FORGING NEW FRONTIERS

ANNUAL REPORT 2016

This annual report has been prepared by MoneyMax Financial Services Ltd. (the "Company") and its contents have been reviewed by the Company's sponsor, United Overseas Bank Limited (the "Sponsor"), for compliance with the relevant rules of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the "SGX-ST"). The Sponsor has not independently verified the contents of this annual report. This annual report has not been examined or approved by the SGX-ST and the SGX-ST assumes no responsibility for the contents of this annual report, including the correctness of any of the statements or opinions made or reports contained in this annual report. The contact person for the Sponsor is Mr Chia Beng Kwan, Senior Director, Equity Capital Markets, who can be contacted at 80 Raffles Place, #03-03 UOB Plaza 1, Singapore 048624, telephone: +65 6533 9898.

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> "We strive to be at the forefront of new service innovation and product offerings to enhance customer experience in the pawnbroking industry."

Dato' Sri Dr. Lim Yong Guan

COMPANY PROFILE

Pictures shown are for illustrative purposes only, and are not a representation of the respective brands.

MoneyMax Financial Services Ltd. ("MoneyMax" and together with its subsidiaries, the "Group") is a leading pawnbroker, retailer and trader of pre-owned luxury items. Since establishing the first store in 2008, the Group has evolved and expanded its network to 52 stores, making it one of the largest pawnbroking chains with a presence in both Singapore and Malaysia.

As a customer-centric and innovative company, the Group is constantly exploring new opportunities to enhance customer experience and service standards in the pawnbroking industry. In 2015, the Group launched MoneyMax Online, making it Singapore's first pawnbroking chain to offer an online platform to shop, sell and appraise their valuables. In 2016, as part of the Group's ongoing efforts to widen its product and service offerings, the Group pioneered the pawning, selling and trade-in services for pre-owned luxury bags in Singapore and introduced a new 916 *Love Gold* jewellery collection in all its outlets.

MoneyMax is proud to be awarded the ISO9001 for its commitment in meeting and delivering customers' satisfaction and CaseTrust Accredited Pawnbroker in Singapore for fair trading and transparency. MoneyMax has also won multiple awards from the coveted Singapore Prestige Brands Award (SPBA), including Overall Winner Award (Promising Brands - 2013), The Most Popular Brand Award (Established Brands – 2015) and has been inducted into its prestigious Hall of Fame in 2015.

"As we continue to stay focused to drive growth through increasing our service and product offerings, enhancing service innovation and driving network expansion, we will continue to strengthen our market share and achieve steady growth."

Dato' Sri Dr. Lim Yong Guan

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the board of directors ("Directors" or "Board"), I am pleased to present the annual report of MoneyMax for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 ("FY2016").

FY2016 was a year of volatility as global markets tried to make sense of the changes as a result of significant political events. Amid political instability and economic headwinds, MoneyMax has managed to stay on course to deliver a strong set of financial results. The year was also significant for us as we expanded into a new market, China, as well as pioneered the pawn, sell and trade-in services for pre-owned luxury bags.

Performance Review

We are pleased to report yet another record set of results for FY2016. In FY2016, our Group achieved a record high revenue of S$125.2 million, an increase of 33.2% from S$94.0 million for the financial year ended 31 December 2015 ("FY2015"). Supported by the growth in our top line, our profit attributable to owners of the Company also doubled to S$6.2 million from S$3.1 million in FY2015.

In 2016, we expanded our network with the opening of 1 new outlet in Singapore, as well as 2 new outlets in Malaysia. As at 31 December 2016, our Group has a total of 51 outlets, of which 38 are in Singapore and 13 are in Malaysia. Our Group also recorded a 25.0% growth in average revenue per outlet to S$2.5 million in FY2016 from S$2.0 million in FY2015. Moving forward, we will continue to grow our network as well as explore new business opportunities in the region.

Expansion of Service Offerings

Over the years, MoneyMax has spearheaded the modernisation of pawnbroking, driving change and innovation, a result of our constant drive to be at the forefront of new service innovations and product offerings to enhance customer experience in the pawnbroking industry.

Today, with rising income and improved quality of lives, more individuals are owning more luxury goods as an asset. Coupled with an increased acceptance and interest in pre-owned luxury items, we recognise the market opportunity and launched a new initiative to provide pawn, sell and trade-in services for luxury bags and accessories – the first of its kind in Singapore.

Besides offering this service in all our Singapore outlets and having integrated this with our 3-in-1 online platform, MoneyMax Online, we have also officially opened our first pre-owned luxury retail outlet, under our new *Love Luxury* brand, in the central business district area. There are also plans to introduce pawnbroking of luxury bags and accessories to our Malaysia outlets.

During the year, we also expanded our product offerings with the introduction of the new 916 gold jewellery, under our *Love Gold* brand in all our outlets. The *Love Gold* collection, which boasts a variety of stylish designs, is a result of our ongoing product development efforts to constantly explore new offerings to enhance customer experience.

With our strong brand recognition, extensive network of physical stores, broad customer base as well as ongoing efforts in store refurbishments to offer customers an improved shopping experience, we are confident that the pre-owned luxury items market is one with exciting opportunities which we believe provides us with another avenue for growth, together with our new jewellery product offerings.

Entry into New Market

In October 2016, we made our first expansion into China. We entered into a joint venture agreement, taking up a 12.5% stake in a new financial leasing business in Chongqing, China. Together with SGX-listed AP Oil International Limited, **重庆宗申动力机械股份有限公司** and **重庆保税港区开发管理集团有限公司**, this joint venture is also a diversification from our core pawnbroking business. The China financial leasing services industry is the second largest in the world and its low penetration rates of 3.1% of leasing activities, as compared to penetration rates of nearly 20.0% in more developed markets, represents immense untapped potential.

The joint venture presents us an ideal opportunity to invest in the growing financial services industry in China as well as a stepping stone to expand our business into the China market. Beyond China, we remain vigilant and will continue to exercise prudence in looking out for opportunities to capitalise and grow our business in new markets.

Enhancing Brand Equity and Giving Back to the Society

At MoneyMax, we continually enhance our brand equity to ensure that it remains as a competitive advantage and serves as a driver for our future growth. During the year, we launched an extensive marketing campaign that included TV, radio and social media campaigns to promote our luxury bag and *Love Gold* jewellery collection. We will continue to strengthen our brand awareness which would provide us with a greater competitive edge through marketing and branding activities.

We also continue to engage and contribute to the community through our donations to community organisations such as the Sian Chay Medical Insitution and Seu Teck Sean Tong Yiang Sin Sia.

Outlook

The global economic outlook for 2017 is subdued with continued uncertainty in the global economy. The operating environment will increasingly be more challenging while the industry in which we operate in will continue to face headwinds caused by rising costs, volatility in gold price and increased competition.

Notwithstanding the challenges ahead, we are confident and remain cautiously optimistic that as we continue to stay focused to drive growth through increasing our service and product offerings, enhancing service innovation and driving network expansion, we will continue to strengthen our market share and achieve steady growth.

Appreciation

The Board would like to extend its gratitude and appreciation to Dr. Ong Seh Hong who has retired as a Director on 28 April 2016. The Board would like to thank him for his invaluable contribution during his tenure as an Independent Director and Chairman of the Nominating Committee.

We are also pleased to announce that we are proposing a first and final dividend of 0.5 Singapore cents per ordinary share, representing approximately 28.4% of our profit attributable to owners of the Company for FY2016.

On behalf of the Board, I would like to express our utmost gratitude to our shareholders, business partners, customers and other stakeholders for their continual trust and support throughout the year. I would also like to extend our utmost appreciation to all our management and staff in MoneyMax for their hard work, commitment and dedication to enable our Group to enjoy another year of growth.

Dato' Sri Dr. Lim Yong Guan
Executive Chairman and CEO

October 2016: MoneyMax makes foray into China with joint venture to provide financial leasing services in Chongqing


LOVE
GOLD
珍金

FINANCIAL & OPERATIONAL REVIEW

REVIEW OF THE GROUP'S PERFORMANCE

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

The consolidated revenue for the Group increased 33.2% from S$94.0 million in FY2015 to S$125.2 million in FY2016 as a result of higher revenues achieved in both the pawnbroking and the retail and trading of pre-owned items segments.

Other gains increased by 13.3% from S$1.0 million in FY2015 to S$1.1 million in FY2016. The increase was mainly due to an increase in government grants of S$0.2 million which was partially offset by a decrease in rental income of S$0.1 million.

Material costs increased by 39.0% from S$62.7 million in FY2015 to S$87.2 million in FY2016 in line with the increase in revenue from the retail and trading of pre-owned items segment in FY2016.

Employee benefits expense increased by 12.0% from S$10.9 million in FY2015 to S$12.2 million in FY2016. This year-on-year increase in employee benefits expense was due to the increased headcount arising from the expansion of operations in Singapore and Malaysia, as well as annual salary increments.

Depreciation and amortisation expenses decreased by 12.8% from S$2.1 million in FY2015 to S$1.8 million in FY2016, due to the increase in fully depreciated assets.

Finance costs increased by 25.8% from S$3.2 million in FY2015 to S$4.1 million in FY2016. The increase was due to an increase in the utilisation of bank facilities to fund the Group's operational cash requirements as well as expansion of operations in Malaysia.

Other losses decreased by 48.4% from S$0.9 million in FY2015 to S$0.5 million in FY2016 due to the decrease in foreign exchange losses attributed to the weakening of the Malaysian Ringgit.

Other expenses increased by 7.1% from S$11.4 million in FY2015 to S$12.2 million in FY2016. This was mainly due to an increase in donations made to a charity organisation, assignment fees for the expansion of premises of an existing outlet in Singapore, advertising and promotional expenses, and other expenses arising from the expansion of operations.

As a result of the above, the Group achieved profit before tax of S$8.4 million.

Income tax expense increased by 175.4% from S$0.7 million in FY2015 to S$1.8 million in FY2016, due to the higher profits before tax recorded in FY2016.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

The Group's non-current assets increased by 12.0% from S$4.6 million as at 31 December 2015 to S$5.1 million as at 31 December 2016. The increase was attributable to an increase in plant and equipment of S$0.4 million and an increase in intangible assets of S$0.1 million arising from the goodwill in relation to the acquisition of 2 Malaysian pawnshops.

Current assets increased by 17.6% from S$185.8 million as at 31 December 2015 to S$218.5 million as at 31 December 2016. This was mainly due to an increase in trade and other receivables of S$21.0 million mainly arising from an increase in pledged loans extended to customers and advances to external parties, an increase in inventories of S$10.2 million mainly due to the expanded product variety for the retail and trading of pre-owned items segment, an increase of S$1.3 million arising mainly from an increase in deposits paid and an increase in cash and cash equivalents of S$0.2 million.

Non-current liabilities decreased by 29.2% from S$2.3 million as at 31 December 2015 to S$1.7 million as at 31 December 2016, mainly due to the reclassification of other financial liabilities (non-current) to other financial liabilities (current).

The Group's current liabilities increased by 21.5% from S$127.9 million as at 31 December 2015 to S$155.4 million as at 31 December 2016. This was mainly due to an increase in other financial liabilities of S$28.0 million to finance the Group's operational cash requirements and an increase in income tax payable of S$1.0 million. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in trade and other payables of S$1.5 million.

Equity attributable to owners of the Company increased by 7.5% from S$59.8 million as at 31 December 2015 to S$64.2 million as at 31 December 2016, arising from profit attributable to owners of the Company of S$6.2 million for FY2016 and partially offset by the payment of dividends of S$1.8 million in respect of FY2015.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Net cash generated from operating activities before changes in working capital in FY2016 was S$14.5 million. Net cash used in working capital amounted to S$32.6 million. This was mainly due to (i) an increase in trade and other receivables of S$18.6 million arising from advances to external parties and increased pledged loans, (ii) an increase in inventories of S$10.2 million from higher retail activity, (iii) an increase in other assets of S$1.3 million due to increase in deposits placed, and (iv) a decrease in trade and other payables of S$2.5 million. Net cash used in operating activities amounted to S$19.2 million after deducting income tax paid of S$1.1 million.

The Group's investing activities utilised net cash of S$2.2 million. This was mainly due to (i) renovation costs and purchase of plant and equipment in relation to the relocation of existing retail outlets in Singapore and in connection with the acquisition of 2 Malaysian pawnshops, in aggregate of S$2.0 million, and (ii) net cash consideration paid for the acquisition of 2 Malaysian pawnshops of S$0.2 million.

Net cash generated from financing activities of S$19.0 million was mainly due to an increase in new bank borrowings of S$27.7 million, which was partially offset by interest paid, dividends paid and repayment of bank borrowings of S$4.1 million, S$1.8 million and S$2.8 million respectively.

As a result of the above, the Group utilised S$2.4 million of cash and cash equivalents from a net cash surplus of S$7.2 million as at 31 December 2015 to a net cash surplus of S$4.8 million as at 31 December 2016.

Pictures shown are for illustrative purposes only, and are not a representation of the respective brands.

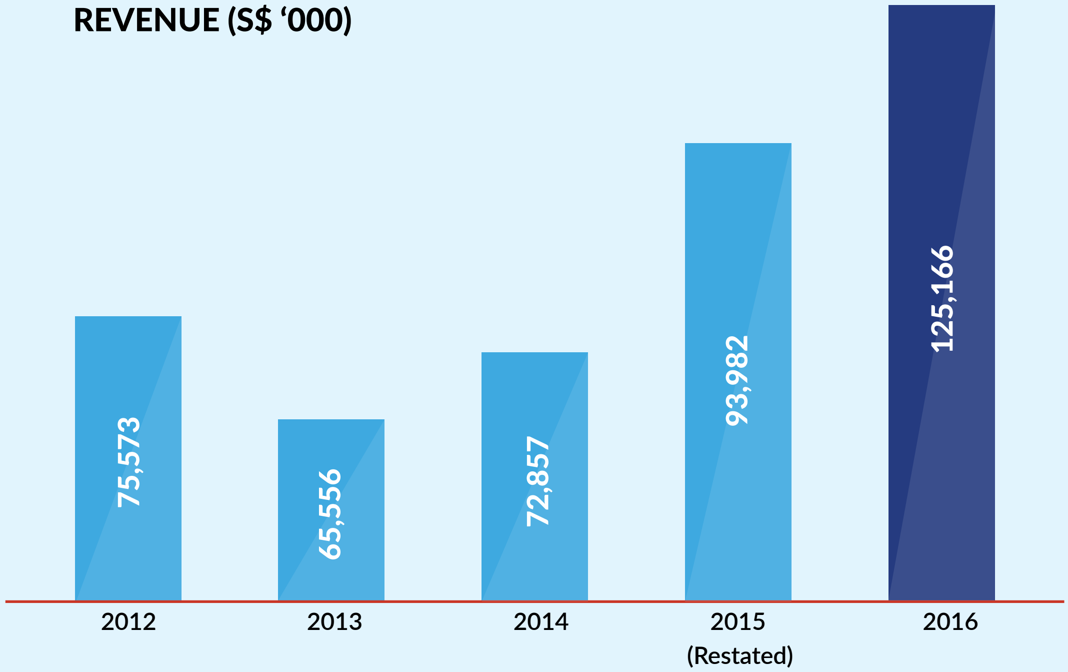
39 OUTLETS IN SINGAPORE

ONE OF THE LARGEST PAWNBROKING CHAINS WITH A PRESENCE IN BOTH SINGAPORE AND MALAYSIA

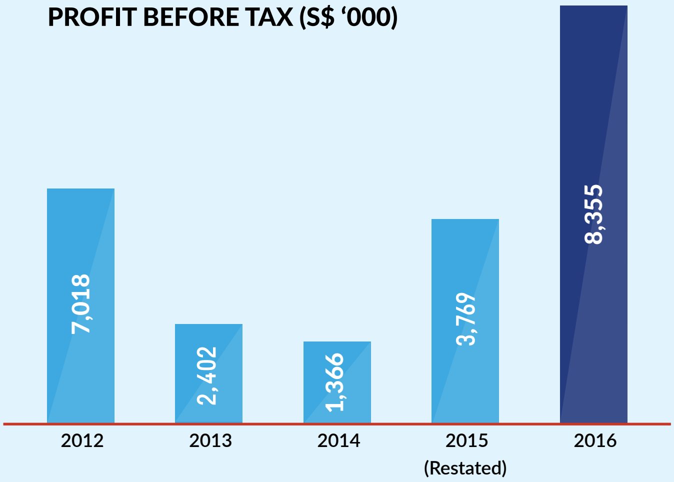
13 OUTLETS IN MALAYSIA

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

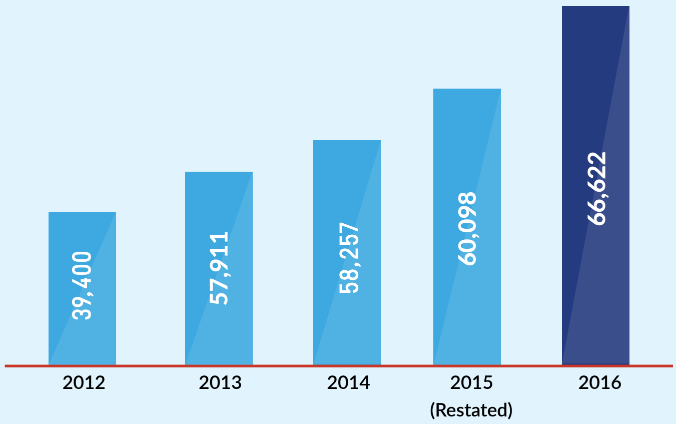
REVENUE (S$ '000)



PROFIT BEFORE TAX (S$ '000)



NET ASSET VALUE (S$ '000)



(S$ '000)

	2012	2013	2014	2015 (Restated)	2016
Revenue	75,573	65,556	72,857	93,982	125,166
Profit before tax	7,018	2,402	1,366	3,769	8,355
Profit net of tax	5,834	1,772	771	3,098	6,506
Net asset value	39,400	57,911	58,257	60,098	66,622
Earnings per share	1.94	0.55	0.25	0.88	1.76

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

From left to right : Mr. Khua Kian Kheng Ivan, Mr. Lim Yong Sheng, Mr. Foo Say Tun, Dato' Sri Dr. Lim Yong Guan, Mr. Ng Cher Yan.

DATO' SRI DR. LIM YONG GUAN

Executive Chairman and CEO, Co-Founder

Dato' Sri Dr. Lim Yong Guan is one of our founders and was appointed Executive Chairman and CEO on 9 October 2008. He was re-elected as Executive Chairman and CEO on 23 April 2015. Since the Group's establishment, Dr. Lim has been a critical contributor to the Group's growth and continued success. As the Executive Chairman and CEO, Dr. Lim is responsible for the overall management, operations, strategic planning, and business development of the Group. He is also responsible for, *inter alia*, driving the operational efficiency of the Group's work processes, monitoring the development and performance of the Group's business, and identifying new opportunities for the Group's expansion. Dr. Lim also presently holds the position of Non-Executive Chairman of Soo Kee Group Ltd., which is listed on the Catalist board of the SGX-ST.

He also serves as a committee member for the Singapore Jewellers Association and the Singapore Pawnbrokers' Association. In addition, Dr. Lim is actively involved in community and grassroots activities and serves as the Chairman for Hua Yan Buddhist Society and Vice Chairman for Radin Mas Citizens' Consultative Committee and Teochew Poit Ip Huay Kuan. He was also awarded the prestigious Pingat Bakti Masyarakat or the Public Service Medal in 2015.

MR. LIM YONG SHENG

Non-Executive Director, Co-Founder

Mr. Lim Yong Sheng is one of our founders and was appointed Executive Director on 9 October 2008. He was re-elected as Executive Director on 23 April 2015 and re-designated to Non-Executive Director on 6 August 2015.

Having accumulated more than 20 years of experience in the jewellery industry, Mr. Lim currently serves as the Executive Director and Group CEO of Soo Kee Group Ltd., which is listed on the Catalist board of the SGX-ST, and is responsible for its strategic planning, overall management, business development and marketing strategies. Prior to his appointment as the Executive Director and Group CEO of Soo Kee Group Ltd., Mr. Lim was the Head of Branding and Marketing and Executive Director of the Group, where he oversaw and spearheaded the marketing strategy and brand management for the Group.

Mr. Lim obtained a Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering from the National University of Singapore.

MR. NG CHER YAN

Lead Independent Director

Mr. Ng Cher Yan was appointed Lead Independent Director of MoneyMax on 27 June 2013. He was re-elected as Independent Director on 23 April 2015. Mr. Ng has more than 30 years of experience in the areas of accounting and finance, and is currently the managing partner of an accounting practice, Plus LLP. Prior to that, Mr. Ng worked for an international accounting firm for more than 6 years.

Mr. Ng currently also serves as an independent director on the boards of several SGX-listed companies, namely, Samko Timber Limited, Mermaid Maritime Public Co Ltd. and Vicplas International Limited. He is also a non-executive director in Bull Will Co. Ltd., a company listed in Taiwan. He previously was an independent director of Ecowise Holding Limited, a company listed on the SGX-ST from 2004 to 2016.

Mr. Ng holds a Bachelor of Accountancy from the National University of Singapore and is also qualified as a Chartered Accountant, Australia. He is a Fellow Member of the Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants, as well as a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia. Mr. Ng was awarded the prestigious Pingat Bakti Masyarakat or the Public Service Medal in 2007 and was awarded the Bintang Bakti Masyarakat or the Public Service Star Award in 2016 for his various community services .

MR. FOO SAY TUN

Independent Director

Mr. Foo Say Tun was appointed Independent Director of MoneyMax on 27 June 2013. He was re-elected as Independent Director on 28 April 2016. Mr. Foo was called to the Singapore Bar in 1995 and the Malaysian Bar in 1992. Mr. Foo was a lawyer practicing civil litigation, arbitration and corporate law.

Mr. Foo also serves as an independent director on the boards of several SGX-listed companies, namely, Fu Yu Corporation Limited, Qingmei Group Holdings Limited and Sino Techfibre Limited. He previously was an independent director of Jubilee Industries Holdings Ltd, a company listed on the SGX-ST, from 2010 to 2016.

Mr. Foo holds a Bachelor of Laws degree from the University of East Anglia (UK), and was admitted to Middle Temple (UK) as a Barrister-at-Law in 1991.

