TLV

TLV HOLDINGS LIMITED

Enchanting You

Annual Report 2019

CONTENTS

CORPORATE PROFILE

With a well-established track record of over 20 years, TLV Holdings Limited (the "TLV Holdings" or the "Company" and together with its subsidiaries, the "Group") is an established jeweller that designs, manufactures and sells jewellery in both the local and international markets on a retail and wholesale basis.

In Singapore, the Group has a retail network of 16 outlets strategically located at various heartland districts, central and suburban malls. Its brands include Taka Jewellery, which sells quality jewellery at competitive prices, and Top Cash, which is in the pawnbroking business, and the trading and retailing of second hand jewellery and watches.

The Group sells to the international market through active participation in jewellery exhibitions since 2003. Its jewelleries are sold to wholesale customers in the United States, Europe, the Middle East, East Asia and Southeast Asia. The Group participates in more than 30 international exhibitions annually.

OUR BUSINESS

Jewellery

The Group is principally engaged in the sale of jewellery on a retail basis in Singapore under the Taka Jewellery brand as well as on a wholesale basis to global markets through active participation in international jewellery exhibitions.

Taka Jewellery

Taka Jewellery is an established brand that provides quality jewellery at competitive prices. With an extensive selection of classic and contemporary quality jewellery made from different raw materials, the brand caters to the mass market from homemakers to young working executives.

Taka Jewellery has 13 retail outlets located at various heartland districts and suburban malls throughout Singapore.

Exhibitions

The Group actively participates in jewellery exhibitions around the world, selling jewellery on a wholesale basis to customers from the United States, Europe, the Middle East, East Asia and Southeast Asia. We participate in exhibitions under our brands Taka Jewellery as well as Voi, which was launched in 2007 to engage in the marketing and sale of a contemporary line of jewellery.

In FY2019, the Group participated in more than 20 international exhibitions, notably the Hong Kong International Jewellery Show, Hong Kong Jewellery and Gem Fair, Baselworld in Switzerland and MidEast Watch and Jewellery Show.

Pawnbroking

The Group ventured into the Pawnbroking business and the trading and retail of pre-owned jewellery under the Top Cash brand in 2013. Our pawnshops typically accept gold and platinum, as well as value articles (such as precious stones and branded jewellery) as collaterals for the loans we extend to our customers.

The Group has four pawnshops in Singapore, located in Yishun, Serangoon and City Plaza.

LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS

Dear Shareholders

Financial Performance

On behalf of the Board of Directors ("Board"), we are pleased to present a commendable report card for the financial year ended 31 March 2019 ("FY2019").

Net attributable profit for the year remained stable at S$3.5 million on the back of revenue increasing 6% to S$119.0 million compared to S$111.8 million of the preceding financial year ("FY2018"). Revenue growth was largely due to higher contributions from the Group's exhibition and financial services business segments which grew 15% and 41% respectively.

Correspondingly, gross profit rose 5% to S$29.6 million with stable gross profit margin of 24.8% compared to last financial year's 25.1%.

As at 31 March 2019, the Group maintained a healthy balance sheet with cash and bank balances of S$11.5 million. Net asset value per share remained stable at 18.31 Singapore cents.

Business Review

Exhibition Business

In FY2019, the Group participated in more international exhibitions compared to a year ago. As a result, revenue from exhibition business grew 15% to S$57.7 million compared to S$50.0 million in FY2018, accounting for 48% of the Group's revenue in FY2019.

The Group participates in more than 30 international exhibitions annually and some of the key and notable jewellery exhibitions include the Hong Kong International Jewellery Show, Hong Kong Jewellery and Gem Fair, Baselworld in Switzerland and MidEast Watch and Jewellery Show. In addition, for the first time in FY2019, the Group participated in the International Jewellery Tokyo exhibition in Yokohama and Tokyo, Japan.

Through such exhibitions, we are able to sell our jewellery, on a wholesale basis, to the international market including the United States, Europe, Middle East, East Asia and Southeast Asia. These are also platforms to keep ourselves updated on new market trends and also allow us to broaden our network to tap on new business opportunities.

Retail Business

Accounting for 50% of the Group's revenue, our retail business, which sells jewellery to the domestic market under the Taka Jewellery brand, dipped by a marginal 2% to S$59.6 million in FY2019 from S$60.5 million in FY2018.

The retail scene in Singapore is highly competitive and we need to constantly evolve to stay relevant and keep up with trends and the ever-changing consumer preferences. To improve sales, we have stepped up our promotional activities in FY2019, as well as actively participated in retail roadshows in Singapore.

Staying true to our founding vision of making jewellery affordable to all, we launched a series of classic and timeless jewellery pieces during the year to cater to customers who are looking for understated jewellery at affordable prices. Additionally, with increasing favourable demand for our gold jewellery series, we have expanded our gold jewellery collection which are now also made available at all our retail outlets.

In October 2018, we opened a new outlet located in Century Square in the densely populated eastern end of Singapore, Tampines. This brings our total Taka Jewellery retail network in Singapore to 13 outlets.

In FY2019, the Group also incorporated a new wholly-owned subsidiary Taka Bullion Pte. Ltd. to retail gold or precious metals in the forms of bars, ingots or specialised coins.

LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS

Financial Services Business
The Group's financial services business, comprising pawnbroking and money lending businesses, grew 41% to S$1.8 million in FY2019 from S$1.3 million in FY2018. This was largely due to higher interest income earned from the growing pledges from its pawnbroking business.

During the financial year, the Group ventured into the secured lending business. This is only on a business to business basis, and as it is still in its infancy stage, it did not generate significant revenue in FY2019.

Rewarding Shareholders

In appreciation of the continued support from our shareholders, the Board has recommended a first and final tax-exempt dividend of 0.219 Singapore cents per share for FY2019. This represents a payout of approximately 35% of the Group's net attributable profit for the year.

Outlook

Looking ahead, macro headwinds such as the mounting trade tensions between China and the United States, and currency volatility might continue to impede economic growth and consumer sentiments across the world.

Accordingly to the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, Singapore's economy is expected to experience the sharpest slowdown in Southeast Asia.[1] Retail sales in Singapore were down for the third month in a row in April 2019, dipping 1.8% year-on-year, deepening from March's 1.0% fall.[2]

Despite the challenging landscape, the Group remains optimistic about the long-term prospects of the jewellery market in Singapore and worldwide. We will continue to maintain a disciplined approach towards cost management and strive to maintain our competitive strengths by constantly innovating and evolving, as well as through the introduction of new signature jewellery collections that focus on quality and value to cater to various consumer segments.

