial expenditures			
Interest and fees expense		(1 003 862)	(1 614 241)
Interest on overdraft facilities		(228 772)	(663 135)
Interest on client savings		(30 874)	(63 637)
Interest on lease		(33 787)	(3 912)
Guarantee fees		(88 601)	(96 500)
Total financial expenditures before FX (loss)/gain		(1 385 896)	(2 441 425)
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain		(356 916)	18 050
Net financial income		1 874 875	1 941 797
Other operating income	19	895 038	222 263
Total operating income		2 769 913	2 164 060
Loan loss provision	5	(102 005)	(1 749 491)
Death benefit provision	20	(78 000)	(27 402)
Operating expense	21	(2 186 371)	(3 180 817)
Net operating profit / (loss)		403 537	(2 793 650)
Non operating revenue	22	10 114	-
Net profit / (loss) before tax		413 651	(2 793 650)
Less: income tax (expense)/benefit	10	(111 686)	1 804 319
Net Profit / (loss) after tax		301 965	(989 331)

These financial statements are to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to accounts.

SPBD Microfinance (Samoa) Ltd

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of Changes in Equity

Figures in WST	Share Capital	Non-dilutive equity	Accumulated Loss	Total
Balance at 1 January 2024	88 094	215 878	(4 019 680)	(3 715 708)
Loss for the year	-	-	(989 331)	(989 331)
Balance at 31 December 2024	88 094	215 878	(5 009 011)	(4 705 039)
Balance at 1 January 2025 as previously reported	88 094	215 878	(5 009 011)	(4 705 039)
Profit for the year	-	-	301 965	301 965
Balance at 31 December 2025	88 094	215 878	(4 707 046)	(4 403 074)

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These financial statements are to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to accounts.

SPBD Microfinance (Samoa) Ltd

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in WST

	Notes	2025	2024
Cash flows from/(used in) operating activities			
Interest received		2 836 449	3 608 405
Fees received		685 544	979 030
Interest paid on loans		(1 297 295)	(2 344 925)
Cash paid to suppliers & employees		(2 039 627)	(3 564 143)
Cash flows used in operating activities		<u>185 071</u>	<u>(1 321 633)</u>
Cash flows from/(used in) investing activities			
Loans disbursement		(7 662 394)	(14 014 794)
Loans repayment		11 419 953	15 814 685
Payments for property and equipment		(106 274)	(33 757)
Payment for intangible assets		(2 754)	-
Net cash from investing activities		<u>3 648 531</u>	<u>1 766 135</u>
Cash flows from/(used in) financing activities			
Proceeds from long term borrowings		4 714 841	5 261 872
Repayments of long term borrowings		(7 972 705)	(7 549 742)
Member savings increase/(decrease)		(490 197)	122 473
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		<u>(3 748 061)</u>	<u>(2 165 397)</u>
Net cash flow for the year		<u>85 541</u>	<u>(1 720 895)</u>
Cash and bank balance at beginning of year	4	698 351	2 419 246
Cash and bank balance at end of year	4	<u><u>783 892</u></u>	<u><u>698 351</u></u>

These financial statements are to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to accounts.

SPBD Microfinance (Samoa) Ltd

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in WST

1. General information

SPBD Microfinance (Samoa), Ltd. (“SPBD”), was incorporated under the Companies Act 2001 on the 13th day of December 2010 with the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Labour (MCIL) of Samoa. SPBD took over the activities, assets, and liabilities of South Pacific Business Development Foundation via purchase agreement. The aims of SPBD are to improve the quality of life of families living in poverty by providing training, unsecured credit and on-going guidance and motivation to help them start, grow and maintain income generating micro-businesses, build savings, as well as, finance home improvements and childhood education.

With the incorporation of SPBD Microfinance (Samoa) Ltd the company is under the umbrella of a Holding Company called SPBD Microfinance Holdings (Singapore) Pte Ltd incorporated in Singapore which is its ultimate parent company. This transformation formally links SPBD Microfinance Ltd (Samoa), (Tonga), (Fiji), (Solomon Islands), and (Vanuatu) as a sister organization enables many efficiencies and operating improvements. Gregory F. Casagrande owns 100% of the Holding Company.

SPBD Microfinance (Samoa) Ltd is regulated under Companies Act 2001 (Samoa) and is subject to the prudential requirements of the Money Laundering Act 2007, at the discretion of the Central Bank of Samoa.