MR. KHUA KIAN KHENG, IVAN

Independent Director

Mr. Khua Kian Kheng, Ivan was appointed Independent Director of MoneyMax on 27 June 2013. He was re-elected as Independent Director on 28 April 2016. Mr. Khua is currently the executive director of Hock Leong Enterprises Pte. Ltd. (HLE), where he oversees the financial, administrative, human resource and business development aspects of HLE's business and operations.

Prior to joining HLE, Mr. Khua worked with Rider Hunt Levett and Bailey, a consultancy firm, between 2000 and 2004. Mr. Khua also currently serves as an independent director of KSH Holdings Limited, a company listed on the Main Board of the SGX-ST and SASCO senior citizens' home.

Mr. Khua holds a Diploma in Building (with Merit) from the Singapore Polytechnic, and a Bachelor's degree in Building Construction Management (First Class Honours) from the University of New South Wales, Australia. He is also a member of the Singapore Institute of Arbitrators, and an associate of the Singapore Institute of Building. He is a full member of the Singapore Institute of Directors. He was awarded the prestigious Pingat Bakti Masyarakat or the Public Service Medal in 2016.

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MANAGEMENT TEAM

DATO' SRI DR. LIM YONG GUAN

Executive Chairman and CEO, Co-Founder

(Dato' Sri Dr. Lim Yong Guan's profile can be found on page 12 of this report.)

MDM. TAN YANG HONG

Chief Operating Officer

Mdm. Tan Yang Hong was appointed the Chief Operating Officer of the Group on 1 October 2010. Mdm. Tan oversees the Group's operations, including dealings with financial institutions, relevant government authorities, the Management Integrated Systems (MIS), human resources, management and general administration. She is also involved in determining and executing operational audit plans and schedules.

Mdm. Tan has more than 20 years of experience in the jewellery industry, and was responsible for human resource, operational and administrative matters for the Soo Kee group from 1991 to 2012. She holds a Diploma in Electronics Engineering from the Ngee Ann Polytechnic.

MDM. LIM LIANG SOH

Head – Retail Operations

Mdm. Lim Liang Soh was appointed Head - Retail Operations on 1 October 2010. Since 2010, she has been managing the overall brand strategy and activities for the Group. She is currently responsible for, overseeing the Group's operations, day-to-day business processes, controls, talent management and recruitment.

Mdm. Lim has more than 20 years of experience in the jewellery industry, and was responsible for human resource, operational and administrative matters for the Soo Kee group from 1991 to 2012. She holds a Diploma in Chemical Process Technology from the Singapore Polytechnic.

MS. LEE SU YI

Acting Financial Controller

Ms. Lee Su Yi was appointed as Finance Manager – Corporate on 28 September 2015 and appointed as Acting Financial Controller on 14 January 2016. She is currently overseeing the finance and accounting matters for the Group. Prior to joining the Group, she was an audit manager with RSM Chio Lim LLP from 2013 to 2015. Ms. Lee holds a Bachelor of Accountancy from the Nanyang Technological University. She is a Chartered Accountant and a member of the Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dato' Sri Dr. Lim Yong Guan, Executive Chairman and CEO
Mr. Lim Yong Sheng, Non-Executive Director
Mr. Ng Cher Yan, Lead Independent Director
Mr. Khua Kian Kheng Ivan, Independent Director
Mr. Foo Say Tun, Independent Director

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Mr. Ng Cher Yan, Chairman
Mr. Khua Kian Kheng Ivan
Mr. Foo Say Tun

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Mr. Khua Kian Kheng Ivan, Chairman
Mr. Ng Cher Yan
Mr. Foo Say Tun

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Khua Kian Kheng Ivan, Chairman
Mr. Ng Cher Yan
Mr. Foo Say Tun

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. Seah Kim Swee

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER

200819689Z

REGISTERED OFFICE

7 Changi Business Park Vista
#01-01 SOOKEE HQ
Singapore 486042

AUDITORS

RSM Chio Lim LLP
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants
8 Wilkie Road
#03-08 Wilkie Edge
Singapore 228095

Audit Partner-in-Charge: Ms. Woo E-Sah
(a member of the Institute of
Singapore Chartered Accountants)

Appointed since financial year ended
31 December 2012

SHARE REGISTRAR AND SHARE TRANSFER OFFICE

B.A.C.S. Private Limited
8 Robinson Road
#03-00 ASO Building
Singapore 048544

CONTINUING SPONSOR

United Overseas Bank Limited
80 Raffles Place
UOB Plaza
Singapore 048624

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

United Overseas Bank Limited
80 Raffles Place
UOB Plaza
Singapore 048624

DBS Bank Limited
12 Marina Boulevard
Marina Bay Financial Centre Tower 3
Singapore 018982

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited
65 Chulia Street
#09-00 OCBC Centre
Singapore 049513

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The Board of MoneyMax is committed to ensuring a high standard of corporate governance to protect the interests of shareholders of the Company ("**Shareholders**") and to maximise long-term Shareholders' value.

This report describes the Group's corporate governance structures and practices currently in place with specific reference made to the principles and guidelines of the Code of Corporate Governance 2012 (the "**Code**"). The Company also refers to the disclosure guide issued by the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the "**SGX-ST**") in January 2015 and has incorporated answers to the questions set out in the disclosure guide in this report.

The Board is pleased to report on the compliance of the Group with the Code. Such compliance is regularly reviewed to ensure transparency and accountability. Where there are deviations from the Code, appropriate explanations have been provided.

Principle 1: The Board's Conduct of its Affairs

The primary function of the Board is to provide effective leadership and direction to enhance the long-term value of the Group to Shareholders and other stakeholders. The Board oversees the business affairs of the Group and has the overall responsibility for reviewing the Group's strategic plans and performance objectives, financial plans and annual budget, key operational initiatives, major funding and investment proposals, financial performance and corporate governance practices.

The principal functions of the Board include:

- Approving the broad policies, strategies and financial objectives of the Group and ensuring that the necessary financial, human and other resources are in place for the Group to meet its objectives;
- Overseeing the processes for evaluating the adequacy of internal controls, risk management, financial reporting and compliance to enable risks to be assessed and managed, including safeguarding of Shareholders' interests and the assets of the Group;
- Reviewing the performance of the management and approving the nominations of Directors and appointment of key management personnel;
- Approving annual budgets, material funding, investment, divestment and capital expenditure proposals;
- Setting the Group's values and principles (including ethical standards) and ensuring that the obligations to Shareholders and other stakeholders are met; and
- Assuming responsibility for corporate governance.

The Board exercises due diligence and independent judgement in dealing with the business affairs of the Group and works with the management to make objective decisions in the interests of the Group.

The Board is supported by a number of board committees (the "**Board Committees**") to assist it in the discharge of its responsibilities. These Board Committees operate under clearly defined terms of reference. The 3 Board Committees are:

- Audit Committee (the "**AC**");
- Nominating Committee (the "**NC**"); and
- Remuneration Committee (the "**RC**").

The Board accepts that though the Board Committees have the authority to examine particular issues and will report back to the Board with their decisions and/or recommendations, the ultimate responsibility on all matters lies with the Board.

The Board meets at least 4 times a year to review and approve, *inter alia*, the quarterly and full year financial results of the Group. The Board also meets as warranted by circumstances to supervise, direct and control the Group's business and affairs. Apart from approvals obtained at Board meetings, important matters are also put to the Board for approval by way of circulating resolutions in writing. As provided in the Company's constitution (the "**Constitution**"), the Board may convene telephonic and videoconferencing meetings.

The attendance of the Directors at meetings of the Board and Board Committees, as well as the frequency of such meetings held during FY2016 is as follows:

	Board and Board Committees			
	Board	Audit Committee	Nominating Committee	Remuneration Committee
No. of meetings held	4	4	1	1
No. of meetings attended by the Directors				
Dato' Sri Dr. Lim Yong Guan(1)	4*	-	-	-
Mr. Lim Yong Sheng(1)	4	-	-	-
Mr. Ng Cher Yan	4	4*	1	1
Dr. Ong Seh Hong(2)	1	1	1	1
Mr. Khua Kian Kheng Ivan	4	4	1*	1
Mr. Foo Say Tun	4	4	1	1*

* Chairman

Notes:

(1) Dato' Sri Dr. Lim Yong Guan and Mr. Lim Yong Sheng are siblings.

(2) Dr. Ong Seh Hong retired as an Independent Director on 28 April 2016.

The Group has adopted guidelines setting forth matters that require Board approval. The types of material transactions that require Board approval include:

- Strategies and objectives of the Group;
- Budgets/forecasts;
- Announcement of quarterly and full year results, and release of annual reports;
- Issuance of securities;
- Declaration of interim dividends and proposed final dividends;
- Convening of Shareholders' meetings;
- Material acquisition/investment, divestment or capital expenditure;
- Corporate or financial restructuring and major funding proposals;
- Diversification of business; and
- Interested person transactions.

During FY2016, the management kept the Directors updated on pertinent developments in the business, financial reporting standards and industry-related matters. Such periodic updates were provided to the Directors to facilitate the discharge of their duties. The Directors are also encouraged to keep abreast of developments in regulatory, legal and accounting frameworks that are of relevance to the Group through the extension of opportunities for participation in the relevant training courses, seminars and workshops as relevant and/or applicable. At each Board meeting, the CEO updates the Board on the business and strategic developments of the Group.

The Company has a policy that newly appointed Directors are briefed on the Group's business, strategies, operations, organisation structures and governance practices to enable them to assimilate into their new roles. The newly appointed Directors are also welcome to request further explanations, briefings or informal discussions on any aspects of the Group's operational or business issues from the management. The Company will make the necessary arrangements for site visits, briefings, informal discussions or explanations required by the newly appointed Directors.

Newly appointed Directors will be provided with a formal letter setting out their duties and obligations.

There were no newly appointed Directors during FY2016.

Principle 2: Board Composition and Guidance

The Board currently comprises 5 Directors namely, 1 Executive Director, 1 Non-Executive Director, and 3 Independent Directors.

Dato' Sri Dr. Lim Yong Guan (Executive Chairman and CEO) and Mr. Lim Yong Sheng (Non-Executive Director) are siblings. The Independent Directors have each confirmed that they do not have any relationship with the Directors, the Company, its related corporations, its Shareholders with shareholdings of 10% or more in the voting shares of the Company, or its officers that could interfere, or be reasonably perceived to interfere, with the exercise of their independent business judgement with a view to the best interests of the Group.

The NC, in its deliberations as to the independence of the Independent Directors, has reviewed, determined and confirmed the independence of the Independent Directors and the Board has concurred with the NC's confirmation.

There are no Independent Directors who have served on the Board beyond 9 years from the date of his first appointment.

The NC reviews the size and composition of the Board and Board Committees. While reviewing the composition of the Board and Board Committees, the NC takes into account the balance and diversity of the Directors' skills, competencies, experience, gender and knowledge of the Group, among other factors. These competencies include accounting and finance, business acumen, management experience, industry knowledge, strategic planning experience, familiarity with regulatory requirements and knowledge of risk management. As mentioned under Principle 5 below, the NC also conducts an annual assessment of the performance of the Board as a whole with a view to achieve balance and diversity to maximise effectiveness.

Dato' Sri Dr. Lim Yong Guan and Mr. Lim Yong Sheng are co-founders of the Group who each has over 9 years of experience in the pawnbroking industry. Each Independent Director is qualified and experienced in various fields including accounting and finance, business and management and legal practices.

The NC has reviewed and is satisfied that the current size and composition of the Board and Board Committees are appropriate for effective decision making, having taken into consideration the nature and scope of the Group's operations, the balance and diversity of the Directors' skills, competencies, experience, and knowledge of the Group, among other factors. The NC is also of the view that the Directors possess as a group the necessary competencies and knowledge to lead and govern the Group effectively.

The Independent Directors meet regularly on their own without the presence of the Executive Chairman and CEO, the Non-Executive Director and the management and provide feedback to the Executive Chairman and CEO and the Non-Executive Director after such meetings.

Principle 3: Chairman and CEO

The Code advocates that there should be a clear division of responsibilities between the leadership of the Board and the executives responsible for managing the Group's business and no one individual should represent a considerable concentration of power.

Dato' Sri Dr. Lim Yong Guan is the Executive Chairman of the Board and CEO of the Group. He is also an Executive Director.

The Board has not adopted the recommendation of the Code to have separate Directors appointed as the Chairman and the CEO as it is of the view that it is in the best interests of the Group to adopt a single leadership structure, whereby the Chairman and the CEO is the same person, so as to ensure that the decision-making process of the Group could function expeditiously. In addition, all major proposals and decisions made by the Executive Chairman and CEO are discussed, reviewed and approved by the Board. As 3 out of 5 Directors are Independent Directors, the requirement of the Code that the Independent Directors must make up at least half of the Board, where the Chairman and the CEO is the same person, is satisfied. As the AC, the RC and the NC consist of all Independent Directors, the Board believes that there are sufficient strong and independent elements and safeguards in place against an uneven concentration of power and authority in a single individual.

Dato' Sri Dr. Lim Yong Guan brings with him a wealth of experience and leads the Board to ensure its effectiveness. As the Executive Chairman and CEO, he assumes responsibility for the smooth functioning of the Board and ensures the adequate and timely flow of information between the management and the Board, sets the agenda for Board meetings, ensures sufficient allocation of time for thorough discussion of each agenda item, promotes a culture of openness and debate at the Board, facilitate the effective contribution of Directors, and promotes high standards of corporate governance. In addition, he also assumes the responsibility for running the day-to-day business of the Group, ensures the implementation of policies and strategies across the Group as set by the Board, manages the management team and leads the development of the Group's future strategies including identifying and assessing risks and opportunities for the growth of its business and reviewing the performance of its existing business.

Mr. Ng Cher Yan, the Lead Independent Director, will be available to address the concerns of Shareholders, employees or other persons in the event that interactions with the Executive Chairman and CEO or the acting financial controller of the Group (the "**Acting FC**") cannot satisfactorily resolve their concerns or where such channel of communications is considered inappropriate.

Principle 4: Board Membership

The NC comprises 3 members, all of whom, including the NC Chairman, are independent.

Chairman:	Mr. Khua Kian Kheng Ivan	(Independent Director)
Members:	Mr. Ng Cher Yan	(Independent Director)
	Mr. Foo Say Tun	(Independent Director)

The NC is guided by its written terms of reference which stipulates that its principal roles include, *inter alia*, maintaining a formal and transparent process for the appointment of new Directors to the Board, and determining the independence of the Directors and the appropriate size and composition of the Board and Board Committees, reviewing and approving the appointment of key management personnel of the Group.

There is currently no succession plan put in place by the Executive Chairman and CEO. Going forward and at the relevant time, the Executive Chairman and CEO will look into formulating such a plan in close consultation with the NC.

As mentioned under Principle 1 above, the Directors are encouraged to constantly keep abreast of developments in regulatory, legal and accounting frameworks that are of relevance to the Group through the extension of opportunities for participation in the relevant training courses, seminars and workshops as relevant and/or applicable.

Key responsibilities of the NC include making recommendations to the Board on relevant matters such as the process for appointment or re-appointment of Directors and evaluating the performance of the Board, the Board Committees and each Director. It also ensures compliance with the requirements of the Constitution which stipulates that at each annual general meeting ("**AGM**"), one-third of the Board is required to retire and that every Director shall retire from office at least once every 3 years. In this respect, the NC has recommended, and the Board has agreed for the following Directors to retire at the forthcoming AGM:

- Mr. Lim Yong Sheng (Article 89); and
- Mr. Ng Cher Yan (Article 89).

Mr. Lim Yong Sheng and Mr. Ng Cher Yan will seek re-election as Directors at the forthcoming AGM.

Each member of the NC shall abstain from voting on any resolutions in respect of his re-nomination and re-election.

The NC has reviewed the independence of the Directors as set out under Guideline 2.3 of the Code and is satisfied with the independence of the Independent Directors.

All Directors are required to declare their board representations. As at the date of this annual report, none of the Directors hold more than 6 directorships in other listed companies outside of the Group. There is no maximum number of listed board representations currently prescribed for the Directors as the Directors considered that the requirements for each board representation varies and having multiple directorships does not prevent the Directors from discharging their duties as a Director. The NC, at the relevant time, will look into reviewing and making a recommendation to the Board on the maximum number of listed board representations which any Director may hold.

When a Director has multiple board representations, the NC will consider whether the Director is able to adequately carry out his duties as a Director, taking into consideration the Director's number of listed board representations, the Director's other principal commitments, the roles and scope of responsibilities of these principal commitments and involvement in any other activities outside of these principal commitments, among other factors. The NC has reviewed and is satisfied that each Director has been able to devote sufficient time and attention to the affairs of the Group to adequately discharge his duties as a Director, notwithstanding his respective board representations.

As at the date of this annual report, the Company does not have any alternate director and none of the Directors has appointed an alternate director during FY2016.

The Company has established the following process for the selection and appointment of new Directors:

- The NC determines a suitable size of the Board and evaluates the balance and diversity of skills, competencies, experience, gender, and knowledge of Directors required to add value and facilitate effective decision-making, after taking into consideration the scope and nature of the Group's operations;

- The NC considers various sources of seeking suitable candidate(s) or recommendations from, among others, Directors, business associates and advisors;

- Short-listed candidate(s) will be required to furnish their curriculum vitae stating in detail, among others, their qualification, working experience and employment history;

- The NC evaluates candidate(s) in areas of academic and professional qualifications, knowledge and experiences in relation to the business of the Group, his/her independence (if applicable) and other present and past directorships; and

- The NC makes recommendation to the Board for approval. The Board is to ensure that the candidate is aware of the expectations and the level of commitment required.

Key information of each member of the Board including directorships and chairmanships, both present and those held over the preceding 3 years in other listed companies and other principal commitments, academic/professional qualifications, membership/chairmanship in the Board Committees can be found under pages 12 and 13 of this annual report.

Principle 5: Board Performance

The NC has established a review process to assess the performance and effectiveness of the Board as a whole and the Board Committees on an annual basis. The objective of the annual review is to identify areas for improvement and to implement appropriate action.

All the Directors were requested to complete a Board assessment checklist designed to seek their views on the various performance criteria so as to assess the overall performance and effectiveness of the Board and the Board Committees. The checklists were completed and submitted to the company secretary (the "**Company Secretary**") for collation and the consolidated responses were presented to the NC for review and discussion before making any recommendations to the Board. The performance criteria will not change from year to year unless they are deemed necessary and the Board is able to justify the changes. The key objective of the evaluation exercise is to obtain constructive feedback from each Director to continually improve the performance of the Board and the Board Committees against short-term and long-term financial and non-financial performance indicators, identify areas for improvement and to implement appropriate action. For FY2016, the NC has reviewed the overall performance and effectiveness of the Board and the Board Committees and is of the view that the performance and effectiveness of the Board as a whole and the Board Committees have been satisfactory.

The NC will, at the relevant time, look into adopting guidelines for annual assessment of the contribution of each Director to the performance and effectiveness of the Board and the Board Committees. The NC is of the view that despite multiple board appointments held by the Directors, each Director has been able to devote sufficient time and attention in adequately carrying out his duties as a Director.

The Board has not engaged any external facilitator in conducting the assessment of the performance of the Board and the Board Committees. Where relevant, the NC will consider such an engagement.

Principle 6: Access to Information

The management recognises the importance of ensuring the flow of complete, adequate, and timely information to the Directors on an ongoing basis to enable them to make informed decisions to discharge their duties and responsibilities. To allow the Directors sufficient time to prepare for the meetings, all Board and Board Committee papers are distributed to the Directors in advance. Any additional material or information requested by the Directors is promptly furnished.

The management ensures that proposals to the Board for approval provide background and explanatory information such as facts, resources needed, risk analysis and mitigation strategies, financial impact, regulatory implications, expected outcomes, conclusions and recommendations. Employees and professional advisors who can provide additional insight into matters to be discussed will be present during the Board and Board Committee meetings. In order to keep Directors abreast of the Group's operations, the Directors are also updated on initiatives and developments on the Group's business, financial performance, position and prospects, amongst others, in Board Committee meetings, as well as on an ongoing basis as soon as practicable and/or possible. In order to ensure that the Board (including Independent Directors) is able to fulfill its responsibilities, quarterly reports on the operational, financial performance and financial position of the Group are promptly provided by the management.

To facilitate separate and independent access, the Directors have been provided with the phone numbers and email particulars of the following:

- key management personnel;
- the Company Secretary;
- the external auditor (the "**External Auditor**");
- the internal auditor (the "**Internal Auditor**"); and
- other professional parties (where relevant).

The Independent Directors have also held separate sessions with the External Auditor and the Internal Auditor, without the presence of the management, to discuss any matters deemed appropriate to be discussed privately.

Should Directors, whether as a group or individually, need independent professional advice, the Board will appoint a professional advisor to render the advice. The cost of such professional advice will be borne by the Company. Directors are also updated on any changes or developments in laws, rules and/or regulations by the Company Secretary or other professional advisors at the Board and Board Committee meetings, as well as on an ongoing basis.

The Company Secretary is responsible for, among others, ensuring that the Board procedures are observed and that the Constitution, and relevant rules and regulations, including the Listing Manual Section B: Rules of Catalist of the SGX-ST (the "**Catalist Rules**"), are complied with. The Company Secretary also assists the Executive Chairman and CEO and the Board in implementing and strengthening corporate governance practices and processes, with a view to enhancing long-term Shareholders' value.

The Company Secretary assists the Executive Chairman and CEO in ensuring good information flows within the Board and Board Committees and between the management and Independent Directors. The Company Secretary also facilitates the orientation and assists with the professional development of the Directors, if required.

The Company Secretary attends and prepares minutes for all Board and Board Committee meetings. As secretary for the Board and Board Committees, the Company Secretary assists in ensuring co-ordination and liaison between the Board, the Board Committees and the management. The Company Secretary also assists the Executive Chairman and CEO, the Chairman of each Board Committee and the management in the development of the agendas for the various Board and Board Committee meetings.

The appointment and removal of the Company Secretary is a matter for the Board as a whole to approve.

Principle 7: Procedures for Developing Remuneration Policies

The RC comprises 3 members all of whom, including the RC Chairman, are independent.