Appreciation

We would like to take this opportunity to extend our appreciation to our fellow directors, the management team and staff, for your contribution and dedication to continue to grow the Group.

To our business partners, customers and valued shareholders, thank you for your continued faith in the Group and we look forward to your continued support.

GOH YEOW TIN
Non-Executive Chairman
and Independent Director

TEO BOON LENG
Managing Director

Notes:
1. 4 June 2019, Singapore Business Review - Singapore GDP to lag ASEAN peers in 2019: ICAEW
2. 12 June 2019, Business Times - Singapore retail sales continue slump in April

VISION

To be a premier jeweller offering a diverse, yet discerning selection of exquisitely-crafted jewellery pieces available to all. We endeavour to further expand our geographical reach and brand equity across local and international markets alike; empowering individuals and their communities with value-rich products at fair, competitive prices.

VALUES

From precious metals and stones to jewels, all of our products are designed, manufactured and quality-accessed according to rigorous industry standards to ensure utmost customer satisfaction. Beyond advocating affordable luxury across Singapore and internationally, we aim to:

- Leave no consumer out

  No matter the budget or preference, our ultimate goal is to ensure there is 'something for everyone' with our ever-growing portfolio of products and service offerings, allowing our customers to receive the best value for their dollar.

- Create a lasting legacy

  Our active participation in jewellery exhibitions across the world has garnered widespread recognition of our Taka Jewellery and Voi brands, along with their respective signature jewellery collections. We seek to take this success to the next level with an emphasis on product quality and brand excellence, coupled with service from the heart.

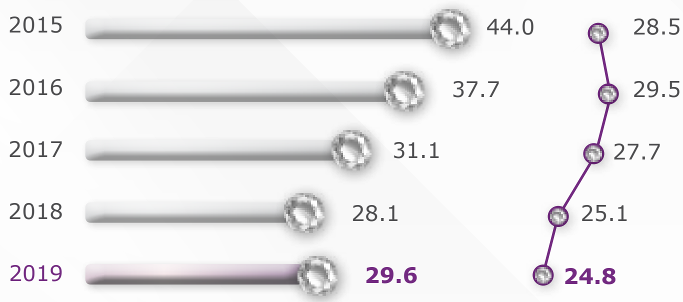
- Provide an inexhaustible wealth of options

  Providing a vibrant mix of classic, contemporary and fashion-forward styles are key to staying relevant in today's competitive and ever evolving retail landscape. A broad variety of high-quality jewellery has always been, and will continue to be, the main focus of our product offerings across all of our brands and businesses.

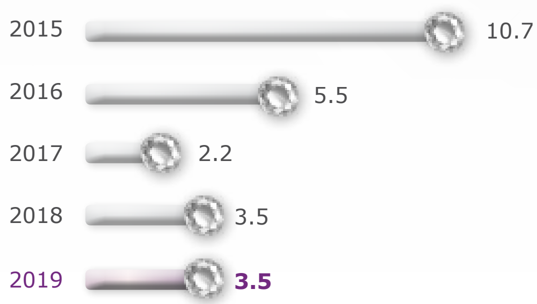
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Revenue (S$ million)

Gross Profit (S$ million)
Gross Profit Margin (%)



Net Profit (S$ million)



FINANCIAL REVIEW

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

INCOME STATEMENT	GROUP	
	FY2019 S$'000	FY2018 S$'000
Revenue	119,036	111,813
Cost of sales	(89,479)	(83,718)
Gross profit	29,557	28,095
Other operating income	225	104
Distribution costs	(18,717)	(17,733)
Administrative expenses	(5,395)	(5,401)
Other operating expenses	(1,484)	(1,491)
Share of profit of associated company	231	172
Finance cost	(584)	(242)
Profit before tax	3,833	3,504
Income tax expense	(367)	(36)
Profit after tax	3,466	3,469

Revenue

The Group's revenue rose 6% in FY2019 to S$119.0 million from S$111.8 million in FY2018. This was largely due to higher revenue contribution from the Group's exhibition business segment which grew 15% to S$57.7 million as a result of increased sales generated from participation in more international exhibitions compared to a year ago.

Revenue from the Group's retail business dipped by a marginal 2% to S$59.6 million due to stiffer competition from the retail scene in Singapore, while its financial services business segment jumped 41% to S$1.8 million due to higher interest income earned from growing pledges from pawnbroking business.

Gross Profit

Corresponding to revenue growth, gross profit for the year grew 5% to S$29.6 million, while gross profit margin remained steady at 24.8% compared to 25.1% a year ago.

Expenses

The higher sales registered for the year translated to a 6% increase in distribution costs to S$18.7 million due to higher sales commission, freight and bank charges. On the other hand, administrative and other operating expenses remained at relatively the same level as a year ago at S$5.4 million and S$1.5 million respectively.

Net Profit

The Group's net profit remained at a stable S$3.5 million in FY2019.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 March 2019, the Group reported a net asset position of S$103.6 million, compared to S$103.8 million as at 31 March 2018.

Total non-current assets increased to S$19.3 million as at 31 March 2019 from S$12.1 million as at 31 March 2018 mainly due to the purchase of a leasehold property and capital injection of S$0.7 million into an associated company.

Total current assets increased 10% to S$154.4 million as at 31 March 2019 compared to S$140.6 million as at 31 March 2018 due to an increase in inventories and in trade and other receivables.

The increase in inventories was a result of higher level of finished goods in relation to the expansion plans for the Group's retail business segment during the year, while the increase in trade and other receivables was from higher exhibition sales registered in 4Q2019 and higher receipts from its financial services business.

The increase in bank borrowings of S$6.1 million for the purpose of expanded business activities and new bullion loans of S$6.8 million led to total current liabilities increasing to S$59.7 million as at 31 March 2019. The increase was partially offset by a decrease in trade and other payables of S$1.0 million.

Total non-current liabilities increased to S$10.4 million as at 31 March 2019 from S$1.1 million as at 31 March 2018, mainly attributable to the drawdown of property loan to finance the purchase of the leasehold property and the utilisation of new term loans for expanded business activities.