To comply with money laundering prudential standards, SPBD has:

- Internal systems and checks in place, such as “Know Your Customer” (KYC) procedures, record keeping, normal onsite inspections and the current monthly reports to the Central Bank.
- A full-time compliance officer.

SPBD as a non-bank financial institution empowers its members through financial access and economic development to help improve themselves and their families permanently. SPBD is operating in Upolu, Savaii and other islands.

SPBD acquired the business License Certificate Number 284551/99777 from the Ministry for Revenue Services, Government of Samoa to carry on the business or economic activity of financial leasing.

As at 31 December 2025, SPBD has 39 staff of whom 9 are assigned in Savaii office and 30 in the Head Office in Apia.

2. Significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below:

a) Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2001 (Samoa) and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities. The principal accounting policies are stated to assist in a general understanding of these financial statements. The financial statements are prepared in Samoan Tala (WST).

SPBD Microfinance (Samoa) Ltd

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in WST

Significant accounting policies continued...

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from those estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

b) Changes in Accounting Policies

i. New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted from 1 January 2025

The following new standards and amendments, that are relevant to the Company, are effective for the period beginning 1 January 2025:

- Lack of Exchangeability (Amendment to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates)

The Company carried out an assessment of the new standards, interpretations and amendments and concluded that the adoption of the above new standards, interpretations and amendments has had no effect on the financial statements.

ii. New standards, interpretations and amendments effective from 1 January 2026 and 1 January 2027

There are a number of standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations which have been issued by the IASB that are effective in future accounting periods that may be applicable, and Company has decided not to adopt early. The Company is still reviewing the effect of these new standards for adoption and impact on its financial statements for the next financial year.

The following amendments are effective for the period beginning 1 January 2026:

- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures)
- Annual improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11.

The following amendments are effective for the period beginning 1 January 2027:

- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

The Company is currently assessing the impact of these new accounting standards and amendments.

Other

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

c) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The functional currency is the Samoan Tala (WST).

SPBD Microfinance (Samoa) Ltd

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in WST

Significant accounting policies continued...

d) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies have been converted into the functional currency at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Balances denominated in foreign currencies have been converted into the functional currency at rates ruling at the particular balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined. Year end exchange rates used are the Group exchange rates used by the parent entity, which are taken from www.oanda.com, as follows:

	TT BUYING RATE 31 DECEMBER 2025	TT BUYING RATE 31 DECEMBER 2024
USD	0.3690	0.3677
AUD	0.5506	0.5904
NZD	0.6359	0.6511
EURO	0.3137	0.3530

e) Revenue recognition

The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below.

Interest income

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. Given the short-term nature of the loan portfolio, interest is generally received within the same accounting period as it accrues and therefore no material accrual is recognized at year end.

Fees and charges

Fees and charges are brought to account when they are earned. Fees on impaired loans are recognised as income only when received.

Loan security fee income

SPBD charges and with-holds 2% of the principal amount on the loans approved for disbursement to the customers as security in case the customer dies before full payment of their loans. This fee is treated as an income for SPBD as it is not refundable to the customer upon payment of the loan and is recognised when the loan disbursement occurs.

Savings fees

A \$2 tala fee is charged by SPBD to its members when they withdraw from their savings account and is recognised in the period in which the fee is charged. An annual savings account maintenance fee of \$10 tala is charged to all accounts to defray costs of holding funds.

SPBD Microfinance (Samoa) Ltd

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in WST

Significant accounting policies continued...

Member Death Benefit Fee

The fees revenue on the death benefit in the past offered by the company was recognised in the period in which the Fees were earned during the term of the contract. In this case the Fee is a one-off payment paid at the time the loan is disbursed to the customer. In 2015, it was decided to recognise the one-off payment fee in the year in which the payment occurred. Provisions for death benefit have been consistently accrued in the past years, thus the recognition of the Fee revenue should be recognised once the Fee is received.

Development Fees income

SPBD Samoa charges a development fee of 3% at the time of loan disbursement.

f) Loans

Loans are disclosed net of lending provisions. Term loans are carried at principal balances outstanding plus interest earned on cash basis.

