Del Monte Foods Holdings Limited and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements
April 28, 2024 and April 30, 2023

and

Independent Auditor's Report

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Directors
Del Monte Foods Holdings Limited
P.O. Box 957, Offshore Incorporation Centre
Road Town, Tortola
British Virgin Islands

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Del Monte Foods Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at April 28, 2024 and April 30, 2023, and the consolidated income statements, consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for the years ended April 28, 2024, April 30, 2023 and May 1, 2022, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at April 28, 2024 and April 30, 2023, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years ended April 28, 2024, April 30, 2023 and May 1, 2022 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines (Code of Ethics) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the Philippines, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Restriction on Distribution and Use

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, which states that the consolidated financial statements are prepared for the information and use of the lenders of Del Monte Foods, Inc., a subsidiary of Del Monte Foods Holdings Limited, and Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection of State of Wisconsin, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than the specified parties.

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

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. 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 consolidated financial statements.

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group'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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co.

Makati City, Philippines
July 30, 2024

DEL MONTE FOODS HOLDINGS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(In thousands of US dollars, except share and per share data)

	Note	**April 28, 2024**	April 30, 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	*4*	**$332,471**	$337,461
Intangible assets and goodwill	*7*	**733,924**	740,959
Deferred tax assets	*8*	**146,011**	117,551
Derivative assets	*18*	**-**	6,189
Other noncurrent assets	*9*	**6,904**	6,428
Total Non-current Assets		**1,219,310**	1,208,588
Current Assets			
Inventories	*10*	**955,054**	942,896
Trade and other receivables	*11*	**125,027**	140,742
Prepaid and other current assets	*12*	**38,514**	37,620
Derivative assets	*18*	**946**	1,617
Cash	*13*	**3,605**	6,846
Total Current Assets		**1,123,146**	1,129,721
Total Assets		**$2,342,456**	$2,338,309
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Common stock ($1.00 par value, shares authorized - 50,000; issued and outstanding - April 28, 2024: 2; April 30, 2023: 2; May 2, 2022: 2)		**$ -**	$ -
Additional paid-in capital		**1,084,516**	1,084,516
Deficit		**(433,036)**	(314,395)
Reserves	*14*	**59,096**	46,720
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		**710,576**	816,841
Non-controlling interests		**-**	-
Total Equity		**710,576**	816,841
Non-current Liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	*15*	**1,160,953**	1,158,288
Noncurrent lease liabilities	*5*	**21,941**	36,058
Employee benefits	*17*	**15,666**	21,294
Environmental remediation liabilities	*19*	**-**	-
Deferred tax liabilities	*8*	**1,092**	1,092
Derivative liabilities	*18*	**-**	3,096
Other non-current liabilities	*16*	**44,495**	13,729
Total Non-current Liabilities		**1,244,147**	1,233,557
Current Liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	*15*	**7,253**	9,066
Current lease liabilities	*5*	**15,622**	20,157
Employee benefits	*17*	**23,899**	24,280
Trade and other payables	*20*	**178,403**	164,854
Derivative liabilities	*18*	**733**	3,052
Contract liabilities	*21*	**1,032**	2,366
Intercompany payables (net)	*34*	**160,561**	64,101
Current tax liabilities		**230**	35
Total Current Liabilities		**387,733**	287,911
Total Liabilities		**1,631,880**	1,521,468
Total Equity and Liabilities		**$2,342,456**	$2,338,309

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

DEL MONTE FOODS HOLDINGS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Income Statements
(In thousands of US dollars)

	Note	**Years Ended** **April 28, 2024**	April 30, 2023	May 1, 2022
Net sales	*21*	**$1,737,342**	$1,733,102	$1,654,913
Cost of sales	*22*	**(1,492,286)**	(1,332,754)	(1,258,817)
Gross profit		**245,056**	400,348	396,096
Distribution and selling expenses	*22*	**(125,928)**	(119,778)	(118,498)
General and administrative expenses	*22*	**(140,315)**	(115,665)	(120,218)
Other income (expenses) - net	*23*	**(5,990)**	(11,347)	(1,579)
Income (Loss) from operations		**(27,177)**	153,558	155,801
Net finance expense	*24*	**(124,012)**	(158,054)	(84,346)
Income (Loss) before taxation		**(151,189)**	(4,496)	71,455
Income tax expense – current	*25*	**(35)**	(1,970)	(466)
Income tax (expense) benefit – deferred	*25*	**32,583**	3,525	(13,791)
Net Income (Loss)		**($118,641)**	($2,941)	$57,198
Profit (loss) attributable to:				
Owners of the Company		**($118,641)**	($2,941)	$57,198
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-
		($118,641)	($2,941)	$57,198

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

DEL MONTE FOODS HOLDINGS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(In thousands of US dollars)

	Note	**April 28, 2024**	April 30, 2023	May 1, 2022
Net Income (Loss)		**($118,641)**	($2,941)	$57,198
Other comprehensive income (loss)				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:				
Re-measurement of retirement plans and other post-employment benefits	*17*	**7,384**	479	7,936
Income tax effect		**(1,846)**	(120)	(2,066)
		5,538	359	5,870
Items that will or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Currency translation differences, net of tax (expense) of 19, ($3) and nil, respectively		**(52)**	40	(149)
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges:				
Interest rate cap/swaps, net of tax benefit (expense) of ($1,496), ($3,109) and $1,974, respectively	*18*	**4,488**	9,328	(5,922)
Commodity swaps – Natural gas and Diesel, net of tax benefit (expense) of ($741), $867 and $351, respectively	*18*	**2,224**	(2,602)	(1,103)
Cross-currency swaps – Peso, net of tax (expense) of ($59), $116 and ($131), respectively	*18*	**178**	(348)	413
		6,838	6,418	(6,761)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax		**12,376**	6,777	(891)
Total comprehensive income		**($106,265)**	$3,836	$56,307
Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
Owners of the Company		**($106,265)**	$3,836	$56,307
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-
		($106,265)	$3,836	$56,307

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

DEL MONTE FOODS HOLDINGS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended April 28, 2024
(In thousands of US dollars)

		Attributable to Owners of the Company								
	Note	Capital stock	Additional paid-in capital	Translation reserve	Re-measurement of retirement plans	Hedging reserve	Deficit	Total	Non-controlling Interests	Total equity
2024										
At May 1, 2023		$ -	$1,084,516	$184	$45,552	$984	($314,395)	$816,841	$ -	$816,841
Net Income (Loss) for the period		-	-	-	-	-	(118,641)	(118,641)	-	(118,641)
Other comprehensive income (loss)										
Currency translation differences		-	-	(52)	-	-	-	(52)	-	(52)
Re-measurement of retirement plans		-	-	-	5,538	-	-	5,538	-	5,538
Cash flow hedges		-	-	-	-	6,890	-	6,890	-	6,890
Total other comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	(52)	5,538	6,890	-	12,376	-	12,376
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	(52)	5,538	6,890	(118,641)	(106,265)	-	(106,265)
Transactions with owners of the Company										
Contributions and distributions										
Parent contribution		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of new ordinary shares		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based expense	*27*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total contributions by and distributions to owners		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At April 28, 2024		$ -	$1,084,516	$132	$51,090	$7,874	($433,036)	$710,576	$ -	$710,576

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DEL MONTE FOODS HOLDINGS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended April 30, 2023
(In thousands of US dollars)

	Note	Attributable to Owners of the Company								
	Note	Capital stock	Additional paid-in capital	Translation reserve	Re-measurement of retirement plans	Hedging reserve	Deficit	Total	Non-controlling Interests	Total equity
2023										
At May 1, 2022		$ -	$1,084,516	$144	$45,193	($5,394)	($311,454)	$813,005	$ -	$813,005
Net Income (Loss) for the period		-	-	-	-	-	(2,941)	(2,941)	-	(2,941)
Other comprehensive income (loss)										
Currency translation differences		-	-	40	-	-	-	40	-	40
Re-measurement of retirement plans		-	-	-	359	-	-	359	-	359
Cash flow hedges		-	-	-	-	6,378	-	6,378	-	6,378
Total other comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	40	359	6,378	-	6,777	-	6,777
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	40	359	6,378	(2,941)	3,836	-	3,836
Transactions with owners of the Company										
Contributions and distributions										
Parent contribution		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of new ordinary shares		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based expense	*27*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total contributions by and distributions to owners		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At April 30, 2023		$ -	$1,084,516	$184	$45,552	$984	($314,395)	$816,841	$ -	$816,841

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DEL MONTE FOODS HOLDINGS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(In thousands of US dollars)

		Years Ended		
	Note	**April 28, 2024**	April 30, 2023	May 1, 2022
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net Income (Loss)		**($118,641)**	($2,941)	$57,198
Adjustments for:				
Net finance expense	*24*	**124,012**	158,054	84,346
Amortization of right-of-use-asset	*4*	**18,513**	21,625	26,253
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	*4*	**24,555**	23,867	24,891
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	*25*	**(32,583)**	(3,525)	13,791
Amortization of intangible assets	*7*	**7,035**	6,967	6,650
Inventory write-downs	*10*	**42,200**	9,140	3,446
(Gain) loss on disposal of assets		**(1,732)**	184	826
(Gain)/Loss on derivative financial instruments		**944**	-	-
(Gain)/Loss on Currency Hedge		**(514)**	-	-
Other income		-	-	(1,929)
		63,789	213,371	215,471
Changes in:				
Other assets		**10,472**	(16,019)	(4,955)
Inventories		**(47,680)**	(357,187)	(140,068)
Trade and other receivables		**16,285**	(28,861)	(16,319)
Trade and other payables		**130,636**	(25,601)	3,532
Deferred revenue		**(1,334)**	274	1,548
Other liabilities		**8,705**	(14,521)	(4,137)
Operating cash flows		**180,873**	(228,544)	55,072
Income taxes paid		**193**	(162)	(223)
Net cash flows provided by/(used in) operating activities		**181,066**	(228,706)	54,849
Cash flows from investing activities				
Proceeds from disposal of assets		**6,340**	61	124
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		**(43,290)**	(47,589)	(32,122)
Purchase of intangible assets		**-**	(71,761)	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(36,950)**	(119,289)	(31,998)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	*15*	**1,700,451**	507,700	447,200
Payments on short-term borrowings	*15*	**(1,693,228)**	(188,700)	(376,300)
Interest paid		**(118,343)**	(100,170)	(66,715)
Principal payments on lease liability	*5*	**(25,740)**	(25,279)	(28,655)
Payments of debt-related costs	*15*	**(3,173)**	(64,608)	-
Payments on long-term borrowings	*15*	**(7,253)**	(500,000)	-
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	*15*	**-**	723,500	-
Net cash flows provided by/(used in) financing activities		**(147,286)**	352,443	(24,470)
Net increase (decrease) in cash		**(3,170)**	4,448	(1,619)
Cash at beginning of year		**6,846**	2,355	4,125
Effect of exchange rate changes on balances held in foreign currency		**(71)**	43	(151)
Cash at end of year	*13*	**3,605**	6,846	2,355

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

These notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

These consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the Executive Officers on July 30, 2024.

1. Reporting entity

Del Monte Foods Holdings Limited (the "Company" or "DMFHL") was incorporated in the British Virgin Islands on November 11, 2013. The Company is a majority-owned subsidiary of DMPL Foods Limited (DMPLFL), a subsidiary of Del Monte Pacific Limited ("DMPL"). DMPL was incorporated in the British Virgin Islands and is listed in the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited and the Philippine Stock Exchange.

The immediate holding company of DMPL is NutriAsia Pacific Limited ("NAPL") whose indirect shareholders are NutriAsia Inc. ("NAI") and Well Grounded Limited ("WGL"), which held 57.8% and 42.2% interests in NAPL. NAI and WGL were incorporated in the British Virgin Islands. The ultimate holding company of DMFHL is HSBC International Trustee Limited.

The registered office of the Company is located at P.O. Box 957, Offshore Incorporation Centre, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands.

These consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group") (see Note 6).

The Group is one of the country's largest producers, distributors and marketers of premium quality, branded food products for the United States ("US") retail market. The majority of its products are sold nationwide in all channels serving retail markets, mass merchandisers, the US military, certain export markets, the foodservice industry and food processors. The Group sells products under the "*Del Monte", "Contadina", "College Inn", "S&W"* and other brand names, as well as private label products, to key customers. In August 2022, Del Monte Foods, Inc. ("DMFI") acquired *"Kitchen Basics"* brand from McCormick & Company and become part of the product portfolio of DMFI. The Group is one of the largest marketers of processed fruits, vegetables and tomatoes in the US.

The Company is separately liable under various full and unconditional guarantees of indebtedness of its subsidiary, Del Monte Foods, Inc. ("DMFI"), including under full and unconditional guarantees of DMFI's Term Loan Credit Agreements and asset-based lending ("ABL") Credit Agreement. DMFI and DMFI's subsidiaries are subject to limitations on their ability to make loans, advances, dividends and distributions to the Company under the covenants governing DMFI's Term Loan Credit Agreements and ABL Credit Agreement. For a description of DMFI's Credit Agreements (see Note 15).

2. Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared for the purpose of the Company's submission to the lenders of DMFI and as part of regulatory filing requirements of DMFI with the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection of State of Wisconsin. These consolidated financial statements are not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than specified parties.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

The Group operates on a 52 or 53-week fiscal year ending on the Sunday closest to April 30. Fiscal 2024, 2023 and 2022 were 52-week years.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items, which are measured on an alternative basis at each reporting date.

Items	Measurement bases
Derivative financial instruments	Fair value
Net defined benefit (asset) liability	Present value of the defined benefit obligation less fair value of plan assets
Equity-settled share-based compensation	Fair value at grant date, recognized over the vesting period

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in United States ("US" or "$") dollars, which is the functional and presentation currency of the reporting entity. The functional currency of all entities in the Group are disclosed in Note 6.

All financial information presented in US dollars have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Judgments

Information about judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are included in the following notes:

- Note 7 – Assessment of useful life of intangible assets with indefinite useful life
- Note 7 – Accounting for acquisition of Kitchen Basics

Estimates and underlying assumptions

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are included in the following notes:

- Note 7 – Useful lives of intangible assets and impairment of intangible assets and goodwill
- Note 8 – Recoverability of deferred tax assets
- Note 10 – Allowance for inventory obsolescence and net realizable value
- Note 11 – Impairment of trade receivables
- Note 17 – Measurement of employee benefit obligations
- Note 19 – Estimation of environmental remediation liabilities
- Note 25 – Measurement of income taxes
- Note 31 – Determination of fair values
- Note 33 – Provisions and contingencies

2.5 Measurement of fair value

Fair value is the estimated price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- in the principal market for the asset, or
- liability or in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or most advantageous market must be accessible to the Group.

The fair value of an asset or liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

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

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is 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.

The Group recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

3. Material accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied by the Group consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

3.1 Changes in accounting policies

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments
The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of new standards effective starting May 1, 2023 and an early adoption of amendments to IAS 1 effective May 1, 2023.

Unless otherwise indicated, the adoption of these new standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations has no significant impact to the Group.

- *Effective beginning on or after May 1, 2023*Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2, *Disclosure of Accounting Policies*

  The amendments provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by:

  – Replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their ‘significant’ accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their ‘material’ accounting policies, and
  – Adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures

  The amendments to the Practice Statement provide non-mandatory guidance.

- Amendments to IAS 8, *Definition of Accounting Estimates*

  The amendments introduce a new definition of accounting estimates and clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, the amendments clarify that the effects on an accounting

estimate of a change in an input or a change in a measurement technique are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors.

- Amendments to IAS 12, *Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction*

  The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under IAS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

  The amendments also clarify that where payments that settle a liability are deductible for tax purposes, it is a matter of judgement (having considered the applicable tax law) whether such deductions are attributable for tax purposes to the liability recognized in the financial statements (and interest expense) or to the related asset component (and interest expense).

- Amendments to IAS 12, *International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules*

  The amendments introduce a mandatory exception in PAS 12 from recognizing and disclosing deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

  The amendments also clarify that IAS 12 applies to income taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two Model Rules published by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), including tax law that implements qualified domestic minimum top-up taxes. Such tax legislation, and the income taxes arising from it, are referred to as 'Pillar Two legislation' and 'Pillar Two income taxes', respectively.

  The temporary exception from recognition and disclosure of information about deferred taxes and the requirement to disclose the application of the exception, apply immediately and retrospectively upon adoption of the amendments in June 2023.