CASH FLOW

Statement of Cash Flows	Group	
	FY2019 S$'000	FY2018 S$'000
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	(14,361)	2,513
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(7,342)	(132)
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities	20,642	(1,505)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	10,029	11,036

In FY2019, the Group recorded a net cash used in operating activities of S$14.3 million compared to S$2.5 million net cash generated in FY2018. This was due to operating cash flow before working capital changes of S$6.4 million, adjusted for working capital outflow of S$19.8 million, interest paid of S$0.6 million and net income tax paid of S$0.4 million.

The net working capital outflow of S$19.8 million was mainly due to (a) a decrease in trade and other payables of S$1.7 million; (b) an increase in trade and other receivables and prepayment of S$9.1 million; (c) an increase in inventories of S$8.0 million; and (d) a decrease in bills payable of S$1.0 million.

The purchase of property, plant and equipment and investment in new associate during the year resulted in net cash used in investing activities increasing to S$7.3 million in FY2019.

Net cash generated from financing activities amounted to S$20.6 million in FY2019, largely due to the utilisation of bank credit facilities for the purchase of leasehold property and new bullion loans to reduce the impact of fluctuation of bullion prices on bullion inventory purchases. This was offset by repayments of bank borrowings of S$6.1 million, new fixed deposits of S$1.5 million pledged to banks as securities for banking facilities for the Group and S$1.2 million of dividends paid for FY2018.

The Group's cash and cash equivalents declined 9% to S$10.0 million as at 31 March 2019 from S$11.0 million as at 31 March 2018.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

GOH YEOW TIN

Non-Executive Chairman
and Independent Director

Re-appointed on 28 July 2017

Mr Goh Yeow Tin, Non-Executive Chairman and Independent Director of TLV Holdings, was appointed to the Board on 21 August 2015.

Mr Goh began his career with the Economic Development Board ("EDB") where he headed the Local Industries Unit and was subsequently appointed as a director of EDB's Automation Applications Centre from 1984 to 1986. In 1988, Mr Goh joined Tonhow Industries Limited (now known as Asiamedic Limited), the first plastic injection moulding company to be listed on SESDAQ (now known as Catalist), and served as the deputy managing director until 1990. In 1986, Mr Goh founded, and served as general manager of International Franchise Pte Ltd, a pioneer in the franchising business in Singapore, until 1988. Between 1990 and 2000, Mr Goh served as the vice-president of Times Publishing Ltd, and was responsible for retail and distribution businesses in Singapore, Hong Kong and various parts of Southeast Asia.

Mr Goh is a member of the Singapore Institute of Directors and is an Independent Director of Sheng Siong Group Ltd, Vicom Limited, AsiaPhos Limited and KTMG Limited.

In recognition of his many years of social and community services, Mr Goh was awarded the Public Service Star (Bar) in 2015 and appointed a Justice of the Peace in September 2015 by the President of the Republic of Singapore.

Mr Goh holds a Bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering (Hons) from the University of Singapore (now known as the National University of Singapore) and a Masters' degree in Industrial Engineering and Management from the Asian Institute of Technology.

TEO BOON LENG

Managing Director

Re-appointed on 27 July 2018

Mr Teo Boon Leng, Managing Director and co-founder of TLV Holdings since 1997, was appointed to the Board on 22 June 2015. Together with the Group's Executive Director, Mr Ang Kah Leong, they set the overall strategic and expansion plans of the Group.

Mr Teo oversees the business development, procurement and the overseas operations of the Group and is instrumental in maintaining working relationships with suppliers and customers. He also spearheaded the Group's growth, leading the expansion of its retail, wholesale and pawnbroking businesses and operations.

Mr Teo has more than 35 years of experience in the jewellery industry and began his career as an apprentice, learning the skills of jewellery craftsmanship at a jewellery design and manufacturing company, and subsequently established a company to manufacture jewellery. Prior to establishing the Group, he served as director at a jewellery company which was in the business of retail of jewellery and also provided customisation and alteration services for jewellery.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Ang Kah Leong

Executive Director

Re-appointed on 28 July 2017

Mr Ang Kah Leong, Executive Director and co-founder of TLV Holdings since 1997, was appointed to the Board on 22 June 2015. Together with the Group's Managing Director, Mr Teo Boon Leng, they set the overall strategic and expansion plans of the Group.

Mr Ang oversees the day-to-day operations, business development and management of the Group's business in Singapore. He is also instrumental to the Group's growth, leading the expansion of its retail, wholesale and pawnbroking businesses and operations.

Mr Ang has over 30 years of experience in the jewellery industry, having started out as a freelance craftsman. Prior to establishing the Group in 1997, Mr Ang established a sole proprietorship which dealt in the wholesale business of jewellery.

Lu King Seng

Independent Director

RE-appointed on 29 July 2016

Mr Lu King Seng, Independent Director of TLV Holdings, was appointed to the Board on 21 August 2015. He has more than 23 years of commercial and audit experience in London, Singapore and Malaysia with Deloitte & Touche, Ernst & Young, Arthur Andersen, PriceWaterhouse and KPMG where he led audit engagements in various companies, assisting companies with, inter alia, initial public offerings and due dilligence reviews in connection with proposed mergers and aquisitions.

He is currently the Managing Director of Orion Advisory Pte Ltd. He is also an independent director of another company listed on the SGX- ST and the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

Mr Lu is a Fellow of the Association of Certified Chartered Accountants, as well as a non-practicing member of the Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants. He is also a member of the Singapore Institute of Directors.

Chua Kern

Independent Director

Re-appointed on 27 July 2018

Mr Chua Kern, Independent Director of TLV Holdings, was appointed to the Board on 21 August 2015.He has more than 19 years of experience in the legal industry, specialising in the areas of corporate finance, securities and capital markets and mergers and acquisitions. He is currently a director of Chancery Law Corporation, having co-founded the firm in 2005.

Mr Chua also advises companies listed on the Mainboard and Catalist of the SGX-ST in respect of their corporate finance activities and other major corporate actions. Mr Chua had worked in Messrs Colin Ng & Partners LLP, Messrs KhattarWong LLP and Messrs Peter Chua & Partners.