The Company adopts the Grameen Bank's group solidarity lending methodology which provides credit that is individually unsecured but secured by the group guarantee policy arrangements. There is one group loan product: the 52 week loan. The primary purposes of the loans are for establishing new or expanding of micro businesses.

g) Impairment of loans

The Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") on loan receivables in accordance with IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments. Expected credit losses are estimated using a provision matrix that applies historical default experience to groups of loans segmented by the number of weeks payments are overdue.

Provisioning rates reflect observed loss patterns, current portfolio performance and forward-looking economic information. Loans that are more than 21 weeks overdue are considered credit impaired and are fully provided for. When a loan is determined to be uncollectible, it is written off against the impairment allowance after all reasonable recovery procedures have been completed. Write offs do not extinguish the Company's legal right to recover amounts owed.

If, in a subsequent period, expected credit losses decrease due to an improvement in credit quality or observable changes in portfolio performance, the impairment allowance is reduced and the reversal is recognized in profit or loss. Recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognized in profit or loss when received

h) Property and equipment

Items of equipment, furniture and motor vehicles are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of assets. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment.

The costs of the day-to-day servicing of the property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit and loss as incurred.

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. The estimated useful lives at which depreciation is charged are as follows:

SPBD Microfinance (Samoa) Ltd

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in WST

Significant accounting policies continued...

Computers	2-5 years	Straight line
Office equipment	2-5 years	Straight line
Furniture and fittings	2-5 years	Straight line
Leasehold improvements	4-5 years	Straight line
New/ Used motor vehicles	2-5 years	Straight line

The residual value is reassessed annually. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

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

i) Leases

The Company as a lessee

For any new contracts entered into on or after 1 January 2019, the Company considers whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'. To apply this definition the Company assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

- the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Company
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract

Measurement and recognition of leases as a lessee

At lease commencement date, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Company, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

The Company depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Company also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

At the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed), variable payments based on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and payments arising from options reasonably certain to be exercised.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is re-measured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments.

When a lease modification occurs and does not result in a separate lease, the lease liability is remeasured and the corresponding adjustment is recognised as an increase or decrease to the right-of-use asset, or recognised in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

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Significant accounting policies continued...

The Company has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company as a lessor

The company does not act as a lessor in any lease arrangements during the reporting period.

j) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances of cash on hand and at bank including short term deposits which are subject to an insignificant risk of conversion to cash. Cash and cash equivalents are stated net of bank overdraft.

k) Value added goods and services tax (VAGST)

As a financial institution, the company is exempt from VAGST. The company, however, is allowed to collect VAGST on rental income and claim VAGST on maintenance and other related costs of the building.

l) Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

m) Accounts payable

Accounts payables are recognised when the company becomes obliged to make future payments resulting from the purchase of goods and services. Trade payables are recognised at cost which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received. Given the short-term nature of most payables, the carrying amounts approximate fair value.

n) Employee benefits

The Company contributes towards the Samoa National Provident Fund, a defined contribution plan in accordance with local legislation and to which it has no commitment beyond the payment of contribution. Obligations for contributions to the defined contribution plan are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Liabilities for annual leave is accrued and recognised in the balance sheet. Annual leave are recorded at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid for the entitlement earned. Short term benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A provision is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus if SPBD has a present obligation or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be measured reliably.

SPBD Microfinance (Samoa) Ltd

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in WST

Significant accounting policies continued...

o) Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to representations adopted in the current year.

3. Critical accounting estimates/judgements

The Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

a) Impairment losses on loans

The Company reviews its loan portfolios at least quarterly to assess expected credit losses. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recognized in the income statement, the Company exercises judgement in assessing whether there has been a deterioration in credit quality that indicates an increase in expected credit losses across a portfolio of loans.

This assessment includes consideration of observable data such as changes in borrowers' payment behavior and local economic conditions that may affect repayment capacity. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for loans with similar credit risk characteristics and adjusts these estimates to reflect current portfolio performance and forward-looking economic information when estimating expected future cash flows.

The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of expected credit losses are reviewed regularly to minimize differences between estimated losses and actual loss experience. Changes in estimates are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

b) Extension options for leases

When the entity has the option to extend a lease, management uses its judgement to determine whether or not an option would be reasonably certain to be exercised. Management considers all facts and circumstances including their past practice and any cost that will be incurred to change the asset if an option to extend is not taken, to help them determine the lease term.