  Meanwhile, the disclosure of the current tax expense related to Pillar Two income taxes and the disclosures in relation to periods before the legislation is effective are required for annual reporting periods beginning on or after May 1, 2023.

- Amendments to IAS 1, *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*

  The amendments clarify:
  - That only covenants with which an entity must comply on or before reporting date will affect a liability's classification as current or non-current.
  - That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right.
  - That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification.

The Group has retrospectively adopted the amendment beginning May 1, 2022. As a result, the Group has reclassified its loan under the ABL Credit Agreement where the Group has the right to defer the settlement beyond 12 months from current to non-current liabilities amounting to $465.3 million and $458.8 million as of April 28, 2024 and April 30, 2023, respectively. The adoption did not have impact to the Group's consolidated income statements and consolidated statements of cash flows.

3.2 Basis of consolidation

(i) Business combination

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method in accordance with IFRS 3 as of the acquisition date, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Group. The Group measures goodwill at the acquisition date, as the fair value of consideration transferred; plus the amount recognized for any non-controlling interests ("NCI") in the acquiree over the net amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. When the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognized immediately in the consolidated income statement.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognized in the income statement.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets in the event of liquidation are measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognized amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, at the acquisition date. The measurement basis taken is elected on a transaction-by-transaction basis. All other components of non-controlling interests are measured at acquisition-date fair value unless another measurement is required by another standard.

Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as transactions with owners in their capacity as owners and therefore no adjustments are made to goodwill and no gain or loss is recognized in the income statement. Adjustments to non-controlling interests arising from transactions that do not involve the loss of control are based on a proportionate amount of the net assets of the subsidiary.

If the assets acquired are not a business, the Group shall account for the transaction or other event as an asset acquisition. The cost of the Group is allocated to the individual identifiable assets and liabilities on the basis of their relative fair values at the date of purchase. These transactions or events do not give rise to goodwill.

(ii) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

The accounting policies of subsidiaries are aligned with the policies adopted by the Group. Losses including each component of other comprehensive income ("OCI") applicable to the NCI in a subsidiary are allocated to the NCI even if doing so causes the NCI to have a deficit balance.

See Note 6 for the details of the Company's subsidiaries.

3.3 Foreign currency

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of Group entities at the exchange rate at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in the consolidated income statement, except for differences which are recognized in other comprehensive income ("OCI") arising on the retranslation of qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent the hedge is effective.

Foreign currency gains and losses on financial assets and financial liabilities are reported on a net basis as part of "Other income (expenses) – net" in the consolidated income statement.

(ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to US dollars at exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to US dollars using monthly average rates.

Foreign currency differences are recognized in OCI and presented in the foreign currency translation reserve (translation reserve) in equity. When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to the consolidated income statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

3.4 Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, an estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located when the Group has an obligation to remove the asset or restore the site, and capitalized borrowing costs. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment. When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

The Group recognizes 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 initially measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The initial cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received and estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Unless the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognized right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful life and lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

The gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined by comparing the net proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the item, and is recognized net within other income (expenses) in the consolidated income statement. See Note 3.6 for the accounting policy for impairment.

(ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a component of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the component will flow to the Group, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the consolidated income statement as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation and amortization are based on the cost of an asset less its residual value, if any. Significant components of individual assets are assessed and if a component has a useful life that is different from the remainder of that asset, that component is depreciated separately.

Depreciation and amortization are recognized in the consolidated income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment, unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Depreciation is recognized from the date that the property, plant and equipment are installed and are ready for use, and for internally constructed assets, from the date that the asset is completed and ready for use.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for the current year and comparative years are as follows:

Buildings, land improvements and leasehold improvements	-	3 to 45 years
Machinery and equipment	-	3 to 15 years
Right of use assets	-	3 to 10 years or lease term whichever is lower

Depreciation and amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

3.5 Intangible assets and goodwill

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill that arises upon the acquisition of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets and is not amortized. Goodwill is assessed for impairment annually.

(ii) Intangible assets with indefinite-life

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized and are subject to an annual impairment evaluation. See Note 3.6 for the accounting policy for impairment.

(iii) Other intangible assets with finite useful life

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Group and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

(iv) Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognized in the consolidated income statement as incurred.

(v) Amortization

Amortization of intangible assets with finite lives is calculated based on the cost of the asset less its residual value, if any. Amortization is recognized in the consolidated income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of these intangible assets from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Trademarks	-	10 to 20 years
Customer relationships	-	20 years

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

3.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill, and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its related cash-generating unit ("CGU") exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value-in-use ("VIU") and its fair value less costs of disposal. In assessing VIU, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGU. The group has identified three CGU's. Goodwill acquired in a business combination are allocated to each of the group's CGU's.

Impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated income statement. Impairment losses recognized with respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a *pro rata* basis.

An impairment loss on goodwill is not reversed. With respect to other assets, impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

When conducting the annual impairment test for goodwill, the Group compares the carrying amount of the CGU containing goodwill to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the amounts computed using the VIU approach, which is the present value of expected cash flows, discounted at a risk adjusted weighted average cost of capital ("WACC").

3.7 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

The Group uses a standard costing system to account for inventories. The cost of inventories is based on the first-in, first-out principle. Cost of processed inventories comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. The costs of conversion include raw materials, direct labor, certain freight and warehousing cost, and indirect production and overhead costs.

A systematic allocation is made of fixed and variable production overheads that are incurred in converting materials into finished goods. The allocation of fixed production overheads is based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. Normal capacity is the production levels expected to be achieved, on average for the periods or seasons under normal circumstances, taking into account the seasonal business cycle of the Group.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

3.8 Financial instruments

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset, unless it is a receivable without a financing component, or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, the Group classifies its financial assets into the following categories: financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets at FVTPL, and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”). The classification depends on the Group’s business model for managing financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial instruments. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at FVTPL: (1) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and (2) its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at FVTPL: (1) it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and (2) its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment’s fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

The Group has no financial assets at FVOCI. See Note 3.8(vii) for derivative financial instruments, including hedging instruments.

Financial assets at amortized cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method ("EIR"). The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses on trade receivables are recognized under selling expenses. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in the consolidated income statement.

The Group's financial assets at amortized cost comprise cash, trade and other receivables, and noncurrent receivables.

Business model assessment

The business model refers to how an entity manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. It determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both. The Group makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;

- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management;

- the risks that affect the performance of the business model and how those risks are managed;

- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and

- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior period, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, "principal" is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. "Interest" is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g., liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g., non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including interest expense, are recognized in the consolidated income statement. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated income statement. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in the consolidated income statement.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost comprise bank loans, trade, intercompany, lease liabilities, environmental remediation liabilities and other payables. See Note 3.8(vii) for derivative financial instruments, including hedging instruments.

(iii) Derecognition

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, or it neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the transferred asset. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Group is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

The Group derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. Repurchases of a portion of a financial liability result in the allocation of the original carrying value of the financial liability between the portion that continues to be recognized and the portion that was repurchased based on the relative fair values on the date of the repurchase. Any unamortized debt issue costs are derecognized along with the financial liability. Redemption costs incurred on purchase of a financial liability is recognized in the consolidated income statements when incurred.

(iv) Exchange or modification of financial liabilities

The Group considers both qualitative and quantitative factors in assessing whether a modification of financial liabilities is substantial or not. The terms are considered substantially different if the present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original EIR, is at least 10% different from the present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. However, under certain circumstances, modification or exchange of a financial liability may still be considered substantial, even where the present value of the cash flows under the new terms is less than 10% different from the present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. There may be situations where the modification of the financial liability is so fundamental that immediate derecognition of the original financial liability is appropriate (e.g., restructuring a financial liability to include an embedded equity component).

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as derecognition of the original financial liability and the fair value of the new liability is recognized in the consolidated income statement .

When the exchange or modification of the existing financial liability is not considered as substantial, the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial liability as the present value of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows discounted at the original EIR and recognizes a modification gain or loss in the consolidated income statement.

If modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognized as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the financial instrument and are amortized over the remaining term of the modified financial instrument.

(v) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the consolidated statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The Group assesses that it has a currently enforceable right of offset if the right is not contingent on a future event, and is legally enforceable in the normal course of business, event of default, and event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group and all of the counterparties.

(vi) Impairment

The Group recognizes impairment allowances for expected credit losses ("ECLs") on financial assets measured at amortized cost.

ECLs are probability-weighted estimates of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e., the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive), discounted at the EIR of the financial asset, and reflects reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Loss allowances are measured on either lifetime ECLs or 12-month ECLs. Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date, or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for bank balances for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, which are measured at 12-month ECLs.

Lifetime ECL measurement always applies for trade receivables without a significant financing component.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

Determining the stage for impairment

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") for financial assets since initial recognition by comparing the risk of a default occurring over the expected life between the reporting date and the date of initial recognition. The Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort for this purpose. This includes quantitative and qualitative information and forward-looking analysis. An exposure will migrate through the ECL stages as asset quality deteriorates. If, in a subsequent period, asset quality improves and also reverses any previously assessed SICR since origination, then the loss allowance measurement reverts from lifetime ECL to 12-months ECL.

Staging assessment

IFRS 9 establishes a three-stage approach for impairment of financial assets, based on whether there has been SICR of a financial asset. Three stages then determine the amount of impairment to be recognized.

- Stage 1 is comprised of all non-impaired financial instruments which have not experienced SICR since initial recognition. Entities are required to recognize 12-month ECL for stage

1 financial instruments. In assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly, entities are required to compare the risk of default occurring on the financial instrument at the date of initial recognition.

- Stage 2 is comprised of all financial instruments which have experienced SICR since initial recognition. Entities are required to recognize lifetime ECL for stage 2 financial instruments. In subsequent reporting periods, if the credit risk of the financial instrument improves such that there is no longer SICR since initial recognition, then entities shall revert to recognizing 12-month ECL.

- Financial instruments are classified as stage 3 when there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more loss events that have occurred after initial recognition with negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of a financial instrument or portfolio of financial instruments. The ECL model requires that lifetime ECL be recognized for impaired financial instruments, which is similar to the requirements under IAS 39 for impaired financial instruments.

For cash, the Group applies the low credit risk simplification. The probability of default and loss given defaults are publicly available and are considered to be low credit risk investments. It is the Group's policy to measure ECLs on such instruments on a 12-month basis. However, when there has been SICR since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. The Group used the ratings from reputable credit rating agencies to determine whether the debt instrument has SICR and to estimate ECLs.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realizing security (if any is held), or when the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets at amortized cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired may include significant financial difficulty of the debtor, a breach of contract such as a default, the restructuring of an amount due to the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise, indications that the debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization, the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties, adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers, or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Impairment allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of a financial asset in the consolidation statement of financial position. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written-off when the Group has no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset.

See Note 29 for further information on the Group's ECLs including how they relate to the Group's credit risk management practices.

(vii) Derivative financial instruments, including hedge accounting

The Group uses derivative financial instruments for the purpose of managing risks associated with interest rates, currencies and certain commodities (see Note 18). The Group does not trade or use instruments with the objective of earning financial gains on fluctuations in the derivative instrument alone, nor does it use instruments where there are no underlying exposures. All derivative instruments are recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value (i.e., gains or losses) of a derivative instrument depends on whether the instrument has been designated and qualifies as part of a hedging relationship and further, on the type of hedging relationship. For those derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as hedging instruments, the Group designates the hedging instrument as a fair value hedge, cash flow hedge, or a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation based upon the exposure being hedged.

On initial designation of the derivative as the hedging instrument, the Group formally documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, including the risk management objectives and strategy in undertaking the hedge transaction and the hedged risk, together with the methods that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship. The Group also documents the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including whether the changes in cash flows of the hedged item and hedging instrument are expected to offset each other. To qualify for hedge accounting, the hedging relationship has to meet the following hedge effectiveness requirements:

- there is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument;

- the effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship;

- the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the entity actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the entity actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item; and

For a cash flow hedge of a forecast transaction, the transaction should be highly probable to occur and should present an exposure to variations in cash flows that could ultimately affect reported profit or loss.

Derivatives are recognized initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value. Changes therein are recognized in OCI, generally for derivatives designated as effective cash flow hedges, or the consolidated income statement, for other derivatives.

Cash flow hedges

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in OCI and accumulated in the hedging reserve. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in the consolidated income statement.

The amount accumulated in equity is retained in OCI and reclassified to the consolidated income statement in the same period or periods during which the hedged item affects the consolidated income statement, except when a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial item such as inventory, in which case the amount retained in OCI is included directly in the initial cost of the non-financial item when it is recognized.

If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. When hedge accounting for cash flow hedges is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in OCI remains in equity until, for hedge of a transaction resulting in the recognition of a non-financial item, it is included in the non-financial item's cost on its initial recognition or, for other cash flow hedges, it is reclassified to the consolidated income statement in the same period or periods as the hedged expected future cash flows affect the consolidated income statement. If a hedged forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in equity is immediately reclassified to the consolidated income statement.

3.9 Equity

Common stock

Common stock is classified as equity. Holders of these shares are entitled to dividends when declared and are entitled to one vote per share at general meetings of the Company. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Additional paid-in capital

Additional paid-in capital represents the excess of consideration received over the par value of common stock.

Deficit

Deficit represents the cumulative balance of periodic net income or loss, dividend distributions, effect of changes in accounting policy and other capital adjustments. No dividends have been declared by the Group during fiscal years 2024, 2023 and 2022.

3.10 Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses are expenses not yet incurred but already paid by the Group. Prepaid expenses are initially recorded as assets and measured at the amount paid. Subsequently, these are recognized in the consolidated income statement as they are consumed in operations or expire with the passage of time.

3.11 Leases

The Group recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most leases. The Group also elected to use the recognition exemptions for short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and low-value assets (i.e., personal computers), specifically lease of equipment (e.g., machinery and vehicles). The Group treats short-term leases and low-value assets as off-balance sheet and recognized as expense using straight line method.

Right-of-use assets are presented in "Property, plant and equipment" and lease liabilities are presented separately in the consolidated statement of financial position.

At the commencement date of a lease, the Group will recognize a liability to make lease payments and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term. Lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the Group's incremental borrowing rate. The Group separately recognizes the interest expense on the lease liability and the amortization expense on the right-of-use asset.

The Group will remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g., a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). The Group generally recognizes the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

3.12 Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in the consolidated income statement in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined contribution plans. The Group has a defined benefit qualified retirement plan requiring contributions to be made to separately administered funds. The Group also has various other non-qualified retirement plans and supplemental retirement plans for executives, designed to provide benefits in excess of those otherwise permitted under the Group's qualified retirement plans. These plans are unfunded and comply with Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") rules for non-qualified plans (see Note 17).

The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets. The Group determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a benefit to the Group, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements that apply to any plan in the Group. An economic benefit is available to the Group if it is realizable during the life of the plan, or on settlement of the plan liabilities.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest). The Group recognizes them immediately in other comprehensive income and all expenses related to defined benefit plans in staff cost in the consolidated income statement.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in the consolidated income statement.

When a plan amendment or curtailment occurs, the Group recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs. The gain or loss on settlement is the difference between the present value of the defined benefit obligation being settled as determined on the date of settlement and the settlement price, including any plan assets transferred and any payments made directly by the Group in connection with the settlement.

(iii) Multi-employer plans

The Group participates in several multi-employer pension plans, which provide defined benefits to certain union employees. The Group accounts for its proportionate share of the defined benefit obligation, plan assets and cost associated with the plan in the same way as a defined contribution plans, as sufficient information is not available to apply defined benefit accounting principles.

(iv) Other long-term employee benefits

The Group's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits other than post-employment benefit plans is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The calculation is performed using the projected unit credit method. Any actuarial gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated income statement in the period in which they arise. Other long-term employee benefits include the Group's long-term executive cash incentive awards (see Note 27).

(v) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognized as an expense when the Group is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits are recognized as an expense once the Group has announced the plan to affected employees.

(vi) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

3.13 Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

(i) Environment remediation liabilities

In accordance with the Group's environment policy and applicable legal requirements, a provision for environmental remediation obligations and the related expense, is recognized when such losses are probable and the amounts of such losses can be estimated reliably. Accruals for estimated losses for environmental remediation obligations are recognized no later than the completion of the remedial feasibility study. These accruals are adjusted as further information develops or circumstances change.

(ii) Retained insurance liabilities

The Group accrues for retained insurance risks associated with the deductible portion of any potential liabilities that might arise out of claims of employees, customers or other third parties for personal injury or property damage occurring in the course of the Group's operations. A third-party actuary is engaged to assist the Group in estimating the ultimate cost of certain retained insurance risks. Additionally, the Group's estimate of retained insurance liabilities is subject to change as new events or circumstances develop which might materially impact the ultimate cost to settle these losses.