Chairman:	Mr. Foo Say Tun	(Independent Director)
Members:	Mr. Ng Cher Yan	(Independent Director)
	Mr. Khua Kian Kheng Ivan	(Independent Director)

The principal responsibilities of the RC are to review and recommend, for the endorsement of the Board, the following:

- the framework of the remuneration packages for each Directors and key management personnel. The framework covers all aspects of remuneration, including but not limited to, Directors' fees, salaries, allowances, bonuses, options, share-based incentives and awards and benefits-in-kind;
- the specific remuneration packages for each Director and key management personnel so as to ensure that the packages are competitive and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate the Directors and key management personnel to ensure the long-term success of the Group;
- the remuneration of employees related to the Directors, CEO and/or controlling Shareholders to ensure that their remuneration packages are in line with the Group's staff remuneration guidelines and commensurate with their respective job scope and level of responsibility; and
- the Group's obligations arising in the event of termination of the Executive Director and key management personnel's contracts of service to ensure that such contracts of service contain fair and reasonable termination clauses which are not overly generous.

The RC is guided by its written terms of reference which clearly set out its authority and duties.

Each member of the RC shall abstain from voting on any resolution in respect of his own remuneration package.

The RC has been provided with access to expert professional advice on remuneration matters, as and when necessary. The expenses of such services shall be borne by the Company.

Principle 8: Level and Mix of Remuneration

The Group's remuneration structure for its Executive Director and key management personnel comprised both fixed and variable components. The fixed component is in the form of a monthly base salary. The variable component is in the form of a variable bonus that is linked to the Group's performance as well as the individual's performance. This is designed to align remuneration with the interests of Shareholders and link rewards to corporate and individual performance so as to promote the long-term success of the Group.

The Executive Director has a service agreement with the Company valid for an initial period of 3 years with effect from the date of the listing of the Company on Catalist ("**Listing**"). Upon the expiry of the initial period of 3 years, the employment of the Executive Director shall be renewed for a further 3 years on such terms and conditions as may be agreed by the RC unless terminated by either party giving 3 months' written notice of intention not to renew the employment.

All revisions to the remuneration packages for the Executive Director and key management personnel are subject to the review by and recommendation of the RC and the approval of the Board.

Performance conditions such as the financial performance and operations of the Group, as well as any other business objectives such as quality of service and adherence to corporate values and principles which may from time to time be determined by the Board are used to determine the short-term incentive schemes employed in determining the remuneration of the Executive Chairman and CEO, the Directors and key management personnel.

All employees of the Group and the Directors are eligible to participate in the Company's performance share plan known as the "MoneyMax Performance Share Plan" ("**PSP**"). The PSP is employed as a long-term incentive in the remuneration of the Executive Chairman and CEO, the Directors and key management personnel, and forms an integral component of the Group's compensation scheme. It is designed to reward, retain and motivate employees and Directors to achieve superior performance to align the interests of employees and Directors with that of Shareholders. The PSP is administered by the RC. The performance conditions used to determine the entitlements of the Executive Chairman and CEO, the Directors and key management personnel under the PSP include specific performance targets imposed by the Group, taking into account factors such as (i) the business strategies, plans and directions of the Company and the Group; (ii) the job scope and responsibilities of the employees and Directors; and (iii) the prevailing economic conditions. As at the date of this annual report, no awards have been granted under the PSP.

For FY2016, the RC has reviewed the performance conditions for the Executive Chairman and CEO, the Directors and key management personnel and has determined that the short-term and long-term incentive schemes have been met.

Directors' fees are payable to the Non-Executive Director and the Independent Directors taking into account factors such as the effort and time spent and their scope of responsibilities. Directors' fees are recommended by the Board for approval of Shareholders at the AGM. Besides remunerated as employees of key management personnel, the Group proposes that the Executive Director continues to receive an annual director's fee from the Group's Malaysian subsidiary in accordance with Malaysian law.

No Director is involved in deciding his own remuneration package.

There are no termination or retirement benefits that are granted to the Directors. The Company does not intend to use contractual provisions to allow the Company to reclaim incentive components of remuneration from the Executive Director and key management personnel in exceptional circumstances of misstatement of financial results, or of misconduct resulting in financial loss to the Group. The RC is of the view that the Executive Director owe a fiduciary duty to the Company and the Company should be able to avail itself to remedies against the Executive Director in the event of such breach of fiduciary duties. In addition, the Company has in place strong corporate governance practices described herein such as the processes put in place for the selection and appointment of new Directors as disclosed under Principle 4 above, the review process to assess the performance and effectiveness of the Board as a whole on an annual basis as disclosed under Principle 5 above and the Whistle Blowing Policy as defined and disclosed under Principle 12 below, among others, as checks and balances to prevent the occurrence of such instances.

Principle 9: Disclosure on Remuneration

As mentioned under Principle 8 above, Dato' Sri Dr. Lim Yong Guan has a service agreement with the Company for an initial period of 3 years with effect from the date of the Listing with remuneration packages comprising of fixed and variable components. The service agreement was renewed for a further term of 3 years with effect from April 2016.

The Executive Chairman and CEO was eligible for variable bonus for FY2016.

As mentioned under Principle 8 above, the remuneration structure of key management personnel also comprised both fixed and variable components. The adjustment to the fixed monthly base salary takes into consideration the key management personnel's performance against key performance indicators as well as the general economic conditions and prevailing inflation rates, among others. The variable component is in the form of a variable bonus that is performance-related and is linked to the Group's performance as compared to the budgeted performance.

Details on the remuneration of Directors and key management personnel for FY2016 are presented below.

Remuneration of Directors for FY2016

Remuneration band and name of Director	Directors' fee	Salary[1]	Benefits-in-kind	Variable bonus[1]	Total
Above S$1,000,000 to S$1,250,000					
Dato' Sri Dr. Lim Yong Guan	11.8%	40.6%	1.6%	46.0%	100.0%
Up to S$250,000					
Mr. Lim Yong Sheng	100.0%	-	-	-	100.0%
Mr. Ng Cher Yan	100.0%	-	-	-	100.0%
Dr. Ong Seh Hong[2]	100.0%	-	-	-	100.0%
Mr. Khua Kian Kheng Ivan	100.0%	-	-	-	100.0%
Mr. Foo Say Tun	100.0%	-	-	-	100.0%

Remuneration of key management personnel for FY2016

Remuneration band and name of key management personnel	Salary[1]	Benefits-in-kind	Variable bonus[1]	Total
Above S$500,000 to S$750,000				
Mdm. Tan Yang Hong	52.1%	4.7%	43.2%	100.0%
Up to S$250,000				
Mdm. Lim Liang Soh	74.7%	7.2%	18.1%	100.0%
Mr. Loh Boon Leong, David[3]	98.3%	1.7%	-	100.0%

Notes:

(1) Inclusive of employer provident funds.

(2) Dr. Ong Seh Hong retired from the Board on 28 April 2016. The fees paid to Dr. Ong Seh Hong amounted to S$10,000.

(3) Mr. Loh Boon Leong, David resigned as the Chief Financial Officer of the Company on 14 January 2016. The total renumeration paid to Mr. Loh Boon Leong, David amounted to S$27,000.

In considering the disclosure of remuneration of the Directors and key management personnel, the Board has regarded the industry conditions in which the Group operates as well as the sensitive nature of such information. The Board believes that full detailed disclosure of the remuneration of each Director and each key management personnel as recommended by the Code would be prejudicial to the Group's interest and hamper its ability to retain and nurture the Group's talent pool. The Board has instead presented such information in remuneration bands.

The Board is of the opinion that the information as disclosed above would be sufficient for Shareholders to have an adequate appreciation of the Group's compensation policies and practices and therefore does not intend to issue a separate remuneration report, the contents of which would be largely similar.

In FY2016, the total remuneration (including Directors' fees) paid and payable to the Directors and the key management personnel (who are not Directors or the CEO) was approximately S$1,188,000 and S$658,000 respectively.

In FY2016, employees who are not key management personnel but are immediate family members of the Directors or the CEO are Mdm. Lim Liang Keng, who is the sister of the Executive Chairman and CEO and the Non-Executive Director, Ms. Lau Wan Lin Elim, who is the niece of the Executive Chairman and CEO and the Non-Executive Director, and Ms. Lim Mei Ying, who is the daughter of the Executive Chairman and CEO. The remuneration of Mdm. Lim Liang Keng, Ms. Lau Wan Lin Elim and Ms. Lim Mei Ying falls within the bands of up to S$150,000, up to S$150,000 and up to S$50,000 respectively.

Save as disclosed above, there is no other employee who is related to the Directors or the CEO and whose remuneration exceeded S$50,000 during FY2016.

In connection with the Listing, the PSP was adopted with the objectives of, among others, motivating the management to achieve key financial and operational goals of the Group and recognises the efforts of and retaining existing management personnel whose contributions are important to the long-term development and profitability of the Group. Please refer to the Company's offer document dated 25 July 2013 ("**Offer Document**") for details of the PSP.

For FY2016, no awards have been granted under the PSP.

Principle 10: Accountability

The Board acknowledges the importance of providing accurate and relevant information on a timely basis in compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements. The Directors receive quarterly financial reports from the management which keeps them informed of the Group's performance, position and prospects. Reports consist of the consolidated profit or loss accounts, analysis of sales, operating profit, pre-tax profit by operating segments together with explanations for significant variances for the quarter and year-to-date. The management also highlights key business indicators and major issues on an ongoing basis in order for the Board to make a balanced and informed assessment of the Group's financial performance, position and prospects as well as the management's achievements of the goals and objectives determined by the Board.

In accordance with the Catalist Rules, the Board issued negative assurance statements in the Company's quarterly financial results announcements, confirming to the best of its knowledge that nothing had come to the attention of the Board which might render the financial statements to be false or misleading in any material aspect.

Principle 11: Risk Management and Internal Controls

The Board determines the nature and extent of the significant risks that it is prepared to accept in achieving the Group's strategic objectives. The Board is responsible for the governance of risk and recognises the importance of maintaining a sound system of risk management and internal controls to safeguard Shareholders' interests and the Group's assets. It therefore acknowledges that it is responsible for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's risk management and internal control systems including financial, operational, compliance and information technology ("**IT**") controls.

The management is responsible to the Board for the design, implementation and monitoring of the Group's risk management and internal control systems and to provide the Board with a basis to determine the Group's level of risk exposure, risk tolerance and risk policies.

The AC will ensure that a review of the effectiveness of the Group's material internal controls, including, financial, operational, compliance and IT controls and risk management, is conducted annually. In this respect, the AC will review the audit plans and the findings of the External Auditor and the Internal Auditor, and will ensure that the management follows up on the External Auditor's and the Internal Auditor's recommendations raised, if any, during the audit process.

Based on the internal control policies and procedures established and maintained by the Group, work performed by the External Auditor and the Internal Auditor and reviews performed by the Board, the AC and the management, the Board with the concurrence of the AC, is of the view that the internal controls of the Group addressing financial, operational, compliance, IT controls and risk management systems are effective and adequate for FY2016.

For FY2016, the Board has also received assurances from the Executive Chairman and CEO and the Acting FC that the financial records have been properly maintained and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Group's business operations and finances, and the Group's risk management and internal control systems are effective and adequate.

Principle 12: Audit Committee

The AC comprises 3 members all of whom, including the AC Chairman, are independent.

Chairman:	Mr. Ng Cher Yan	(Independent Director)
Members:	Mr. Khua Kian Kheng Ivan	(Independent Director)
	Mr. Foo Say Tun	(Independent Director)

The AC is guided by its terms of reference which stipulate that its principal functions include, *inter alia*, reviewing the Group's annual audit plans (internal and external), its system of internal controls and management of financial risks, the effectiveness and adequacy of its internal audit function which is currently outsourced to the Internal Auditor, regulatory compliance matters, its risk management framework, interested person transactions and financial results announcements. The AC is also responsible for making recommendations to the Board on the appointment, re-appointment or removal of the External Auditor and the Internal Auditor and their remuneration. The AC meets at least on a quarterly basis.

The Board considers Mr. Ng Cher Yan, a fellow member with the Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants and member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia, and who has extensive and practical financial knowledge and experience, well-qualified to chair the AC. The Board is of the view that the members of the AC are appropriately qualified in that they have sufficient accounting or related financial management expertise and experience to discharge the duties and responsibilities of the AC.

The AC has explicit authority to investigate any matter within its terms of reference. It has full access to and has the full cooperation of the management and employees. It also has the full discretion to invite any Director or any member of the management to attend its meetings.

The AC meets with the External Auditor and the Internal Auditor, without the presence of the management at least once a year, and is not aware of any material adverse findings for FY2016.

The AC is satisfied that based on the nature and extent of non-audit service provided to the Group by the External Auditor in FY2016, it would not prejudice the independence and objectivity of the External Auditor and has recommended the External Auditor's re-appointment as external auditor of the Company to the Board for the financial year ending 31 December 2017. A breakdown of the fees for audit and non-audit services payable to the External Auditor and other independent auditors of the Group in respect of FY2016 is set out in the Notes to the Financial Statements on page 63 of this annual report.

The Company confirms that it is in compliance with Rules 712 and 715 of the Catalist Rules.

The Group has put in place a whistle-blowing framework (the "**Whistle Blowing Policy**"), endorsed by the AC where the employees of the Group or any other person may, in confidence, raise concerns about possible corporate improprieties on matters of financial reporting or other matters. A dedicated secured email address has been set up to allow whistle-blowers to contact the AC Chairman directly.

Details of the Whistle Blowing Policy and arrangements have been made available to all employees of the Group. It has a well-defined process which ensures independent investigation of issues or concerns raised; appropriate follow-up action, and provides assurance that whistle blowers will be protected from reprisal within the limits of the law.

The AC reports to the Board on such matters at the Board meetings. Should the AC receive reports relating to serious offences and/or criminal activities relating to the Group, the AC and the Board have access to appropriate external advice where necessary.

There were no reported incidents pertaining to whistle blowing during FY2016.

No former partner or director of the External Auditor and the Internal Auditor is a member of the AC.

Principle 13: Internal Audit

The AC approves, with the Board's recommendation, the hiring, removal, evaluation and compensation of the Internal Auditor. The internal audit function of the Group has currently been outsourced to an external professional firm, Nexia TS Risk Advisory Pte. Ltd.

The Internal Auditor reports directly to the AC and has unrestricted access to documents, records, properties and personnel of the Group. The Internal Auditor plans its internal audit schedules in consultation with the management and its plans are reviewed and approved by the AC. The results of the internal audit will be presented to and reviewed by the AC and the Board. The Internal Auditor had conducted a review of the effectiveness of the Group's internal controls and noted no material internal control weaknesses in FY2016.

The Board recognises that it is responsible for maintaining a system of internal controls to safeguard Shareholders' interests and the Group's businesses and assets while the management is responsible for establishing and implementing the internal control procedures in a timely and appropriate manner. The role of the Internal Auditor is to assist the AC in ensuring that the controls are effective and functioning as intended, to undertake investigations as directed by the AC, to conduct regular audits of high risk areas and to report its findings to the AC for review by both the AC and the Board.

Following the review of the Internal Auditor's internal audit plan and its evaluation of the system of internal controls, the AC is satisfied that the internal audit function is adequately resourced, adequate and effective.

Principle 14: Shareholder Rights

The Company believes in providing sufficient and regular information to its Shareholders and ensures that all of its Shareholders are treated equitably and the rights of all Shareholders are protected.

In this respect, the Board endeavors to provide clear, timely and fair disclosure of information about the Group's business developments and financial performance that could have a material impact on the price or value of the Company's shares.

Shareholders are informed of general meetings through notices published in the newspaper and the Company's announcements and press releases via SGXNET as well as through reports/circulars sent to all Shareholders.

The Constitution allows a Shareholder to appoint 1 or 2 proxies to attend and vote instead of the Shareholder.

Principle 15: Communication with Shareholders

The Board informs Shareholders of all major developments that may have a material impact on the Group on a timely basis. All of the Company's announcements are released via SGXNET, including the financial results, annual reports, distribution of notices, press releases, analyst briefings, presentations, announcements on acquisitions and other material developments. The Company does not practise selective disclosure of material information and price sensitive information is publicly released as soon as is practicable as required by the Catalist Rules.

General meetings are the principal forum for dialogue with Shareholders. To promote a better understanding of Shareholders' views, the Board encourages Shareholders to participate during the Company's general meetings. At these meetings, Shareholders are able to engage the Board and the management on the Group's business activities, financial performance and other business-related matters. The Company could also gather views and address Shareholders' concerns at general meetings. The Company also maintains a corporate website, http://www.moneymax.com.sg, to provide Shareholders and potential investors' access to the Company's corporate announcements, press releases, annual reports and corporate information. In addition, the Company has engaged the services of Financial PR Pte Ltd, as the Group's investor relations firm who will focus on facilitating all investor relations communications with Shareholders, analysts and media on a regular basis as well as to keep the investing public informed of the Group's corporate developments and financial performance.

Currently, the Company does not have a fixed dividend policy. Any declaration and payment of dividends in the future will depend on, *inter alia*, the Group's operating results, financial conditions, other cash requirements including capital expenditures, and other factors deemed relevant by the Directors. For FY2016, the Board has proposed a first and final tax exempt (one-tiered) cash dividend of 0.5 Singapore cents per share subject to Shareholders' approval at the forthcoming AGM.

Principle 16: Conduct of Shareholder Meetings

The Company supports active shareholder participation at general meetings. If Shareholders are unable to attend the meetings, the Constitution allows a Shareholder to appoint up to 2 proxies to attend and vote in place of the Shareholder.

The Board ensures that separate resolutions are proposed for approval on each distinct issue at general meetings.

All Directors, including the chairpersons of the Board, the AC, the NC and the RC, as well as the Acting FC, attend all general meetings to address issues raised by Shareholders. The External Auditor is also invited to attend the AGM and is available to assist the Directors in addressing any relevant queries raised by Shareholders relating to the conduct of the audit and the preparation of the contents of the External Auditor's report.

The minutes of general meetings which include queries from Shareholders and responses from the Board will be made available to Shareholders upon written request.

The Company will be conducting its voting at the forthcoming AGM by poll where Shareholders are accorded voting rights proportionate to their shareholdings and all votes will be counted.

DEALING IN SECURITIES

The Group has adopted a policy whereby the Directors and employees of the Group are prohibited from dealing in the securities of the Company while in possession of price-sensitive information as well as during the period commencing 1 month before the announcement of the Company's full year results and 2 weeks before the announcement of the first, second and third quarter financial results until the said results announcements have been made. The Directors and employees of the Group are to refrain from dealing in the Company's securities on short-term considerations.

The Directors and employees of the Group are also required to adhere to the provisions of the Securities and Futures Act, the Companies Act, the Catalist Rules and any other relevant regulations with regard to their securities transactions.

Directors and employees of the Group are also expected to observe insider trading laws at all times even when dealing with securities within the permitted trading period.

NON-SPONSOR FEES

In compliance with Rule 1204(21) of the Catalist Rules, there were no non-sponsor fees paid to the Company's sponsor, United Overseas Bank Limited, in FY2016.

INTERESTED PERSON TRANSACTIONS

The Group has established internal control policies to ensure that transactions with interested persons are properly reviewed and approved, and are conducted at an arm's length commercial terms basis. Any Director, CEO and/or controlling Shareholder who is interested in a transaction will abstain and refrain from deliberating, discussing, making recommendations and approving the transaction. The Group does not have a general mandate from Shareholders for interested person transactions pursuant to Rule 920 of the Catalist Rules.

However, pursuant to Rule 907 of the Catalist Rules, the aggregate value of interested person transactions entered into during FY2016 is as follows:

Name of Interested Person	Aggregate value of all interested person transactions during FY2016 (excluding transactions less than S$100,000 and transactions conducted under Shareholders' mandate pursuant to Rule 920 of the Catalist Rules) S$'000
Purchases of pre-owned jewellery	
Soo Kee Group Ltd. and its subsidiaries (the "**Soo Kee Group of Companies**")	491
Sales of pre-owned jewellery	
Soo Kee Group of Companies	5
Central support services	
Soo Kee Group of Companies	199
Payment to landlord for cancellation of lease	
Heng Seng Pte. Ltd.	24
Dato' Sri Dr. Lim Yong Guan	36
Lease of premises	
Soo Kee Group of Companies	192
SK Properties Pte. Ltd.	516
Soo Kee Investment Pte. Ltd.	551
Heng Seng Pte. Ltd.	72
Dato' Sri Dr. Lim Yong Guan	83
Total	**2,169**

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Save for the service agreement between the Company and the Executive Chairman and CEO and disclosures under the interested person transactions, there are no other material contracts of the Company and its subsidiaries involving the interests of the CEO, any Director or controlling Shareholder which is either subsisting at the end of FY2016 or, if not then subsisting, entered into since the end of FY2015.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Group believes in the importance of sustainability and giving back to the local community.

During FY2016, the Group had participated and contributed to the fundraising and charity activities of various charitable organisations, including Seu Teck Sean Tong Yiang Sin Sia (a charitable organisation registered with the Ministry of Culture, Community and Youth of Singapore which offers traditional Chinese medicine treatment and provides free medical care to the local community), and Sian Chay Medical Institution (a charitable organisation registered with the Ministry of Health of Singapore which offers traditional chinese medicine treatment and provides free medical care to the local community).

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTENTS

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS

The directors of the company are pleased to present the accompanying financial statements of the company and of the group for the reporting year ended 31 December 2016.

1. Opinion of the directors

In the opinion of the directors,

(a) the accompanying financial statements and the consolidated financial statements are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the company and, of the financial position and performance of the group for the reporting year covered by the financial statements or consolidated financial statements; and

(b) at the date of the statement there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The board of directors approved and authorised these financial statements for issue.

2. Directors

The directors of the company in office at the date of this statement are:

Lim Yong Guan
Lim Yong Sheng
Ng Cher Yan
Khua Kian Kheng Ivan
Foo Say Tun

3. Directors' interests in shares and debentures

The directors of the company holding office at the end of the reporting year had no interests in shares or debentures of the company or other related body corporate as recorded in the register of directors' shareholdings kept by the company under section 164 of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 ("the Act") except as follows:

	Direct Interest		**Deemed Interest**	
Name of directors and companies in which interests are held	**At beginning of the reporting year**	**At end of the reporting year**	**At beginning of the reporting year**	**At end of the reporting year**
The company		Number of shares of no par value		
Lim Yong Guan	44,370,000	44,370,000	213,000,000	213,000,000
Lim Yong Sheng	38,280,000	38,280,000	213,000,000	213,000,000
Ng Cher Yan	25,000	25,000	–	–
Khua Kian Kheng Ivan	25,000	25,000	–	–
Foo Say Tun	25,000	25,000	–	–

By virtue of section 7 of the Act, Mr. Lim Yong Guan and Mr. Lim Yong Sheng with the above shareholdings are deemed to have an interest in the company and in all the related body corporate of the company.