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4. Cash on hand and at bank

Cash and cash equivalents included in current assets:

Cash on hand

Petty cash	993	700
Savaii imprest	3 000	3 000
Upolu imprest	10 000	10 000
Sub total	13 993	13 700

Bank balances - unrestricted

United states dollars	8 922	27 037
Samoan tala	62 096	74 773
Sub total	71 018	101 810

Bank balances - restricted to members savings

Samoan tala term deposits	315 237	149 086
Samoan tala current account	200 311	294 147
Sub-total	515 548	443 233

Bank balances - restricted for security for overdraft facilities

Samoan tala term deposit	183 333	139 608
Sub-total	183 333	139 608

Total cash on hand and at bank

783 892 698 351

5. Loan receivables

Total disbursements (accumulative since inception)	286 854 125	279 191 731
Less: repayments (accumulative since inception)	(275 056 654)	(263 723 417)
Written off loans	(7 758 611)	(7 221 700)
Gross loan receivable	4 038 860	8 246 613
Less: loan contingency reserve	(175 430)	(625 625)
Total loans receivables	3 863 430	7 620 989

Provisioning ratios for group loans	Loan loss provision	Loan outstanding	Loan loss provision amount
<1 week aged (<7 Days)	1%	3 689 158	36 892
1 week to 4 weeks late (<30 days)	5%	115 795	5 790
5 weeks to 8 weeks late (30 to 60 days)	10%	69 571	6 957
9 weeks to 12 weeks late (60 to 90)	25%	33 990	8 498
13 weeks to 16 weeks late (90 to 120)	50%	29 728	14 864
17 weeks to 20 weeks late (120 to 140)	75%	47 202	35 402
21 weeks or more (150 + days)	100%	53 416	53 416
Additional coverage			13 613
Total provisioning as of 31 December 2025			175 430

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Loan receivables continued...

5.1 Movement loan loss reserve

Loan loss reserve is increased by annual loan loss provisioning expense and decreased by loan write-offs.

Loan loss provision - Opening	625 625	4 443 268
Additional reserve (incl. staff fraud)	102 005	1 452 690
Loan loss expense for the year - deceased members	(63 749)	(27 402)
Write off towards loan repayment	-	(474 225)
Loans written off in the year	(488 451)	(4 768 706)
Loan loss reserve 31 December	<u>175 430</u>	<u>625 625</u>

5.2 Loan loss provision expense

Loan loss provision expensed	102 005	1 275 266
Shortfall in loan repayments	-	474 225
Total loan loss provisioning	<u>102 005</u>	<u>1 749 491</u>

6. Other receivables

Prepaid insurance	43 180	10 000
Total other receivables	<u>43 180</u>	<u>10 000</u>

7. Goodwill

Carrying Amount - Goodwill	979 183	979 183
	<u>979 183</u>	<u>979 183</u>

There were no additions, disposals, or impairment losses recognised during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

Nature of Goodwill

Goodwill arose from the acquisition and transfer of assets and liabilities from SPBD Foundation to SPBD Samoa Ltd in 2011 following a court approved process. It represents the value of SPBD Foundation over and above the fair value of its identifiable net assets, attributable to the reputation established with clients, lenders, the Government of Samoa, and other stakeholders since its inception on 18 January 2000.

Impairment Testing

Goodwill is allocated to the cash generating unit ("CGU") representing the operations of SPBD Samoa Ltd and is tested annually for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 - Impairment of Assets.

The recoverable amount of the CGU has been determined based on value in use calculations, using discounted cash flow projections approved by management.

Based on this assessment, the recoverable amount exceeds the carrying amount of the CGU, and no impairment loss was recognised for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

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Goodwill continued...

Key Assumptions Used in Value-in-Use Calculation

• Financial Revenue growth assumption	14.5%
• Financial Expenses growth assumption	21.5%
• Other Income growth assumption	-59.5%
• Administrative expenses growth assumption	2.5%

Management has determined that no reasonably possible change in these assumptions would cause the carrying amount of the CGU to exceed its recoverable amount.