3.14 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized when the Group transfers control over a product to a customer. Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract with a customer and excludes any amount collected on behalf of third parties.

Sales of goods

Sales of goods pertain to the delivery of processed, packaged and labelled food products to customers which constitutes a single performance obligation. Customers generally obtain control of goods when the goods are delivered to the specified destination.

Each contract with a customer specifies minimum quantity, fixed prices and effective period and is not subject to change for the contractual period unless mutually agreed by the parties. Invoices are usually payable within 30 days from delivery.

Certain customers are entitled to, and in most cases avail of, cash discounts when payments are made within a defined time frame. For certain contracts, the Group may be charged a penalty for late deliveries. Variable amounts related to these discounts and penalties are estimated using the most likely amount and included in the transaction price to the extent it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal will not subsequently occur.

The Group provides allowances under trade promotions to customers and coupons to end consumers which are reimbursable by the Group to customers when redeemed. Allowances and coupons are generally considered as reductions of the transaction price when the Group recognizes revenue for transfer of goods.

Variable amounts related to these allowances and coupons are estimated using the expected value method and included in the transaction price to the extent it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal will not subsequently occur. Accruals for trade promotions are based on expected levels of performance. Settlement typically occurs in subsequent periods primarily through an off-invoice allowance at the time of sale or through an authorized process for deductions taken by a customer from amounts otherwise due to the Group. Evaluation of trade promotions are performed monthly and adjustments are made where appropriate to reflect changes in the Group's estimates. The Group accrues coupon redemption costs based on estimates of redemption rates that are developed by management. Management's estimates are based on recommendations from independent coupon redemption clearing-houses as well as historical information. Should actual redemption rates vary from amounts estimated, adjustments may be required.

The Group's customers generally do not have the right to return products unless damaged or defective.

The Group recognizes a contract liability, presented under "Contract Liabilities" on the consolidated statements of financial position, for consideration received or due from a customer before the related revenue qualifies for recognition – e.g. receipt of payment in advance of the delivery of goods.

The Group recognizes a contract asset representing conditional rights to consideration in exchange for goods the Group transferred to a customer. The Group recognizes a trade receivable when the Group's right to consideration is or becomes unconditional. A right to consideration is unconditional if only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due, which usually occurs when the Group issues an invoice for delivered goods.

3.15 Cost and expense recognition

Costs and expenses are recognized upon receipt of goods, utilization of services or at the date they are incurred. Cost of sales is recognized when the related goods are sold.

Expenses are also recognized in the consolidated income statement when a decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an asset or an increase in a liability that can be measured reliably has arisen. Expenses are recognized in the consolidated statements of income on the basis of a direct association between costs incurred and the earning of specific items of income; on the basis of systematic and rational allocation procedures when economic benefits are expected to arise over several accounting periods and the association can only be broadly or indirectly determined; or immediately when an expenditure produces no future economic benefits or when, and to the extent that future economic benefits do not qualify, or cease to qualify, for recognition in the consolidated statements of financial position as an asset.

3.16 Net finance expense

Finance expense comprises interest expense on finance leases and borrowings. All finance lease borrowing costs are recognized using the Group's incremental borrowing rate. All borrowing costs are recognized in the consolidated income statement using the EIR method, except to the extent that they are capitalized as being directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset which necessarily takes a substantial period of time to be prepared for its intended use or sale.

3.17 Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in the consolidated income statement except to the extent that they relate to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in OCI.

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

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

The measurement of deferred taxes reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

In determining the amount of current and deferred tax, the Group takes into account the impact of uncertain tax positions and whether additional taxes and interest may be due. The Group bases its assessment on many factors, including interpretations of tax law and prior experience. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of judgments about future events. New information may become available that causes the Group to change its judgment regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities; such changes to tax liabilities will impact tax expense in the period that such a determination is made.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2024

- Amendments to IAS 1, *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*

  The amendments clarify:
  - That only covenants with which an entity must comply on or before reporting date will affect a liability's classification as current or non-current.
  - That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right.
  - That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024 and must be applied retrospectively. The group has early adopted IAS 1, which resulted in reclassification of ABL loan from current to non-current liability, amounting to $465.3 million and $458.8 million for FY24 and FY23, respectively.

3.18 Standards Issued but not yet Effective

Pronouncements issued but not yet effective are listed below. Unless otherwise indicated, the Group does not expect that the future adoption of the said pronouncements will have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements. The Group intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective.

- Amendments to IFRS 16, *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback*

  The amendments specify how a seller-lessee measures the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction in a way that it does not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained.

  The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after May 1, 2024 and must be applied retrospectively. Earlier adoption is permitted and that fact must be disclosed. The group does not anticipate material impact on its financial statements.

Effective beginning on or after May 1, 2025

- IFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*

  IFRS 17 is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, IFRS 17 will replace IFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*. This new standard on insurance contracts applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply.

The overall objective of IFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. In contrast to the requirements in IFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects. The core of IFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

On December 15, 2021, the FSRSC amended the mandatory effective date of IFRS 17 from January 1, 2023 to January 1, 2025. This is consistent with Circular Letter No. 2020-62 issued by the Insurance Commission which deferred the implementation of IFRS 17 by two (2) years after its effective date as decided by the IASB.

IFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after May 1, 2025, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted. The Group is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on its financial statements.

- Amendments to IAS 21*, Lack of exchangeability*

  The amendments specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking.

  The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after May 1, 2025. Earlier adoption is permitted and that fact must be disclosed. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information. The Group is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on its financial statements.

Deferred effectivity

- Amendments to IFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, and IAS 28, *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*

  The amendments address the conflict between IFRS 10 and IAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in IFRS 3. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognized only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

  On January 13, 2016, the Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standards Council deferred the original effective date of January 1, 2016 of the said amendments until the IASB completes its broader review of the research project on equity accounting that may result in the simplification of accounting for such transactions and of other aspects of accounting for associates and joint ventures. The Group is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on its financial statements

4. Property, plant and equipment

	Buildings, land improvements and leasehold improvements	Machinery and equipment	Construction -in-progress	Freehold land	Right-of-use Buildings, land improvements and leasehold improvements	Right-of-use Machinery and equipment	Total
Cost/Valuation							
At May 1, 2023	$159,673	$395,890	$54,146	$40,128	$101,279	$34,711	$785,827
Additions	-	-	45,616	-	3,239	1,073	49,928
Disposals	(1,736)	(12,985)	-	-	(1,344)	(168)	(16,233)
Reclassifications and other adjustments	5,402	87,221	(92,235)	55	(2,891)	-	(2,448)
At April 28, 2024	$163,339	$470,126	$7,527	$40,183	$100,283	$35,616	$817,074
At May 1, 2022	$156,587	$373,081	$27,735	$40,128	$91,327	$37,906	$726,764
Additions	-	2,366	51,511	-	10,046	1,265	65,188
Disposals	(74)	(1,497)	-	-	(86)	(4,460)	(6,117)
Reclassifications and other adjustments	3,160	21,940	(25,100)	-	(8)	-	(8)
At April 30, 2023	$159,673	$395,890	$54,146	$40,128	$101,279	$34,711	$785,827

					Right-of-use asset (Note 5)		
Accumulated depreciation, amortization and impairment losses	**Buildings, land improvements and leasehold improvements**	**Machinery and equipment**	**Construction -in-progress**	**Freehold land**	**Buildings, land improvements and leasehold improvements**	**Machinery and equipment**	**Total**
At May 1, 2023	$84,072	$267,265	$ -	$8,536	$58,343	$30,150	$448,366
Depreciation and amortization for the year	5,929	25,074	-	-	15,669	1,661	48,333
Disposals	(1,319)	(8,078)	-	-	(1,344)	(168)	(10,909)
Reclassifications and other adjustments	(498)	(689)	-	-	-	-	(1,187)
At April 28, 2024	$88,184	$283,572	$ -	$8,536	$72,668	$31,643	$484,603
At May 1, 2022	$78,288	$246,562	$ -	$8,536	$42,131	$28,675	$404,192
Depreciation and amortization for the year	5,817	21,423	-	-	16,298	5,935	49,473
Disposals	(32)	(720)	-	-	(86)	(4,460)	(5,298)
Reclassifications and other adjustments	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
At April 30, 2023	$84,072	$267,265	$ -	$8,536	$58,343	$30,150	$448,366
At April 28, 2024	$75,155	$186,554	$7,527	$31,647	$27,615	$3,973	$332,471
At April 30, 2023	$75,601	$128,625	$54,146	$31,592	$42,936	$4,561	$337,461

Depreciation and amortization recognized in the consolidated statements of cash flows is net of the amount capitalized in inventories.

As of April 28, 2024 and April 30, 2023, the Group has no significant legal or constructive obligation to dismantle any of its leasehold improvements as the lease contracts provide, among other things, that the improvements introduced on the leased assets shall become the property of the lessor upon termination of the lease.

As of April 28, 2024 and April 30, 2023, the Group has amounts included in the accrued liabilities for construction-in-progress acquired of $2.3 million and $3.9 million, respectively.

As of April 28, 2024 and April 30, 2023, the Group has capital commitments for its construction-in-progress amounting to $4.7 million and $8.4 million, respectively.

Major items in construction-in-progress as of April 28, 2024 include projects related to operational efficiency and improvements. These projects are expected to be completed by fiscal year 2025.

Major items in CIP as of April 30, 2023 include plastic sleeveless cartoning for Modesto, additional Joyba production capacity for Mexico, installation of new fire roasting equipment and 4pk capability of 15oz, 8oz and 6oz tomato products for Hanford and warehouse management system roll out to manufacturing plants and distribution centers in the U. S. are among the significant projects implemented in fiscal years 2023. These projects are expected to be completed by fiscal year 2024.

As of April 28, 2024 and April 30, 2023, the Group incurred non-cash additions to property, plant and equipment amounting to $6.6 million and $15.2 million, respectively. These pertain to unpaid acquisition of property, plant and equipment as of the reporting date and additions to right-of-use assets in fiscal years 2024 and 2023.

Plant closures

Toppenish and Markesan Plant

The Group announced on February 27, 2024 its intention to close its Toppenish, Washington and Markesan, Wisconsin plants to discontinue summer pack season at both sites. A small group of employees will be retained to continue the labelling and warehousing functions through Q2 of fiscal year 2025. In connection with the plant closures, the Group recognized no impairment losses on related property, plant and equipment for the year ended April 28, 2024.

Under these plant closures, approximately 46 employees were terminated by the end of fiscal year 2024. The Group recognized provisions for employee severance benefits amounting to $4.1 million, with approximately $2.0 million outstanding, as of April 28, 2024. The employee severance benefits are presented under "Employee benefits" (see Note 17).

Additionally, related inventory write-downs amounting to $1.6 million were recognized for the year ended April 28, 2024. No environmental liabilities were recognized related to plant closures.

In connection with these announcements, the Group has recorded net expense of $1.4 million in "Other (expenses) income - net", which includes the gain on sale of Markesan fixed assets to Seneca amounting to $1.8 million for the year ended April 28, 2024.

Plymouth Plant

The Group announced on September 12, 2017 its intention to close its Plymouth, Indiana plant. The Group closed the plant's facilities during fiscal year 2018 and sold its Plymouth building and land in fiscal year 2019. As of May 1, 2023, current receivable of $1.0 million has been recorded in "Other noncurrent assets" related to this sale (see Note 9). This receivable is due on July 2, 2023 and has been reclassified under current assets as of April 28, 2024 and April 30, 2023. The Group signed amendments on the promissory note which extended the term of the receivable due on October 7, 2024.

5. Leases

The Group leases land and buildings for its office spaces and warehouses. The lease of land and buildings typically run for a period of 3 to 10 years. Some leases included an option to renew the lease for an additional period of the same duration after the end of the term. Some leases provide for additional rent payments that are based on changes in local indices. Some also require the Group to make payments that relate to property taxes levied on the lessor and insurance payments made by the lessor; these amounts are generally determined annually.

The Group leases equipment such as machinery and vehicles, with terms of 3 to 5 years. In some cases, the Group has options to purchase the assets at the end of the contract term. Some equipment has contract terms of 1 to 3 years which are considered short-term and/or leases of low-value items. The Group has elected to exercise the practical expedient on short-term and/or leases of low-value items to not recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for these leases.

Right-of-use assets are presented in "Property, plant and equipment" and lease liabilities are presented separately in the consolidated statement of financial position. Rollforward of lease liabilities are as follows:

	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023
Beginning balance	**$56,215**	$66,460
Additions	**4,312**	11,311
Accretion of interest	**2,776**	3,723
Payments	**(25,740)**	(25,279)
Ending balance	**$37,563**	$56,215
Liabilities		
Lease liability - current portion	**$15,622**	$20,157
Lease liability - noncurrent portion	**21,941**	36,058
	$37,563	$56,215

The following are the amounts recognized in statements of comprehensive income:

	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023
Amortization expense of right-of-use assets included in property, plant and equipment	**17,330**	22,233
Expense relating to short-term leases	**8,163**	6,925
Seasonal equipment leases classified as low-value assets	**6,138**	5,035
Interest expense on leases	**2,776**	3,723
Variable lease payments	**508**	402

6. Subsidiaries

Details of the Company's subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Principal activities	Functional Currency	Place of incorporation and business	Effective equity held by the Group		
				April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023	May 1, 2022
				%	%	%
Held by the Company						
Del Monte Foods Holdings II, Inc. ("DMFHII")	Investment holding	US Dollar (USD)	State of Delaware, USA	100.00	100.00	100.00
Held by DMFHII						
Del Monte Foods Holdings, Inc. ("DMFHI")	Investment holding	US Dollar (USD)	State of Delaware, USA	100.00	100.00	100.00
Held by DMFHI						
Del Monte Foods Inc. ("DMFI")	Manufacturing, processing and distributing food, beverages and other related products	US Dollar (USD)	State of Delaware, USA	100.00	100.00	100.00
Held by DMFI						
Sager Creek Foods, Inc. (formerly Vegetable Acquisition Corp.)	Real estate holding	US Dollar (USD)	State of Delaware, USA	100.00	100.00	100.00
Del Monte Andina C.A.	Manufacturing, processing and distributing food, beverages and other related products	Venezuelan Bolivar (VEB)	Venezuela	100.00	100.00	100.00
Del Monte Colombiana S.A. [(a)]	Distributing food, beverages and other related products	Columbian Peso (COP)	Colombia	81.60	81.60	81.60
Industrias Citricolas de Montemorelos, S.A. de C.V. (ICMOSA)	Manufacturing, processing and distributing food, beverages and other related products	US Dollar (USD)	Mexico	99.90	99.90	99.90
Del Monte Peru S.A.C.	Distributing food, beverages and other related products	Peruvian Sol (PEN)	Peru	99.90	99.90	99.90
Del Monte Ecuador DME C.A.	Distributing food, beverages and other related products	Ecuadorian Sucre (ECS)	Ecuador	99.90	99.90	99.90
Hi-Continental Corp.	Distributor of non-Del Monte products	US Dollar (USD)	State of California, USA	100.00	100.00	100.00
College Inn Foods	Distributor of College Inn brand products	US Dollar (USD)	State of California, USA	100.00	100.00	100.00
Contadina Foods, Inc.	Distributor of Contadina brand products	US Dollar (USD)	State of Delaware, USA	100.00	100.00	100.00
S&W Fine Foods, Inc	Distributor of S&W Fine Foods, Inc.	US Dollar (USD)	State of Delaware, USA	100.00	100.00	100.00
Del Monte Ventures, LLC ("DM Ventures") [(b)]	Holding company	US Dollar (USD)	State of Delaware, USA	100.00	100.00	100.00
Joyba, Inc. (CA)	Distributor of Joyba brand products	US Dollar (USD)	State of California, USA	100.00	100.00	-
Kitchen Basics, Inc. (CA)	Distributor of Kitchen Basics brand products	US Dollar (USD)	State of California, USA	100.00	100.00	-
Green Thumb Foods, Inc. (CA)	Distributor of Green Thumb Foods brand products	US Dollar (USD)	State of California, USA	100.00	100.00	-
Held by DM Ventures						
Del Monte Chilled Fruit Snacks, LLC [(b)]	Development, production, marketing, sale and distribution of processed refrigerated fruit products	US Dollar (USD)	State of Delaware, USA	100.00	100.00	100.00
Held by Del Monte Andina C.A.						
Del Monte Argentina S.A.	Inactive	Argentine peso (ARS)	Argentina	-	-	-

a) The non-controlling interest in Del Monte Colombiana S.A. is deemed not material.
b) In connection with the June 27, 2017 Settlement Agreement which resulted to the dismissal of the license dispute filed with the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York in December 2013, DMFI and Fresh Del Monte (FDP) entered into four joint venture agreements. To effect these joint ventures, the Group incorporated its subsidiary, Del Monte Ventures, LLC, on June 19, 2017 which acquired interests in four joint venture entities, each of which was established in the state of Delaware, USA. DMFI subsequently exited a joint venture with plans to pursue a new retail food and beverage concept. The three remaining joint ventures plan to pursue sales of expanded refrigerated offerings in the U.S. market, with the potential for expansion into other territories. These joint venture entities are in their pre-operating stages and have no material assets or liabilities as of April 28, 2024 and April 30, 2023.

