

GENERAL INFORMATION		FINANCIAL STATEMENTS		CAPITAL EXPENDITURE		DEPRECIATION		OTHER INFORMATION	
1	...	2	...	3	...	4	...	5	...
6	...	7	...	8	...	9	...	10	...
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71	...	72	...	73	...	74	...	75	...
76	...	77	...	78	...	79	...	80	...
81	...	82	...	83	...	84	...	85	...
86	...	87	...	88	...	89	...	90	...
91	...	92	...	93	...	94	...	95	...
96	...	97	...	98	...	99	...	100	...

Account	Balance	Change	Total
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...

Code	Description	Amount	Percentage
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
900
1000
1100
1200
1300
1400
1500
1600
1700
1800
1900
2000
2100
2200
2300
2400
2500
2600
2700
2800
2900
3000
3100
3200
3300
3400
3500
3600
3700
3800
3900
4000
4100
4200
4300
4400
4500
4600
4700
4800
4900
5000

Notes to the financial statements are an integral part of the financial statements. The following notes should be read in conjunction with the financial statements.

1. Accounting Policies: The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the accounting policies adopted by the Company. The accounting policies are consistent with the accounting policies of the Company in the preceding year.

2. Revenue Recognition: Revenue is recognized when the service is performed and the amount is fixed or determinable, and the collectability is reasonably assured.

3. Property, Plant, and Equipment: Property, plant, and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the asset.

4. Intangible Assets: Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the asset.

5. Financial Instruments: Financial instruments are classified as financial assets or financial liabilities. They are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period.

6. Share-based Payments: Share-based payments are recognized as an expense over the vesting period. The expense is measured at the fair value of the shares at the grant date.

7. Provisions and Contingencies: Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation arising from past events, the fulfillment of which will require an outflow of resources. Contingencies are not recognized unless it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required.

8. Risk Management: The Company uses various financial instruments to manage its foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, and credit risk.

9. Related Party Transactions: Related party transactions are those transactions between the Company and its related parties. They are disclosed unless they are immaterial.

10. Financial Instruments with Embedded Derivatives: Financial instruments with embedded derivatives are classified as financial assets or financial liabilities. They are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period.

11. Taxation: The Company's tax expense is calculated based on the tax laws of the countries in which it operates. The Company has no tax contingencies.

12. Subsequent Events: Subsequent events are those events that occur after the reporting period but before the financial statements are authorized for issue.

13. Comparative Figures: Comparative figures are provided for all items, unless they are immaterial.

14. Non-recurring Items: Non-recurring items are those items that are not expected to recur. They are disclosed as such.

15. Measurement Uncertainty: Measurement uncertainty is the risk that the measurement of an item is not precise. It is disclosed when it is material.