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8. Property, plant and equipment

Balances at year end and movements for the year

	Leasehold improvements	Vehicle	Fixtures and fittings	Office equipment	Computer equipment and peripherals	Leasehold vehicles	Leasehold Buildings	Total
Reconciliation for the year ended 31 December 2025								
Balance at 1 January 2025								
At cost	17 175	933 233	72 360	35 305	75 597	418 000	469 516	2 021 185
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(17 175)	(933 233)	(58 721)	(24 084)	(67 602)	(236 866)	(354 634)	(1 692 315)
Carrying amount	-	-	13 639	11 221	7 995	181 134	114 882	328 870
Movements for the year ended 31 December 2025								
Additions from acquisitions	13 739	-	-	2 150	90 385	-	-	106 274
Lease modifications	-	-	-	-	-	(2 934)	55 092	52 158
Depreciation	(382)	-	(6 150)	(3 402)	(23 765)	(89 100)	(56 759)	(179 556)
Disposals	-	-	(1 716)	(3 157)	3 877	-	-	(996)
Property, plant and equipment at the end of the year	13 357	-	5 773	6 812	78 492	89 100	113 215	306 749
Closing balance at 31 December 2025								
At cost	30 914	933 248	68 842	17 011	137 449	445 498	308 768	1 941 730
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(17 557)	(933 248)	(63 069)	(10 199)	(58 957)	(356 398)	(195 553)	(1 634 981)
Carrying amount	13 357	-	5 773	6 812	78 492	89 100	113 215	306 749

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9. Intangible assets

The company's intangible assets represent ERP implementation costs that are not yet available for use and are therefore not amortised in accordance with IAS 38.

ERP Installation - Work In Progress	2 754	-
	<u>2 754</u>	<u>-</u>

10. Income tax

Loss before tax	413 651	(2 793 650)
Add: timing difference	-	(3 889 014)
Total taxable profit before tax	<u>413 651</u>	<u>(6 682 664)</u>
Income tax (benefit) expense @27%	111 686	(1 804 319)

Income tax reconciliation

Opening tax credit	2 248 467	2 248 467
Add: income tax paid	-	-
Add: provision tax paid	-	-
Total income tax credit	<u>2 248 467</u>	<u>2 248 467</u>

Deferred tax asset

Carried forward tax on losses and temporary differences	4 998 577	3 194 258
Add: deferred tax asset on benefit/(losses)	(111 686)	754 285
Add: deferred tax asset on timing difference	-	1 050 034
Deferred tax asset at year end	<u>4 886 891</u>	<u>4 998 577</u>

11. Other creditors and accruals

Accrued expenses and other payables	128 631	291 728
Total other creditors and accruals	<u>128 631</u>	<u>291 728</u>

12. Death benefit reserve

The reserve represents an aggregate provision for member death benefit and spouse death benefit obligations. The member death reserve is calculated based on the number of members who passed away during 2025, while the spouse death benefit reserve is calculated based on the number of spouse who passed away during 2025, to ensure sufficient provision for related benefit claims.

Member death benefit reserve	30 000	30 000
Spousal death benefit reserve	30 000	30 000
Total reserve for death benefit	<u>60 000</u>	<u>60 000</u>

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13. Members saving deposit

SPBD initially developed the micro-savings program in partnership with UNDP and WESTPAC Bank. SPBD formally launched the micro-savings program on October 7th, 2004 following a 3 months pilot-test period and required consultations with the Central Bank of Samoa. Any SPBD new member can open up a savings account with a minimum of \$10 deposit. SPBD also started its savings policy in 2007 whereby 5% loan retention (compulsory savings) goes into a member's Savings account. SPBD is not a regulated financial intermediary and does not use their client deposit for on-lending. Members can withdraw money with prior notice or anytime for emergencies. SPBD provides quarterly financial report, as well as an audited financial report to Central Bank of Samoa. The 5% retention can only be withdrawn by a member after the latest loan is paid off. SPBD deposits collected savings daily in a segregated bank account at Bank South Pacific (Samoa) Limited. Members saving deposits are supported by SPBD group and its related entities.

As part of its policy, SPBD may apply members' compulsory savings towards the adjustment of overdue amounts on identified loan accounts. This action is taken solely to address loan overdue and is reflected in the members' savings deposit balance when applied.