7. Intangible assets and goodwill

	Goodwill	Indefinite life trademarks	Amortizable trademarks	Customer relationships and Product formulations	Total
Cost					
At May 1, 2023	$204,592	$394,000	$24,000	$107,000	$729,592
Purchase of intangibles	-	64,320	-	8,441	$72,761
At April 30, 2023 and April 28, 2024	$204,592	$458,320	$24,000	$115,441	$802,353
Accumulated amortization					
At May 1, 2023	$ -	$ -	$11,940	$49,454	$61,394
Amortization	-	-	1,263	5,772	7,035
At April 28, 2024	$ -	$ -	$13,203	$55,226	$68,429
At May 1, 2022	$ -	$ -	$10,640	$43,787	$54,427
Amortization	-	-	1,300	5,667	6,967
At April 30, 2023	$ -	$ -	$11,940	$49,454	$61,394
Carrying amounts					
At April 28, 2024	$204,592	$458,320	$10,797	$60,215	$733,924
At April 30, 2023	$204,592	$458,320	$12,060	$65,987	$740,959

Goodwill

Goodwill originated from the October 9, 2013 purchase agreement between DMPl and DMFI with Del Monte Corporation, now known as “Big Heart Pet Brands” (“the Seller”), to acquire all of the shares of certain subsidiaries of the Seller and acquire certain assets and assume certain liabilities related to the Seller’s consumer food business. The transaction was completed on February 18, 2014, the acquisition date.

From the acquisition date until fiscal year 2023, goodwill is attributable to the Group as a single CGU. In fiscal year 2024, management revisited the operating segment identification in terms of how the Company manages the US business and has identified three reportable operating segments and hence the CGU’s were aligned with new operating segments in accordance with IAS 36, *Impairment of Assets*.

The Group operates in three reportable segments which reflect the internal organizational and management structure according to the nature of the products and services provided, namely:

- **Healthy snacking:** Products that offer health-conscious choices such as canned fruit, plastic fruit cup, Joyba beverage, chilled fruit cup. These products are sold in the retail environment.

- **Flavor and meal enhancer (FLAME)**: Products that are added to other ingredients to prepare a meal such as canned vegetables, broth, stock, and canned tomatoes. These products are sold in the retail environment.

- **Beyond retail:** Products are same as in Healthy snacking and FLAME segments, however, they are packaged and sold to non-retail markets for eg: institutions such as schools, hospitals, government bodies, and food service establishments. The company also provides co-manufacturing services under this segment.

Impairment Test

In fiscal years 2024 and 2023, the recoverable amount of the CGU is based on the VIU being greater than the fair value less costs of disposal ("FVLCD") and (b) the value in use ("VIU"). FVLCD and VIU are considered equivalent because the CGUs are operated in a manner consistent with the way in which a market participant would operate the CGU. As such, the VIU was greater than FVLCD because disposal costs could not be reliably estimated as of the measurement date.

Fiscal year 2024

Description	Healthy Snacking 2024	Flavor / Meal Enhancers 2024	Beyond Retail 2024	Total 2024
Value in Use	$ 354,051	$ 629,176	$ 389,850	$ 1,373,077

Fiscal year 2023

	April 30, 2023
VIU	$4,030,000
Recoverable amount	$4,030,000

Value in Use

The key assumptions used in the estimation of the recoverable amount are as follows:

Fiscal year 2024

Description	Healthy Snacking 2024	Flavor / Meal Enhancers 2024	Beyond Retail 2024
Discount rate	10.5%	9.5%	10.5%
Terminal value growth rate	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Long-term earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA) margin	13.0%	14.1%	14.9%

Fiscal year 2023
The following assumptions are the key assumptions used:

	2023 %
Pre-tax discount rate	9.8
Terminal value growth rate	2.0
Long-term earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA) margin	12.8

The cash flow projections included specific estimates for five years and a terminal growth rate thereafter. The terminal growth rate was determined based on management's estimate of the long-term compound annual earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) growth rate. This growth rate is consistent with the assumption that a market participant would make and with industry expectations and internal estimates of sustainable long-term growth for the business.

Indefinite life trademarks

The indefinite life trademarks arising from the acquisition of DMFI pertain to those of DMFI for the use of the *"Del Monte"* trademark in the United States and South America markets, the *"College Inn"* trademark in the United States, Australia, Canada and Mexico markets and the acquisition of "*Kitchen Basics*" trademark in the United States and Canada. As of April 28, 2024 and April 30, 2023, the carrying amounts of the trademarks with indefinite useful lives are $458.3 million. Management has designated these assets as having indefinite useful lives as the Group has exclusive access to the use of these trademarks on a royalty-free basis and based on all relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the assets are expected to generate cash inflows for the entity. No impairment was recognized on either of the three trademarks for the fiscal year ended April 28, 2024 and April 30, 2024 The key assumptions used in the estimation of the fair value less cost of disposal are set out below

	2024	2023
Pretax discount rate	**9.7%**	9.7%
Terminal growth rate	**2.0%**	2.0%
Royalty rate	**8.0%**	5.5%

Sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimating impairment of indefinite life intangible assets and goodwill

Goodwill and the indefinite life trademarks are assessed for impairment annually. The impairment assessment requires an estimation of the VIU and FVLCD of the CGU to which the goodwill and indefinite life trademarks are allocated.

Estimating the VIU requires the Group to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the CGU and apply an appropriate discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. Actual cash flows will differ from these estimates as a result of differences between assumptions used and actual operations.

Estimating fair value less costs of disposal requires the use of estimates and assumptions. The estimated fair value would change depending on the assumptions used, such as the discount rate or long-term margin.

Sensitivity analysis

Management has identified that a reasonably possible change in the discount rate or long-term EBITDA margin could cause the carrying amount of the CGU to exceed the recoverable amount. The following table shows the amount to which these would need to change independently for the estimated recoverable amount to be equal to the carrying amount.

Description	Healthy Snacking 2024	Flavor / Meal Enhancers 2024	All Other 2024
Discount rate	14.7%	12.30%	11.9%
Long-term EBITDA margin	8.3%	9.80%	12.6%

Amortizable trademarks

	Net carrying amount		Remaining amortization period (years)	
	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023	**April 28, 2024**	April 30, 2023
America S&W trademark	**$ -**	$163	-	0.8
America Contadina trademark	**10,797**	11,897	**9.8**	10.8
	$10,797	$12,060		

S&W and Contadina trademarks

The amortizable trademarks relate to the exclusive right to use the "*S&W*" trademark in the United States, Canada, Mexico and certain countries in Central and South America and the "*Contadina*" trademark in the United States, Canada, Mexico, South Africa and certain countries in Asia Pacific, Central America, Europe, Middle East and South America markets.

Management has included these trademarks in the CGU impairment assessment and concluded that no impairment exists at the reporting date.

Acquisition of Kitchen Basics

On August 3, 2022, the Group has acquired certain assets associated with the Kitchen Basics brand of ready-to-use stock and broth from McCormick & Company for a consideration of $100.4 million including direct transaction cost totalling $1.4 million. Kitchen Basics products are distributed nationally in the United States and include a range of conventional and organic stock and broth offerings.

The acquisition is consistent with DMFI's overall growth strategy, as it focuses on innovation, renovation and customization of its iconic brand portfolio. Kitchen Basics will join Del Monte's brand portfolio as the Group expands its retail presence in the category. The assets acquired comprise of intangible assets amounting to $72.8 million and inventories of $27.6 million. Transaction costs amounting to $1.0 million remain unpaid as of April 30, 2023 in "Trade and other payables". The purchase price is allocated based on the fair value of the assets acquired as determined by the third party valuer.

The acquisition was treated as an asset acquisition since the acquisition did not come with any physical workforce, research and development, and management.

Customer relationships and Product Formulations

Customer relationships relate to the network of customers where DMFI has established relationships with the customers through contracts.

	Net carrying		Remaining amortization	
	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023	**April 28, 2024**	April 30, 2023
Customer Relations - CP	**$52,513**	$57,863	**9.8**	10.8
Customer Relationships - Kitchen Basics	**4,573**	4,824	**18.3**	19.3
Product Formulations - Kitchen Basics	**3,129**	3,300	**18.3**	19.3
	$60,215	$65,987		

In fiscal year 2023, management has included the customer relationship, except Kitchen Basics, in the CGU impairment assessment concluded that no impairment exists at the reporting date.

Sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimating useful lives of amortizable trademarks and customer relationships

The Group estimates the useful lives of its amortizable trademarks, customer relationships and product formulations based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives of the trademark, customer relationships and product formulations are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to legal or other limits on the use of the assets. A reduction in the estimated useful lives of amortizable trademarks and customer relationships would increase recorded amortization expense and decrease non-current assets.

8. Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Assets		Liabilities	
	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023	**April 28, 2024**	April 30, 2023
Provisions	**$4,854**	$5,263	**$-**	$-
Employee benefits	**13,685**	15,242	**-**	-
Property, plant and equipment	**-**	-	**(9,138)**	(9,099)
Intangible assets and goodwill	**-**	-	**(115,621)**	(103,712)
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	**-**	-	**(53)**	(414)
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	**-**	-		
Tax loss carry-forwards	**151,682**	142,007	**-**	-
Inventories	**5,552**	2,361	**-**	-
Interest	**81,935**	52,865	**-**	-
Charitable contributions	**2,606**	2,139	**-**	-
Research and development	**2,840**	2,018		
Others	**6,577**	7,789	**-**	-
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**269,731**	229,684	**(124,812)**	(113,225)
Set off of tax	**(123,720)**	(112,133)	**123,720**	112,133
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**$146,011**	$117,551	**($1,092)**	($1,092)

Movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities of the Group during the year are as follows:

	At April 30, 2023	Recognized in income statement (Note 25)	Recognized in OCI	At April 28, 2024
At April 28, 2024				
Deferred tax assets				
Provisions	$5,263	($409)	$-	$4,854
Employee benefits	15,242	289	(1,846)	13,685
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-
Tax loss carry-forwards	142,007	9,675	-	151,682
Inventories	2,361	3,191	-	5,552
Interest	52,865	29,070	-	81,935
Charitable contributions	2,139	467	-	2,606
Research and development	2,018	822	-	2,840
Others	7,789	(1,231)	19	6,577
	$229,684	$41,874	($1,827)	$269,731
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment	($9,099)	($39)	$-	($9,138)
Intangible assets and goodwill	(103,712)	(11,909)	-	(115,621)
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	(414)	2,657	(2,296)	(53)
	(113,225)	(9,291)	(2,296)	(124,812)
Net deferred tax	$116,459	$32,583	($4,123)	$144,919

	At May 1, 2022	Recognized in income statement (Note 25)	Recognized in OCI	At April 30, 2023
At April 30, 2023				
Deferred tax assets				
Provisions	$3,532	$1,731	$-	$5,263
Employee benefits	16,131	(769)	(120)	15,242
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	1,604	108	(1,712)	-
Tax loss carry-forwards	155,391	(13,384)	-	142,007
Inventories	909	1,452	-	2,361
Interest	29,234	23,631	-	52,865
Charitable contributions	3,321	(1,182)	-	2,139
Research and development	-	2,018	-	2,018
Others	7,049	743	(3)	7,789
	$217,171	$14,348	($1,835)	$229,684
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment	($9,899)	$800	$-	($9,099)
Intangible assets and goodwill	(92,089)	(11,623)	-	(103,712)
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	-	-	(414)	(414)
	(101,988)	(10,823)	(414)	(113,225)
Net deferred tax	$115,183	$3,525	($2,249)	$116,459

Unrecognized deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized with respect to the following items.

	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023
Deductible temporary differences	**$5,469**	$ -
Tax losses and tax credits	**2,044**	4,538
	$7,513	$4,538

The Group's tax losses for which no deferred tax assets recognized will expire in 2025 and 2029. The tax credits will expire between 2025 and 2027. Deferred tax assets have not been recognized with respect to these items because it is not probable that future taxable profits will be available to utilize the benefits.

Sources of estimation uncertainty

As of April 28, 2024, deferred tax assets amounting to $151.7 million (April 30, 2023: $142.0 million) have been recognized in respect of the tax loss carry forwards because management assessed that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which DMFI can utilize these benefits. Management has identified that a reasonably possible change in the revenue growth rate, EBITDA margin and long-term growth rate could cause the non-realizability of the Group's deferred tax assets. Management expects profitable growth coming from revenue strategies and cost efficiencies in the future. To the extent that profitable growth does not materialize in the future periods, deferred tax assets of $269.7 million may not be realized. The majority of the tax loss for years ending April 28, 2019 and after can be carried forward indefinitely and tax loss carry forwards prior to April 28, 2019 may be utilized up to a 20-year period.

9. Other noncurrent assets

	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023
Excess insurance	**$5,917**	$4,201
Advance deposits and prepayments	**987**	2,227
	$6,904	$6,428

Excess insurance relates mainly to reimbursements from insurers to cover certain workers' compensation claims liabilities (see Note 16).

10. Inventories

	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023
Finished goods		
- at cost	**$623,894**	$676,595
- at net realizable value	**7,666**	10,145
Semi-finished goods		
- at cost	**256,713**	172,148
- at net realizable value	**4,031**	5,341
Raw materials and packaging supplies		
- at cost	**62,750**	78,667
	$955,054	$942,896

The cost of inventories recognized at net realizable value as of April 28, 2024 is $33.8 million (April 30, 2023: $23.9 million). The cost of inventories recognized as expense during the year was $1,492 million (April 30, 2023: $1,333 million). This includes direct write-offs and write-downs of inventories to net realizable value amounting to $42.2 million in fiscal year 2024 (April 30, 2023: $9.1 million) (see Note 22).

Inventories are stated net of an allowance for inventory obsolescence. Movements in the allowance for inventory obsolescence during the year are as follows:

	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023
At beginning of the period	**$8,385**	$1,667
Allowance for the period	**15,651**	7,604
Write-off against allowance	**(1,908)**	(886)
At end of the period	**$22,128**	$8,385

The allowance for inventory obsolescence recognized during the year is included in cost of sales.

Source of estimation uncertainty

Allowance for inventory obsolescence and net realizable value

The Group recognizes an allowance for inventory obsolescence when inventory items are specifically identified as obsolete, have remained unsold for a certain period, or have otherwise experienced a decline in selling prices. Obsolescence is based on the physical and internal condition of inventory items. Obsolescence is also established when inventory items are no longer marketable. Obsolete goods, when identified are charged to the consolidated income statement and are written off. In addition to an allowance for specifically identified obsolete inventory, an estimation is made on a group basis based on the age of the inventory items. The Group believes such estimates represent a fair charge of the level of inventory obsolescence in a given year. The Group reviews the condition of its inventory on a regular basis. The assessment of the condition of the inventory either increases or decreases the expenses or total inventory.

Estimates of net realizable value are based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made, and reflect management's assessment of the amount the inventories are expected to be realized at. These estimates take into consideration fluctuations of price or cost directly relating to events occurring after the reporting date, to the extent that such events confirm conditions existing at the reporting date. The Group regularly reviews product movement, changes in customer demand and introduction of new products, to identify inventories which should be written down to its net realizable value. The write-down of inventories is reviewed periodically. An increase in write-down of inventories would increase the recorded cost of sales and decrease current assets.