The directors' interests as at 21 January 2017 were the same as those at the end of the reporting year.

4. Arrangements to enable directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares and debentures

Neither at the end of the reporting year nor at any time during the reporting year did there subsist arrangements to which the company is a party, being arrangements whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable directors of the company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the company or any other body corporate.

5. Options

During the reporting year, no option to take up unissued shares of the company or other body corporate in the group was granted.

During the reporting year, there were no shares issued by virtue of the exercise of an option to take up unissued shares.

At the end of the reporting year, there were no unissued shares under option.

6. Independent auditor

RSM Chio Lim LLP has expressed willingness to accept re-appointment.

7. Report of audit committee

The members of the audit committee at the date of this statement are as follows:

Ng Cher Yan	(Chairman of audit committee and independent and non-executive director)
Khua Kian Kheng Ivan	(Independent and non-executive director)
Foo Say Tun	(Independent and non-executive director)

The audit committee performs the functions specified by section 201B (5) of the Act. Among other functions, it performed the following:

- Reviewed with the independent external auditor their audit plan.
- Reviewed with the independent external auditor their evaluation of the company's internal accounting controls relevant to their statutory audit, and their report on the financial statements and the assistance given by management to them.
- Reviewed with the internal auditor the scope and results of the internal audit procedures (including those relating to financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls and risk management) and the assistance given by the management to the internal auditor.
- Reviewed the financial statements of the group and the company prior to their submission to the directors of the company for adoption.
- Reviewed the interested person transactions (as defined in Chapter 9 of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited's Listing Manual Section B: Rules of Catalist).

Other functions performed by the audit committee are described in the report on corporate governance included in the annual report of the company. It also includes an explanation of how independent auditor objectivity and independence is safeguarded where the independent auditor provide non-audit services.

The audit committee has recommended to the board of directors that the independent auditor, RSM Chio Lim LLP, be nominated for re-appointment as independent auditor at the next annual general meeting of the company.

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS

8. **Directors' opinion on the adequacy of internal controls**

   Based on the internal controls established and maintained by the group, work performed by the internal and external auditors, and reviews performed by management, other committees of the board, the audit committee and the board are of the opinion that the group's internal controls, addressing financial, operational and compliance risks, are adequate as at the end of the reporting year 31 December 2016.

9. **Subsequent developments**

   There are no significant developments subsequent to the release of the group's and the company's preliminary financial statements, as announced on 24 February 2017, which would materially affect the group's and the company's operating and financial performance as of the date of this statement.

On behalf of the directors

……………………………………………….	……………………………………………….
Lim Yong Guan	Lim Yong Sheng
Director	Director

30 March 2017

Report on the audit of the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of MoneyMax Financial Services Ltd. (the "company") and its subsidiaries (the "group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position of the group and the statement of financial position of the company as at 31 December 2016, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the group, and statement of changes in equity of the company for the reporting year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the group and the statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the Act) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the group and the financial position of the company as at 31 December 2016 and of the consolidated financial performance, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the group and the changes in equity of the company for the reporting year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (SSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities (ACRA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters ("KAMs")

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current reporting year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

(a) Impairment of inventories

Refer to Notes 2A and 2C for the relevant accounting policy and key estimates used in the valuation of inventories respectively, and Note 16 for the breakdown of inventory for the reporting year end.

The carrying amount of inventories amounted to $23,039,000 which accounted for approximately 10% of the Group's total assets as at the reporting year end. The cost of inventories may not be recoverable in full if those inventories become obsolete, or if their selling prices have declined. Management applies judgment in determining the appropriate allowance for inventories based upon an assessment of inventories concerned, considering the authenticity of inventories, future demand, future selling prices, rework cost and fluctuation of gold market prices and ageing analysis of inventories.

Our procedures include:

(i) comparing the carrying value to subsequent selling prices;

(ii) comparing the carrying value of a sample of products to the fair value assessed by gemologist and watch valuer;

(iii) assessing the independence qualifications and competence of the gemologist and watch valuer;

(iv) reviewing the gold price index for the reporting year and comparing the average cost of gold items as at the reporting year end to the latest practicable market gold price subsequent to reporting year end;

(v) reviewing the assumptions used in computing the rework cost for aged products; and

(vi) assessing the adequacy of disclosures made in the financial statements.

Key audit matters (cont'd)

(b) Impairment of pledged receivables

Refer to Notes 2A and 2C for the relevant accounting policy and key estimates used in the valuation of pledged receivables respectively, and Note 17 for the pledged receivables balance for the reporting year end.

The carrying amount of pledged receivables amounted to $180,471,000 which accounted for approximately 81% of the group's total assets as at the reporting year end. The group is required to assess whether there is any indication that pledged receivables may be impaired. Management applies judgment in determining the appropriate allowance for pledged receivables upon an assessment of the pledged receivables concerned, considering the authenticity of pledged receivables, the historical renewing/ redemption rate and fluctuation of gold market prices.

Our procedures include:

(i) comparing the carrying value of the pledged receivables to the fair value of the pledged receivables assessed by gemologist and watch valuer;

(ii) assessing the independence qualifications and competence of the gemologist and watch valuer;

(iii) reviewing the gold price index for the reporting year and comparing the average cost of gold items as at the reporting year end to the latest practicable market gold price subsequent to reporting year end;

(iv) reviewing the historical data on the renewing/ redemption rate; and

(v) assessing the adequacy of disclosures made in the financial statements.

(c) Impairment of Goodwill

Refer to Notes 2A and 2C for the relevant accounting policy and key estimates used in impairment assessment of goodwill respectively and Note 14A for the key assumptions used in impairment testing of goodwill.

The group had goodwill of $1,709,000 (via acquisitions of subsidiaries in Malaysia) allocated to cash generating units ("CGUs") as at the reporting year end. Refer to Note 14A for the list of CGU. Goodwill are tested for impairment annually. Management uses the value-in-use (discounted cash flow) method to determine the recoverable amount of each CGU. Any shortfall of the recoverable amounts against the carrying amounts would be recognised as impairment losses.

The value in use calculation requires management of the entity to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the CGU as well as a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value. In estimating the future cash flows of the CGU, management forecasted the revenue, pledge growth rates, profit margins based on presently available information.

Our procedures include:

(i) challenging management's estimates used in the value-in-use model through our knowledge of the CGUs' operations, their past performance, management's growth strategies and cost initiatives;

(ii) comparing to the inputs to the discount rates to regional indices and industry benchmarks; and

(iii) assessing the adequacy of disclosures made in the financial statements.

Key audit matters (cont'd)

(d) Accounting for Business Combinations

Refer to Note 2A for the relevant accounting policy and Note 25 for the acquisitions of subsidiaries during the reporting year.

The group makes acquisitions as part of its business strategy. Such transactions could be complex and judgement was required in determining if these acquisitions resulted in the group obtaining control, joint control or significant influence over the investee. In accounting for a business acquisition, there is also judgement and inherent uncertainty in the estimation used in allocating the overall purchase price to the different assets and liabilities that make up the acquisition.

Our procedures include:

(i) assessing the governance process over the determination of the appropriate accounting treatment to be adopted for acquisitions;

(ii) reading the reports prepared by the external valuer and checking the computations to allocate the purchase prices to the different assets and liabilities acquired in significant business combinations during the year;

(iii) comparing the methodologies and key assumptions used in deriving the allocated values to generally accepted market practices and market data;

(iv) challenging the appropriateness of the useful lives assigned to the identified intangible assets, having regard to the expected use of these assets;

(v) examining legal and contractual documents to determine if the classification of the acquisitions as subsidiaries was appropriate; and

(vi) assessing the adequacy of disclosures made in the financial statements.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report and statement by directors, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and directors for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

In preparing the 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.

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

b) 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.

c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

d) 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 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.

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

f) 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 group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (cont'd)

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

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the company and by those subsidiary corporations incorporated in Singapore of which we are the auditors have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Woo E-Sah.

RSM Chio Lim LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

30 March 2017

Engagement partner - effective from year ended 31 December 2012

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	Group 2016 $'000	Group (Restated) 2015 $'000
Revenue	5	**125,166**	93,982
Other gains	8	**1,133**	1,000
Material costs		**(87,206)**	(62,736)
Employee benefits expense	6	**(12,176)**	(10,866)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		**(1,819)**	(2,086)
Other losses	8	**(453)**	(878)
Finance costs	7	**(4,072)**	(3,238)
Other expenses	9	**(12,218)**	(11,409)
Profit before tax		**8,355**	3,769
Income tax expense	10	**(1,849)**	(671)
Profit net of tax		**6,506**	3,098
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations, net of tax	21	**15**	(39)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		**15**	(39)
Total comprehensive income		**6,521**	3,059
Profit attributable to owners of the parent, net of tax		**6,229**	3,115
Profit/(Loss) attributable to non-controlling interest, net of tax		**277**	(17)
Profit, net of tax		**6,506**	3,098
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent		**6,244**	3,076
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to non-controlling interests		**277**	(17)
Total comprehensive income		**6,521**	3,059
Earnings per share			
Earnings per share currency unit		**Cents**	**Cents**
Basic and diluted	11	**1.76**	0.88

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

		Group		Company	
			(Restated)		
	Notes	2016	2015	2016	2015
ASSETS		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Non-current assets					
Plant and equipment	13	2,992	2,502	–	–
Intangible assets	14	2,085	1,979	–	–
Investments in subsidiaries	15	–	–	50,405	50,405
Deferred tax assets	10	42	71	–	–
Total non-current assets		5,119	4,552	50,405	50,405
Current assets					
Inventories	16	23,039	12,842	–	–
Trade and other receivables	17	182,453	161,402	17,941	16,908
Other assets	18	4,037	2,739	81	78
Cash and cash equivalents	19	9,008	8,794	108	118
Total current assets		218,537	185,777	18,130	17,104
Total assets		223,656	190,329	68,535	67,509
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
Share capital	20	56,144	56,144	56,144	56,144
Retained earnings		8,092	3,632	3,534	3,221
Other reserves	21	11	(4)	–	–
Equity, attributable to owners of the parent		64,247	59,772	59,678	59,365
Non-controlling interests		2,375	326	–	–
Total equity		66,622	60,098	59,678	59,365
Non-current liabilities					
Other financial liabilities, non-current	23	1,517	2,172	–	–
Deferred tax liabilities	10	140	170	–	–
Total non-current liabilities		1,657	2,342	–	–
Current liabilities					
Income tax payable		1,455	592	–	3
Trade and other payables	22	8,293	9,780	6,857	5,141
Other financial liabilities, current	23	144,826	116,782	2,000	3,000
Other liabilities	24	803	735	–	–
Total current liabilities		155,377	127,889	8,857	8,144
Total liabilities		157,034	130,231	8,857	8,144
Total equity and liabilities		223,656	190,329	68,535	67,509

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Group:	Share capital $'000	Retained earnings $'000	Reserves $'000	Attributable to parent sub-total $'000	Non-controlling interests $'000	Total equity $'000
Current year:						
Opening balance at 1 January 2016	56,144	3,639	(60)	59,723	806	60,529
Adjustment to opening balance (Note 33)	–	(7)	56	49	(480)	(431)
Restated opening balance	56,144	3,632	(4)	59,772	326	60,098
Movements in equity:						
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	6,229	15	6,244	277	6,521
Dividends paid (Note 12)	–	(1,769)	–	(1,769)	–	(1,769)
Issue of share capital in subsidiary	–	–	–	–	1,895	1,895
Acquisition of interest in subsidiaries	–	–	–	–	(123)	(123)
Closing balance at 31 December 2016	56,144	8,092	11	64,247	2,375	66,622
Previous year:						
Opening balance at 1 January 2015	56,144	1,578	35	57,757	500	58,257
Movements in equity:						
Total comprehensive income for the year (restated)	–	3,115	(39)	3,076	(17)	3,059
Dividends paid (Note 12)	–	(1,061)	–	(1,061)	–	(1,061)
Issue of share capital in subsidiary	–	–	–	–	272	272
Acquisition of interest in subsidiaries (restated)	–	–	–	–	(429)	(429)
Closing balance at 31 December 2015	**56,144**	**3,632**	**(4)**	**59,772**	**326**	**60,098**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Company:	Share capital $'000	Retained earnings $'000	Total equity $'000
Current year:			
Opening balance at 1 January 2016	56,144	3,221	59,365
Movements in equity:			
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	2,082	2,082
Dividends paid (Note 12)	–	(1,769)	(1,769)
Closing balance at 31 December 2016	56,144	3,534	59,678
Previous year:			
Opening balance at 1 January 2015	56,144	1,607	57,751
Movements in equity:			
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	2,675	2,675
Dividends paid (Note 12)	–	(1,061)	(1,061)
Closing balance at 31 December 2015	56,144	3,221	59,365

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Group	
		(Restated)
	2016	2015
	$'000	$'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	8,355	3,769
Adjustments for:		
Interest expense	4,072	3,238
Depreciation of plant and equipment	1,577	1,813
Amortisation of intangible assets	242	273
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment	83	32
Net effect of exchange rate changes in consolidating foreign operations	208	383
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital	14,537	9,508
Inventories	(10,191)	5,993
Trade and other receivables	(18,632)	(14,408)
Other assets, current	(1,289)	682
Trade and other payables	(2,467)	(3,776)
Other liabilities	(53)	(46)
Net cash flows used in operations	(18,095)	(2,047)
Income taxes paid	(1,076)	(545)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(19,171)	(2,592)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of plant and equipment (Note 19B)	(1,911)	(578)
Proceeds from disposal of plant and equipment	2	4
Acquisition of subsidiaries (net of cash acquired) (Note 25)	(254)	(629)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(2,163)	(1,203)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Issue of share capital in subsidiary	–	272
Increase in new borrowings	27,695	13,114
Decrease in other financial liabilities, non-current	(2,861)	(846)
Finance lease repayments	(19)	(20)
Interest paid	(4,072)	(3,238)
Dividend paid (Note 12)	(1,769)	(1,061)
Net cash flows from financing activities	18,974	8,221
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(2,360)	4,426
Cash and cash equivalents, statement of cash flows, beginning balance	7,194	2,767
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	–	1
Cash and cash equivalents, statement of cash flows, ending balance (Note 19A)	4,834	7,194

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

1. General

The company is incorporated in Singapore with limited liability. The financial statements are presented in Singapore dollars and they cover the company (referred to as "parent") and the subsidiaries.

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

The company is listed on the Catalist Board of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited.

The principal activity of the company is that of investment holding. The principal activities of the subsidiaries are described in Note 15 to the financial statements.

The registered office is: 7 Changi Business Park Vista, #01-01, SOOKEE HQ, Singapore 486042. The company is situated in Singapore.

Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRS") and the related Interpretations to FRS ("INT FRS") as issued by the Singapore Accounting Standards Council and the Companies Act, Chapter 50. The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention except where an FRS requires an alternative treatment (such as fair values) as disclosed where appropriate in these financial statements. The accounting policies in FRSs need not be applied when the effect of applying them is immaterial. The disclosures required by FRSs need not be provided if the information resulting from that disclosure is not material. Other comprehensive income comprises items of income and expenses (including reclassification adjustments) that are not recognised in the income statement, as required or permitted by FRS. Reclassification adjustments are amounts reclassified to profit or loss in the income statement in the current period that were recognised in other comprehensive income in the current or previous periods.

Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Apart from those involving estimations, management has made judgements in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies. The areas requiring management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgements, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed at the end of this footnote, where applicable.

Basis of presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements made up to the end of the reporting year of the company and all of its subsidiaries. The consolidated financial statements are the financial statements of the group in which the assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent and its subsidiaries are presented as those of a single economic entity and are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. All significant intragroup balances and transactions, including income, expenses and cash flows are eliminated on consolidation. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date the reporting entity obtains control of the investee and ceases when the reporting entity loses control of the investee. Control exists when the group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to gain benefits from its activities.

Changes in the group's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the loss of control are accounted for within equity as transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. The carrying amounts of the group's and non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiary. When the group loses control of a subsidiary it derecognises the assets and liabilities and related equity components of the former subsidiary. Any gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value at the date when control is lost and is subsequently accounted for as available-for-sale financial assets in accordance with FRS 39.

The company's separate financial statements have been prepared on the same basis, and as permitted by the Companies Act, Chapter 50, the company's separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is not presented.

2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

2A. Significant accounting policies

Segment reporting

The reporting entity discloses financial and descriptive information about its consolidated reportable segments. Reportable segments are operating segments or aggregations of operating segments that meet specified criteria. Operating segments are components about which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. Generally, financial information is reported on the same basis as is used internally for evaluating operating segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources to operating segments.

Revenue recognition

The revenue amount is the fair value of the consideration received or receivable from the gross inflow of economic benefits during the reporting year arising from the course of the activities of the entity and it is shown net of any related sales taxes and rebates. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when significant risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the buyer, there is neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold, and the amount of revenue and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from the sales of unredeemed pledges comprising pre-owned luxury items is recognised upon the transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods to the buyer, which generally coincides with delivery and acceptance of the pledged articles sold. Revenue is not recognised to the extent where there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due, associated costs or the possible return of goods.

Interest income from collateral loans to customers and from banks is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

Rental income is recognised on a time-proportion basis that takes into account the effective yield on the asset on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Government grants

A government grant is recognised at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attaching to it will be complied with and that the grant will be received. Grants in recognition of specific expenses are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs that they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis. A grant related to depreciable assets is allocated to income over the period in which such assets are used in the project subsidised by the grant. A government grant related to assets, including non-monetary grants at fair value, is presented in the statement of financial position by setting up the grant as deferred income.

Employee benefits

Contributions to a defined contribution retirement benefit plan are recorded as an expense as they fall due. The entity's legal or constructive obligation is limited to the amount that it is obligated to contribute for the Singapore employees to an independently administered fund (such as the Central Provident Fund in Singapore, a government managed defined contribution retirement benefit plan). Certain subsidiaries overseas have defined contribution retirement benefit plans in which employees are entitled to join upon fulfilling certain conditions. The assets of the fund may or may not be held separately from those of the entity in an independently administered fund. The entity contributes an amount equal to a fixed percentage of the salary of each participating employee. For employee leave entitlement the expected cost of short-term employee benefits in the form of compensated absences is recognised in the case of accumulating compensated absences, when the employees render service that increases their entitlement to future compensated absences; and in the case of non-accumulating compensated absences, when the absences occur. A liability for bonuses is recognised where the entity is contractually obliged or where there is constructive obligation based on past practice.

2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds and are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. Interest expense is calculated using the effective interest rate method.

Foreign currency transactions

The functional currency is the Singapore dollar as it reflects the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in the functional currency at the rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. At each end of the reporting year, recorded monetary balances and balances measured at fair value that are denominated in non-functional currencies are reported at the rates ruling at the end of the reporting year and fair value measurement dates respectively. All realised and unrealised exchange adjustment gains and losses are dealt with in profit or loss except when recognised in other comprehensive income and if applicable deferred in equity such as for qualifying cash flow hedges. The presentation is in the functional currency.

Translation of financial statements of other entities

Each entity in the group determines the appropriate functional currency as it reflects the primary economic environment in which the relevant reporting entity operates. In translating the financial statements of such an entity for incorporation in the consolidated financial statements in the presentation currency the assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies are translated at end of the reporting year rates of exchange and the income and expense items for each statement presenting profit or loss and other comprehensive income are translated at average rates of exchange for the reporting year. The resulting translation adjustments (if any) are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity until the disposal of that relevant reporting entity.

Income tax

The income taxes are accounted using the asset and liability method that requires the recognition of taxes payable or refundable for the current year and deferred tax liabilities and assets for the future tax consequence of events that have been recognised in the financial statements or tax returns. The measurements of current and deferred tax liabilities and assets are based on provisions of the enacted or substantially enacted tax laws; the effects of future changes in tax laws or rates are not anticipated. Tax expense (tax income) is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the reporting year in respect of current tax and deferred tax. Current and deferred income taxes are recognised as income or as an expense in profit or loss unless the tax relates to items that are recognised in the same or a different period outside profit or loss. For such items recognised outside profit or loss the current tax and deferred tax are recognised (a) in other comprehensive income if the tax is related to an item recognised in other comprehensive income and (b) directly in equity if the tax is related to an item recognised directly in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same income tax authority. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each end of the reporting year and is reduced, if necessary, by the amount of any tax benefits that, based on available evidence, are not expected to be realised. A deferred tax amount is recognised for all temporary differences, unless the deferred tax amount arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which (i) is not a business combination; and (ii) at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). A deferred tax liability or asset is recognised for all taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries except where the reporting entity is able to control the timing of the reversal of the taxable temporary difference and it is probable that the taxable temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future or for deductible temporary differences, they will not reverse in the foreseeable future and they cannot be utilised against taxable profits.

2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Plant and equipment

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line method to allocate the gross carrying amounts of the assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives of each part of an item of these assets. The annual rates of depreciation are as follows:

Plant and equipment	-	20% to 100%
Renovations	-	Over lease term

An asset is depreciated when it is available for use until it is derecognised even if during that period the item is idle. Fully depreciated assets still in use are retained in the financial statements.

Plant and equipment are carried at cost on initial recognition and after initial recognition at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of plant and equipment is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item and is recognised in profit or loss. The residual value and the useful life of an asset is reviewed at least at each end of the reporting year and, if expectations differ significantly from previous estimates, the changes are accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate, and the depreciation charge for the current and future periods are adjusted.

Cost includes acquisition cost, borrowing cost capitalised and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset or component to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Subsequent costs are recognised as an asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss when they are incurred.

Cost includes the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases if substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. At the commencement of the lease term, a finance lease is recognised as an asset and as a liability in the statement of financial position at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments, each measured at the inception of the lease. The discount rate used in calculating the present value of the minimum lease payments is the interest rate implicit in the lease, if this is practicable to determine, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used. Any initial direct costs of the lessee are added to the amount recognised as an asset. The excess of the lease payments over the recorded lease liability are treated as finance charges which are allocated to each reporting year during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Contingent rents are charged as expenses in the reporting years in which they are incurred. The assets are depreciated as owned depreciable assets. Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased assets are classified as operating leases. For operating leases, lease payments are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the user's benefit, even if the payments are not on that basis.