Opening balance	1 871 866	1 749 393
Add: movement in regular savings	(490 197)	122 473
Total members saving deposit	1 381 669	1 871 866

14. External borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Borrowings are classified as current unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Current portion

Bank overdraft borrowings

ANZ Samoa	-	177 463
National Bank of Samoa	1 114	1 958 390
Samoa Commercial Bank	546 857	432 059
Total bank overdraft borrowings	547 972	2 567 913

Unsecured borrowings

MicroDreams	650 407	435 137
Total current unsecured borrowings	650 407	435 137

Secured borrowings

Samoa National Provident Fund	1 254 794	1 459 819
Kiva Microfinds	266 648	1 999 832
Lend A Hand B.V. Netherlands	278 938	1 030 366
Total current secured borrowings	1 800 380	4 490 017

Total current borrowings	2 998 758	7 493 067
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Non-current portion

Unsecured borrowings

MicroDreams	1 504 065	1 482 187
Total non-current unsecured borrowings	1 504 065	1 482 187

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External borrowings continued...

Secured borrowings

Samoa National Provident Fund	674 770	1 796 391
Lend A Hand B.V. Netherlands	-	247 854
Total non-current secured borrowings	674 770	2 044 245

Total non-current borrowings

2 178 835 **3 526 432**

Total borrowings

5 177 593 **11 019 499**

14.1 Currency profile

Samoa Tala - WST	2 477 536	5 824 123
US Dollar - USD	2 421 120	3 917 156
EURO Doller - EUR	278 938	1 278 220
Total borrowings	5 177 593	11 019 499

Foreign-currency borrowings are translated at closing exchange rates in accordance with IAS 21.

14.2 Security for borrowings

Borrowings are secured as follows:

- Certain external borrowings secured by corporate guarantee provided by SPBD Microfinance Holdings (Singapore) Pte Ltd.
- Term deposits are maintained at Samoa Commercial Bank and pledged as security for the overdraft facility totaling WST 183,333.
- Certain non bank borrowings secured by assignment of loan portfolio up to 150% of loan value

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15. Intercompany borrowings

SPBD maintains an intercompany borrowing arrangement with its parent entity, under which it has received funding to support its ongoing operational and liquidity needs.

Intercompany borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Intercompany borrowings are classified as current unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Current

Unsecured borrowings

SPBD Microfinance Holdings (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

474 311

152 439

Total current unsecured borrowings

474 311

152 439

Non-current

Unsecured borrowings

SPBD Microfinance Holdings (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

9 712 262

6 581 634

Total non-current unsecured borrowings

9 712 262

6 581 634

Total intercompany borrowings

10 186 573

6 734 073

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Intercompany borrowings continued...

Currency profile

US Dollar - USD	8 035 230	4 691 324
AUD Dollar - AUD	1 325 754	1 236 471
NZ Dollar - NZD	825 589	806 278
Total intercompany borrowings	10 186 573	6 734 073

16. Leases

Office Premises - Upolu

The Company leases office premises and parking space at SNPf Plaza, Savalalo under a deed of lease with the Samoa National Provident Fund. The lease commenced on 21 November 2022 for a term of five years, expiring on 20 November 2027, and includes two optional extension periods of three years each, subject to compliance with the lease terms. As at 31 December 2025, the extension options have not been included in the measurement of the lease liability as management is not reasonably certain that the options will be exercised.

Motor Vehicles

The Company leases five motor vehicles under financing arrangements with a third-party financier. The leases commenced in December 2021 and have a contractual term of five years. The vehicles are used in the Company's normal operations.

In accordance with IFRS 16 - Leases, leases are recognised on the statement of financial position as right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. Right-of-use assets are presented within property, plant and equipment. Any increases in right-of-use assets resulting from lease remeasurement are presented within the property, plant and equipment movement note.

Lease liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

Current	179 223	72 687
Non-current	60 961	322 802
As at 31 December	240 184	395 489

The movement in lease liability for the year is as follows:

At 1 January	395 489	482 840
Interest expense	33 787	15 761
Lease modification adjustments	5 862	-
Repayments	(194 954)	(103 112)
At 31 December	240 184	395 489

Maturity Analysis of Lease Liabilities

The table below summarises the undiscounted contractual cash flows of lease liabilities as at 31 December 2025.