11. Trade and other receivables

	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023
Trade receivables	**$116,857**	$119,997
Nontrade receivables	**8,761**	20,979
Trade and other receivables, gross	**125,618**	140,976
Less: allowance for impairment	**(591)**	(234)
Trade and other receivables, net	**$125,027**	$140,742

Movements in allowance for impairment during the year are as follows:

	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023
At beginning of the year/period	**$234**	$16
Allowance recognized	**365**	226
Allowance reversed	**(8)**	(7)
At end of the year/period	**$591**	$234

The aging of trade and other receivables at the reporting date is:

	April 28, 2024		April 30, 2023	
	Gross	**ECL**	Gross	ECL
Current	**$86,864**	**$ -**	$93,587	$ -
Past due 0 - 60 days	**21,367**	**(274)**	18,554	-
Past due 61 - 90 days	**3,191**	**-**	2,267	-
Past due 91 - 120 days	**4,591**	**-**	4,025	-
More than 120 days	**9,605**	**(317)**	22,543	(234)
	$125,618	**($591)**	$140,976	($234)

Source of estimation uncertainty

Impairment of trade receivables

The Group maintains an allowance for impairment of accounts receivables at a level considered adequate to provide for potential uncollectible receivables based on the applicable ECL methodology described in Note 29. The level of this allowance is evaluated by the Group on the basis of factors that affect the collectability of the accounts. These factors include, but are not limited to, the length of the Group's relationship with debtors, their payment behavior and known market factors. The Group reviews the age and status of receivables and identifies accounts that are to be provided with allowance on a continuous basis. The amount and timing of recorded expenses for any period would differ if the Group made different judgment or utilized different estimates. An increase in the Group's allowance for impairment would increase the Group's recorded operating expenses and decrease current assets.

The recorded impairment loss falls within the Group's historical experience in the collection of accounts receivables. The Company managed to continue operating in the middle of the pandemic since its products are essential.

12. Prepaid and other current assets

	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023
Prepayments	**$38,514**	$37,620

Majority of the prepayments are IT subscriptions/dues, trade deals cost and trade promotions, marketing, packaging and supplies and insurances.

13. Cash

	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023
Cash in banks	**$3,605**	$6,846

14. Reserves

	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023
Remeasurement of retirement plan	**$51,090**	$45,552
Hedging reserve	**7,874**	984
Translation reserve	**132**	184
	$59,096	$46,720

The remeasurement of retirement plan relates to the actuarial gains and losses for the defined benefit plans and the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability.

The hedging reserve comprises the effective portion of the cumulative net change in the fair value of hedging instruments used in cash flow hedges pending subsequent recognition in the consolidated income statement.

The translation reserve comprises foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations.

15. Loans and borrowings

	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023
Current liabilities		
Secured bank loans	**$7,253**	$9,066
Non-current liabilities		
Secured bank loans	**1,160,953**	1,158,288
	$1,168,206	$1,167,354

Terms and debt repayment schedule

Outstanding loans and borrowings are as follows:

			April 28, 2024		April 30, 2023	
	Currency	**Year of maturity**	**Face value**	**Carrying amount**	Face value	Carrying amount
Secured bank loan under ABL Credit Agreement	USD	2027	**$472,223**	**$465,275**	$465,000	$458,824
Term Loan B	USD	2029	**716,247**	**702,931**	723,500	708,530
			$1,188,470	**$1,168,206**	$1,188,500	$1,167,354

Movements in the carrying amount of the loans during the year are as follows:

Carrying amount:	*Note*	**Loan under ABL Credit Agreement**	**Senior Secured Notes**	**New Term Loan B**	**Total**
Balance at May 1, 2023		**$458,824**	**$-**	**$708,530**	**$1,167,354**
Changes from financing cash flows					
Proceeds from loans and borrowings		**1,700,451**		**-**	**1,700,451**
Payments of loans and borrowings		**(1,693,228)**	-	**(7,253)**	**(1,700,481)**
Payments of debt related costs		**(2,669)**		**(504)**	**(3,173)**
Interest paid		**(47,121)**	-	**(71,222)**	**(118,343)**
Other changes					
Interest expense		**48,477**	-	**69,906**	**118,383**
Amortization of deferred financing fees	*24*	**1,897**	-	**2,158**	**4,055**
Accrued expense		**(1,355)**	-	**1,316**	**(40)**
Balance at April 30, 2024		**$465,275**	**$-**	**$702,931**	**$1,168,206**

Carrying amount:	*Note*	Loan under ABL Credit Agreement	Senior Secured Notes	New Term Loan B	Total
Balance at May 1, 2022		$141,060	$473,659	$-	$614,719
Changes from financing cash flows					
Proceeds from loans and borrowings		507,700	-	725,000	1,232,700
Payments of loans and borrowings		(188,700)	(500,000)	(1,500)	(690,200)
Payments of debt related costs		(2,411)	(44,530)	(17,667)	(64,608)
Interest paid		(24,922)	(29,852)	(45,395)	(100,169)
Other changes					
Interest expense		25,740	74,382	46,519	146,641
Amortization of deferred financing fees	*24*	1,175	26,341	2,697	30,213
Accrued expense		(818)	-	(1,124)	(1,942)
Balance at April 30, 2023		$458,824	**$-**	$708,530	$1,167,354

Secured Term Loan Credit Agreements

Term Loan B

The Group is a party to a First Lien credit and guaranty agreement with the lenders party thereto, Goldman Sachs Bank USA as administrative agent and as collateral agent, that provided for a total term loan of $725.0 million with a term of seven years. The initial term loan amounting to $600.0 million was obtained on 16 May 2022 and additional term loan amounting to $125.0 million was obtain on 7 February 2023. Proceeds of $125.0 million from the issuance were used to pay the existing ABL borrowings. The term loan will mature on 16 May 2029.

Interest Rates. The term loans bear an interest equal to the adjusted term SOFR plus a spread adjustment of 0.10% and margin of 4.25%. As of 28 April 2024, the interest rate for the Term Loan is 9.68% and 9.31% as of 30 April 2023. Interest is initially payable monthly and can be paid quarterly at the Group's option.

Principal Payments. The outstanding principal amount is payable i) commencing with the last day of the of each fiscal quarter following 16 May 2022 and on the last day of each fiscal quarter thereafter prior to the maturity date of the term loan, in each case, in an amount equal to 0.25% of the original principal amount of the initial term loan and ii) on the maturity date, in an amount equal to the remainder of the principal amount of the initial term loans outstanding on such date,

together, in each case, with accrued and unpaid interest on the principal amount to be paid to but excluding the date of such payment. In the event any new term loans are made, such new term loans shall be repaid on each instalment date occurring on or after the applicable increased amount date in the manner specified in the agreement.

Ability to incur additional indebtedness. The Group may, by written notice to Administrative agent, elect to request prior to maturity date, an increase to the existing term loans or the establishment of one or more new term loan commitments by the available incremental amount, and not less than $5.0 million individually (or such lesser amount which shall reasonably be approved by administrative agent or such lesser amount that shall constitute the difference between the available incremental amount and all such New Term Loan Commitments obtained prior to such date), and integral multiples of $1.0 million in excess of that amount.

ABL Credit Agreement

On May 15, 2020, the Group entered into and DMFI is a party to a credit agreement (the "ABL Credit Agreement") with JP Morgan Chase, as administrative agent, and other lenders and agents parties thereto, that provides for senior secured financing of up to $450.0 million, subject to availability under the borrowing base, (with all related loan documents, and as amended from time to time, the ABL Facility) with a term of three years until May 15, 2023, prior to an amendment in 2021. On May 15, 2020, $100.2 million was drawn on this facility. Loans under the ABL Credit Agreement will bear interest based on either the Eurodollar rate or the alternative base rate, plus an applicable margin. On April 29, 2021, the ABL agreement was extended to five years to the earliest of (a) April 29, 2026. On August 21, 2023, the ABL agreement was amended for the commitment upsize of $125 million and extended until September 21, 2027.

Interest Rates. Effective May 15, 2020, borrowings under the ABL Credit Agreement bear interest of 1.75% in the case of Alternative Base rate ("ABR") plus applicable margin (from 2.0% or 1.75% or 1.5% depending on average excess availability). In the case of Eurodollar loans 2.75% plus applicable margin (from 2.5% or 2.75% or 3.0% depending on average excess availability). Effective April 29, 2021, borrowings under the ABL Credit Agreement bear interest of 1.0% in the case of ABR plus applicable margin (from 0.75% or 1.0% or 1.25% depending on average excess availability). In the case of Eurodollar loans, 2.0% plus applicable margin (from 1.75% or 2.0% or 2.25% depending on average excess availability).

Commitment Fees. In addition to paying interest on outstanding principal under the ABL Credit Agreement, the Group is required to pay a commitment fee that was initially 0.375% per annum in respect of the unutilized commitments thereunder. The commitment fee rate on Tranche A from time to time is 0.250% or 0.500% depending on the amount of unused commitments under the ABL Credit Agreement for the prior fiscal quarter. The commitment fee rate on Tranche B is 0.500%. The Group must also pay customary letter of credit fees between 1.75% to 2.75% based on average excess availability, and fronting fees equal to 0.125% of the face amount for each letter of credit issued.

Effective May 2, 2022, the Group is required to pay a commitment fee of 0.375% depending on the amount of unused commitment under ABL Credit Agreement for the prior fiscal quarter.

As of April 28, 2024, there were $472.2 million (April 30, 2023: $465.0 million) of loans outstanding and $23.5 million of letters of credit issued (April 30, 2023: $23.5 million). The Group's net availability under the ABL Credit Agreement was $254.2 million as of April 28, 2024 (April 30, 2023: $136.5 million). The weighted average interest rate on the

ABL Credit Agreement was approximately 9.02% on April 30, 2024 (2023: 7.32%). The ABL Credit Agreement includes a sub limit for letters of credit and for borrowings on same day notice, referred to as "swingline loans."

Ability to Incur Additional Indebtedness. Notwithstanding any increase in the facility size, the Group's ability to borrow under the facility will always remain limited by the borrowing base (to the extent the borrowing base is less than the commitments).

Guarantee of Obligations under the Term Loan Credit Agreements and the ABL Credit Agreement. All obligations of the Group under the Term Loan Credit Agreements and the ABL Credit Agreement are unconditionally guaranteed by the Company and by substantially all existing and future, direct and indirect, wholly owned material restricted domestic subsidiaries of the Group, subject to certain exceptions. The Group was released from the guarantees after payment of First and Second Lien Term Loans on May 15, 2020.

On April 19, 2023, the Group amended and restated the ABL agreement to include DMPL arrangements revisions on the Consolidated Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio and Excess Availability and; delivery of Defined Inventory and Return of Inventory Purchaser deposit.

a. The group to maintain and keep DMPL arrangements in place at all times until the end of the Relief Period, May 18, 2024.

b. During the Relief Period, permit Excess Availability to be less than of equal to (a) $25 million at any time during the first period, (b) $30 million at any time during the Second Period and following the Relief Period, permit Excess Availability to be less than or equal to (a) $15 million at any time during the Fourth period and (b) $25 million at any time thereafter.

c. The Group under the ABL credit agreement to deliver any Defined Inventory to the Inventory Purchaser pursuant to the Inventory Purchase Agreement or otherwise other than deliveries in an aggregate amount not to exceed $5 million in compliance with the terms of this Agreement (including, without limitation, (i) the provisions set forth in the defined term "Eligible Inventory" and (ii) the requirement to deliver a Defined Inventory Notice with respect to the delivery of any Defined Inventory; and/or (b) return any portion of the Inventory Purchaser Deposit to the Inventory Purchaser.

Security Interests

Indebtedness under the First Lien Term Loan is generally secured by (i) a first priority pledge of all of the equity interests of DMFHL, (ii) a second priority lien on all ABL Priority Collateral of DMFHL and (iii) a first priority lien on substantially all other properties and assets of DMFHL. The Second Lien Term Loan is generally secured by (i) a second priority pledge of all of the equity interests of DMFHL, (ii) a third priority lien on all ABL Priority Collateral of DMFHL and (iii) a second priority lien on substantially all other properties and assets of DMFHL. The ABL Credit Agreement is generally secured by a first priority lien on DMFI's inventories and accounts receivable and by a second priority lien on substantially all other assets excluding real estate. All of the Group's inventory and trade receivables secure the various borrowings. The Term Loans were fully paid on May 15, 2020 and the securities were released upon payment.

Restrictive and Financial Covenants. The Term Loan Credit Agreements and the ABL Credit Agreement contain restrictive covenants that limit the Group's ability, and the ability of its subsidiaries to take certain actions such as, but not limited to, to incur additional indebtedness, create liens, engage in mergers or consolidations, sell or transfer assets, pay dividends and

distributions or repurchase the Group's capital stock, make investments, loans or advances, prepay certain indebtedness, engage in certain transactions with affiliates, amend agreements governing certain subordinated indebtedness adverse to the lenders, and change the Group's lines of business.

An amendment was executed to the ABL agreement in July 2024 (see Note 35).

16. Other noncurrent liabilities

	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023
Workers' compensation	**$16,156**	$13,268
Accrued vendor liabilities	**276**	461
Long-term equipment financing	**28,062**	-
	$44,495	$13,729

In October 2023, the Group entered into an agreement to sell and lease back an equipment for 60 months at an interest rate of 6.57% with gross proceeds amounting to $32 million. Based on the agreement, the Company has the option to repurchase the equipment for an agreed purchase price, thus, this transaction does not qualify as sale and leaseback and is accounted as financial liabilities in accordance with IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments.*

17. Employee benefits

The Group's employee benefit liabilities comprise the following:

	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023
Short-term employee benefits	**$22,698**	$17,972
Net defined benefit liability – Qualified retirement plan	**7,480**	11,701
Post-retirement medical benefits plan obligation	**6,103**	6,795
Cash incentive award	**-**	4,024
Executive retirement plan	**1,928**	2,188
Other plans and benefits	**1,356**	2,894
Total employee benefit liability	**$39,565**	$45,574
Current	**$23,899**	$24,280
Non-current	**15,666**	21,294
	$39,565	$45,574

The DMFI Plan

DMFI sponsors a qualified defined benefit pension plan (the "DMFI Plan") and several unfunded defined benefit post-retirement plans providing certain medical, dental, and life insurance benefits to eligible retired, salaried, non-union hourly and union employees. The DMFI Plan comprises of two parts:

- The first part is a cash balance plan ("Part B"), which provides benefits for eligible salaried employees and provides that a participant's benefit derives from the accumulation of monthly compensation and interest credits. Compensation credits are calculated based upon the participant's eligible compensation and age each month. Interest credits are calculated each month by applying an interest factor to the previous month's ending balance. Participants may elect to receive their benefit in the form of an annuity or a lump sum. Part B of the plan was frozen to new participants effective December 31, 2016, which the active participation of certain participants was grandfathered subject to meeting participation requirements.

- The second part is an arrangement which provides for grandfathered and suspended hourly participants a traditional pension benefit based upon service, final average compensation and age at termination. This plan was frozen since December 31, 1995, which the active participation of certain participants was grandfathered and the active participation of other participants was suspended.

DMFI currently meets and plans to continue to meet the minimum funding levels required under local legislation, which imposes certain consequences on DMFI's defined benefit plan if it does not meet the minimum funding levels. The Group elected to use funding balance to offset minimum required contributions. The amount of the 2024 funding balance elected to be used to offset the 2024 minimum contributions (amount as of the beginning of the 2024 Plan Year) was $811,824. The amount is rolled forward with interest to the due date of any required contribution, intended to offset any contributions required for the 2024 plan year, including quarterly contributions due.

DMFI did not contribute to the plan in fiscal year 2024.