Mr Chua was admitted to the Supreme Court of Singapore as an Advocate and Solicitor in 1997. He obtained a Bachelor of Law (Honours) degree from the University of Bristol, United Kingdom, in 1995 and a Diploma in Singapore law from the National University of Singapore in 1996. He is a member of the Law Society of Singapore and the Singapore Academy of Law.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Irene Ng
General Manager (Exhibitions)

Ms Irene Ng joined the Group in 2001 and is currently the Group's General Manager (Exhibitions). Ms Ng is in charge of the Group's participation in exhibitions, and was instrumental in building up the Group's exhibition business. She establishes and maintains relationships with international customers, assists in the procurement process, and spearheads the sales and marketing team for the Group's exhibitions business.

Ms Ng helped to build up the exhibitions business from its humble beginnings in 2003 to a well-regarded and sought-after exhibitor at many international jewellery exhibitions.

Julia Tan
General Manager (Local)

Ms Julia Tan joined the Group in 2001 and is currently its General Manager (Local). Ms Tan assists the Managing Director and Executive Director in the Group's day-to-day operations, and oversees the human resource and logistics and warehousing, and sales and marketing functions of the Group in relation to its retail business. She is also responsible for devising marketing proposals and protocols, and organising sales events, promotions and campaigns for the retail business. She has been instrumental in building up the Group's jewellery business and in establishing the Group's pawnshop business.

Ms Tan graduated with a Bachelor of Commerce (major in Business Administration, Marketing and Human Resource) from the University of Tasmania, Australia.

Tan Yee Ming
Group Financial Controller

Ms Tan Yee Ming joined the Group in 2018 and is currently its Group Financial Controller. She oversees the financial and accounting management and reporting functions of the Group. Ms Tan has over 10 years of experience in audit, financial and accounting management, having served four years as an auditor with Deloitte & Touche, five years with a SGX-listed manufacturing group and subsequently with a Norwegian group of shipping companies.

Ms Tan graduated with a Bachelor of Accountancy from Nanyang Technological University. She is also a non-practising member of the Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants since 2003.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

As a responsible corporate citizen, we are always mindful of giving back to society and creating a conducive working environment for our staff.

Commitment to Community

On 9 September 2018, the Group once again came together to support the Singapore Children's Society fundraising event - Walk for Our Children 2018. The event this year returned with a Safari-themed walkathon to encourage the children to dream big, stand tall and be firm in their values and beliefs. Other than participation in the walkathon, Taka Jewellery also took up a booth to sell costume accessories to help in raising more funds.

Commitment to Employees

The Group organises an annual Dinner and Dance to reward staff for their contributions and hard work during the year. Held on 25 July at the Carlton Hotel, this year's theme was 'The Magical Bollywood'. In conjunction with the event, the Group also handed out various awards to staff for their loyalty and outstanding performance. There were five recipients for 5-year Long Service Award with each receiving an ounce of Pamp Gold; five recipients for 10-year Long Service Award with each receiving 50 gram Pamp Gold; 10 recipients for Outstanding & Top Sales Performance Award with each receiving 10 gram Pamp Gold; and 16 recipients for Excellent International Performance Award with 14 receiving 20 gram Pamp Gold, one receiving 50 gram Pamp Gold and one receiving 100 gram Pamp Gold.

In March 2019, the Group organised an incentive trip for its business development team to Greece.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

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Fax: (65) 6746 8323
Email: enquiry@tlvholdings.com.sg

Company Registration Number
201526542C

Board of Directors
Goh Yeow Tin
Non-Executive Chairman
and Independent Director

Teo Boon Leng
Managing Director

Ang Kah Leong
Executive Director

Lu King Seng
Independent Director

Chua Kern
Independent Director

Nominating Committee
Chua Kern (Chairman)
Goh Yeow Tin
Lu King Seng

Renumeration Committee
Goh Yeow Tin (Chairman)
Lu King Seng
Chua Kern

Audit Committee
Lu King Seng (Chairman)
Goh Yeow Tin
Chua Kern

Company Secretary
Wong Yoen Har, ACIS

Sponsor
PrimePartners Corporate Finance Pte. Ltd.
16 Collyer Quay
#10-00 Income At Raffles
Singapore 049318

Share Registrar and Share Transfer Office
Boardroom Corporate & Advisory Services Pte. Ltd.
50 Raffles Place
#32-01 Singapore Land Tower
Singapore 048623

Auditor
Ernst & Young LLP
One Raffles Quay
North Tower Level 18
Singapore 048583

Partner-in-charge: Ang Chuen Beng
(Date of appointment: Since financial year ended 31 March 2017)

Principal Bankers
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Marina Bay Financial Centre Tower 3
Singapore 018982

The HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
21 Collyer Quay
#13-02
Singapore 049320

Investor Relations
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101 Thomson Road
#30-02 United Square
Singapore 307591

Website
www.tlvholdings.com.sg

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

The Board of Directors (the "**Board**" or "**Directors**") of TLV Holdings Limited (the "**Company**" and, together with its subsidiaries, the "**Group**") is committed to ensuring a high standard of corporate governance so as to strengthen corporate transparency and accountability, protect the interests of the shareholders of the Company (the "Shareholders"), promote investor confidence and maximise long-term shareholder value. The Corporate Governance Report (the "**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**") and the disclosure guide developed by the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the "**SGX-ST**") in January 2015 (the "**Guide**"), where applicable, the SGX-ST Listing Manual, Section B: Rules of Catalist (the "Catalist Rules").

The Company has complied with the principles and guidelines as set out in the Code and the Guide, where applicable. Appropriate explanations have been provided in the relevant sections below where there are deviations from the Code and/or the Guide.

On 6 August 2018, the Monetary Authority of Singapore issued a revised Code of Corporate Governance which aims to encourage board renewal, strengthen director independence and enhance board diversity, which will initially take effect for annual reports covering financial years commencing from 1 January 2019 (the "**New Code**"). The Company will implement the New Code for its Annual Report for the financial year beginning 1 April 2019 ("**FY2020**").

A. BOARD MATTERS

THE BOARD'S CONDUCT OF AFFAIRS

Principle 1: Every company should be headed by an effective Board to lead and control the company. The Board is collectively responsible for the long-term success of the company. The Board works with Management to achieve this objective and the Management remains accountable to the Board.

As at the date of this Report, the Board comprises the following five (5) members:

Directors	**Board membership**	**Audit committee** [(1)]	**Nominating committee** [(1)]	**Remuneration committee** [(1)]
Goh Yeow Tin	Non-Executive Chairman and Independent Director	Member	Member	Chairman
Teo Boon Leng	Managing Director	–	–	–
Ang Kah Leong	Executive Director	–	–	–
Lu King Seng	Independent Director	Chairman	Member	Member
Chua Kern	Independent Director	Member	Chairman	Member

Note:

(1) The AC, NC and RC each comprises of 3 members, of whom all are independent and non-executive Directors.