Lease incentives received are recognised in profit or loss as an integral part of the total lease expense. Rental income from operating leases is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the user's benefit, even if the payments are not on that basis. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Intangible assets

An identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance is recognised as an intangible asset at acquisition cost if it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. After initial recognition, an intangible asset with finite useful life is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortised. An intangible asset is regarded as having an indefinite useful life when, based on an analysis of all of the relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows for the entity.

Identifiable intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are initially recognised separately from goodwill if the asset's fair value can be measured reliably, irrespective of whether the asset had been recognised by the acquiree before the business combination. An intangible asset is considered identifiable only if it is separable or if it arises from contractual or other legal rights, regardless of whether those rights are transferable or separable from the entity or from other rights and obligations.

The amortisable amount of an intangible asset with finite useful life is allocated on a systematic basis over the best estimate of its useful life from the point at which the asset is ready for use. The useful lives are as follows:

Lease assignment fees	–	Over lease term
Customer lists	–	5 years

Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity including unincorporated and special purpose entity that is controlled by the reporting entity and the reporting entity is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The existence and effect of substantive potential voting rights that the reporting entity has the practical ability to exercise (that is, substantive rights) are considered when assessing whether the reporting entity controls another entity.

In the reporting entity's separate financial statements, an investment in a subsidiary is accounted for at cost less any allowance for impairment in value. Impairment loss recognised in profit or loss for a subsidiary is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying value and the net book value of the investment in a subsidiary are not necessarily indicative of the amount that would be realised in a current market exchange.

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for by applying the acquisition method.

A business combination is a transaction or other event which requires that the assets acquired and liabilities assumed constitute a business. It is accounted for by applying the acquisition method of accounting. The cost of a business combination includes the fair values, at the date of exchange, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the acquirer, in exchange for control of the acquiree. The acquisition-related costs are expensed in the periods in which the costs are incurred and the services are received except for any costs to issue debt or equity securities are recognised in accordance with FRS 32 and FRS 39.

As of the acquisition date, the acquirer recognises, separately from goodwill, the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree measured at acquisition-date fair values as defined in and that meet the conditions for recognition under FRS 103. If there is gain on bargain purchase, for the gain on bargain purchase a reassessment is made of the identification and measurement of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities and the measurement of the cost of the business combination and any excess remaining after this reassessment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. For business combinations achieved in stages, any equity interest held in the acquiree is remeasured immediately before achieving control at its acquisition-date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Business combinations (cont'd)

Where the fair values are measured on a provisional basis they are finalised within one year from the acquisition date with consequent retrospective changes to the amounts recognised at the acquisition date to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date and, if known, would have affected the measurement of the amounts recognised as of that date.

There was no gain on bargain purchase during the reporting year.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments resulting from the application of purchase accounting at the date of acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing at the acquisition date and are subsequently translated at the period end exchange rate.

Non-controlling interests

The non-controlling interest is equity in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the reporting entity as the parent. The non-controlling interest is presented in the consolidated statement of financial position within equity, separately from the equity of the owners of the parent. For each business combination, any non-controlling interest in the acquiree (subsidiary) is initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Where the non-controlling interest is measured at fair value, the valuation techniques and key model inputs used are disclosed in the relevant Note. Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Goodwill

Goodwill is an asset representing the future economic benefits arising from other assets acquired in a business combination that are not individually identified and separately recognised. Goodwill is recognised as of the acquisition date measured as the excess of (a) over (b); (a) being the aggregate of: (i) the consideration transferred which generally requires acquisition-date fair value; (ii) the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree measured in accordance with FRS 103 (measured either at fair value or as the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets); and (iii) in a business combination achieved in stages, the acquisition-date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree; and (b) being the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed measured in accordance with this FRS 103.

After initial recognition, goodwill acquired in a business combination is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is not amortised. Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, goodwill and also any intangible asset with an indefinite useful life or any intangible asset not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually. Goodwill impairment is not reversed in any circumstances.

For the purpose of impairment testing and since the acquisition date of the business combination, goodwill is allocated to each cash-generating unit, or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree were assigned to those units or groups of units. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is so allocated represents the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes and is not larger than a segment.

2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost (specific identification method) and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. A write down on cost is made where the cost is not recoverable or if the selling prices have declined. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, an annual impairment test is performed at the same time every year on an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life or an intangible asset not yet available for use. The carrying amount of other non-financial assets is reviewed at each end of the reporting year for indications of impairment and where an asset is impaired, it is written down through profit or loss to its estimated recoverable amount. The impairment loss is the excess of the carrying amount over the recoverable amount and is recognised in profit or loss. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. When the fair value less costs of disposal method is used, any available recent market transactions are taken into consideration.

When the value in use method is adopted, in assessing the value in use, 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. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). At each end of the reporting year non-financial assets other than goodwill with impairment loss recognised in prior periods are assessed for possible reversal of the impairment. 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 measured, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Financial assets

Initial recognition, measurement and derecognition:

A financial asset is recognised on the statement of financial position when, and only when, the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The initial recognition of financial assets is at fair value normally represented by the transaction price. The transaction price for financial asset not classified at fair value through profit or loss includes the transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset. Transaction costs incurred on the acquisition or issue of financial assets classified at fair value through profit or loss is expensed immediately. The transactions are recorded at the trade date.

Irrespective of the legal form of the transactions performed, financial assets are derecognised when they pass the "substance over form" based on the derecognition test prescribed by FRS 39 relating to the transfer of risks and rewards of ownership and the transfer of control. Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is currently a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Financial assets (continued)

Subsequent measurement:

Subsequent measurement based on the classification of the financial assets in one of the following categories under FRS 39 is as follows:

#1. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: As at end of the reporting year date there were no financial assets classified in this category.

#2. Loans and receivables: Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Assets that are for sale immediately or in the near term are not classified in this category. These assets are carried at amortised costs using the effective interest method (except that short-duration receivables with no stated interest rate are normally measured at original invoice amount unless the effect of imputing interest would be significant) minus any reduction (directly or through the use of an allowance account) for impairment or uncollectibility. Impairment charges are provided only when there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. The methodology ensures that an impairment loss is not recognised on the initial recognition of an asset. Losses expected as a result of future events, no matter how likely, are not recognised. For impairment, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced through use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. Typically, the trade and other receivables are classified in this category.

#3. Held-to-maturity financial assets: As at end of the reporting year date there were no financial assets classified in this category.

#4. Available-for-sale financial assets: As at end of the reporting year date there were no financial assets classified in this category.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include bank and cash balances, on demand deposits and any highly liquid debt instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less. For the statement of cash flows the item includes cash and cash equivalents less cash subject to restriction and bank overdrafts payable on demand that form an integral part of cash management.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition, measurement and derecognition:

A financial liability is recognised on the statement of financial position when, and only when, the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and it is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. The initial recognition of financial liability is at fair value normally represented by the transaction price. The transaction price for financial liability not classified at fair value through profit or loss includes the transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial liability. Transaction costs incurred on the acquisition or issue of financial liability classified at fair value through profit or loss are expensed immediately. The transactions are recorded at the trade date.

2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Financial liabilities (cont'd)

Subsequent measurement:

Subsequent measurement based on the classification of the financial liabilities in one of the following two categories under FRS 39 is as follows:

#1. Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: Liabilities are classified in this category when they are incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term (trading liabilities) or are derivatives (except for a derivative that is a designated and effective hedging instrument) or have been classified in this category because the conditions are met to use the "fair value option" and it is used. All changes in fair value relating to liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are charged to profit or loss as incurred.

#2. Other financial liabilities: All liabilities, which have not been classified as in the previous category fall into this residual category. These liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Fair value measurement

When measuring fair value, management uses the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability under current market conditions, including assumptions about risk. It is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement. The entity's intention to hold an asset or to settle or otherwise fulfil a liability is not taken into account as relevant when measuring fair value. In making the fair value measurement, management determines the following: (a) the particular asset or liability being measured (these are identified and disclosed in the relevant notes below); (b) for a non-financial asset, the highest and best use of the asset and whether the asset is used in combination with other assets or on a stand-alone basis; (c) the market in which an orderly transaction would take place for the asset or liability; and (d) the appropriate valuation techniques to use when measuring fair value. The valuation techniques used maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise unobservable inputs. These inputs are consistent with the inputs a market participant may use when pricing the asset or liability.

The fair value measurements categorise the inputs used to measure fair value by using a fair value hierarchy of three levels. These are recurring fair value measurements unless stated otherwise in the relevant notes to the financial statements. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The level is measured on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred at the beginning of the reporting year. If a financial instrument measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, the price within the bid-ask spread or mid-market pricing that is most representative of fair value in the circumstances is used to measure fair value regardless of where the input is categorised within the fair value hierarchy. If there is no market, or the markets available are not active, the fair value is established by using an acceptable valuation technique.

The carrying values of current financial instruments approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments and the disclosures of fair value are not made when the carrying amount of current financial instruments is a reasonable approximation of the fair value. The fair values of non-current financial instruments may not be disclosed separately unless there are significant differences at the end of the reporting year and in the event the fair values are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

2B. Other explanatory information

Provisions

A liability or provision is recognised when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A provision is made using best estimates of the amount required in settlement and where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount recognised is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense. Changes in estimates are reflected in profit or loss in the reporting year they occur.

Classification of equity and liabilities

A financial instrument is classified as a liability or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement on initial recognition. Equity instruments are contracts that give a residual interest in the net assets of the reporting entity. Where the financial instrument does not give rise to a contractual obligation on the part of the issuer to make payment in cash or kind under conditions that are potentially unfavourable, it is classified as an equity instrument. Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are recognised at the amount of proceeds received net of incremental costs directly attributable to the transaction. Dividends on equity are recognised as liabilities when they are declared. Interim dividends are recognised when declared by the directors.

2C. Critical judgements, assumptions and estimation uncertainties

The critical judgements made in the process of applying the accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements and the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting year, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities currently or within the next reporting year are discussed below. These estimates and assumptions are periodically monitored to ensure they incorporate all relevant information available at the date when financial statements are prepared. However, this does not prevent actual figures differing from estimates.

Impairment of loans and receivables:

The group assesses at the end of each reporting year whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. This determination requires the group to consider factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or significant delay in payments, the authenticity of the collaterals or significant decline in values of collaterals. The carrying amounts of the loans and receivables at the end of the reporting year are disclosed in Note on trade and other receivables.

Net realisable value of inventories:

A review is made on inventory for excess inventory and declines in net realisable value below cost and an allowance is recorded against the inventory balance for any such declines. The review requires management to consider the future demand for the products. In any case the realisable value represents the best estimate of the recoverable amount and is based on the acceptable evidence available at the end of the reporting year and inherently involves estimates regarding the future expected realisable value. The usual consideration in determining the amount of allowance or write-down includes authenticity of inventories, future demand, future selling prices, rework cost and fluctuation of gold market prices and ageing analysis. In general, such an evaluation process requires significant judgement and materially affects the carrying amount of inventories at the end of the reporting year. Possible changes in these estimates could result in revisions to the stated value of the inventories. The carrying amount of inventories at the end of the reporting year is disclosed in Note on inventories.

2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (cont'd)

2C. Critical judgements, assumptions and estimation uncertainties (cont'd)

Useful lives of plant and equipment:

The estimates for the useful lives and related depreciation charges for plant and equipment are based on commercial and other factors which could change significantly as a result of innovations and in response to market conditions. The depreciation charge is increased where useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or the carrying amounts written off or written down for technically obsolete items or assets that have been abandoned. It is impracticable to disclose the extent of the possible effects. It is reasonably possible, based on existing knowledge, that outcomes within the next reporting year that are different from assumptions could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the balances affected. The carrying amounts at the end of the reporting year are shown in Note on plant and equipment.

Income tax amounts:

The group recognises tax liabilities and tax assets based on an estimation of the likely taxes due, which requires significant judgement as to the ultimate tax determination of certain items. Where the actual amount arising from these issues differs from these estimates, such differences will have an impact on income tax and deferred tax amounts in the period when such determination is made. In addition, management judgement is required in determining the amount of current and deferred tax recognised and the extent to which amounts should or can be recognised. A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses if it is probable that the entity will earn sufficient taxable profit in future periods to benefit from a reduction in tax payments. This involves the management making assumptions within its overall tax planning activities and periodically reassessing them in order to reflect changed circumstances as well as tax regulations. Moreover, the measurement of a deferred tax asset or liability reflects the manner in which the entity expects to recover the asset's carrying value or settle the liability. As a result, due to their inherent nature assessments of likelihood are judgemental and not susceptible to precise determination. The income tax amounts are disclosed in Note on income tax.

Assessment of impairment of goodwill:

The amount of goodwill is tested annually for impairment. This annual impairment test is significant and the process is complex and highly judgmental and is based on assumptions that are affected by expected future market or economic conditions. As a result, judgement is required in evaluating the assumptions and methodologies used by management, in particular those relating to the forecasted revenue growth and profit margins. The disclosures about goodwill are included in Note on intangible assets, which explains that small changes in the key assumptions used could give rise to an impairment of the goodwill balance in the future. Actual outcomes could vary from these estimates.

3. Related party relationships and transactions

FRS 24 on related party disclosures requires the reporting entity to disclose: (a) transactions with its related parties; and (b) relationships between parents and subsidiaries irrespective of whether there have been transactions between those related parties. A party is related to a party if the party controls, or is controlled by, or can significantly influence or is significantly influenced by the other party.

3A. Members of a group:

Name	Relationship	Country of incorporation
Money Farm Pte. Ltd.	Ultimate parent company	Singapore

Related companies in these financial statements include the members of the above group of companies.

The ultimate controlling parties are Lim Yong Guan, Lim Yong Sheng, who are directors of the company and Lim Liang Eng, who is the shareholder of the company.

3. **Related party relationships and transactions (cont'd)**

3B. Related party transactions:

There are transactions and arrangements between the reporting entity and related parties and the effects of these on the basis determined between the parties are reflected in these financial statements. The related party balances and financial guarantees if any are unsecured, without fixed repayment terms and interest or charge unless stated otherwise.

Intragroup transactions and balances that have been eliminated in these consolidated financial statements are not disclosed as related party transactions and balances below.

In addition to transactions and balances disclosed elsewhere in the notes to the financial statements, this item includes the following:

Significant related party transactions:

	Group	
	2016	**2015**
	$'000	**$'000**
Other related parties		
Sales of pre-owned luxury items	5	80
Purchase of goods	(491)	(55)
Rental expense	(1,373)	(1,379)
Central support services	(199)	(194)
Payment for cancellation of lease	(24)	–
Director		
Rental expense	(83)	(142)
Payment for cancellation of lease	(36)	–

3C. Key management compensation:

	Group	
	2016	**2015**
	$'000	**$'000**
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	1,846	1,314

The above amounts are included under employee benefits expense. Included in the above amounts are the following items:

	Group	
	2016	**2015**
	$'000	**$'000**
Remuneration of directors of the company	892	607
Fees to directors of the company[a]	296	186

(a) Included in fees to directors of the company is an amount of $121,000 (2015: $21,000) paid by a subsidiary.

Further information about the remuneration of individual directors is provided in the report on corporate governance.

Key management personnel include the directors and those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the group, directly or indirectly.

3. **Related party relationships and transactions (cont'd)**

3D. Other receivables from and other payables to related parties

The trade transactions and the related trade receivables and payables balances arising from sales and purchases of goods and services are disclosed elsewhere in the notes to the financial statements.

The movements in other receivables from and other payables to related parties are as follows:

	Other related parties	
Group	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Other receivables/(other payables):		
Balance at beginning of the year – net credit	(2,955)	(2,479)
Amounts paid out and settlement of liabilities on behalf of other related parties	6,516	1,797
Amounts paid in and settlement of liabilities on behalf of the group	(4,337)	(2,273)
Balance at end of the year – net credit	(776)	(2,955)
Presented in the statement of financial position as follows:		
Other receivables (Note 17)	–	9
Other payables (Note 22)	(776)	(2,964)
Balance at end of the year – net credit	(776)	(2,955)

	Directors	
	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Other payables:		
Balance at beginning of the year	(2,976)	(4,533)
Amounts paid out and settlement of liabilities on behalf of directors	1,488	1,511
Reclassification to shareholder	–	46
Balance at end of the year (Note 22)	(1,488)	(2,976)

	Subsidiaries	
Company	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Other receivables/(other payables):		
Balance at beginning of the year – net debit	11,031	9,490
Amounts paid out and settlement of liabilities on behalf of subsidiaries	8,794	15,805
Amounts paid in and settlement of liabilities on behalf of the company	(10,655)	(16,964)
Dividend receivable	2,000	2,700
Balance at end of the year – net debit	11,171	11,031
Presented in the statement of financial position as follows:		
Other receivables (Note 17)	17,410	15,774
Other payables (Note 22)	(6,239)	(4,743)
Balance at end of the year – net debit	11,171	11,031

3. Related party relationships and transactions (cont'd)

3D. Other receivables from and other payables to related parties (cont'd)

	Other related parties	
Company	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Other payables:		
Balance at beginning of the year	(32)	–
Amounts paid out and settlement of liabilities on behalf of the other related parties	272	–
Amounts paid in and settlement of liabilities on behalf of the company	(240)	(32)
Balance at end of the year (Note 22)	–	(32)

4. Financial information by operating segments

Information about reportable segment profit or loss, assets and liabilities

Disclosure of information about operating segments, products and services, the geographical areas, and the major customers are made as required by FRS 108 Operating Segments. This disclosure standard has no impact on the reported financial performance or financial position of the reporting entity.

For management monitoring and financial purposes, the group is organised into two major operating segments, namely:

i) Pawnbroking; and
ii) Retail trading of pre-owned luxury items.

Other operations include provision of other support services.

Such a structural organisation is determined by the nature of risks and returns associated with each business segment and it defines the management structure as well as the internal reporting system. It represents the basis on which the management reports the primary segment information that is available and that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing the performance. They are managed separately because each business requires different strategies.

Inter-segment sales are measured on the basis that the entity actually used to price the transfers. Internal transfer pricing policies of the group are as far as practicable based on market prices. The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies.

Segment results, assets and liabilities include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly provision for taxation, deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets.

Capital expenditure comprises additions to plant and equipment.

4. Financial information by operating segments (cont'd)

Information about reportable segment profit or loss, assets and liabilities (cont'd)

Segment information about these businesses is presented below:-

Continuing operations 2016	**Pawnbroking**	**Retail trading of pre-owned luxury items**	**Others**	**Elimination**	**Note**	**Group**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**		**$'000**
Revenue by segment						
Revenues from external customers	30,148	95,018	–	–		125,166
Inter-segment revenues	25,571	–	–	(25,571)	A	–
Results						
Segment results	8,493	4,516	1,589	(2,171)	B	12,427
Finance costs	(3,837)	(70)	(165)	–	B	(4,072)
Profit before tax	4,656	4,446	1,424	(2,171)	B	8,355
Income tax expense	(1,125)	(689)	(35)	–		(1,849)
Profit net of tax	3,531	3,748	1,389	(2,171)	B	6,506
Segment assets	208,780	28,084	28,244	(41,494)	C	223,614
Unallocated assets						42
Total group assets						223,656
Segment liabilities	152,536	21,780	22,606	(41,483)	D	155,439
Unallocated liabilities						1,595
Total group liabilities						157,034
Capital expenditure	1,569	342	–	–		1,911
Depreciation and amortisation	1,279	401	139	–		1,819
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment	79	4	–	–		83
Loss on collateral loan services	2	–	–	–		2

4. Financial information by operating segments (cont'd)

Segment information about these businesses is presented below:-

Continuing operations 2015 (restated)	**Pawnbroking $'000**	**Retail trading of pre-owned luxury items $'000**	**Others $'000**	**Elimination $'000**	**Note**	**Group $'000**
Revenue by segment						
Revenues from external customers	24,745	69,237	–	–		93,982
Inter-segment revenues	20,691	–	–	(20,691)	A	–
Results						
Segment results	6,251	1,325	2,287	(2,856)	B	7,007
Finance costs	(3,166)	–	(222)	150	B	(3,238)
Profit before tax	3,085	1,325	2,065	(2,706)	B	3,769
Income tax expense	(433)	(209)	(29)	–		(671)
Profit net of tax	2,652	1,116	2,036	(2,706)	B	3,098
Segment assets	186,732	15,786	20,502	(32,762)	C	190,258
Unallocated assets						71
Total group assets						190,329
Segment liabilities	136,051	13,549	12,561	(32,692)	D	129,467
Unallocated liabilities						762
Total group liabilities						130,231
Capital expenditure	274	304	–	–		578
Depreciation and amortisation	1,504	449	133	–		2,086
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment	15	17	–	–		32
Loss on collateral loan services	3	–	–	–		3

Notes

A Inter-segment revenues are eliminated.

B The following items are deducted from segment profit to arrive at profit before tax presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income:

	2016 $'000	**2015 $'000**
Profit from inter-segment sales	2,171	2,706

4. **Financial information by operating segments (cont'd)**

Notes (cont'd)

C The following items are deducted from segment assets to arrive at total assets reported in the consolidated statements of financial position:

	2016 $'000	(Restated) 2015 $'000
Inter-segment balances	41,483	32,692
Unrealised profit on unsold inventories	11	70
	41,494	32,762

D The following items are deducted from segment liabilities to arrive at total liabilities reported in the consolidated statements of financial position:

	2016 $'000	(Restated) 2015 $'000
Inter-segment balances	41,483	32,692

Geographical information

	Revenue		Non-current assets	
	2016 $'000	2015 $'000	2016 $'000	(Restated) 2015 $'000
Singapore	119,617	90,053	2,549	2,116
Malaysia	5,549	3,929	2,528	2,365
	125,166	93,982	5,077	4,481

Revenues are attributed to countries on the basis of the customer's location, irrespective of the origin of the goods and services.

The non-current assets are analysed by the geographical area in which the assets are located. The non-current assets exclude deferred tax assets.

Information about major customers

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Top 1 customer	27,708	10,428
Top 2 customers	34,852	19,287

The major customers are from retail trading of pre-owned luxury items segment.