Movement in net defined benefit liability/(asset)

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for net defined benefit liability/(asset) and components for the post-retirement medical benefits and qualified retirement plans:

	Defined benefit		Fair value of plan assets		Net defined benefit	
	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023	**April 28, 2024**	April 30, 2023	**April 28, 2024**	April 30, 2023
Balance at beginning of year	**$216,926**	$239,465	**($198,430)**	($221,283)	**$18,496**	$18,182
Included in profit or loss						
Current service cost	**2**	4	**-**	-	**2**	4
Plan administration cost	**-**	-	**2,222**	939	**2,222**	939
Interest cost/ (income)	**9,882**	9,293	**(9,007)**	(8,570)	**875**	723
	9,884	9,297	**(6,785)**	(7,631)	**3,099**	1,666
Included in OCI						
Remeasurements loss/(gain)						
- Actuarial loss/(gain) arising from:						
- financial assumptions	**(10,497)**	(9,640)	**-**	-	**(10,497)**	(9,640)
- demographic assumptions	**206**	(1,024)	**-**	-	**206**	(1,024)
- experience adjustment	**(461)**	1,535	**-**	-	**(461)**	1,535
- Return on plan assets excluding interest income	**-**	-	**3,368**	8,650	**3,368**	8,650
	(10,752)	(9,129)	**3,368**	8,650	**(7,384)**	(479)
Others						
Curtailments	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-
Contributions paid into the plan	**-**	-	**-**	(873)	**-**	(873)
Benefits paid	**(22,147)**	(22,707)	**21,519**	22,707	**(628)**	-
Balance at end of year	**$193,911**	$216,926	**($180,328)**	($198,430)	**$13,583**	$18,496

Represented by:

	Net defined benefit liability/(asset)	
	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023
Post-retirement medical benefits plan	**$6,103**	$6,795
Qualified retirement plan	**7,480**	11,701
	$13,583	$18,496

Plan assets

Plan assets comprise:

	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023
Interest-bearing cash	**$2,856**	$3,142
Common collective trust funds		
- Equity fund	**44,532**	49,002
- Fixed income	**62,760**	69,060
Mutual funds		
- Equity funds	**8,319**	9,154
Debt securities		
- Corporate	**34,287**	37,729
- Government	**27,294**	30,034
- Others	**281**	309
Fair value of plan assets	**$180,328**	$198,430

The Board of Directors reviews the level of funding required for the retirement fund. Such a review includes the asset-liability matching ("ALM") strategy and investment risk management policy. The Group's ALM objective is to match maturities of the plan assets to the retirement benefit obligation as they fall due. The Group monitors how the duration and expected yield of the investments match the expected cash outflows arising from the retirement benefit obligation.

DMFI's investment objectives are to ensure that the assets of its qualified defined benefit plan are invested to provide an optimal rate of investment return on the total investment portfolio, consistent with the assumption of a reasonable risk level, and to ensure that pension funds are available to meet the plan's benefit obligations as they become due. DMFI believes that a well-diversified investment portfolio, including both equity and fixed income components, will result in the highest attainable investment return with an acceptable level of overall risk. DMFI's investment policies and procedures are designed to ensure that the plan's investments are in compliance with the Employee Retirement Income Security Act.

Actuarial valuation

The funded obligations and plan assets are measured and valued with the advice of qualified actuary who carries out a full valuation annually. The last valuation of these obligations and plan was performed in April 2024 wherein the results of these valuations form the basis of the fair value of the funded obligations and plan assets as of April 28, 2024.

The principal actuarial assumptions used for accounting purposes expressed as weighted average were:

	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023
Discount rate (per annum)	**5.59% - 5.65%**	3.96% - 4.5%

Since the defined benefit plans and other benefits liabilities are measured on a discounted basis, the discount rate is a significant assumption. The discount rate was determined based on an analysis of interest rates for high-quality, long-term corporate debt at each measurement date. In

order to appropriately match the bond maturities with expected future cash payments, the Group utilised differing bond portfolios to estimate the discount rates for the defined benefits pension plans and for the post-retirement benefits. The discount rate used to determine the defined benefit plans and for the post-retirement benefits projected benefit obligation as of the balance sheet date is the rate in effect at the measurement date. The same rate is also used to determine the defined benefit pension plans and postretirement benefits for the following fiscal year. The long-term rate of return for defined benefits pension plans' assets is based on the Group's historical experience; the defined benefits pension plans' investment guidelines and the Group's expectations for long-term rates of return. The defined benefits pension plans' investment guidelines are established based upon an evaluation of market conditions, tolerance for risk and cash requirements for benefit payments.

Assumptions regarding future mortality have been based on published statistics and mortality tables.

The weighted average duration of DMFI's defined benefit retirement obligation for each year are as follows:

	Duration (years)	
	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023
Qualified retirement plan	**8.1**	8.6
Post-retirement benefits plan	**7.5**	8.0

The projected future benefit payments for the DMFI plan are as follows:

	Normal Retirement	**Other than Normal Retirement**	**Total**
Less than one year	$21,014	$743	$21,757
More than one year to five years	72,666	2,460	75,126
More than five years	71,990	2,314	74,304

The weighted average asset allocation of the Group's pension plan assets and weighted average target allocation as of the measurement date from date of incorporation to April 28, 2024 is as follows:

	April 28, 2024	**Target Allocation Range**	April 30, 2023	Target Allocation Range
Equity securities	**$72,131**	**40%**	$77,983	39%
Debt securities	**106,754**	**59%**	117,471	59%
Other	**1,443**	**1%**	2,976	2%
Total	**$180,328**	**100%**	$198,430	100%

The plan exposes the Group to market risk.

The Board of Directors approves the percentage of asset to be allocated for fixed income instruments and equities. The retirement plan has set maximum exposure limits for each type of permissible investments in marketable securities and deposit instruments. The Board of Directors may, from time to time, in the exercise of its reasonable discretion and taking into account existing investment opportunities, review and revise such allocation and limits.

Source of estimation uncertainty

Measurement of employee benefit obligation

Pension expense and pension assets/liabilities are determined using certain actuarial estimates and assumptions relating to the discount rate used in valuing the subsidiary's defined benefit obligations and future experiences such as the rate of return on plan assets, future salary increases, retirement date or age, mortality and turnover rate of covered employees. These estimates and assumptions directly influence the amount of the pension assets/liabilities and expense recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Sensitivity analysis

The calculation of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to the assumptions set out above. The following table summarises how the defined benefit obligation at the end of reporting period would have increased/(decreased) as a result of a change in the respective assumptions by the respective percentages below.

Defined benefit obligation

	2024		2023	
	0.50% increase	**0.50% decrease**	0.50% increase	0.50% decrease
Discount rate	**$ (6,816)**	**$7,339**	($7,490)	$8,038

The above sensitivities are based on the average duration of the benefit obligation determined at the date of the last full actuarial valuation at April 2024 and are applied to adjust the defined benefit obligation at the end of the report period for the assumptions concerned. Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation to the sensitivity of the assumption shown.

Sensitivity analysis

Post-retirement benefit obligation

	2024		2023	
	0.50% increase	**0.50% decrease**	0.50% increase	0.50% decrease
Discount rate	**$ (224)**	**$240**	($249)	$268

Accumulated Post-retirement Benefit Obligation

The Accumulated Post-retirement Benefit Obligation is computed in accordance with IAS 19, *Employee Benefits*. This quantity is the actuarial present value of all benefits attributed under the projected unit credit method to service rendered prior to a particular date. Prior to an employee's full eligibility date, the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation as of a particular date for an employee is the portion of the expected postretirement benefit obligation attributed to that employee's service rendered to that date; on and after the full eligibility date, the accumulated and expected postretirement benefit obligations for an employee are the same.

Source of estimation uncertainty

Measurement of employee benefit obligation

Accumulated post-retirement benefit obligation is determined using certain actuarial estimates and assumptions relating to the annual rate(s) of change in the cost of health care benefits currently provided by the postretirement benefit plans due to factors other than changes in the composition of the plan population by age and dependency status, for each year from the measurement date until the end of the period in which benefits are expected to be paid. These estimates and assumptions directly influence the amount of the pension assets/liabilities and expense recognized in the financial statements.

Multi-employer plans

The Group participates in several multi-employer pension plans, which provide defined benefits to covered union employees. Contribution rates to the multi-employer plans are provided in the collective bargaining agreements for the covered union employees. The contribution rates are expressed in terms of specific amounts to be contributed based on hours worked by covered union employees. The Group made contributions of $3.5 million and $8.4 million during fiscal years 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The risks of participating in the multi-employer pension plans are as follows:

- assets contributed to the multi-employer plan by the Group may be used to provide benefits to employees of other participating employers;
- if a participating employer stops contributing to the plan, the unfunded obligations of the plan allocable to such withdrawing employer may be partially borne by the Group; and
- if the Group stops participating in some of its multi-employer pension plans, the Group may be required to pay those plans an amount based on its allocable share of the underfunded status of the plan, referred to as a withdrawal liability.

Defined Contribution Plans

The Group participates in several defined contribution plans. Group contributions to these defined contribution plans are based on employee contributions and compensation. The expense recognized under these plans for the year ended April 28, 2024 is $3.6 million (April 30, 2023 was $5.1 million).

Other plans

The Group has various other nonqualified retirement plans and supplemental retirement plans for executives, designed to provide benefits in excess of those otherwise permitted under the Group's qualified retirement plans. These plans are unfunded and comply with IRS rules for nonqualified plans.

18. Derivative instruments

The Group uses interest rate cap, interest rate swaps, commodity swaps and foreign currency forward contracts to hedge market risks relating to possible adverse changes in interest rates, commodity costs and foreign currency exchange rates. The Group continually monitors its positions and the credit rating of the counterparties involved to mitigate the amount of credit exposure to any one party.

As of April 28, 2024 and April 30, 2023, the Group designated each of its derivative contracts as a hedge of a highly probable forecasted transaction or of the variability of cash flows to be received or paid related to a recognized asset or liability ("cash flow hedge"). On April 25, 2024, the Group pre-terminated both interest rate cap and interest rate swap hedges, resulting to recognition of $4.4 million expense and $4.8 million income, respectively. As of April 28, 2024, the OCI related to the intrinsic value of the hedge instruments amounting to $10.5 million is retained in the OCI and is amortized systematically in accordance with the related loan.

The following fair value of the cash flow hedges were outstanding for the Group:

	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023
Interest rate cap	**$ -**	$6,189
Commodity contracts	**(249)**	(3,426)
Interest rate swap	**-**	(1,105)
Foreign currency forward contracts	**462**	-
Total	**$213**	$1,658
Included in:		
Derivative assets – current assets	**$946**	$1,617
Derivative assets – non-current assets	**-**	6,189
Derivative liabilities – current liabilities	**(733)**	(3,052)
Derivative liabilities – non-current liabilities	**-**	(3,096)
	$213	$1,658

Interest Rates

As of April 28, 2024 and April 30, 2023, the Group designated each of its derivative contracts as a hedge of the variability of cash flows to be received or paid related to a recognized asset or liability ("cash flow hedge").

The Group adopts a policy of hedging its floating rate exposure in accordance with the current rate environment and expected debt balances. This is achieved partly by entering into fixed-rate instruments and partly by borrowing at a floating rate and using interest rate cap and interest rate swaps as hedges of the variability in cash flows attributable to movements in interest rates.

There is an economic relationship between the hedged items and the hedging instruments. The Group established a hedge ratio of 1:1 for the hedging relationships as the underlying risk of the interest rate contracts of both Term Loan B and ABL are identical to the hedged risk components. The Group determines the existence of an economic relationship between the hedging instrument and hedged item based on the interest rates, purchase dates, maturities and the notional or par amounts.

The Group assesses whether the derivative designated in each hedging relationship is expected to be effective in offsetting changes in cash flows of the hedged item. Changes in the fair value of the cap other than intrinsic value is excluded from the assessment of effectiveness and amortized over the hedging period using a straight-line method.

In these hedge relationships, the main sources of ineffectiveness are the effect of the counterparty's and the Group's own credit risk on the fair value of the swaps, which is not reflected in the change in the fair value of the hedged cash flows attributable to the change in interest rates, and differences in repricing dates between the swaps and the borrowings.

Significant terms of the interest rate cap/swap contracts are as follows:

April 30, 2023

Interest rate cap

Contract Date	Notional amount (in millions)	Fixed Rate	Strike Rate	Effective Date	Maturity Date
April 8, 2022	$575	0.84%	3.00%	May 1, 2023	April 1, 2026

Interest rate swap

Contract Date	Notional amount (in millions)	Fixed Rate	Floating SOFR	Effective Date	Maturity Date
March 23, 2023	$250	3.84%	Varies	March 24, 2023	March 24, 2026

Notional amount of $200 million, $200 million, and $175 million will mature on April 1, 2024, 2025 and 2026, respectively. The floating rate is based on secured overnight financing rate ("SOFR"). In April 2024, the Group has pre-terminated both the interest rate cap and interest rate swap.

Commodities

Certain commodities such as diesel fuel and natural gas (collectively, "commodity contracts") are used in the production and transportation of the Group's products. Generally, these commodities are purchased based upon market prices that are established with the vendor as part of the purchase process. The Group may use futures, swaps, and swaption or option contracts, as deemed appropriate, to reduce the effect of price fluctuations on anticipated purchases. These contracts

may have a term of up to 24 months. The Group accounts for these commodity derivatives as cash flow hedges. The effective portion of derivative gains and losses is deferred in equity and recognized as part of cost of products sold in the appropriate period and the ineffective portion is recognized as cost of products sold.

There is an economic relationship between the hedged items and the hedging instruments as the terms of the commodity forward contracts match the terms of the expected highly probable forecast transactions (i.e., notional amount and expected payment date). The Group established a hedge ratio of 1:1 for the hedging relationships as the underlying risk of the commodity forward contracts are identical to the hedged risk components. The Group determines the existence of an economic relationship between the hedging instrument and hedged item based on the reference index prices, purchase dates, maturities and the notional or par amounts.

To test the hedge effectiveness, the Group uses the hypothetical derivative method and compares the change in the fair value of the hedging instruments against the changes in the fair value of the hedged items attributable to the hedged risks.

The Group determines the existence of an economic relationship between the hedging instrument and hedged item based on the reference index prices, purchase dates, maturities and the notional or par amounts.

The Group assesses whether the derivative designated in each hedging relationship is expected to be effective in offsetting changes in cash flows of the hedged item using the hypothetical derivative method.

The notional amounts of the Group's commodity contracts were as follows as of April 28, 2024 and April 30, 2023:

	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023
Natural gas (MMBTU)	**618**	1,534
Diesel (gallons)	**4,358**	6,897

Foreign Currency

From time to time, the Group manages its exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates by entering into forward contracts to cover a portion of its projected expenditures paid in local currency. These contracts may have a term of up to 24 months. The Group accounted for these contracts as cash flow hedges.

There is an economic relationship between the hedged items and the hedging instruments. The Group established a hedge ratio of 1:1 for the hedging relationships as the underlying risk of the foreign currency contracts are identical to the hedged risk components. The Group determines the existence of an economic relationship between the hedging instrument and hedged item based on the foreign currency exchange prices, purchase dates, maturities and the notional or par amounts.

	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023
Mexican pesos	**278,783**	-

The following provides the timing and average price or rate of the hedging instruments as of April 28, 2024 and April 30, 2023:

	Maturity		
	Within 6 months	**6 to 12 months**	**Total**
As at Apr 28, 2024			
Foreign exchange forward contracts			
(highly probable forecast purchases)			
Notional amount	**278,782,737**	**-**	**278,782,737**
Average forward rate (MXN)	**17.69**	**-**	**17.69**
Commodity forward contracts			
(Natural Gas)			
Notional quantity	**617,849**	**-**	**617,849**
Average hedged rate (in USD per MMBTu)	**3.51**	**-**	**-**
Commodity forward contracts			
(Diesel)			
Notional quantity	**2,535,466**	**1,822,230**	**4,357,696**
Average hedged rate (in USD per Gal)	**2.48**	**2.46**	

	Maturity		
	Within 6 months	**6 to 12 months**	**Total**
As at April 30, 2023			
Commodity forward contracts			
(Natural Gas)			
Notional quantity	945	589	1,534
Average hedged rate (in USD per MMBTu)	3.42	3.98	
Commodity forward contracts			
(Diesel)			
Notional quantity	2,437	4,460	6,897
Average hedged rate (in USD per Gal)	2.80	2.63	

Amounts Relating to Hedged Items

The amounts at the reporting date relating to items designated as hedged items are as follows:

	April 28, 2024		
	Change in value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness	**Cash flow hedge reserve**	**Balances remaining in the cash flow hedge reserve from hedging relationships for which hedge accounting is no longer applied**
Interest rate risk			
Variable rate instruments	**$5,065**	**$4,488**	**$ -**
Commodity price risk			
Inventory purchases	**(4,122)**	**2,224**	**-**
Foreign exchange risk			
Inventory purchases	**237**	**178**	**-**

	April 30, 2023		
	Change in value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness	**Cash flow hedge reserve**	**Balances remaining in the cash flow hedge reserve from hedging relationships for which hedge accounting is no longer applied**
Interest rate risk			
Variable rate instruments	**($12,437)**	**$9,328**	**$ -**
Commodity price risk			
Inventory purchases	**4,733**	**(7,996)**	**-**
Foreign exchange risk			
Inventory purchases	**4,571**	**(348)**	**-**

Amounts Relating to Hedging Instruments

The amounts relating to items designated as hedging instruments and hedge ineffectiveness are as follows:

	April 28, 2024				During fiscal year 2024		
	Notional amount/quantity	Carrying Amount		Line item in the statement of financial position where the hedging instrument is included	Changes in the value of the hedging instrument recognized in OCI	Amount reclassified from hedging reserve to profit or loss	Line item in profit or loss affected by the reclassification
		Assets	Liabilities				
Interest rate risk							
Interest rate cap	**$575,000**	**$ -**	**$ -**	Derivative assets - non-current assets	**($5,065)**	**($3,041)**	Net finance expense
Interest rate swap	**$250,000**	**-**	**-**	Derivative assets - current assets	**$ -**	**($8,007)**	
		-	**-**	Derivative liabilities - non-current liabilities			
Commodity price risk							
Commodity contracts							
Natural Gas (MMBTU)	**618**	**-**	**(733)**	Derivative liabilties - current liabilities	**2,796**	**1,858**	Cost of Sales
		-	**-**	Derivative liabilties - non-current liabilities			
Diesel (gallons)	**4,358**	**484**	**-**	Derivative liabilties - current liabilities	**1,326**	**(701)**	Cost of Sales
		-	**-**	Derivative liabilties - non current liabilities			
Foreign exchange risk							
Foreign currency forwards (MXN)	**278,783**	**462**	**-**	Derivative assets - current assets	**(237)**	**(474)**	Cost of sales

	April 30, 2023				During fiscal year 2023		
	Notional amount/quantity	Carrying Amount		Line item in the statement of financial position where the hedging instrument is included	Changes in the value of the hedging instrument recognized in OCI	Amount reclassified from hedging reserve to profit or loss	Line item in profit or loss affected by the reclassification
		Assets	Liabilities				
Interest rate risk							
Interest rate cap	**$575,000**	**$6,189**	**$ -**	Derivative assets - non-current assets	**$12,437**	**$ -**	
Interest rate swap	**$250,000**	**1,617**	**-**	Derivative assets - current assets			
		-	**(2,722)**	Derivative liabilities - non-current liabilities			
Commodity price risk							
Commodity contracts							
Natural Gas (MMBTU)	**2**	**-**	**(1,596)**	Derivative liabilties - current liabilities	**(2,557)**	**(862)**	Cost of Sales
		-	**(75)**	Derivative liabilties - non-current liabilities			
Diesel (gallons)	**7**	**-**	**(1,455)**	Derivative liabilties - current liabilities	**(2,176)**	**(403)**	Cost of Sales
		-	**(300)**	Derivative liabilties - non current liabilities			

Hedging Reserve

The following table provides a reconciliation by risk category of the hedging reserve and analysis of OCI items, net of tax, resulting from cash flow hedge accounting:

	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023
Balance at beginning of year	**$984**	($5,394)
Changes in fair value:		
- Interest rate risk	**(5,065)**	12,437
- Commodity price risk	**4,122**	(4,733)
- Foreign exchange risk	**(237)**	(4,571)
Amount reclassified to profit or loss		
- Interest rate risk	**11,049**	-
- Commodity price risk	**(1,157)**	1,264
- Foreign exchange risk	**474**	4,107
Tax on movements on reserves during the year	**(2,296)**	(2,126)
Balance at end of year	**$7,874**	$984

19. Environmental remediation liabilities

	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023
At beginning of the year	**$ -**	$203
Provisions released during the year	**-**	(203)
At end of the year	**$ -**	$ -

Provision for environmental remediation relates to legal or constructive obligations incurred by the Group in connection with its operations based on projections prepared by third party environmental consultants.

20. Trade and other payables

	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023
Trade payables	**$125,490**	$128,730
Accrued operating expenses	**50,890**	33,611
Book overdrafts	**238**	1,969
Withheld from employees (taxes and social security cost)	**1,765**	544
Environmental liability - current	**20**	-
	$178,403	$164,854

Accrued liabilities include interest, trade promotions, taxes and insurance, professional fees, freight, and warehousing, rent and advertising which are non-interest bearing and are normally settled within a year. These pertain to the Group's obligation to pay for goods and services that were delivered and rendered but not billed as of the reporting date.

21. Revenue

Disaggregation of Revenue

	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023
Healthy Snacking	$ 501,785	$ 504,617
FLAME	821,599	796,716
Beyond Retail	413,958	431,769

Contract Balances

The following table provides information about trade receivables and contract liabilities from contracts with customers:

	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023
Receivables, included in "Trade and other receivables"	**$116,540**	$119,771
Contract liabilities	**1,032**	2,366

Contract liabilities relating to advances from customers which are generally expected to be recognized as revenue within periods of less than one year. Accordingly, opening contract liabilities are recognized within each reporting period. The Group applies the practical expedient in paragraph 121 of IFRS 15 and does not disclose the aggregate amount of the transaction price of unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied performance obligations as of the end of the reporting period because its contracts have original expected durations of one year or less.

The contract liabilities amounting to $2.4 million and $2.1 million have been recognized as revenue for the years ended April 28, 2024 and April 30, 2023, respectively.

22. Significant expenses by nature

The following items have been included in cost of sales, distribution and selling expenses, and general and administrative expenses for the year:

	Note	**April 28, 2024**	April 30, 2023	May 1, 2022
Cost of Sales:		**$1,492,286**	$1,332,754	$1,258,817
Raw materials & variable manufacturing costs		**1,080,679**	978,545	905,563
Direct labor		**60,963**	66,149	72,419
Wages and salaries		60,963	66,149	72,419
Social security costs		-	-	-
Pension costs - defined benefit pension plan		-	-	-
Pension costs - provident fund		-	-	-
Factory overhead		**130,834**	127,761	136,537
Indirect labor				
Wages and salaries		51,235	47,721	51,130
Social security costs		7,446	8,176	7,511
Pension costs - defined benefit pension plan		7,885	7,979	7,503
Pension costs - provident fund		263	271	204
Transport expense		**74,591**	74,575	68,032
Warehousing expenses		**86,019**	64,698	60,875
Other fixed costs		**59,200**	21,027	15,391
Distribution and selling expenses:				
Trade freight		**79,809**	79,232	75,805
Brokerage		**10,142**	9,513	9,897
Advertising and promotion		**35,977**	31,033	32,796
General and administrative expenses:				
Personnel costs		**79,202**	64,488	73,322
Facilities expense		**6,315**	6,061	5,027
Machinery and equipment maintenance		**321**	342	314
Utilities		**432**	463	361
Rental		**(781)**	(762)	-
Travelling and business meals		**2,749**	2,878	1,574
Auto-operating and maintenance costs		**(265)**	204	120
Professional and contracted services		**28,966**	19,647	19,680
Materials and supplies		**777**	587	446
Postage and telephone		**410**	511	683
Employee-related expenses		**2,207**	2,599	1,762
Computer cost		**11,543**	11,239	11,845
Miscellaneous Overhead		**8,439**	7,408	5,085
Staff costs (MSG&A)				
Wages and salaries		66,673	54,290	66,664
Social security costs		6,065	5,579	4,814
Pension costs - defined benefit pension plan		2,831	1,362	874
Pension costs - provident fund		3,633	3,256	2,931
Value of employee services received under share-based incentive plans		-	-	(1,960)
Staff costs (Total)				
Wages and salaries		178,871	168,159	190,213
Social security costs		13,510	13,755	12,325
Pension costs - defined benefit pension plan		2,831	1,362	8,377
Pension costs - provident fund		3,895	3,527	3,134
Value of employee services received under share-based incentive plans		-	-	(1,960)

23. Other (expenses) income - net

	Note	**April 28, 2024**	April 30, 2023	May 1, 2022
Write-off of project costs		**($4,767)**	$ -	$ -
Litigation settlement		**(2,474)**	(2,500)	
Fee Charge on Inventory deposit	*34*	**(1,934)**		
Write-off of excess NRV over cost		**(1,561)**	(4,950)	-
Provision on withholding tax		**(887)**		
Inventory adjustment for Modesto		**-**	(6,492)	-
Product discontinuation		**-**	(2,791)	-
Net impact of plant closures		**1,363**	(284)	(1,533)
Vendor settlement		**-**	-	750
Foreign exchange loss – net		**3,346**	3,803	(876)
Miscellaneous		**924**	1,867	80
		($5,990)	**($11,347)**	**($1,579)**

24. Net finance expense

	Note	**April 28, 2024**	April 30, 2023	May 1, 2022
Interest expenses				
- Bank loans				
Interest on loans and borrowings		**($122,385)**	($77,863)	($69,562)
Redemption costs related to refinancing		**-**	(44,530)	-
Written off portion of debt discount/deferred financing fee		**-**	(26,342)	-
Deferred financing fee amortization	*15*	**(1,041)**	(1,301)	(7,369)
Discount amortization	*15*	**(3,014)**	(2,570)	(3,000)
- Vendor fees		**(3,358)**		
- Lease liabilities	*5*	**(2,776)**	(3,723)	(4,456)
- Intercompany interest payment		**(2,575)**	(2,509)	-
Interest income		**88**	40	41
- Hedge settlement		**11,049**	744	-
Net finance expense		**($124,012)**	($158,054)	($84,346)

25. Income taxes

	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023	May 1, 2022
Current tax expense			
- Current year	**$35**	$1,970	$466
Deferred tax benefit			
- Origination and reversal of temporary differences	**(33,850)**	(3,289)	17,141
- Unrecognized deferred tax assets	**1,267**	(1,410)	(4,356)
- Change in tax rate	**-**	1,174	1,006
Deferred tax expense (benefit), net	**(32,583)**	(3,525)	13,791
Income tax expense (benefit)	**($32,548)**	($1,555)	$14,257
Reconciliation of effective tax rate			
Income (Loss) before taxation	**($151,189)**	($4,496)	$71,455
Taxation on profit at weighted average of the applicable tax rates	**(37,797)**	(1,124)	17,864
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	**1,267**	(1,410)	(4,356)
Non-deductible expenses	**967**	-	-
Change in tax rate	-	1,174	1,005
Other	**3,015**	(195)	(256)
Income tax expense (benefit)	**($32,548)**	($1,555)	$14,257

	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023	May 1, 2022
Applicable tax rates			
- United States of America	**25.0%**	25.0%	25.0%
- Mexico	**30.0%**	30.0%	30.0%

Company

There is no tax expense for the Company as its income is exempt from all income taxes in the British Virgin Islands.

Sources of estimation uncertainty

Measurement of income taxes

The Group has exposure to income taxes in several foreign jurisdictions. Significant judgment is involved in determining the group-wide provision for income taxes. There are certain transactions and computations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group recognizes liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognized, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

26. Seasonality of operations

The Group's business is subject to seasonal fluctuations as a result of increased demand during the holiday season. Products are sold heavily during the Thanksgiving and Christmas periods. As such, the sales are usually highest during the three months from August to October.

The Group operates six production facilities as of April 28, 2024, while eight production facilities as of April 30, 2023 in the U.S. and Mexico, respectively. Fruit plants are located in California and Washington, vegetable plants are located primarily in the Midwest and the tomato plant is located in California.

The Group has a seasonal production cycle that generally runs between the months of June and October. This seasonal production primarily relates to the majority of processed fruit, vegetable and tomato products, while some of its processed fruit and tomato products and its *College Inn* and *Kitchen Basics* broth products are produced throughout the year. Additionally, the Group has contracts to co-pack certain processed fruit and vegetable products for other companies.

27. Incentive plans

Cash Incentive Award

The accrued net obligation as of April 28, 2024 is nil (April 30, 2023: $4.0 million). The total expense recognized under "Wages, salaries and other benefits" in the consolidated income statement for the year ended April 28, 2024 amounted to $4.0 million (April 30, 2023: $0.3 million).

28. Capital management

The Board's policy is to maintain a sound capital base to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Group's capital comprises its share premium and reserves. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital, which the Group defines as profit or loss for the year divided by total shareholders' equity. The Board also monitors the level of dividends paid to ordinary shareholders.

The bank loans of the Group contain various capital covenants with respect to capital maintenance and ability to incur additional indebtedness. The Board ensures that loan covenants are considered as part of its capital management through constant monitoring of covenant results through interim and full year results.

There were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the year.

29. Financial risk management

The Group has exposure to the following risks from financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk
  - foreign exchange risk
  - interest rate risk
  - commodity price risk

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Audit and Risk Committee is responsible for monitoring the Group's risk management policies developed by management.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

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

The Audit and Risk Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Audit and Risk Committee is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit and Risk Committee.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

Risk management is integral to the whole business of the Group. The Group has a system of controls in place to create an acceptable balance between the cost of risks occurring and the cost of managing the risks. The Board continually monitors the Group's risk management process to ensure that an appropriate balance between risk and control is achieved.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers. The carrying amounts of financial assets in the consolidated statement of financial position represent the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk, before taking into account any collateral held. The Group and Company do not hold any collateral in respect of their financial assets.

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the demographics of the Group's customer base, including the default risk of the industry and countries in which customers are located, as these factors may have an influence on credit risk.

The Audit and Risk Committee has approved a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the Group's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Group's review includes credit ratings, where available, and in some cases bank references. Purchase limits are established for each customer, which represents the maximum open amount. Customers failing to meet the Group's benchmark credit worthiness may transact with the Group only on a prepayment or Letters of Credit basis.

Exposure to credit risk

At the reporting date, the maximum exposure to credit risk for loans and receivables is geographically concentrated in the Americas region.

A relatively limited number of customers account for a large percentage of the Group's total sales. One customer accounted for approximately 32% of list sales for the year ended April 28, 2024 (April 30, 2023: 29%) which approximates gross sales. The customer accounted for approximately 23% of trade accounts receivable as of April 28, 2024 (April 30, 2023: 26%). The Group's top ten customers accounted for approximately 71% of list sales for the year ended April 28, 2024 (April 30, 2023: 65%). The Group closely monitors the credit risk associated with its customers.

Impairment losses

The aging of trade and other receivables that were not impaired at the reporting date was as follows:

	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023
Not past due	**$86,864**	$93,588
Past due 0 - 60 days	**21,093**	18,554
Past due 61 - 90 days	**3,191**	2,267
Past due 91 - 120 days	**4,591**	4,025
More than 120 days	**9,288**	22,308
	$125,027	$140,742

The Group believes that the unimpaired amount past due by more than 60 days are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behavior and extensive analysis of customers' risk rating. An analysis of the credit quality of loans and receivables that are neither past due nor impaired indicates that they are of acceptable risk.

The Group sells its products through major distributors and buyers in various geographical regions. Management has a credit risk policy which includes, among others, the requirement of certain securities to ensure prompt observance and performance of the obligations of its distributors and other buyers from time to time. The Group monitors its outstanding trade receivables on an on-going basis.

The table below shows the gross carrying amounts and credit quality of the Group's financial assets based on their historical experience with the corresponding third parties:

	2024				
	General Approach			Simplified	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Approach	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	**$3,605**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$3,605**
Trade and other receivables	-	**8,761**	**-**	**116,857**	**125,618**
	$3,606	**$8,761**	**$ -**	**$116,857**	**$129,224**

	2023				
	General Approach			Simplified	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Approach	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$6,846	$ -	$ -	$ -	$6,846
Trade and other receivables	-	20,979	-	119,997	140,976
	$6,847	$20,979	$ -	$119,997	$147,822

Stage 1 financial assets pertain to those cash that are deposited in reputable banks. Stage 2 includes receivables that are collected on their due dates even without an effort from the Group to follow them up, while receivables which are collected on their due dates provided that the Group made a persistent effort to collect them are included under Stage 3 receivables.

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables using simplified approach (provision matrix):

	2024						
	Days Past Due						
	Current	0-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	More than 120 days	Impaired	Total
Expected credit loss rate	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**100.00%**	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	**$78,103**	**$21,367**	**$3,191**	**$4,591**	**$9,014**	**$591**	**$116,857**
Expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	**$591**	**$591**

	2023						
	Days Past Due						
	Current	0-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	More than 120 days	Impaired	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	$72,609	$18,554	$2,267	$4,025	$22,308	$234	$119,997
Expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	$234	$234

The Group assessed that all balances under Stage 1 and Stage 2 have not experienced significant increase in credit risk, and trade and nontrade receivables under Stage 3 are considered credit-impaired as of April 28, 2024 and April 30, 2023.

The Group applies the simplified approach in measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. The Group uses a provision matrix to measure ECLs. Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience over a period of three years. The Group has assessed that adjusting the loss rates for forward-looking information does not have a material effect considering the significantly low historical loss rates

For other financial assets such nontrade receivables and other receivables, ECLs are recognized 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 ("SICR") 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).

Cash

Cash is held with banks and financial institutions which are regulated. The Group's cash in bank balances are all held in the Americas. The Group assesses the credit ratings of these banks and financial institutions on a regular basis to ensure credit-worthiness.