The principal function of the Board is to provide leadership to the Group and to protect and enhance long-term value for Shareholders and other stakeholders.

Besides carrying out its statutory responsibilities, the Board's role is to:

1.1 Approve the board policies, strategies (including sustainability issues) and financial objectives of the Company and monitor the performance of management;

1.2 Oversee the processes for evaluating the adequacy of internal controls, risk management, financial reporting and compliance;

1.3 Approve the nominations of directors and appointment of key personnel;

1.4 Align the interests of the Board and Management with that of shareholders and balance the interest of all stakeholders; and

1.5 Ensure compliance with all laws and regulations as may be relevant to the business.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Specifically, matters and transactions that require the Board's approval include, amongst others, the following:

- corporate strategy and business plans;
- material acquisitions and disposals;
- share issuance, dividend release or changes in capital;
- budgets, financial results announcements, annual report and audited financial statements;
- capital expenditures;
- capital borrowings and financial commitments; and
- material interested person transactions.

The Board exercises due diligence and independent judgement in dealing with the business affairs of the Group and is obliged to act in good faith and take objective decisions as fiduciaries and in the interests of the Group.

Delegation of authority to Board committees

The Board has delegated certain responsibilities to the Audit Committee ("**AC**"), the Remuneration Committee ("**RC**") and the Nominating Committee ("**NC**") (collectively, the "**Board Committees**"). The composition of the Board Committees has been set out above.

Meetings of Board and Board committees

The schedules for all Board and Board Committee meetings as well as the Annual General Meeting ("**AGM**") are planned in advance. The Board meets at least four times a year to review and approve, inter alia, the quarterly financial results of the Group. The Board also meets on an ad-hoc basis 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.

The attendance of each Director at meetings of the Board and Board Committees during the financial year ended 31 March 2019 ("**FY2019**") is disclosed as follows:-

	Board	**Audit Committee**	**Nominating Committee**	**Remuneration Committee**
Number of meetings held	4	4	1	1
Name of Director	**Number of Meetings Attended**			
Goh Yeow Tin	4	4	1	1
Teo Boon Leng	4	4*	1*	1*
Ang Kah Leong	4	4*	1*	1*
Lu King Seng	4	4	1	1
Chua Kern	4	4	1	1

** By invitation*

The Company's Constitution (the "**Constitution**") allows for meetings to be conducted by way of telephone conference and/or video conference.

Management keeps the Directors up-to-date on pertinent developments including the Group's business, financial reporting standards and industry-related matters. Such periodic updates provided to the Directors facilitate the discharge of their duties. The Directors are also encouraged to keep abreast of developments in legal, regulatory and accounting frameworks that are of relevance to the Group through the extension of opportunities for participation in training courses, seminars and workshops as relevant and/or applicable, with the cost of such training borne by the Company. At each Board meeting, the Managing Director (the "**MD**") updates the Board on the business and strategic developments of the Group.

The Company is responsible for arranging and funding regular training for the Directors from time to time particularly on changes in and/or addition to the relevant laws, regulations and changing commercial risks to enable them to make well-informed decision and to ensure that the Directors are competent in carrying out their expected roles and responsibilities. During the financial year, the Board was briefed and/or updated by: (i) the external auditors ("**EA**") on changes or amendments to accounting standards; and (ii) the Company Secretary on regulatory changes, such as changes to the Companies Act and/or the Catalist Rules.

The Company will conduct briefings and orientation programs to familiarise newly appointed directors with the various businesses, operations and processes of the Group. Further, newly appointed Directors will be provided with a formal letter of appointment setting out their duties and obligations and appropriate training to ensure that they are fully aware of their responsibilities and obligations of being a Director of a listed company. All new first-time Directors (who have no prior experience as a director in a listed company) are also required to attend appropriate SGX-SID Listed Company Director (LCD) Programmes offered by the Singapore Institute of Directors ("**SID**") within 1 year from the date of his/her appointment.

BOARD COMPOSITION AND GUIDANCE

Principle 2: There should be a strong and independent element on the Board, which is able to exercise objective judgement on corporate affairs independently, in particular, from Management and 10% shareholders. No individual or small group of individuals should be allowed to dominate the Board's decision making.

The Board currently comprises two (2) Executive Directors and three (3) Independent Directors. Accordingly, Guideline 2.1 of the Code is met as the Independent Directors make up more than 50% of the Board. The Company has not appointed a Lead Independent Director as the Company is not required pursuant to Guideline 3.3 of the Code, given that the Chairman and MD are different persons, not immediate family members, and the Chairman is an independent director who is not part of the management team.

The Board takes into account the existence of relationships or circumstances, including those identified by the Code, that are relevant in its determination as to whether a Director is independent. In addition, the NC reviews the individual directors' declaration in their assessment of independence. The NC has reviewed and confirmed the independence of the Independent Directors in accordance with the Code and Rule 406(3)(d) of the Catalist Rules. The Independent Directors have also confirmed their independence in accordance with the Code and Rule 406(3)(d) of the Catalist Rules.

There is no Independent Director who has served beyond nine years from the date of his first appointment. There are no Directors who are deemed independent by the Board, notwithstanding the existence of a relationship as stated in the Code that would otherwise deem him not to be independent.

Composition and size of the board

The NC has reviewed and is satisfied that the current composition and size 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, amongst other factors, skills and experience. The Board comprises Directors who are qualified and experienced in various fields including accounting and finance, legal, business and management experience and the requisite industry knowledge. The table below shows the core competencies possessed by the Board members.

	Number of Directors	**Proportion of Board**
Core Competencies		
– Accounting or finance	2	40%
– Business management	4	80%
– Legal or corporate governance	5	100%
– Relevant industry knowledge or experience	2	40%
– Strategic planning experience	3	60%
– Customer based experience or knowledge	3	60%

The NC is of the view that the current Board comprises members who as a group possess core competencies necessary to lead and manage the Group effectively.

For FY2019, the Independent Directors have met once in the absence of key management personnel.

CHAIRMAN AND MANAGING DIRECTOR

Principle 3: There should be a clear division of responsibilities between the leadership of the Board and the executives responsible for managing the company's business. No one individual should represent a considerable concentration of power.