5. Revenue

	Group	
	2016 $'000	**2015 $'000**
Interest income from providing collateral loan services	27,536	22,767
Sales of pre-owned luxury items	97,630	71,215
Total revenue	125,166	93,982

6. Employee benefits expense

	Group	
	2016 $'000	**2015 $'000**
Short term employee benefits expense	11,215	9,986
Contributions to defined contribution plan	961	880
Total employee benefits expense	12,176	10,866

7. Finance costs

	Group	
	2016 $'000	**2015 $'000**
Interest expense	4,072	3,238

8. Other gains and (other losses)

	Group	
	2016 $'000	**2015 $'000**
Rental deposits forfeited	(60)	–
Foreign exchange adjustments losses	(308)	(843)
Government grants	421	269
Loss on collateral loan services	(2)	(3)
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment	(83)	(32)
Miscellaneous income	67	29
Rental income (Note 27)	645	702
Net	680	122
Presented in profit or loss as:		
Other gains	1,133	1,000
Other losses	(453)	(878)
Net	680	122

9. Other expenses

The major components include the following:

	Group	
	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Advertisement and promotions	741	351
Rental expenses (Note 26)	7,356	7,343
Audit fees to the independent auditor of the company	172	166
Audit fees to the other independent auditors	44	31
Other fees to the independent auditor of the company	21	78
Other fees to the other independent auditors	13	38

10. Income tax

10A. Components of tax expense recognised in profit or loss include:

	Group	
	2016 $'000	(Restated) 2015 $'000
Current tax expense:		
Current tax expense	1,686	766
Under/(over) adjustments in respect of prior periods	126	(225)
Withholding tax	36	–
Subtotal	1,848	541
Deferred tax expenses/(income):		
Deferred tax expense/(income)	21	(36)
(Over)/under adjustments in respect of prior periods	(20)	166
Subtotal	1	130
Total income tax expense	1,849	671

10. Income tax (cont'd)

10A. Components of tax expense recognised in profit or loss include: (cont'd)

The income tax in profit or loss varied from the amount of income tax amount determined by applying the Singapore income tax rate of 17.0% (2015: 17.0%) to profit or loss before income tax as a result of the following differences:

	Group	
		(Restated)
	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Profit before tax	8,355	3,769
Income tax expense at the above rate	1,420	641
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	371	301
Tax exemptions	(151)	(162)
Under/(over) adjustments to tax in respect of prior periods	106	(59)
Effect of different tax rates in different country	53	(26)
Withholding tax	36	–
Change in tax rate	3	–
Other minor item less than 3% each	11	(24)
Total income tax expense	1,849	671

There are no income tax consequences of dividends to owners of the company.

10B. Deferred tax expense recognised in profit or loss includes:

	Group	
	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Excess of book value over tax value of plant and equipment	2	16
Excess of tax value over book value of plant and equipment	8	37
Intangible assets	28	(23)
Tax losses carryforwards	(48)	100
Deferred tax asset not recognised	11	–
Total deferred income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	1	130

10. Income tax (cont'd)

10C. Deferred tax balance in the statement of financial position:

	Group 2016 $'000	Group (Restated) 2015 $'000
<u>Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets recognised in profit or loss:</u>		
Excess of book value of plant and equipment over tax value	(65)	(67)
Excess of tax value over book value of plant and equipment	25	17
Intangible assets	(75)	(103)
Tax losses carryforwards	60	108
Deferred tax asset not recognised	(43)	(54)
Net balance	(98)	(99)
Presented in the statement of financial position as follows:		
Deferred tax assets	42	71
Deferred tax liabilities	(140)	(170)
Net balance	(98)	(99)

It is impracticable to estimate the amount expected to be settled or used within one year.

The realisation of the future income tax benefits from tax loss carryforwards and temporary differences from capital allowance is available for an unlimited future period subject to the conditions imposed by law including the retention of majority shareholders as defined.

11. Earnings per share

The following table illustrates the numerators and denominators used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share of no par value:

	Group 2016	Group (Restated) 2015
Numerators: earnings attributable to equity	$'000	$'000
Profit attributable to owners of the parent, net of tax	6,229	3,115
	2016	**2015**
Denominators: weighted average number of equity shares	'000	'000
Basic and diluted	353,800	353,800

The weighted average number of equity shares refers to shares in issue outstanding during the reporting period.

The basic earnings per share ratio is based on the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during each reporting year. Both basic and diluted earnings per share are the same as there are no dilutive potential ordinary shares outstanding during the reporting period.

12. Dividends on equity shares

	Group 2016 $'000	Group 2015 $'000
First and final tax exempt (one-tier) dividend of 0.5 cents (2015: 0.3 cents) per share	1,769	1,061

In respect of the current reporting year, the directors propose that a final dividend of 0.5 cents per share with a total of $1,769,000 be paid to shareholders after the annual general meeting. There are no income tax consequences. This dividend is subject to approval by shareholders at the next annual general meeting and has not been included as a liability in these financial statements. The proposed dividend is payable in respect of all ordinary shares in issue at the end of the reporting year and including any new qualifying shares issued up to the date the dividend becomes payable. There are no income tax consequences of the dividends to shareholders.

13. Plant and equipment

Group:	Renovations $'000	Plant and equipment $'000	Total $'000
Cost:			
At 1 January 2015	6,191	4,456	10,647
Arising from acquisition of subsidiaries (Note 25B)	3	39	42
Foreign exchange adjustments	(92)	(87)	(179)
Additions	411	238	649
Disposals	(673)	(185)	(858)
At 31 December 2015	5,840	4,461	10,301
Arising from acquisition of subsidiaries (Note 25C)	163	67	230
Foreign exchange adjustments	(23)	(16)	(39)
Additions	979	1,052	2,031
Disposals	(643)	(135)	(778)
At 31 December 2016	6,316	5,429	11,745
Accumulated depreciation:			
At 1 January 2015	4,438	2,404	6,842
Arising from acquisition of subsidiaries (Note 25B)	3	38	41
Foreign exchange adjustments	(43)	(32)	(75)
Depreciation for the year	1,094	719	1,813
Disposals	(659)	(163)	(822)
At 31 December 2015	4,833	2,966	7,799
Arising from acquisition of subsidiaries (Note 25C)	70	22	92
Foreign exchange adjustments	(14)	(8)	(22)
Depreciation for the year	900	677	1,577
Disposals	(612)	(81)	(693)
At 31 December 2016	5,177	3,576	8,753
Carrying amount:			
At 1 January 2015	1,753	2,052	3,805
At 31 December 2015	1,007	1,495	2,502
At 31 December 2016	1,139	1,853	2,992

Certain items are under finance lease agreements (Note 23C).

A floating charge has been placed on plant and equipment with a carrying amount of 2,802,000 (2015: $1,512,000) as security for bank borrowings (Note 23).

14. Intangible assets

	Group 2016 $'000	Group (Restated) 2015 $'000
Goodwill (Note 14A)	1,709	1,351
Other intangible assets (Note 14B)	376	628
Total	2,085	1,979

14A. Goodwill

	Group 2016 $'000	Group (Restated) 2015 $'000
Cost:		
Balance at beginning of the year	1,351	1,026
Arising from acquisition of subsidiaries (Note 25)	406	554
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(48)	(229)
Balance at end of the year	1,709	1,351

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units ("CGU") for the purpose of impairment testing. Each of those CGU represents the group's investment by the subsidiary as follows:

	Group 2016 $'000	Group (Restated) 2015 $'000
Name of the subsidiaries		
Easimine group of companies [(a)]	936	956
Kedai Pajak Heng Soon Sdn. Bhd.	386	395
Pajak Gadai T&M Sdn. Bhd.	193	–
Pajak Gadai Money Mine Sdn. Bhd.	194	–
	1,709	1,351

(a) This relates to subsidiaries, MS 1 Infinite Sdn. Bhd., MS 2 Infinite Sdn. Bhd., MS 3 Infinite Sdn. Bhd., MS 4 Infinite Sdn. Bhd., MS 5 Infinite Sdn. Bhd., MS 10 Infinite Sdn. Bhd., Easigram (Pandan) Sdn. Bhd., Easigram (Batu Pahat) Sdn. Bhd., Pajak Gadai Pure Merit Sdn. Bhd. and Pajak Gadai Aeon Fountain Sdn. Bhd.

The goodwill was tested for impairment at the end of the reporting year. An impairment loss is the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset or a CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or a CGU is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal or its value in use. The recoverable amounts of CGUs have been measured based on value in use method.

No impairment allowance was recognised because the carrying amount of all CGUs was lower than their recoverable amount.

The value in use was measured by management. The key assumptions for the value in use calculations are discount rates and revenue growth rates as follows. The value in use is a recurring fair value measurement (Level 3). The quantitative information about the value in use measurement using significant unobservable inputs for the CGU are consistent with those used for the measurement last performed.

14. Intangible assets (cont'd)

14A. Goodwill (cont'd)

Management estimates discount rates using pre-tax rates of 14.1% (2015: 10.4%) that reflect current market assessments at the risks specific to the CGUs. The group prepares cash flow forecasts derived from the most recent financial budgets and plans approved by management for the next 5 years. Management forecasted the revenue growth rates as follows:

	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
Name of the subsidiaries		
Easimine group of companies	5% to 20% per annum	5% to 15% per annum
Kedai Pajak Heng Soon Sdn. Bhd.	6% per annum	5% per annum
Pajak Gadai T&M Sdn. Bhd.	Monthly growth rates of 1% - 6%	–
Pajak Gadai Money Mine Sdn. Bhd.	Monthly growth rates of 1% - 8%	–

Management forecasts the terminal growth rates at 0% for all CGUs.

Management believes that any reasonably possible change in the key assumptions on which this CGU's recoverable amount is based would not cause the carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount. The value in use is a recurring fair value measurement (Level 3). The quantitative information about the value in use measurement using significant unobservable inputs for the CGU are consistent with those used for the measurement last performed.

Easimine group of companies: Actual outcomes could vary from these estimates. If the revised estimated revenue growth rate at the end of reporting year had been 1% less favourable than management's estimates at the reporting year, the recoverable amount of the CGU would reduce by $282,000. However, the recoverable amount will still be higher than the carrying amount of goodwill. If the revised estimated pre-tax discount rate applied to the discounted cash flows had been 1% less favourable than management's estimates, the recoverable amount of the CGU would reduce by $422,000. However, the recoverable amount will still be higher than the carrying amount of goodwill.

Kedai Pajak Heng Soon Sdn. Bhd.: Actual outcomes could vary from these estimates. If the revised estimated revenue growth rate at the end of reporting year had been 1% less favourable than management's estimates at the reporting year, there would be a need to reduce the carrying value of goodwill by $104,000. If the revised estimated pre-tax discount rate applied to the discounted cash flows had been 1% less favourable than management's estimates, there would be a need to reduce the carrying value of the goodwill by $116,000.

Pajak Gadai T&M Sdn. Bhd.: Actual outcomes could vary from these estimates. If the revised estimated revenue growth rate at the end of reporting year had been 1% less favourable than management's estimates at the reporting year, the recoverable amount of the CGU would reduce by $364,000. However, the recoverable amount will still be higher than the carrying amount of goodwill. If the revised estimated pre-tax discount rate applied to the discounted cash flows had been 1% less favourable than management's estimates, the recoverable amount of the CGU would reduce by $64,000. However, the recoverable amount will still be higher than the carrying amount of goodwill.

Pajak Gadai Money Mine Sdn. Bhd.: Actual outcomes could vary from these estimates. If the revised estimated revenue growth rate at the end of reporting year had been 1% less favourable than management's estimates at the reporting year, there would be a need to reduce the carrying value of goodwill by $133,000. If the revised estimated pre-tax discount rate applied to the discounted cash flows had been 1% less favourable than management's estimates, the recoverable amount of the CGU would reduce by $34,000. However, the recoverable amount will still be higher than the carrying amount of goodwill.

14. Intangible assets (cont'd)

14B. Other intangible assets

Group:	Lease assignment fees $'000	Customer lists $'000	Total $'000
Cost:			
At 1 January 2015	1,140	666	1,806
Additions (restated) (Note 33) [(a)]	–	144	144
Foreign exchange adjustments (restated)	–	(103)	(103)
At 31 December 2015 (restated)	1,140	707	1,847
Foreign exchange adjustments	–	(15)	(15)
At 31 December 2016	1,140	692	1,832
Accumulated amortisation:			
At 1 January 2015	898	56	954
Amortisation for the year (restated) [(a)]	140	133	273
Foreign exchange adjustments (restated)	–	(8)	(8)
At 31 December 2015 (restated)	1,038	181	1,219
Amortisation for the year	102	140	242
Foreign exchange adjustments	–	(5)	(5)
At 31 December 2016	1,140	316	1,456
Carrying amount:			
At 1 January 2015	242	610	852
At 31 December 2015 (restated)	102	526	628
At 31 December 2016	–	376	376

(a) Additions through business combination as a result of finalisation of purchase price allocation exercise in the acquisition of Kedai Pajak Heng Soon Sdn. Bhd. (Note 25B).

15. Investments in subsidiaries

	Company 2016 $'000	Company 2015 $'000
Movements during the year:		
Unquoted equity shares at cost:		
Balance at beginning of the year	50,405	50,405
Addition during the year	+	–
Balance at end of the year	50,405	50,405

15. Investments in subsidiaries (cont'd)

#A. The following subsidiaries are wholly owned by the group:

Name of subsidiaries, country of incorporation, place of operations and principal activities (independent auditors)	Cost in books of company		Effective percentage of equity held	
	2016 $'000	2015 $'000	2016 %	2015 %
Held by the company:				
MoneyMax Pawnshop Pte. Ltd.[(a)] Singapore Pawn brokerage	17,014	17,014	100	100
MoneyMax Group Pte. Ltd.[(a)] Singapore Pawn brokerage	16,477	16,477	100	100
MoneyMax Pte. Ltd.[(a)] Singapore Pawn brokerage	11,618	11,618	100	100
MoneyMax Express Pte. Ltd.[(a)] (Formerly known as Cash Online Pawnshop Pte. Ltd.) Singapore Pawn brokerage	2,725	2,725	100	100
MoneyMax Jewellery Pte. Ltd.[(a)] Singapore Retail sale of jewellery, watches and luxury goods	2,542	2,542	100	100
Cash Online Jewellery Pte. Ltd.[(a)] Singapore Retail sale of jewellery, watches and luxury goods	29	29	100	100
MoneyMax Capital Pte. Ltd.[(a)] Singapore Dormant	+	+	100	100
Lady Paris Pte. Ltd.[(b)] (incorporated on 25 April 2016) Singapore Dormant (Verity Partners)	+	–	100	–
MoneyMax Pawnshop Sdn. Bhd.[(b)] Malaysia Dormant (FS Wong & Co., Malaysia)	+	+	100	100
MoneyMax Jewellery Sdn. Bhd.[(b)] Malaysia Dormant (FS Wong & Co., Malaysia)	+	+	100	100

15. Investments in subsidiaries (cont'd)

Name of subsidiaries, country of incorporation, place of operations and principal activities (independent auditors)	Cost in books of company		Effective percentage of equity held	
	2016 $'000	2015 $'000	2016 %	2015 %
Cash Online Sdn. Bhd. [c] Malaysia Investment holding	+	+	100	100
Lady Paris Sdn. Bhd. [b] (incorporated on 29 June 2016) Malaysia Dormant (FS Wong & Co., Malaysia)	+	–	100	–
#B. The subsidiaries that have non-controlling interest are listed below:				
<u>Held by Cash Online Sdn. Bhd.</u> Easimine Group Sdn. Bhd. [c] Malaysia Investment holding	–	–	51	51
Yong Mei Group Sdn. Bhd. [c] (incorporated on 20 January 2016) Malaysia Investment holding	–	–	51	–
Guan Sang Group Sdn. Bhd. [b] (incorporated on 20 January 2016) Malaysia Investment holding (FS Wong & Co., Malaysia)	–	–	51	–
<u>Held by Easimine Group Sdn. Bhd.</u> Easigram Group Sdn. Bhd. [c] Malaysia Investment holding	–	–	51	51
Easigold Group Sdn. Bhd. [c] Malaysia Investment holding	–	–	51	51
<u>Held by Easigram Group Sdn. Bhd.</u> MS 1 Infinite Sdn. Bhd. [c] Malaysia Pawn brokerage	–	–	51	51
MS 2 Infinite Sdn. Bhd. [c] Malaysia Pawn brokerage	–	–	51	51
MS 3 Infinite Sdn. Bhd. [c] Malaysia Pawn brokerage	–	–	51	51

15. Investments in subsidiaries (cont'd)

Name of subsidiaries, country of incorporation, place of operations and principal activities (independent auditors)	Cost in books of company 2016 $'000	2015 $'000	Effective percentage of equity held 2016 %	2015 %
MS 4 Infinite Sdn. Bhd. [(c)] Malaysia Pawn brokerage	–	–	51	51
MS 5 Infinite Sdn. Bhd. [(c)] Malaysia Pawn brokerage	–	–	51	51
MS 10 Infinite Sdn. Bhd. [(c)] Malaysia Pawn brokerage	–	–	51	51
Easigram (Pandan) Sdn. Bhd. [(c)] Malaysia Pawn brokerage	–	–	51	51
Easigram (Batu Pahat) Sdn. Bhd. [(c)] Malaysia Pawn brokerage	–	–	51	51
Held by Easigold Group Sdn. Bhd.				
Pajak Gadai Pure Merit Sdn. Bhd. [(c)] Malaysia Pawn brokerage	–	–	51	51
Pajak Gadai Aeon Fountain Sdn. Bhd. [(c)] Malaysia Pawn brokerage	–	–	51	51
Kedai Pajak Heng Soon Sdn. Bhd. [(c)] Malaysia Pawn brokerage	–	–	51	51
Pajak Gadai Poh Heng Sdn. Bhd. [(c)] Malaysia Pawn brokerage	–	–	51	51
Pajak Gadai T&M Sdn. Bhd. [(c)] (acquired on 29 January 2016) Malaysia Pawn brokerage	–	–	51	–
Pajak Gadai Money Mine Sdn. Bhd. [(c)] (acquired on 31 May 2016) Malaysia Pawn brokerage	–	–	51	–

\+ Amount less than $1,000.
[(a)] Audited by RSM Chio Lim LLP in Singapore, a member firm of RSM International.
[(b)] Other independent auditors. Audited by firms of accountants other than member firms of RSM International of which RSM Chio Lim LLP in Singapore is a member. Their names are indicated above.
[(c)] Audited by RSM Malaysia, a member firm of RSM International.

15. Investments in subsidiaries (cont'd)

As is required by Rule 716 of the Listing Manual of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited, the audit committee and the board of directors of the company have satisfied themselves that the appointment of different auditor for certain of its overseas subsidiaries would not compromise the standard and effectiveness of the audit of the group.

16. Inventories

	Group	
	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Finished goods	23,039	12,842
Inventories are stated after allowance. Movements in allowance:		
Balance at beginning of the year	9	9
Reversal to profit or loss included in material costs	(1)	–
Balance at end of the year	8	9

A floating charge has been placed on inventories with a carrying value of $23,039,000 (2015: Nil) as security for bank borrowings (Note 23).

17. Trade and other receivables

	Group		Company	
	2016 $'000	2015 $'000	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Trade receivables:				
Pledged loans receivables [a]	180,471	161,065	–	–
Outside parties	550	189	–	–
Subsidiaries (Note 3)	–	–	531	1,134
Sub-total	181,021	161,254	531	1,134
Other receivables:				
Subsidiaries (Note 3)	–	–	17,410	15,774
Other receivables	846	139	–	–
Related parties (Note 3)	–	9	–	–
Advances [b]	586	–	–	–
Sub-total	1,432	148	17,410	15,774
Total trade and other receivables	182,453	161,402	17,941	16,908
Other receivables:				
Movements in above allowance:				
Balance at beginning of the year	–	13	–	–
Bad debts written off	–	(13)	–	–
Balance at end of the year	–	–	–	–

17. Trade and other receivables (cont'd)

(a) Pledged loans to customers are secured by pledges of goods and chattels. The quantum of loans granted to customers is based on a portion of the value of articles pledged. In the event that a customer does not renew or redeem a pledged article within agreed redemption period from the grant date of the loan, the pledged article will be disposed of by a sale by auction or forfeited, in accordance with the provisions of the Pawnbrokers Act in the local jurisdictions.

The loans bear interest ranging from 0.95% to 2% (2015: 0.95% to 2%) per annum.

(b) This relates to advances given to finance the working capital of future acquisition of companies as disclosed in Note 28(a) to the financial statements.

A floating charge has been placed on trade and other receivables with a carrying value of $180,891,000 (2015: $155,394,000) as security for bank borrowings (Note 23).

18. Other assets

	Group		Company	
	2016	**2015**	**2016**	**2015**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Prepayments	620	775	62	78
Deposits to secure services [(a)]	3,417	1,964	19	–
	4,037	2,739	81	78

(a) Included in deposits to secure services are:

(i) $451,000 being deposit paid for the acquisition of shares in future acquisitions of companies as disclosed in Note 28(a) to the financial statements.

(ii) $168,000 being deposit paid for the acquisition of shares in a pawnshop as disclosed in Note 28(c) to the financial statements.

19. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group		Company	
	2016	**2015**	**2016**	**2015**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Cash on hand and in bank (not restricted in use)	9,008	8,794	108	118

The interest earning balances are not significant.

A floating charge has been placed on cash and bank balances with a carrying value at $8,333,000 (2015: $6,728,000) as security for bank borrowings (Note 23).

19. Cash and cash equivalents (cont'd)

19A. Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows:

	Group	
	2016	**2015**
	$'000	**$'000**
Amount as shown above	9,008	8,794
Bank overdrafts (Note 23)	(4,174)	(1,600)
Cash and cash equivalents for statement of cash flows purposes at end of the year	4,834	7,194

19B. Non-cash transactions:

(a) Included in additions to plant and equipment is an amount of $120,000 (2015: $71,000) being provision for restoration costs capitalised (Note 24).

(b) A total of 5,880,000 ordinary shares of RM1.00 par value in a subsidiary were issued to non-controlling interest by the capitalisation of RM5,880,000 or approximately $1,895,000 of the amounts owing to the non-controlling interest.