Apart from the above, the Group have no significant concentration of credit risk with any single counterparty or group counterparties.

Derivatives

The derivatives are entered into with banks and financial institutions which are regulated.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The Group's ability to borrow under the facility will remain limited at all times by the borrowing base (to the extent the borrowing base is less than the commitments).

The following are the expected contractual undiscounted cash outflows of financial liabilities, including interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements:

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years
April 28, 2024					
Derivative financial assets					
Forex/commodity used for hedging, net-settled	$946	$946	$946	$ -	$ -
Derivative financial liabilities					
Commodity used for hedging, net-settled	$733	$733	$733	$ -	$ -
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Secured bank loans					
- Short-term	7,253	7,253	7,253	-	-
- Long-term	1,160,953	1,181,217	474,036	21,759	685,422
Lease liabilities	37,563	57,624	21,765	31,974	3,885
Trade and other payables*	176,638	176,638	176,638	-	-
Environmental remediation liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Intercompany payable	160,561	160,561	160,561	-	-
Non-derivative financial liabilities	1,542,968	1,583,293	840,253	53,733	689,307
Financial liabilities	$1,543,701	$1,584,026	$840,986	$53,733	$689,307

**Excludes taxes and social security costs withheld from employees*

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years
April 30, 2023					
Derivative financial assets					
Interest rate cap/swaps used for hedging, net-settled	$7,806	$7,806	$7,806	$ -	$ -
Derivative financial liabilities					
Interest rate cap/swaps used for hedging, net-settled	$6,149	$6,149	$3,052	$3,097	$ -
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Secured bank loans					
- Short-term	9,066	9,066	9,066	-	-
- Long-term	1,158,288	1,179,434	463,187	29,013	687,234
Lease liabilities	56,215	64,375	21,973	42,400	2
Trade and other payables*	164,311	164,311	164,311	-	-
Environmental remediation liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Intercompany payable	64,101	64,101	64,101	-	-
Non-derivative financial liabilities	1,451,981	1,481,287	722,638	71,413	687,236
Financial liabilities	$1,458,130	$1,487,436	$725,690	$74,510	$687,236

**Excludes taxes and social security costs withheld from employees*

The Group's bank loans contain loan covenants, for which breaches may require the Group to repay the loans earlier than indicated in the above table. If not waived or amended, the covenants are constantly monitored on a regular basis by the treasury department and regularly reported to management to ensure compliance.

For derivative financial liabilities, the disclosure shows net cash from amounts for derivatives that are net cash settled.

It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at significantly different amounts.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices, will affect the Group's income due to changes in fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return. The market risk exposure of the Group comprises of foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and commodity price risk.

Foreign exchange risk

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk from its subsidiaries operating in foreign countries, which generate revenue and incur costs in foreign currencies, and from those operations of its local subsidiaries, which are in foreign currencies. The currency giving rise to this risk is primarily the Mexican peso.

Group entities maintain their respective books and accounts in their functional currencies. As a result, the Group is subject to transaction and translation exposures resulting from currency exchange rate fluctuations.

From time to time, the Group manages its exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates by entering into forward contracts to cover a portion of its projected expenditures paid in foreign currency. The Group accounts for these contracts as cash flow hedges.

At the reporting date, the Group's exposure to the Mexican peso is as follows:

	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023
Trade and other receivables	**$8,390**	$6,197
Cash	**695**	310
Trade and other payables	**(32,233)**	(27,855)
	($23,148)	($21,348)

Sensitivity analysis

A 10% strengthening of the Group entities' foreign currencies against their respective functional currency at the reporting date would have (decreased)/increased loss/profit before taxation and equity by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

A 10% weakening of the Group entities' foreign currencies against their respective functional currency would have the equal but opposite effect on the amounts shown below, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

	Mexican Peso	
	Loss/profit before taxation	**Equity**
April 28, 2024		
10% strengthening	**($2,315)**	**$ -**
10% weakening	**2,315**	**-**
April 30, 2023		
10% strengthening	($2,135)	$ -
10% weakening	2,135	-

Interest rate risk

The Group's cash balances are placed with reputable global banks and financial institutions. The Group manages its interest rate risks by entering into interest rate cap and interest rate swap hedges and by placing the cash balances with varying maturities and interest rate terms. The Group obtains financing through bank borrowings and leasing arrangements. Funding is obtained from bank loan facilities for both short-term and long-term requirements.

Interest rate profile of interest-bearing financial instruments

The interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to management of the Group is as follows:

	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023
Fixed rate instruments		
Loans and borrowings	**$695,678**	$699,464
Interest rate cap	**-**	6,189
Interest rate swaps	**-**	(1,105)
Variable rate instruments		
Loans and borrowings	**472,528**	467,890
	$1,168,206	$1,172,438

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

At the reporting date, if interest rates had moved as illustrated in the table below, with all other variables held constant, profit/loss before tax in the next 12 months and equity would have been affected as follows:

	Loss/profit before taxation	**Equity**
April 28, 2024		
100 basis points increase	($11,858)	**$ -**
100 basis points decrease	11,858	**-**
April 30, 2023		
100 basis points increase	($4,650)	$ -
100 basis points decrease	$4,650	-

Commodity price risk

Certain commodities such as diesel fuel and natural gas (collectively, "commodity contracts") are used in the production and transportation of the Group's products. Generally these commodities are purchased based upon market prices that are established with the vendors as part of the procurement process. The Group uses futures, swaps, and swaption or option contracts, as deemed appropriate, to reduce the effect of price fluctuations on anticipated purchases. These contracts may have a term of up to 24 months.

Sensitivity analysis

A 10% change in commodity prices at the reporting date would have decreased/(increased) profit/loss before tax and increased/(decreased) equity by the amounts shown below.

	Profit/loss before taxation	**Equity**
April 28, 2024		
10% strengthening	$ -	**$26**
10% weakening	-	**(26)**
April 30, 2023		
10% strengthening	$ -	$53
10% weakening	-	(53)

30. Accounting classification and fair values

Fair values versus carrying amounts

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying amounts shown in the consolidated statement of financial position, are as follows:

	Note	Carrying amount				Fair value	Fair Value Hierarchy
		Financial assets at amortized cost US$'000	Derivatives US$'000	Other financial liabilities US$'000	Total US$'000	US$'000	
April 28, 2024							
Cash	*13*	**$3,605**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$3,605**	**$ -**	
Trade and other receivables	*11*	**125,027**	**-**	**-**	**125,027**	**-**	
Hedge contracts	*18*	**-**	**946**	**-**	**946**	**946**	Level 2
		$128,632	**$946**	**$ -**	**$129,578**	**$946**	
Loans and borrowings	*15*	**-**	**-**	**1,168,206**	**1,168,206**	**1,195,723**	Level 2
Trade and other payables*	*20*	**-**	**-**	**176,638**	**176,638**	**-**	
Hedge contracts	*18*	**-**	**733**	**-**	**733**	**733**	Level 2
Lease liability	*5*	**-**	**-**	**37,563**	**37,563**	**-**	Level 2
Intercompany payables	*34*	**-**	**-**	**137,026**	**137,026**	**137,026**	Level 2
Environmental remediation liabilities	*19*	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	Level 2
		$ -	**$733**	**$1,519,433**	**$1,520,166**	**$1,333,482**	

*Excludes taxes and social security cost withheld from employees

	Note	Carrying amount				Fair value	Fair Value Hierarchy
		Financial assets at amortized cost US$'000	Derivatives US$'000	Other financial liabilities US$'000	Total US$'000	US$'000	
April 30, 2023							
Cash	*13*	$6,846	$ -	$ -	$6,846	$ -	
Trade and other receivables	*11*	140,742	-	-	140,742	-	
Hedge contracts	*18*	-	7,806	-	7,806	7,806	Level 2
Note Receivable	*9*	-	-	-	-	-	Level 3
		$147,588	$7,806	$ -	$155,394	$7,806	
Loans and borrowings	*15*	$ -	$ -	$1,167,354	$1,167,354	$1,188,500	Level 2
Trade and other payables*	*20*	-	-	164,311	164,311	-	
Hedge contracts	*18*	-	6,148	-	6,148	6,148	Level 2
Lease liability	*5*	-	-	56,215	56,215	-	Level 2
Intercompany payables	*34*	-	-	53,746	53,746	53,746	Level 2
Environmental remediation liabilities	*19*	-	-	-	-	-	Level 2
		$ -	$6,148	$1,441,626	$1,447,774	$1,248,394	

*Excludes taxes and social security cost withheld from employees

31. Determination of fair values

Fair value hierarchy

The table below analyzes recurring non-financial assets carried at fair value. The different levels are defined as follows:

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing the categorization at the end of each reporting period.

For purposes of the fair value disclosure, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above.

During the year, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

Measurement of fair values

	April 28,2024			April 30,2023		
	Level 2	**Level 3**	**Total**	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Derivative assets	**$946**	**$ -**	**$946**	$7,806	$ -	$7,806
Financial liabilities						
Derivative liabilities	**733**	-	**733**	6,149	-	6,149

A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods.

Financial instruments

Fair value and fair value hierarchy information on financial instruments are disclosed in Note 30.

Valuation techniques and significant observable inputs

Summarized below are the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 2 and Level 3 fair values, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Financial instruments measured at fair value

Type	Valuation technique
Forward exchange contracts	*Market comparison technique*: The fair values are based on brokers' quotes. Fair values reflect the credit risk of the instrument and include adjustments to take into account the credit risk of the Group and counterparty when appropriate.
Interest rate swaps	*Market comparison technique*: The fair values are calculated using a discounted cash flow analysis based on terms of the swap contracts and the observable interest rate curve. Fair values reflect the credit risk of the instrument and include adjustments to take into account the credit risk of the Group and counterparty when appropriate.
Interest rate cap	*Market comparison technique*: The fair values are calculated using a discounted cash flow analysis based on terms of the contract and the observable interest rate curve. Fair values reflect the credit risk of the instrument and include adjustments to take into account the credit risk of the Group and counterparty when appropriate.
Commodity contracts	*Market comparison technique*: The commodities are traded over-the-counter and are valued based on the Chicago Board of Trade quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or corroborated by observable market data available from the Energy Information Administration. The values of these contracts are based on the daily settlement prices published by the exchanges on which the contracts are traded.

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Type	Valuation technique
Financial liabilities and note receivables	*Discounted cash flows:* The fair value is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.
Other financial assets and liabilities	The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities with maturity of one year or less than one year (including trade and other receivables, cash and trade and other payables) are assumed to approximate their fair values.

32. Commitments

Purchase commitments

The Group has entered into non-cancellable agreements with growers, co-packers, packaging suppliers and other service providers with commitments generally ranging from one year to twenty years, to purchase certain quantities of raw products, including fruit, vegetables, tomatoes, packaging services and ingredients.

At the reporting date, the Group has commitments for future minimum payments under non-cancellable agreements as follows:

	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023	May 1, 2022
Within one year	**$357,557**	$414,042	$466,033
Between one to five years	**311,154**	308,337	289,501
More than five years	**431,520**	325,056	308,712
	$1,100,231	$1,047,435	$1,064,246

Future capital expenditures

The Group has planned future capital expenditures for property, plant and equipment approved by the Board of Directors.

	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023
Capital expenditures not provided for in the financial statements		
- approved by Directors and contracted for	**$3,729**	$32,107
- approved by Directors but not contracted for	**22,271**	23,638
	$26,000	$55,745

33. Provisions and Contingencies

Legal proceedings

The Group is the subject of, or a party to, various suits and pending or threatened litigation. While it is not feasible to predict or determine the ultimate outcome of these matters, the Group believes that none of these legal proceedings will have a material adverse effect on its financial position.

Source of estimation uncertainty

The Group, in the ordinary course of business, sets up appropriate provisions for its present legal or constructive obligations, if any, in accordance with its policies on provisions. In recognizing and measuring provisions, management takes risk and uncertainties into account.

As of April 28, 2024, the Group recognized provision for legal contingencies amounting to $2.4 million recorded under “Trade and other payables” in the consolidated statement of financial position (April 30, 2023: $2.5 million).

As of April 28, 2024, provision from environmental remediation amounted to nil (April 30, 2023: nil) (see Note 19).

As of April 28, 2024, provision for retained liabilities arising from workers’ compensation claims amounted to $16.9 million, $13.4 million of which is non-current (April 30, 2023: $14.8 million, $12.1 million of which is non-current) (see Note 16).

34. Related parties

Related party transactions

For the purposes of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Group if the Group has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Group and the party are subject to common control. Related parties may be individuals or other entities. Related party transactions are expected to be settled in cash.

Other than those disclosed elsewhere in the consolidated financial statements, transactions with related parties are as follows:

Category/		Transaction	Outstanding Balance			
Transaction	Year	Amount	Receivable	Payable	Terms	Conditions
Under Common Control						
- Sale of goods and other charges	**2024**	**($84,056)**	**($74,463)**	**$ -**	Due and demandable; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	2023	(346)	3,532	-		
	2022	(809)	3,128	-		
- Purchases of goods	**2024**	**(18,365)**	**-**	**45,097**	Due and demandable; non-interest bearing	Unsecured; no impairment
	2023	68,343	-	36,367		
	2022	18,265	-	109,570		
- Administrative expenses	**2024**	**(6,422)**	**(19,608)**	**21,393**		
	2023	21,449	4,761	36,027		
	2022	1,498	1,272	4,990		
TOTAL	**2024**		**($94,071)**	**$66,490**		
TOTAL	2023		$8,293	$72,394		
TOTAL	2022		$4,400	$114,560		

The transactions with related parties are carried out based on terms agreed between the parties.

The Group has an agreement to source the majority of its pineapple requirements from a subsidiary of DMPL. Purchases under this agreement amounted to $18.4 million and $66.4 million for fiscal years 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The Group accrued nil in 2024 (2023: nil) for rental expenses and property management fees relating to the use of office spaces owned by a subsidiary of its parent, DMPL, and included under administrative expenses above.

In December 2023, DMPI and S&W loaned a total of $15.0 million to DMFI ($12.3 million and $2.7 million respectively) for the payments to be made to Silgan vendor. As of April 28, 2024, the remaining outstanding balances are nil and $2.7 million, respectively.

In January and February 2024, DMPI made advances of $85.0 million to DMFI which DMFI used as inventory deposits. These deposits are subject to 9.0% fee charge. Fees accrued for these deposits was $1.9 million recognized under "Other (expense) income - net" (see Note 23). As of

April 28, 2024, $85.0 million of these deposits remain outstanding. The remaining advances as of April 28, 2024 are non-interest bearing but subject to and may be prepaid by DMFI in whole or in part at any time and from time to time, subject to satisfaction of (payment conditions in the ABL Facility) then in effect at the time of incurrence of the advances. Such payment conditions require that no event of default is then continuing under the ABL Facility, that a certain excess availability test be satisfied on the date of such payment, that certain projected excess availability tests be satisfied during the 365-day period following such payment and the delivery to the agent under the ABL Facility of projected monthly borrowing base calculations for the 365-day period following the date of such payment. As of April 30, 2023, the payment conditions were satisfied and DMFI would have been permitted to prepay [the full amount] $20.0 million of the advances. This offering will not negatively impact our ability to meet these payment conditions.

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel of the Group are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group. The Directors of DMFI and key executive officers (excluding executive directors) are considered as key management personnel of the Group.

The key management personnel compensation is as follows:

	April 28, 2024	April 30, 2023	May 1, 2022
Key executive officers (excluding Directors):			
Short-term employee benefits	**$14,052**	$10,672	$13,131
Post-employment benefits	**295**	380	360
Termination benefits	**1,225**	387	459
Share-based compensation	**-**	5,585	5,600
	$15,572	$17,024	$19,550

35. Subsequent events

a. In May 2024, the Group formalized a plan to sell the real estate at Toppenish and Markesan plant with carrying value of approximately $8 million. These assets will be classified as assets-held-for-sale in the consolidated balance sheet starting on the 1st quarter until sold.

b. In July 2024, the Group entered into a new two-step financing commitment with [its ABL Lenders and certain other Lenders]. This new arrangement allows DMFI to borrow up to $260MM [additional monies] under its ABL in step 1 and incremental borrowings of up to $30MM in a new facility in step 2 . The new facility will carry a higher interest rate, impose restrictions on additional indebtedness, liens, acquisitions, asset dispositions, and dividends. The facility will mature in 2028. The higher rate will result in higher interest in fiscal year 2026. The new facility will not have financial covenants that could result in default, but if milestones are not met then the Group will be required to consider certain options for refinancing or providing financial support from its Parent Company.