The roles of the Chairman and MD are separate and distinct, each having their own areas of responsibilities and functions, thus ensuring an appropriate balance of power and authority, and allowing for increased accountability and greater capacity of the Board for independent decision making. The Chairman is not related to the MD.

Mr Goh Yeow Tin is the Non-Executive Chairman and Independent Director and he sets up the Group's vision and objectives, provides guidance to the Group and leads the Board discussions and deliberations. Mr Teo Boon Leng is the MD of the Company and he supervises the day-to-day business operations of the Group with the support of Executive Director Mr Ang Kah Leong, together with management, as well as formulating long-term strategies and policies of the Group.

The Independent Directors will meet in the absence of the other directors as and when circumstances warrant. In FY2019, the Independent Directors have met once in the absence of other Directors.

BOARD MEMBERSHIP

Principle 4: There should be a formal and transparent process for the appointment and re-appointment of directors to the Board.

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

Chua Kern (Chairman)
Goh Yeow Tin
Lu King Seng

The date of appointment of each Director as well as their present and past directorships in other listed companies and principal commitments as at the date of this Report are set out below:-

Directors	Date of Initial Appointment	Date of Last Re-election	Directorships in other listed companies		Principal commitment
			Current	Past three years	
Teo Boon Leng	22 June 2015	27 July 2018	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ang Kah Leong	22 June 2015	28 July 2017	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chua Kern	21 August 2015	27 July 2018	Nil	GS Holdings Limited	Director of Chancery Law Corporation
Goh Yeow Tin	21 August 2015	28 July 2017	KTMG Limited Vicom Ltd Sheng Siong Group Ltd. AsiaPhos Limited	Singapore Post Limited	Non-Executive Chairman of Seacare Medical Holdings Pte. Ltd. as well as Non-Executive Director of Linknet Pte Ltd. WaterTech Pte. Ltd., Seacare Manpower Services Pte. Ltd., Edu Community Pte. Ltd. and Kiran Electronic B & C Services Pte. Ltd.
Lu King Seng	21 August 2015	29 July 2016	GEO Energy Resources Limited JLOGO Holdings Limited	Green Build Technology Limited	Managing Director of Orion Advisory Pte. Ltd., Orion Business Advisory Pte. Ltd. and Golden Union Advisory Pte. Ltd.

The NC is guided by key terms of reference as follows:

4.1 Review, assess and make recommendations to the Board on the appointment including the composition of the Board;

4.2 Review regularly the Board structure, size and composition having regard to the scope and nature of the operations, the requirements of the business, the diversity of skills, experience, gender and knowledge of the Company and the core competencies of the Directors as a Group;

4.3 Assess the effectiveness of the Board as a whole and the contribution of each individual Director to the effectiveness of the Board;

4.4 Make and review plans for succession, in particular for the Chairman of the Board and Group MD;

4.5 Determine on an annual basis the independence of Directors;

4.6 Review and recommend to the Board comprehensive induction training programmes for the Board and new Directors; and

4.7 Recommend Directors who are retiring by rotation to be put forward for re-election.

There is a formal and transparent process for the appointment of new Directors to the Board. When a vacancy on the Board arises or when the Board is considering making a new Board appointment either to enhance the core competency of the Board or for purpose of progressive renewal of the Board, the NC will review and assess candidates before making recommendations to the Board. In recommending new appointments, the NC takes into consideration the balance and diversity of skills, calibre, experience, expertise, attributes, ability and gender, amongst other factors, required to support the Group's business activities or strategies, the current composition and size of the Board, and strives to ensure that the Board has an appropriate balance of Independent Directors. The NC would consider candidates proposed by the Directors and key management personnel and may engage external search consultants where necessary.

After shortlisting the candidates, the NC shall consider and interview candidates on merit against objective criteria, taking into consideration whether the candidate can devote sufficient time and attention to the affairs of the Group.

The Directors submit themselves for re-nomination and re-election at regular intervals of at least once every three years in accordance with Rule 720(4) of the Catalist Rules. The Company's Constitution provides that one-third of the Board, or the number nearest to one-third is to retire by rotation at every AGM. In addition, the Company's Constitution also provides that new Directors appointed during the year either to fill a vacancy or as an addition to the Board are required to submit themselves for re-election at the next AGM of the Company.

The NC, in considering the re-election of a director, evaluates such director's contribution and performance, such as his attendance at meeting of the Board and/or Board committees, participation, candour and any special contribution.

All NC members have abstained from voting on any resolutions and making any recommendation and/or participating in respect of matters in which he is interested.

The NC has recommended and the Board has agreed for the following Directors to retire and seek re-election at the forthcoming AGM pursuant to Article 114 of the Company's Constitution:

Mr Ang Kah Leong
Mr Lu King Seng

Mr Lu King Seng, being a member of the NC, has abstained from deliberation in respect of his own nomination.

Mr Ang Kah Leong will, upon re-election as Director of the Company, remain as Executive Director of the Company.

Mr Lu King Seng will, upon re-election as Director of the Company, remain as Chairman of the Audit Committee and a member of the Nominating Committee and Remuneration Committee. The Board considers Mr Lu King Seng to be independent for the purpose of Rule 704(7) of the Catalist Rules.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Saved as disclosed, neither Mr Lu King Seng nor Mr Ang Kah Leong, has any other relationships between themselves, the Company and its 10% Shareholders.

Pursuant to Rule 720(5) of the Catalist Rules, the information as set out in Appendix 7F relating to the above Directors to be put forward for re-election at the forthcoming AGM is disclosed below:

Name of retiring Director	**Ang Kah Leong**	**Lu King Seng**
Date of appointment	22 June 2015	21 August 2015
Date of last re-appointment	28 July 2017	29 July 2016
Age	57	50
Country of principal residence	Singapore	Singapore
The Board's comments on this appointment (including rationale, selection criteria, and the search and nomination process)	The Board, having considered the recommendation of the Nominating Committee and having assessed Mr Ang's requisite knowledge and experiences to assume the responsibilities as Executive Director of the Company.	The Board, having considered the recommendation of the Nominating Committee and having assessed Mr Lu's requisite knowledge and experiences to assume the responsibilities as Independent Director of the Company.
Whether appointment is executive, and if so, the area of responsibility	Executive oversee the day-to-day operations, business development and management of the Group's business	Non-Executive
Job title (e.g. Lead ID, AC Chairman, AC Member etc.)	Executive Director	Independent Director, Chairman of Audit Committee, Member of Nominating Committee and Remuneration Committee
Professional qualifications	Not applicable	Fellow of the Association of Certified Chartered Accountants, a non-practicing member of the Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants and a member of the Singapore Institute of Directors.
Any relationship (including immediate family relationships) with any existing director, existing executive officer, the issuer and/or substantial shareholder of the listed issuer or of any of its principal subsidiaries	None	None
Conflict of interest (including any competing business)	None	None
Undertaking submitted to the listed issuer in the form of Appendix 7H (Listing Rule 720(1)	Yes	Yes
Working experience and occupation(s) during the past 10 years	Taka Jewellery Pte. Ltd. - Executive Director	Chief Financial Officer in SinCo Technologies Pte Ltd and SinCo Group Holdings Pte Ltd., where he oversaw the accounting, treasury, legal and finance matters including group restructurings and mergers and acquisitions.
Shareholding interest in the listed issuer and its subsidiaries	Yes	No
Shareholding details	157,884,355 ordinary shares	N.A.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Name of retiring Director	Ang Kah Leong	Lu King Seng
Other Principal Commitments Including Directorships		
Past (for the last 5 years)	Nil	Green Build Technology Limited
Present	Taka Jewellery Pte. Ltd.	Managing Director of Orion Advisory Pte. Ltd., Orion Business Advisory Pte. Ltd. and Golden Union Advisory Pte. Ltd GEO Energy Resources Limited JLOGO Holdings Limited
Information Required Pursuant to Catalist Rule 704(6)		
(a) Whether at any time during the last 10 years, an application or a petition under any bankruptcy law of any jurisdiction was filed against him or against a partnership of which he was a partner at the time when he was a partner or at any time within 2 years from the date he ceased to be a partner?	No	No
(b) Whether at any time during the last 10 years, an application or a petition under any law of any jurisdiction was filed against an entity (not being a partnership) of which he was a director or an equivalent person or a key executive, at the time when he was a director or an equivalent person or a key executive of that entity or at any time within 2 years from the date he ceased to be a director or an equivalent person or a key executive of that entity, for the winding up or dissolution of that entity or, where that entity is the trustee of a business trust, that business trust, on the ground of insolvency?	No	No
(c) Whether there is any unsatisfied judgment against him?	No	No
(d) Whether he has ever been convicted of any offence, in Singapore or elsewhere, involving fraud or dishonesty which is punishable with imprisonment, or has been the subject of any criminal proceedings (including any pending criminal proceedings of which he is aware) for such purpose?	No	No
(e) Whether he has ever been convicted of any offence, in Singapore or elsewhere, involving a breach of any law or regulatory requirement that relates to the securities or futures industry in Singapore or elsewhere, or has been the subject of any criminal proceedings (including any pending criminal proceedings of which he is aware) for such breach?	No	No

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Name of retiring Director			Ang Kah Leong	Lu King Seng
(f)	Whether at any time during the last 10 years, judgment has been entered against him in any civil proceedings in Singapore or elsewhere involving a breach of any law or regulatory requirement that relates to the securities or futures industry in Singapore or elsewhere, or a finding of fraud, misrepresentation or dishonesty on his part, or he has been the subject of any civil proceedings (including any pending civil proceedings of which he is aware) involving an allegation of fraud, misrepresentation or dishonesty on his part?		No	No
(g)	Whether he has ever been convicted in Singapore or elsewhere of any offence in connection with the formation or management of any entity or business trust?		No	No
(h)	Whether he has ever been disqualified from acting as a director or an equivalent person of any entity (including the trustee of a business trust), or from taking part directly or indirectly in the management of any entity or business trust?		No	No
(i)	Whether he has ever been the subject of any order, judgment or ruling of any court, tribunal or governmental body, permanently or temporarily enjoining him from engaging in any type of business practice or activity?		No	No
(j)	Whether he has ever, to his knowledge, been concerned with the management or conduct, in Singapore or elsewhere, of the affairs of:-			
	(i)	any corporation which has been investigated for a breach of any law or regulatory requirement governing corporations in Singapore or elsewhere; or	No	No
	(ii)	any entity (not being a corporation) which has been investigated for a breach of any law or regulatory requirement governing such entities in Singapore or elsewhere; or	No	No
	(iii)	any business trust which has been investigated for a breach of any law or regulatory requirement governing business trusts in Singapore or elsewhere; or	No	No

Name of retiring Director	Ang Kah Leong	Lu King Seng
(iv) any entity or business trust which has been investigated for a breach of any law or regulatory requirement that relates to the securities or futures industry in Singapore or elsewhere, in connection with any matter occurring or arising during that period when he was so concerned with the entity or business trust?	No	No
(k) Whether he has been the subject of any current or past investigation or disciplinary proceedings, or has been reprimanded or issued any warning, by the Monetary Authority of Singapore or any other regulatory authority, exchange, professional body or government agency, whether in Singapore or elsewhere?	No	No
Disclosure Applicable to the Appointment of Director Only		
Any prior experience as a director of an issuer listed on the Exchange? If Yes, please provide details of prior experience.	N.A.	N.A.
If No, please state if the director has attended or will be attending training on the roles and responsibilities of a director of a listed issuer as prescribed by the Exchange Please provide details of relevant experience and the nominating committee's reasons for not requiring the director to undergo training as prescribed by the Exchange (if applicable) **Notes:** ***Please delete accordingly** N.A. – Not Applicable	Not an appointment of Director	Not an appointment of Director

When a Director has multiple board representations, the NC will consider whether the Director is able to adequately carry out his duties, 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 of any other activities outside of these principal commitments, among other factors. The NC has reviewed the time spent and attention given by each Director to the Company's affairs, taking into account the multiple directorships and other principal commitments of each of the Directors (if any), and is satisfied that all Directors have discharged their duties adequately for FY2019.

The Board has not determined the maximum number of listed company board representations each Director may hold as it is of the view that it is for each Director to assess his own capacity and ability to undertake other obligations or commitments together with serving on the Board effectively. The Board does not wish to omit from consideration outstanding individuals who, despite the demands on their time, have the capacity to participate and contribute as members of the Board.

As at the date of this Report, the Company does not have any alternate Director. Alternate directors will be appointed as and when the Board deems necessary.