20. Share capital

	Group and Company	
	Number of shares issued	**Share capital**
	'000	**$'000**
Ordinary shares of no par value:		
Balance at 1 January 2015, 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2016	353,800	56,144

The ordinary shares of no par value are fully paid, carry one vote each and have no right to fixed income. The company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Capital management:

The objectives when managing capital are: to safeguard the reporting entity's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for owners and benefits for other stakeholders, and to provide an adequate return to owners by pricing the sales commensurately with the level of risk. The management sets the amount of capital to meet its requirements and the risk taken. There were no changes in the approach to capital management during the reporting year. The management manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it where necessary or possible in the light of changes in conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the management may adjust the amount of dividends paid to owners, return capital to owners, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt. Adjusted capital comprises all components of equity (that is, share capital and reserves).

In order to maintain its listing on the Singapore Stock Exchange it has to have share capital with a free float of at least 10% of the shares. The company met the capital requirement on its initial listing and the rules limiting treasury share purchases mean it will continue to satisfy that requirement, as it did throughout the reporting year. Management receives a report from the share registrars frequently on substantial share interests showing the non-free float to ensure continuing compliance with the 10% limit throughout the reporting year.

20. Share capital (cont'd)

The management monitors the capital on the basis of the debt-to-capital ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt / adjusted capital (as shown below). Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

	2016	(Restated) 2015
Group:	$'000	$'000
Net debt:		
All current and non-current borrowings including finance leases	146,343	118,954
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(9,008)	(8,794)
Net debt	137,335	110,160
Capital:		
Total equity	66,622	60,098
Debt-to-capital ratio	206%	183%

There are significant borrowings but these are secured by specific assets. The unfavorable change as shown by the increase in the debt-to-capital ratio for the reporting year resulted primarily from the increase in new debt.

All reserves classified on the face of the statement of financial position as retained earnings represent past accumulated earnings and are distributable. The other reserves are not available for cash dividends unless realised.

21. Other reserves

	Group	
	2016	(Restated) 2015
	$'000	$'000
As at 1 January	(4)	35
Foreign exchange translation reserves	15	(39)
As at 31 December	11	(4)

22. Trade and other payables

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Trade payables:				
Surplus payable [(a)]	–	29	–	–
Outside parties and accrued liabilities	5,216	3,494	549	349
Sub-total	5,216	3,523	549	349
Other payables:				
Subsidiaries (Note 3)	–	–	6,239	4,743
Related parties (Note 3)[(b)]	776	2,964	–	32
Directors (Note 3)	1,488	2,976	–	–
Other payables	790	271	69	17
Shareholder	23	46	–	–
Sub-total	3,077	6,257	6,308	4,792
Total trade and other payables	8,293	9,780	6,857	5,141

22. Trade and other payables

(a) This represents surplus realised at sale of unredeemed pledges by auction. They are to be settled with (i) the holders of the pawn tickets on demand within 4 months after the sale and, when no demand is made, (ii) the Accountant-General within 14 days after the expiration of the period of 4 months.

(b) Included in balance is amount of $776,000 (2015: $2,932,000) owing to the non-controlling interest.

23. Other financial liabilities

	Group		Company	
	2016 $'000	2015 $'000	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Non-current:				
Financial instruments with floating interest rates:				
Term loans (secured) (Note 23B)	1,517	2,171	–	–
Financial instruments with fixed interest rates:				
Finance leases (Note 23C)	–	1	–	–
Non-current	1,517	2,172	–	–
Current:				
Financial instruments with floating interest rates:				
Bank overdrafts (secured) (Note 23A)	4,174	1,600	–	–
Bank loans (secured) (Note 23A)	138,586	113,946	2,000	3,000
Term loans (secured) (Note 23B)	2,063	1,215	–	–
Financial instruments with fixed interest rates:				
Finance leases (Note 23C)	3	21	–	–
Current	144,826	116,782	2,000	3,000
Total	146,343	118,954	2,000	3,000

The non-current portion is repayable as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2016 $'000	2015 $'000	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Due within 2 – 5 years	1,517	2,172	–	–
Total non-current portion	1,517	2,172	–	–

The range of floating interest rates paid were as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Bank overdrafts (secured)	5.00% to 5.84%	5.00% to 7.94%	–	–
Bank loans and term loans (secured)	2.37% to 4.84%	2.18% to 5.93%	3.95% to 4.84%	3.65% to 3.95%

23. Other financial liabilities (cont'd)

23A. Bank overdrafts and bank loans (secured)

The bank borrowings are revolving loans with maturities between one month to six months.

The revolving loans are at floating rates of interest. The fair value (Level 2) is a reasonable approximation of the carrying amounts due to their short term nature or that they are floating rate instruments that are frequently re-priced to market interest rates.

The bank agreements for the bank loans and overdrafts provide among other matters for the following:

1. Debenture incorporating a fixed and floating charge over present and future assets of certain subsidiaries;
2. Corporate guarantee from the company and certain subsidiaries;
3. Assignment of insurance policies;
4. An all monies facilities agreement of a subsidiary;
5. Personal guarantee granted by a non-controlling shareholder; and
6. Subordination of advances by a subsidiary and a non-controlling shareholder of RM6,000,000 or approximately $1,934,000.

23B. Term loans (secured)

The term loans are repayable by monthly instalments over 3 years to 4 years with commencement dates from October 2014 to September 2015.

The term loans are at floating rates of interest. The fair value (Level 2) is a reasonable approximation of the carrying amounts as they are floating rate instruments that are frequently re-priced to market interest rates.

The bank agreements for the term loans provide among other matters for the following:

1. Debenture incorporating a fixed and floating charge over present and future assets of certain subsidiaries;
2. Corporate guarantee from the company; and
3. Assignment of insurance policies.

23C. Finance leases

Group

2016	Minimum payments $'000	Finance charges $'000	Present value $'000
Minimum lease payments payable:			
Due within one year	4	(1)	3
Total	4	(1)	3
Net book value of plant and equipment under finance leases			2

23. Other financial liabilities (cont'd)

23C. Finance leases

2015	Minimum payments $'000	Finance charges $'000	Present value $'000
Minimum lease payments payable:			
Due within one year	23	(2)	21
Due within 2 to 5 years	1	–	1
Total	24	(2)	22
Net book value of plant and equipment under finance leases			25

It is a policy to lease certain of its plant and equipment under finance leases. The average lease term is 2 to 5 years. The range of effective interest for finance leases is about 5.33% to 6.43% (2015: 5.33% to 6.43%) per annum. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments. The obligations under finance leases are secured by the lessor's charge over the leased assets.

The carrying amounts of the lease liabilities approximate the fair value (Level 2).

The finance leases of certain subsidiaries are secured by guarantees from a director of the company.

24. Other liabilities

	Group	
	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Deposits	145	144
Provision for restoration costs [(a)]	658	591
Total	803	735
Movements in above provision:		
At beginning of the year	591	575
Additions	120	71
Used	(49)	(28)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(4)	(27)
At end of the year	658	591

[(a)] The provision is based on the present value of costs to be incurred to remove leasehold improvements from leased properties. The estimate is based on quotations from external contractors. The unexpired terms range from 1 to 5 years. The unwinding of discount is not significant.

25. Acquisition of subsidiaries

25A. Acquisition of Easigram (Batu Pahat) Sdn. Bhd.

On 28 January 2015, the group acquired 51.0% in Easigram (Batu Pahat) Sdn. Bhd. at cash consideration of RM280,000 or approximately $106,000 and from that date the group gained control. It became a subsidiary (also see Note 15 for the principal activities). The transaction was accounted for by the acquisition method of accounting.

Management has finalised the purchase price allocation exercise and identified the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at date of acquisition. The fair value of identifiable net assets acquired and goodwill arising from the acquisition are as follows:

	Fair values used 2015 $'000
Net assets acquired:	
Cash and cash equivalents	+

Net cash outflows on acquisition:	2015 $'000
Cash consideration	106
Less: cash and cash equivalents acquired	+
Net cash outflow	106

Goodwill arising on acquisition:	2015 $'000
Consideration transferred	106
Non-controlling interests	+
Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	+
Goodwill arising on acquisition	106

\+ Amount less than $1,000.

The non-controlling interest of 49% in the acquiree at the acquisition date was measured based on the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets.

The goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes.

The contributions from the acquired subsidiaries for the period between the date of acquisition and the end of the reporting year were as follows:

	From date of acquisition in 2015 and for the reporting year 2015 $'000
Revenue	15
Loss before income tax	(57)

25. Acquisition of subsidiaries (cont'd)

25B. Acquisition of Kedai Pajak Heng Soon Sdn. Bhd.

On 15 April 2015, the group acquired 51.0% in Kedai Pajak Heng Soon Sdn. Bhd. at cash consideration of RM1,479,000 or approximately $551,000 and from that date the group gained control. It became a subsidiary (also see Note 15 for the principal activities). The transaction was accounted for by the acquisition method of accounting.

Management has since finalised the purchase price allocation exercise and identified the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at date of acquisition. Accordingly, as required by FRS 103, the comparative figures have been restated retrospectively as follows:- Increase / (decrease) in: consolidated statement of financial position.

Net assets acquired:	Provisional fair value 2015 $'000	Fair values used 2016 $'000	Changes to be made retrospectively $'000
Plant and equipment	1	1	–
Intangible assets	–	144	144
Trade and other receivables	1,939	1,939	–
Other assets	30	30	–
Cash and cash equivalents	28	28	–
Income tax payable	(43)	(43)	–
Trade and other payables	(1,866)	(1,866)	–
Deferred tax liabilities	–	(30)	(30)
	89	203	114

Net cash outflows on acquisition:	2015 $'000
Cash consideration	551
Less: cash and cash equivalents acquired	(28)
Net cash outflow	523

Goodwill arising on acquisition:	2015 $'000
Consideration transferred	551
Non-controlling interests	100
Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	(203)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	448

The non-controlling interest of 49% in the acquiree at the acquisition date was measured based on the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets.

The goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes.

25. Acquisition of subsidiaries (cont'd)

25B. Acquisition of Kedai Pajak Heng Soon Sdn. Bhd. (cont'd)

The contributions from the acquired subsidiary for the period between the date of acquisition and the end of the reporting year were as follows:

	From date of acquisition in 2015 $'000	For the reporting year 2015 $'000
Revenue	646	994
Profit before income tax	346	408

25C. Acquisition of Pajak Gadai T&M Sdn. Bhd. and Pajak Gadai Money Mine Sdn. Bhd.

On 29 January 2016, the group acquired 51.0% in Pajak Gadai T&M Sdn. Bhd. ("T&M") at consideration of RM2.45 million or approximately $0.82 million by way of cash payment of RM0.41 million or approximately $0.14 million and capitalisation of loan owing to the group of RM2.04 million or approximately $0.68 million, and from that date, the group gained control. It became a subsidiary (also see Note 15 for the principal activities). The transaction was accounted for by the acquisition method of accounting.

On 31 May 2016, the group acquired 51.0% in Pajak Gadai Money Mine Sdn. Bhd. ("MoneyMine") at consideration of RM2.45 million or approximately $0.84 million by way of cash payment of RM0.41 million or approximately $0.14 million and capitalisation of loan owing to the group of RM2.04 million or approximately $0.70 million, and from that date, the group gained control. It became a subsidiary (also see Note 15 for the principal activities). The transaction was accounted for by the acquisition method of accounting.

Management has finalised the purchase price allocation exercise and identified the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at date of acquisition. The fair value of identifiable net assets acquired and goodwill arising from the acquisitions are as follows:

	T&M	MoneyMine	Total fair values used
Net assets acquired:	**2016 $'000**	**2016 $'000**	**2016 $'000**
Plant and equipment	72	66	138
Inventories	–	6	6
Trade and other receivables	1,238	1,181	2,419
Other assets	1	8	9
Cash and cash equivalents	19	5	24
Income tax payable	–	(7)	(7)
Trade and other payables	(84)	(42)	(126)
	1,246	1,217	2,463

	T&M	MoneyMine	Total fair values used
<u>Net cash outflows on acquisition:</u>	**2016 $'000**	**2016 $'000**	**2016 $'000**
Cash consideration	140	138	278
Less: cash and cash equivalents acquired	(19)	(5)	(24)
Net cash outflow	121	133	254

25. Acquisition of subsidiaries (cont'd)

25C. Acquisition of Pajak Gadai T&M Sdn. Bhd. and Pajak Gadai Money Mine Sdn. Bhd. (cont'd)

Goodwill arising on acquisition:	T&M 2016 $'000	MoneyMine 2016 $'000	Total fair values used 2016 $'000
Consideration transferred	840	822	1,662
Non-controlling interests	610	597	1,207
Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	(1,246)	(1,217)	(2,463)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	204	202	406

The non-controlling interest of 49% in the acquiree at the acquisition date was measured based on the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets.

The goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes.

The contributions from the acquired subsidiaries, T&M and MoneyMine for the period between the date of acquisition and the end of the reporting year were as follows:

	From date of acquisition in 2016 $'000	For the reporting year 2016 $'000
Revenue	8	112
Loss before income tax	(35)	(160)

26. Operating lease payment commitments – as lessee

At the end of the reporting year the total of future minimum lease payment commitments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2016 $'000	2015 $'000	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Not later than one year	6,097	5,692	160	160
Later than one year and not later than five years	5,859	4,764	–	–
Rental expenses for the year	7,356	7,343	192	32

Operating lease payments are for rental payable for retail outlets and office premise. The lease terms are for an average term of one to five years. Certain lease terms are subjected to an escalation clause based on a percentage of sales derived. However, such contingent rentals have not been included in above. The sub-lease rental income from outside parties was $645,000 (2015: $702,000) as disclosed in Note 27.

27. Operating lease income commitments – as lessor

At the end of the reporting year the total of future minimum lease receivables committed under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2016 $'000	2015 $'000	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Not later than one year	395	494	30	30
Later than one year and not later than five years	264	229	–	–
Rental income for the year	645	702	36	6

Operating lease income commitments are for sub-lease rental receivables from outside parties and a subsidiary for the retail outlet premises and office premise respectively. The lease rental terms range from one to five years and are not subject to an escalation clause.

28. Capital commitments

Estimated amounts committed at the end of the reporting year for future capital expenditure but not recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

(a) Commitments in relation to the conditional share purchase agreement, joint venture and shareholders agreement, and addendum joint venture and shareholders agreement with Mr. Chong Mei Sang ("Chong") dated 20 June 2014, 15 August 2014 and 24 January 2017 respectively are as follows:

(i) RM6.73 million or approximately $2.54 million will be payable in cash for the transfer by Chong of 24 new companies of which Easigram (Pandan) Sdn. Bhd. has been acquired on 18 November 2014 at a cash consideration of RM280,000 or approximately $106,000 and Easigram (Batu Pahat) Sdn. Bhd. has been acquired on 28 January 2015 at a consideration of RM280,000 or approximately $106,000 (Note 25A).

(ii) Acquisition 51% of total issued and paid-up share capital of up to 11 companies and the purchase consideration is to be confirmed upon fulfilled condition precedent as stipulated in the agreement. As at the end of the reporting year, total advances and deposits amounting to RM1,820,000 or approximately $586,000 and RM1,400,000 or approximately $451,000 respectively were injected to 7 future acquisitions of companies.

(b) Commitments in relation to the joint venture agreement with Chongqing Zongshen Powermachinery Co., Ltd., AP Oil International Limited and Chongqing Free Trade Port Area Development & Management Group Co., Ltd. to subscribe for 12.5% of the equity interests in Chongqing Zongshen Financial Leasing Co., Ltd. for RMB25,000,000 or approximately $5,183,000. On 24 February 2017, this amount was injected into Chongqing Zongshen Financial Leasing Co., Ltd.

(c) Commitments in relation to the conditional sales and purchase agreement with third parties ("Vendors") dated 20 December 2016 to acquire 51% in Pajak Gadai Hen Teck Sdn. Bhd. at consideration of RM2.11 million or approximately $0.68 million. The purchase consideration will be payable upon fulfilled condition precedent as stipulated in the sales and purchase agreement. Deposit of approximately RM520,000 or approximately $168,000 (Note 18) has been paid as at end of the reporting year. The acquisition has been completed on 19 January 2017.

29. Financial instruments: information on financial risks

29A. Categories of financial assets and liabilities

The following table categorises the carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities recorded at the end of the reporting year:

	Group		Company	
	2016 $'000	2015 $'000	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	9,008	8,794	108	118
Loan and receivables	182,453	161,402	17,941	16,908
At end of the year	191,461	170,196	18,049	17,026
Financial liabilities:				
Other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	146,343	118,954	2,000	3,000
Trade and other payables measured at amortised cost	8,293	9,780	6,857	5,141
At end of the year	154,636	128,734	8,857	8,141

Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

29B. Financial risk management

The main purpose for holding or issuing financial instruments is to raise and manage the finances for the entity's operating, investing and financing activities. There are exposures to the financial risks on the financial instruments such as credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk comprising interest rate, currency risk and price risk exposures. Management has certain practices for the management of financial risks. However these are not formally documented in written form. The guidelines include the following:

1. Minimise interest rate, currency, credit and market risks for all kinds of transactions.

2. Maximise the use of "natural hedge": favouring as much as possible the natural off-setting of sales and costs and payables and receivables denominated in the same currency and therefore put in place hedging strategies only for the excess balance (if necessary). The same strategy is pursued with regard to interest rate risk.

3. All financial risk management activities are carried out and monitored by senior management staff.

4. All financial risk management activities are carried out following acceptable market practices.

There have been no changes to the exposures to risk; the objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk.

The chief executive officer who monitors the procedures reports to the board.

29C. Fair values of financial instruments

The analyses of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements. These include the significant financial instruments stated at amortised cost and at fair value in the statement of financial position. The carrying values of current financial instruments approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments and the disclosures of fair value are not made when the carrying amount of current financial instruments is a reasonable approximation of the fair value.

29. Financial instruments: information on financial risks (cont'd)

29D. Credit risk on financial assets

Financial assets that are potentially subject to concentrations of credit risk and failures by counterparties to discharge their obligations in full or in a timely manner consist principally of cash balances with banks, cash equivalents and receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk is: the total of the fair value of the financial assets; the maximum amount the entity could have to pay if the guarantee is called on; and the full amount of any payable commitments at the end of the reporting year. Credit risk on cash balances with banks and any other financial instruments is limited because the counter-parties are entities with acceptable credit ratings. For credit risk on receivables an ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of the debtors and a loss from impairment is recognised in profit or loss. The exposure to credit risk with customers is controlled by setting limits on the exposure to individual customers and these are disseminated to the relevant persons concerned and compliance is monitored by management. There is no significant concentration of credit risk on receivables, as the exposure is spread over a large number of counter-parties and customers.

Pledged loans are secured by pledges of goods and chattels which are redeemable by the borrowers within agreed redemption period from the dates of grant of the loans. Except for the pledged loans, the company does not hold any collateral. The carrying amount of the pledged loans is disclosed in Note 17.

The average credit period generally granted to trade receivables of retail trading of pre-owned luxury items business is about 7 to 30 days (2015: 7 to 30 days).

The pledge articles relating to the pledged loans continue to be redeemable until they are disposed of by auction or forfeiture in accordance with the provisions of the Pawnbrokers Act in the local jurisdictions.

Other receivables are normally with no fixed terms and therefore there is no maturity.

29E. Liquidity risk – financial liabilities maturity analysis

The following table analyses the non-derivative financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturity (contractual and undiscounted cash flows):

Group Non-derivative financial liabilities:	Less than 1 year $'000	1 – 3 years $'000	Total $'000
2016:			
Gross borrowing commitments	146,494	1,523	148,017
Gross finance lease obligations	4	–	4
Trade and other payables	8,293	–	8,293
At end of the year	154,791	1,523	156,314

Non-derivative financial liabilities:	Less than 1 year $'000	1 – 3 years $'000	Total $'000
2015:			
Gross borrowing commitments	117,973	2,234	120,207
Gross finance lease obligations	23	1	24
Trade and other payables	9,780	–	9,780
At end of the year	127,776	2,235	130,011

29. Financial instruments: information on financial risks (cont'd)

29E. Liquidity risk – financial liabilities maturity analysis (cont'd)

Company Non-derivative financial liabilities:	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Less than 1 year		
Gross borrowing commitments	2,087	3,030
Trade and other payables	6,857	5,141
At end of the year	8,944	8,171

The above amounts disclosed in the maturity analysis are the contractual undiscounted cash flows and such undiscounted cash flows differ from the amount included in the statement of financial position. When the counterparty has a choice of when an amount is paid, the liability is included on the basis of the earliest date on which it can be required to pay.

The liquidity risk refers to the difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. It is expected that all the liabilities will be settled at their contractual maturity. The other payables are with short-term durations. The classification of the financial assets is shown in the statement of financial position as they may be available to meet liquidity needs and no further analysis is deemed necessary. The group's and the company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of stand-by credit facilities.

29F. Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk exposure is from changes in fixed interest rates and floating interest rates and it mainly concerns financial liabilities. The interest from financial assets including cash balances is not significant. The following table analyses the breakdown of the significant financial instruments by type of interest rate:

	Group	
	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Financial liabilities with interest:		
Fixed rate	3	22
Floating rate	146,340	118,932
Total at end of the year	146,343	118,954

The floating rate debt instruments are with interest rates that are re-set at regular intervals. The interest rates are disclosed in Note 23.

Sensitivity analysis:

	Group	
	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Financial liabilities:		
A hypothetical variation in interest rates by 100 basis points with all other variables held constant, would have an increase/ decrease in pre-tax profit for the year by	1,463	1,190

The analysis has been performed for fixed interest rate and floating interest rate over a year for financial instruments. The impact of a change in interest rates on fixed interest rate financial instruments has been assessed in terms of changing of their fair values. The impact of a change in interest rates on floating interest rate financial instruments has been assessed in terms of changing of their cash flows and therefore in terms of the impact on profit or loss. The hypothetical changes in basis points are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

29. Financial instruments: information on financial risks (cont'd)

29G. Foreign currency risk

There is minimal exposure to foreign currency risk as part of its normal business. Foreign currency balances are not significant as at end of the reporting year.

30. Events after the end of reporting year

(i) On 19 January 2017, the Group acquired 51.0% in Pajak Gadai Hen Teck Sdn. Bhd. at consideration of RM2.11 million or approximately $0.68 million by way of cash payment and capitalisation of loan owing to the company, amounting to RM0.58 million or approximately $0.19 million and RM1.53 million or approximately $0.49 million respectively. From that date, the group gained control and it became a subsidiary. The transaction was accounted for by the acquisition method of accounting.