Within one year	194 954
Two to five years	63 363
Total undiscounted lease payments	258 317

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17. Contributed equity

The authorised and fully paid ordinary shares of the Company comprise 1,000 shares with a total value of WST 88,094, which have been issued to SPBD Microfinance Holdings (Singapore) Pte Ltd, the parent company of SPBD Microfinance (Samoa) Ltd. In addition, the Company received donated capital of WST 215,878 from Transformative Ventures LLC in previous years. Accordingly, total contributed equity amounts to WST 303,972.

Share Capital	88 094	88 094
Non-dilutive equity	215 878	215 878
Total Contributed equity	303 972	303 972

Retained earnings

As at 31 December 2025, the company has accumulated losses of WST \$4,707,046 (2024: WST \$5,009,011). The shareholder continues to support the company's capital structure.

18. Death benefit fee

Member death benefit fee income	22 349	32 952
Spouse death benefit fee income	9 342	8 040
	31 691	40 992

19. Other operating income

Commissions	4 043	28 102
Interest on bank accounts and term deposits	10 936	42 742
Miscellaneous income	38 950	2 717
Loan recoveries	841 109	148 702
	895 038	222 263

Loan recoveries represent payments collected during the year in respect of loans previously written off. Recoveries are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when received.

20. Death benefit provision expenses

Provision for member death benefit claims	47 000	27 402
Provision for spousal death benefit claims	31 000	-
	78 000	27 402

21. Operating expenses

21.1 Personnel cost

Accident compensation board	4 266	6 172
National provident fund	42 765	61 144
Salaries and wages	729 816	915 820
Total Personnel cost	776 847	983 136

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Operating expenses continued...

21.2 Other operating expenses

Bank charges	79 580	20 506
Communications	143 940	125 103
Depreciation	179 556	165 523
Insurance	-	17 664
Office expense (including printing)	130 589	74 593
Other expenses	(534)	7 314
Professional services	307 042	1 196 333
Rental expenses	173 709	133 343
Repairs and maintenance	22 669	58 811
Taxes and fees	4 942	160 579
Training	-	6 350
Transportation	121 308	95 851
Travel	246 724	135 711
Total other operating expenses	1 409 524	2 197 681

21.3 Total operating expenses

Total Personnel cost	776 847	983 136
Total other operating expenses	1 409 524	2 197 681
	2 186 371	3 180 817

22. Non-operating revenue

In 2025, SPBD received two grants totaling WST 10,114 to support the establishment of the Telefoni Casagrande Fund. This new fund will go to supporting the issuance of loans to first time SPBD Members. No such revenue has been recorded for 2024.

23. Non-operating expenses

There is no more cost incurred under the non-operating expenses, unless we receive any grants in the future for any specific projects.

24. Going concern

The Company reported a profit after tax of WST 301,965 for the year ended 31 December 2025. At that date, the Company had a deficiency in equity of WST 4,707,046 and remains dependent on continued financial support from its shareholder.

The shareholder has confirmed its intention to continue providing financial support for at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. Management has prepared cash flow forecasts demonstrating that the Company will be able to meet its obligations as they fall due.

Based on the above, the Directors believe that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

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25. Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. Market risk comprises currency risk and interest rate risk. The Company's risk management framework is designed to identify, evaluate and manage financial risks in order to minimise potential adverse effects on financial performance.

Risk management policies are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and operating activities.

a) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves, monitoring projected cash flows and securing funding facilities from its shareholder and external lenders.

At 31 December 2025, the Company held cash and cash equivalents of WST 783,892. Management prepares regular cash flow forecasts to ensure sufficient liquidity is available to support operations.

b) Market risk

Market risk arises from movements in foreign exchange rates and interest rates.

i) Currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk arising from borrowings denominated in foreign currencies. Exchange rate fluctuations may affect finance costs and the carrying value of liabilities.

Sensitivity analysis - currency risk

A 10% depreciation of the Samoan Tala against foreign currencies, with all other variables held constant, would increase finance costs by approximately WST 88,808. A 10% appreciation would have an equal and opposite effect.

ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from borrowings carrying variable interest rates. Changes in market interest rates may affect finance costs and cash flows.

Sensitivity analysis - interest rate risk

A 1% increase in interest rates on variable borrowings would increase annual finance costs by approximately WST 10,038.62. A 1% decrease would have an equal and opposite effect.

c) Credit risk

Credit risk arises primarily from microfinance loans issued to members. The Company manages credit risk through borrower screening procedures, group lending methodology, weekly monitoring of repayments and ongoing credit evaluation. Loan applications are reviewed and approved through a structured process involving centre managers, team leaders and senior management.