The fair values of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed shown below for Pajak Gadai Hen Teck Sdn. Bhd. are provisional as the hindsight period (of not more than twelve months) allowed by FRS 103 Business Combinations has not yet expired. A detailed report from an independent professional valuer on the fair values is expected to be available before the expired date.

Net assets acquired:	**Provisional fair value $'000**
Plant and equipment	89
Trade and other receivables	1,029
Other assets	16
Cash and cash equivalents	13
Trade and other payables	(40)
	1,107

Net cash outflows on acquisition:	**$'000**
Cash consideration	186
Less: cash and cash equivalents acquired	(13)
Net cash outflow	173

Goodwill arising on acquisition:	**$'000**
Consideration transferred	677
Non-controlling interests	542
Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	(1,107)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	112

The non-controlling interest of 49% in the acquiree at the acquisition date was measured based on the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets.

The goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes.

(ii) On 13 March 2017, its wholly-owned subsidiary, MoneyMax Jewellery Pte Ltd ("MMJ") had incorporated a subsidiary in Singapore known as Vista Jewellery Pte Ltd ("Vista Jewellery"). The shareholders of Vista Jewellery are MMJ (60%) and 2 outside parties (40%).

31. Changes and adoption of financial reporting standards

For the current reporting year new or revised Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore and the related Interpretations to FRS ("INT FRS") were issued by the Singapore Accounting Standards Council. Those applicable to the reporting entity are listed below. These applicable new or revised standards did not require material modification of the measurement methods or the presentation in the financial statements.

FRS No.	Title
FRS 1	Amendments to FRS 1: Disclosure Initiative
FRS 16 and 38	Amendments to FRS 16 and FRS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation

32. New or amended standards in issue but not yet effective

For the future reporting years new or revised Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore and the related Interpretations to FRS ("INT FRS") were issued by the Singapore Accounting Standards Council and these will only be effective for future reporting years. Those applicable to the reporting entity for future reporting years are listed below. The transfer to the applicable new or revised standards from the effective dates is not expected to result in material adjustments to the financial position, results of operations, or cash flows for the following year except as disclosed below for the material adjustments from the known or reasonably estimate information relevant to assessing the possible impact that application of the new or revised FRSs will have on the entity's financial statements in the period of initial application.

FRS No.	Title	Effective date for periods beginning on or after
FRS 7	Amendments to FRS 7: Disclosure Initiative	1 January 2017
FRS 109	Financial Instruments	1 January 2018
FRS 115	Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2018
FRS 115	Amendments to FRS 115: Clarifications to FRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2018
FRS 116	Leases	1 January 2019

FRS 116 Leases effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 replaces FRS 17 and its interpretations. Almost all leases will be brought onto lessees' statements of financial position under a single model (except leases of less than 12 months and leases of low value assets). Lessor accounting, however, remains largely unchanged and the distinction between operating and finance leases is retained. The management anticipates that FRS 116 will be adopted in the financial statements when it becomes mandatory and that the application of the new standard will have a significant effect on amounts reported in respect of the leases.

However, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of that effect until a detailed review has been completed.

Singapore – incorporated companies listed on the Singapore Exchange will be required to comply with new financial reporting standards (to be issued by the Singapore Accounting Standards Council) as identical to the International Financial Reporting Standards for reporting year beginning on after 1 January 2018. Comparative figures are required. The management anticipate that new reporting standards will be adopted in the financial statements when they become mandatory. The application of IFRS 1 First-time adoption of IFRS might have a significant effect on amounts reported in the financial statements. However, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of that effect until a detailed review has been completed.

33. Restatements of comparative figures

As disclosed in Note 25B, FRS 103 requires the comparative figures to be restated retrospectively when the purchase price allocation exercise is finalised and the fair value of identified assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at date of acquisition is identified.

The modifications to the financial statements presentation and these changes are summarised below:

	After Restatement $'000	Before restatement $'000	Difference $'000
2015 Statement of financial position:			
Intangible assets – goodwill	1,351	1,870	(519)
Intangible assets – other intangible assets	628	518	110
Deferred tax liabilities	(170)	(148)	(22)
2015 Statement of comprehensive income:			
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2,086	2,069	17
Income tax expense	671	674	(3)
Other comprehensive loss	39	95	(56)
2015 Statement of changes in equity:			
Retained earnings	(3,632)	(3,639)	7
Non-controlling interest	(326)	(806)	480
Other reserves	4	60	(56)

The restatement does not have any impact to the financial statements at the beginning of financial year 2015. Accordingly the statement of financial position as at beginning of financial year 2015 is not presented.

STATISTICS OF SHAREHOLDINGS
AS AT 16 MARCH 2017

Number of shares issued	:	353,800,000
Class of shares	:	Ordinary shares
Voting rights	:	1 vote for each ordinary share
Number of treasury shares and subsidiary holdings	:	Nil

DISTRIBUTION OF SHAREHOLDINGS

Size of shareholdings	No. of shareholders	%	No. of shares	%
1 – 99	1	0.09	87	0.00
100 – 1,000	141	11.98	134,100	0.04
1,001 – 10,000	551	46.81	2,718,000	0.77
10,001 – 1,000,000	470	39.93	31,974,700	9.04
1,000,001 and above	14	1.19	318,973,113	90.15
Total	1,177	100.00	353,800,000	100.00

SHAREHOLDING HELD IN HANDS OF PUBLIC

As at 16 March 2017, approximately 14.74% of the total issued shares in the Company was held in the hands of the public as defined in the Catalist Rules. Accordingly, Rule 723 of the Catalist Rules has been complied with.

TWENTY LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS

No.	Name	No. of shares	%
1	Money Farm Pte Ltd	213,000,000	60.20
2	Lim Yong Guan	44,370,000	12.54
3	Lim Yong Sheng	38,280,000	10.82
4	Lim Liang Eng	4,350,000	1.23
5	Citibank Nominees Singapore Pte Ltd	3,768,500	1.07
6	Phillip Securities Pte Ltd	3,733,500	1.06
7	CIMB Securities (Singapore) Pte Ltd	2,414,513	0.68
8	Lim Liang Cheng	1,571,400	0.44
9	DBS Nominees Pte Ltd	1,527,600	0.43
10	Li Yong De	1,500,000	0.42
11	Khoo Hang Choong	1,250,000	0.35
12	Maybank Kim Eng Securities Pte Ltd	1,097,500	0.31
13	Lew Tuan Tat	1,089,100	0.31
14	Tan Yong Jin	1,021,000	0.29
15	Poh Boon Kher Melvin (Fu Wenke Melvin)	932,000	0.26
16	Kok Sip Chon	835,000	0.24
17	Lee Mee Ing	655,000	0.19
18	UOB Kay Hian Pte Ltd	634,600	0.18
19	Ng Siew Hwa	628,100	0.18
20	Tuah Pei Koon	626,900	0.18
	Total	323,284,713	91.38

STATISTICS OF SHAREHOLDINGS
AS AT 16 MARCH 2017

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS
As recorded in the Register of Substantial Shareholders

	Direct interest		Deemed interest	
Name of shareholders	**No. of shares**	**%**	**No. of shares**	**%**
Money Farm Pte Ltd[1]	213,000,000	60.20	-	-
Lim Yong Guan[2, 3]	44,370,000	12.54	213,000,000	60.20
Lim Yong Sheng[2, 3]	38,280,000	10.82	213,000,000	60.20
Lim Liang Eng[2, 3]	4,350,000	1.23	213,000,000	60.20

Notes:

(1) Money Farm Pte Ltd is an investment holding company. All of the equity interest in Money Farm Pte Ltd is collectively held by Lim Yong Guan, Lim Yong Sheng and Lim Liang Eng.

(2) Lim Yong Guan, Lim Yong Sheng and Lim Liang Eng are siblings.

(3) Lim Yong Guan, Lim Yong Sheng and Lim Liang Eng and their associates are entitled to exercise all the votes attached to the voting shares in Money Farm Pte Ltd. As such, pursuant to Section 4 of the Securities and Futures Act, each of them is deemed to be interested in the shares which Money Farm Pte Ltd holds in MoneyMax Financial Services Ltd.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual general meeting ("**AGM**") of MoneyMax Financial Services Ltd. will be held at 7 Changi Business Park Vista, #01-01 SOOKEE HQ, Singapore 486042 on Wednesday, 26 April 2017 at 10:00 am to transact the following business:

AS ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To receive and consider the Directors' Statement and the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 ("**FY2016**") and the Auditors' Report thereon. Resolution 1

2. To declare a first and final tax exempt (one-tier) dividend of 0.5 Singapore cents per share for FY2016. Resolution 2

3 To re-elect Mr. Lim Yong Sheng who is retiring in accordance with Article 89 of the constitution of the Company ("**Constitution**"), as a director of the Company ("**Director**"). Resolution 3

[See Explanatory Note (i)]

4. To re-elect Mr. Ng Cher Yan who is retiring in accordance with Article 89 of the Constitution, as a Director. Resolution 4

Mr. Ng Cher Yan shall, upon re-election as a Director, remain as Chairman of the Audit Committee and a member of the Remuneration Committee and the Nominating Committee. Mr. Ng Cher Yan shall be considered independent for the purpose of Rule 704(7) of the Listing Manual Section B: Rules of Catalist of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("**SGX-ST**") ("**Catalist Rules**").

[See Explanatory Note (ii)]

5. To approve the Directors' fees of S$165,000 for the financial year ending 31 December 2017, payable quarterly in arrears. Resolution 5

6. To approve the additional Directors' fees of S$10,000 for FY2016. Resolution 6

7. To re-appoint Messrs RSM Chio Lim LLP as auditors of the Company and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration. Resolution 7

AS SPECIAL BUSINESS

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolutions as ordinary resolutions, with or without amendments:

8. **Authority to allot and issue shares in the capital of the Company** Resolution 8

"That pursuant to Section 161 of the Companies Act, Cap. 50. and Rule 806 of the Catalist Rules, authority be and is hereby given to the Directors to allot and issue shares and convertible securities in the capital of the Company (whether by way of rights, bonus or otherwise) at any time and upon such terms and conditions and for such purposes and to such persons as the Directors may in their absolute discretion deem fit provided that:

(i) the aggregate number of shares and convertible securities to be issued pursuant to this resolution does not exceed 100% of the total number of issued shares excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings of the Company (as calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (ii) below), of which the aggregate number of shares and convertible securities to be issued other than on a pro rata basis to existing shareholders of the Company does not exceed 50% of the total number of issued shares excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings of the Company (as calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (ii) below);

(ii) (subject to such manner of calculations as may be prescribed by the SGX-ST), for the purpose of determining the aggregate number of shares that may be issued under sub-paragraph (i) above, the percentage of the total number of issued shares excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings shall be based on the total number of issued shares excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings of the Company at the time this resolution is passed after adjusting for:

(a) new shares arising from the conversion or exercise of any convertible securities;

(b) new shares arising from exercising options or vesting of awards outstanding or subsisting at the time of the passing of the resolution approving the mandate, provided the options or awards were granted in compliance with Part VIII of Chapter 8 of the Catalist Rules; and

(c) any subsequent bonus issue, consolidation or sub-division of shares;

(iii) unless revoked or varied by the Company in a general meeting, the authority conferred by this resolution shall continue in force until the conclusion of the next AGM or the date by which the next AGM is required by law to be held, whichever is earlier."

[See Explanatory Note (iii)]

9. **Authority to grant awards and to allot and issue shares under the MoneyMax Performance Share Plan** Resolution 9

"That approval be and is hereby given to the Directors to:

i) offer and grant awards in accordance with the provisions of the MoneyMax Performance Share Plan ("**Plan**"); and

ii) allot and issue from time to time such number of fully paid-up shares in the capital of the Company as may be required to be allotted and issued pursuant to the vesting of awards under the Plan provided that the aggregate number of shares to be allotted and issued pursuant to the Plan shall not exceed 15% of the total number of issued shares in the capital of the Company (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings) from time to time;

and that such authority shall, unless revoked or varied by the Company in a general meeting, continue in force until the conclusion of the next AGM or the date by which the next AGM is required by law to be held, whichever is earlier."

[See Explanatory Note (iii)]

10. To transact any other business which may be properly transacted at an AGM.

Explanatory Notes:

(i) Detailed information on Mr. Lim Yong Sheng can be found in the Company's annual report 2016. Mr. Lim Yong Sheng, if re-elected as a Director, will remain as Non-Executive Director. Mr. Lim Yong Sheng is the brother of Dato' Sri Dr. Lim Yong Guan (Executive Chairman and CEO) and Ms. Lim Liang Eng (controlling shareholder of the Company). Save as disclosed in the Company's annual report 2016, there are no relationships including immediate family relationships between Mr. Lim Yong Sheng and the other Directors, its shareholders with shareholdings of 10% or more in the voting shares of the Company or its officers.

(ii) Detailed information on Mr. Ng Cher Yan can be found in the Company's annual report 2016. There are no relationships including immediate family relationships between Mr. Ng Cher Yan and the other Directors, the Company, its related corporations, its shareholders with shareholdings of 10% or more in the voting shares of the Company or its officers.

(iii) The proposed resolution 8, if passed, will empower the Directors from the date of the AGM until the date of the next AGM, to allot and issue shares and convertible securities in the Company. The number of shares and convertible securities, which the Directors may allot and issue under this resolution shall not exceed 100% of the total number of issued shares excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings of the Company at the time of passing this resolution. For allotment and issuance of shares and convertible securities other than on a pro rata basis to all shareholders of the Company, the aggregate number of shares and convertible securities to be allotted and issued shall not exceed 50% of the total number of issued shares excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings of the Company.

(iv) The proposed resolution 9, if passed, will empower the Directors to offer and grant awards and to allot and issue shares in the capital of the Company pursuant to the Plan. The grant of awards under the Plan will be made in accordance with the provisions of the Plan. The aggregate number of shares which may be issued pursuant to the Plan is limited to 15% of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings) in the capital of the Company.

NOTICE OF BOOKS CLOSURE AND DIVIDEND PAYMENT DATE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Share Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed on 10 May 2017 for the purpose of determining members' entitlements to the first and final tax exempt (one-tier) dividend (the "**First and Final Dividend**") to be proposed at the AGM to be held on 26 April 2017.

Duly completed registrable transfers in respect of the shares in the Company received up to the close of business at 5:00 p.m. on 9 May 2017 by the Company's Share Registrar, B.A.C.S Private Limited, 8 Robinson Road #03-00 ASO Building Singapore 048544 will be registered to determine members' entitlements to the First and Final Dividend. Members whose Securities Accounts with The Central Depository (Pte) Limited are credited with shares in the Company as at 5:00 p.m. on 9 May 2017 will be entitled to the First and Final Dividend.

The First and Final Dividend, if approved at the AGM will be paid on or about 19 May 2017.

By Order Of the Board

SEAH KIM SWEE
Company Secretary

Date: 10 April 2017

Notes:

a) A member entitled to attend and vote at the AGM is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

b) If a proxy is to be appointed, the form must be deposited at the Company's Share Registrar, B.A.C.S Private Limited, 8 Robinson Road #03-00 ASO Building Singapore 048544 not less than 48 hours before the AGM.

c) The form of proxy must be signed by the appointor or his attorney duly authorised in writing.

d) In the case of joint shareholders, all holders must sign the form of proxy.

Personal Data Privacy:

By submitting an instrument appointing a proxy(ies) and/or representatives to attend, speak and vote at the AGM and/or any adjournment thereof, a member of the Company (i) consents to the collection, use and disclosure of the member's personal data by the Company (or its agents) for the purpose of the processing and administration by the Company (or its agents) of proxies and representatives appointed for the AGM (including any adjournment thereof) and the preparation and compilation of the attendance lists, minutes and other documents relating to the AGM (including any adjournment thereof), and in order for the Company (or its agents) to comply with any applicable laws, listing rules, regulations and/or guidelines (collectively, the "**Purposes**"), (ii) warrants that where the member discloses the personal data of the member's proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) to the Company (or its agents), the member has obtained the prior consent of such proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) for the collection, use and disclosure by the Company (or its agents) of the personal data of such proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) for the Purposes, and (iii) agrees that the member will indemnify the Company in respect of any penalties, liabilities, claims, demands, losses and damages as a result of the member's breach of warranty.

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MONEYMAX FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)
Company Registration No. 200819689Z

IMPORTANT
1. Relevant intermediaries as defined in Section 181 of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 may appoint more than 2 proxies to attend, speak and vote at the AGM.
2. By submitting an instrument appointing a proxy(ies) and/or representative(s), a member accepts and agrees to the personal data privacy terms set out in the Notes to this Proxy Form.

PROXY FORM

I/We* ______________________________ (Name), NRIC/Passport number* ____________________

of ____ (Address)

being a member /members of MoneyMax Financial Services Ltd (the "**Company**") hereby appoint:

Name	NRIC/Passport number	Proportion of shareholdings	
		No. of shares	%
Address			

*and/or (delete as appropriate)

Name	NRIC/Passport number	Proportion of shareholdings	
		No. of shares	%
Address			

or failing whom the Chairman of the annual general meeting ("**AGM**") as *my/our proxy/proxies to vote for *me/us on my/our behalf at the AGM to be held at 7 Changi Business Park Vista, #01-01 SOOKEE HQ, Singapore 486042 on Wednesday, 26 April 2017 at 10:00 a.m. and at any adjournment thereof.

*I/We direct *my/our proxy/proxies to vote for or against the resolutions proposed at the AGM as indicated hereunder. If no specific direction as to voting is given or in the event of any other matter arising at the AGM and at any adjournment thereof, the *proxy/proxies will vote or abstain from voting at *his/her/their discretion.

No.	ORDINARY BUSINESS	Number of votes for (1)	Number of votes against (1)
1	To receive and consider the Audited Financial Statements, Directors' Statement and the Auditors' Report for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 ("**FY2016**")		
2	To approve payment of a first and final tax exempt (one-tier) dividend		
3	To re-elect Mr. Lim Yong Sheng as a Director		
4	To re-elect Mr. Ng Cher Yan as a Director		
5	To approve Directors' fees for financial year ending 31 December 2017, payable quarterly in arrears		
6	To approve additional Directors' fees for FY2016		
7	To re-appoint Messrs RSM Chio Lim LLP as auditors of Company		
8	To authorise the Directors to allot and issue shares in the capital of the Company		
9	To authorise the Directors to grant awards and to allot and issue shares in accordance with the MoneyMax Performance Share Plan		

(1) If you wish to exercise all your votes "For" or "Against", please tick [✓] within the box provided. Alternatively, please indicate the number of votes as appropriate.
** delete where inapplicable*

Dated this ______ day of __________ 2017

Total number of Shares in:	No. of Shares
(a) CDP Register	
(b) Register of Members	

____
Signature of Shareholder(s)
Or, Common Seal of Corporate Shareholder

NOTES :

1. Please insert the total number of shares held by you. If you have shares entered against your name in the Depository Register (as defined in Section 81SF of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289), you should insert that number of shares. If you have shares registered in your name in the Register of Members, you should insert that number of shares. If you have shares entered against your name in the Depository Register and shares registered in your name in the Register of Members, you should insert the aggregate number of shares entered against your name in the Depository Register and registered in your name in the Register of Members. If no number is inserted, the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies shall be deemed to relate to all shares held by you.

2. A member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at the AGM is entitled to appoint 1 or 2 proxies to attend and vote in his/her stead. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

3. Where a member appoints 2 proxies, the appointments shall be invalid unless he/she specifies the proportion of his/her shareholding (expressed as a percentage of the whole) to be represented by each proxy.

4. A member who is a relevant intermediary entitled to attend the AGM and vote is entitled to appoint more than 2 proxies to attend and vote instead of the member, but each proxy must be appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by such member. Where such member appoints more than 2 proxies, the appointments shall be invalid unless the member specifies the number of shares in relation to which each proxy has been appointed.

   "Relevant intermediary" means:-

   a) A banking corporation licensed under the Banking Act (Chapter 19) or a wholly-owned subsidiary of such a banking corporation, whose business includes the provision of nominee services and who holds shares in that capacity;

   b) A person holding a capital markets services licence to provide custodial services for securities under the Securities and Futures Act (Chapter 289) and who holds shares in that capacity; or

   c) The Central Provident Fund Board established by the Central Provident Fund Act (Chapter 36), in respect of shares purchased under the subsidiary legislation made under that Act providing for the making of investments from the contributions and interest standing to the credit of members of the Central Provident Fund, if the board holds those shares in the capacity of an intermediary pursuant to or in accordance with at subsidiary legislation.

5. Completion and return of this instrument appointing a proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting at the AGM. Any appointment of a proxy or proxies shall be deemed to be revoked if a member attends the AGM in person, and in such event, the Company reserves the right to admit any person or persons appointed under the instrument of proxy to the AGM.

6. The instrument appointing a proxy or proxies must be deposited at the Company's Share Registrar, B.A.C.S Private Limited, 8 Robinson Road #03-00 ASO Building Singapore 048544 not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the AGM.

7. The instrument appointing a proxy or proxies must be under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorized in writing. Where the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies is executed by a corporation, it must be executed either under its seal or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorized. Where the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies is executed by an attorney on behalf of the appointor, the letter or power of attorney or a duly certified copy thereof must be lodged with the instrument.

8. A corporation which is a member may authorize by resolution of its directors or other governing body such as person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at the AGM, in accordance with Section 179 of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 of Singapore.

Personal Data Privacy:

By submitting an instrument appointing a proxy(ies) and/or representative(s), the members accepts and agrees to the personal data privacy terms set out in the notice of AGM dated 10 April 2017.

General:

The Company shall be entitled to reject the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies if it is incomplete, improperly completed or illegible, or where the true intentions of the appointor are not ascertainable from the instructions of the appointor specified in the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies. In addition, in the case of shares entered in the Depository Register, the Company may reject any instrument appointing a proxy or proxies lodged if the member, being the appointor, is not shown to have shares entered against his name in the Depository Register as at 72 hours before the time appointed for holding the AGM, as certified by The Central Depository (Pte) Limited to the Company.

MONEYMAX FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD. - ANNUAL REPORT 2016

MONEYMAX FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore on 9 October 2008)
Company Registration No. 200819689Z

7 Changi Business Park Vista, #01-01 SOOKEE HQ, Singapore 486042
Tel 65-6812 2777 | **Fax** 65-6812 2700 | **Website** www.moneymax.com.sg