The Company applies the simplified expected credit loss model under IFRS 9 to measure impairment of loan receivables. Provisioning rates are based on historical default experience adjusted for current portfolio performance and forward looking economic conditions.

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Financial risk management continued...

Sensitivity analysis - credit risk

Management performed a sensitivity analysis on expected credit losses. A 5% increase in default rates across the loan portfolio would increase the impairment allowance by approximately WST 5,100 and reduce profit before tax by the same amount. Management considers this to represent a reasonably possible change in economic conditions.

26. Money Transfer Operator (MTO)

SPBD continues its partnership with KlickEx to offer money transfer cash out services as a registered agent of KlickEx.

27. Related party transactions

a) Holding company and ultimate holding company

The company is a subsidiary of SPBD Microfinance Holdings (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., a company incorporated in Singapore and ultimate holding company is South Pacific Business Development Microfinance Holdings (Delaware) LLC, a company incorporated in United States of America.

The Company enters into transactions with related parties in the ordinary course of business. All related party transactions are conducted on commercial terms and approved by the Board of Directors.

b) The director related entities are Transformative Ventures LLC and MicroDreams Foundation.

c) The names of persons who were directors of the company at any time during the year are as follows:

Gregory F Casagrande
Sandeep Kumar Lohani
James F Young
Michelle Kelly

(d) Transactions with related entities during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 with approximate transaction values are summarized as follows:

- (i) No management fees were charged by Transformative Ventures LLC in 2025 (2024: WST 680,000).
- (ii) Management fees of USD 10,000 per quarter, amounting to WST 95,607.76 for the year (2024: WST 544,612), was charged by SPBD Microfinance Holdings (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

(e) Amounts due to related parties as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

- (i) As at year end, the Company had a payable balance to SPBD Microfinance Holdings (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. amounting to WST 355,348.40 (2024: WST 978,543.18).
- (ii) The company had no payable balance to Transformative Ventures LLC as at 31 December 2025 (2024: WST 181,215.66).

(f) Related party borrowings as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

- (i) As at 31 December 2025, borrowings payable to SPBD Microfinance Holdings (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. amounted to WST 10,186,573 (2024: WST 6,734,073).
- (ii) As at 31 December 2025, borrowings payable to MicroDreams Foundation amounted to WST 2,154,472 (2024: WST 1,917,324).

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Related party transactions continued...

g) Key management personnel compensation

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

Mr. Gregory F Casagrande was identified as key management personnel, with the greatest authority and responsibility for the planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company.

There was no remunerations or benefits paid by the company to the key management personnel during the year.

Certain management services are provided by the related entities for which management fees is being charged on quarterly basis.

h) Those charged with governance

Those charged with governance comprise the Board of Directors. Directors' remuneration is disclosed above. Other than remuneration provided in the ordinary course of business, no non-routine or material related party transactions involving those charged with governance were identified during the year.

28. Events after statement of financial position

There were no significant events after the statement of financial position date.

29. Comparative information

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to representations adopted in the current year.

Significant reclassifications

Statement of Financial Position	As disclosed in 2024	As reclassified in 2025	Reclassification	Note
External borrowings	17 753 572	11 019 499	(6 734 073)	
Intercompany borrowings	-	6 734 073	6 734 073	(a)
Amounts due to related party	-	1 223 806	1 223 806	(b)
Other creditors and accruals	1 515 534	291 728	(1 223 806)	

a) Related party borrowings previously classified under Borrowings have been reclassified as a separate line item in the Statement of Financial Position for better presentation.

b) Amounts due to related parties previously classified under Other creditors and accruals have been reclassified as a separate line item in the Statement of Financial Position for better presentation.

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	As disclosed in 2024	As reclassified in 2025	Reclassification	Note
Financial income	4 587 435	4 365 172	(222 263)	(c)
Other operating income	-	222 263	222 263	

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Comparative information continued...

c) Loan recoveries, commission income, interest income on bank accounts and term deposits, and miscellaneous income (excluding registration fees and booklet issuance fees, which are classified as program fees) previously presented under financial income have been reclassified to other operating income to improve the presentation of the financial statements.

30. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on the date the financial statements were signed.