Key information of each Director can be found on pages 8 and 9 of this Annual Report.

BOARD PERFORMANCE

Principle 5: There should be a formal annual assessment of the effectiveness of the Board and its board committees as a whole and the contribution by each Director to the effectiveness of the Board.

The NC and the Chairman of the Board implemented a self-assessment process that required each Director to assess the effectiveness of the Board and Board Committees as a whole. The self-assessment process took into consideration performance criteria such as , inter alia, Board size and composition, corporate strategy and planning, risk management and internal control, performance measurement and compensation, succession planning, financial reporting, conduct of meetings and communication with shareholders.

The evaluations are designed to assess the Board's and the Board Committees' effectiveness to enable the NC and Board to identify the areas of improvement or enhancement which can be made to the Board. The NC would review the criteria on a periodic basis to ensure that the criteria is able to provide an accurate and effective performance assessment, taking into consideration where applicable, industry standards and the economic climate with the objective to enhance long term shareholders value, thereafter propose amendments if any, to the Board for approval.

The NC has reviewed the overall performance of the Board in terms of its role and responsibilities and the conduct of its affairs as a whole for the financial year. It is of the view that the performance of the Board and the Board Committees as a whole has been satisfactory and the Board and the Board Committees has met its performance criteria and objectives in FY2019. All NC members have abstained from the voting or review process of any matters in connection with the assessment of his performance.

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

ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Principle 6: In order to fulfill their responsibilities, directors should be provided with complete, adequate and timely information prior to Board meetings and on an on-going basis so as to enable them to make informed decisions to discharge their duties and responsibilities.

It is the aim of the Board to provide shareholders with a balanced and understandable assessment of the Company's performance, position and prospects. This responsibility extends to the interim and full-year results announcements, other price-sensitive public reports and reports to regulators (if required).

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 of the meetings. Updates on the Group's financial performance, position and prospects, amongst others, are also distributed to the Directors in advance of the Board and Board Committee meetings, as well as on an on-going basis, as practicable. The Management will also provide any additional material or information that is requested by Directors or that is necessary to enable the Board and Board Committees to make a balanced and informed assessment of the Group's performance, position and prospects.

Management will also on best endeavours, encrypt documents which material price sensitive information when circulating documents electronically.

The Company Secretary is represented at all meetings of the Board and Board Committees; attends and prepares agendas and minutes for all Board and Board Committee meetings. The appointment and removal of the Company Secretary is subject to the approval of the Board. Changes to regulations are briefed at the Board and Board Committee meetings or on an on-going basis as and when the changes arise, especially where these changes have an important bearing on the Company's or the Directors' disclosure obligations.

The Directors have separate and independent access to the Company Secretary, EA, IA and senior management at all times in carrying out their function. Should the Directors, whether as a group or individually, require 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.

B. REMUNERATION MATTERS

PROCEDURES FOR DEVELOPING REMUNERATION POLICIES

Principle 7: There should be a formal and transparent procedure for developing policy on executive remuneration and for fixing the remuneration packages of individual directors. No director should be involved in deciding his own remuneration.

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

Goh Yeow Tin (Chairman)
Lu King Seng
Chua Kern

The RC met once in FY2019. The RC is guided by key terms of reference as follows:

7.1 To recommend to the Board a framework for remuneration for each Director and key management personnel of the Group. The framework covers all aspects of remuneration, including but not limited to directors' fees, salaries, allowances, bonuses, share-based incentives and awards, and benefits in kind;

7.2 To review and recommend Directors' fees for approval at the AGM;

7.3 To determine specific remuneration packages for each Executive Director as well as 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 of the required quality to run the Group successfully;

7.4 To review the remuneration packages of employees related to Directors, MD and/or Substantial Shareholders, to ensure that their remuneration packages are in line with the Group's staff remuneration guidelines and commensurate with their respective job scopes and levels of responsibility; and

7.5 To perform such other duties or functions as may be delegated by the Board or required by regulatory authorities.

Each member of the RC has abstained from voting on any resolution in respect of his own remuneration package and fee.

Each Executive Director has entered into a service agreement ("**Service Agreement**") with the Company dated 21 August 2015 for a period of three years and a supplemental service agreement dated 10 November 2016.

The renewal of the service agreements for each Executive Director for another 3 years was effected on 16 September 2018.

The Company had engaged an independent remuneration consultant firm, Aon Hewitt Singapore Pte. Ltd. ("**Aon Hewitt**"), for professional advice on an executive compensation benchmarking and short-term incentive review of the Executive Directors of the Group, to ensure that their remunerations are competitive. In its deliberations, Aon Hewitt took into consideration industry practices and norms in compensations.

Contractual provisions are stipulated in the supplemental Service Agreements of the Executive Directors which allows the Company to reclaim incentives in cases of willful misconduct and/or gross negligence by the Executive Directors. In addition, the Executive Directors owe a fiduciary duty to the Company and the Company should be able to avail itself to remedies against the Executive Directors in the event of such breach of fiduciary duties.

LEVEL AND MIX OF REMUNERATION

Principle 8: The level and structure of remuneration should be aligned with the long-term interest and risk-policies of the company, and should be appropriate to attract, retain and motivate (a) the directors to provide good stewardship of the company, and (b) key management personnel to successfully manage the company. However, companies should avoid paying more than is necessary for this purpose.

Directors' fees are payable to the Non-Executive Directors taking into account factors such as the effort and time spent and their scope of responsibilities. Directors' fees are recommended by the RC and the Board for approval by Shareholders at the AGM.

The remuneration of key management personnel are set in accordance with a remuneration framework comprising salary, variable bonus, shares and benefits-in-kind, after taking into consideration his or her individual performance and contribution towards the overall performance of the Company in FY2019. All revisions to the remuneration packages for the Executive Directors and key management personnel are subject to the review by and recommendation of the RC and the approval of the Board.

No Director is involved in deciding his own remuneration package.

DISCLOSURE ON REMUNERATION

Principle 9: Every company should provide clear disclosure of its remuneration policies, level and mix of remuneration, and the procedure for setting remuneration in the company's annual report. It should provide disclosure in relation to its remuneration policies to enable investors to understand the link between remuneration paid to directors and key management personnel, and performance.

REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

After reviewing the industry practice and analyzing the advantages and disadvantages in relation to the full detailed disclosure of remuneration of each Director and key management personnel as recommended by the Code, the Company is of the view that doing so would be prejudicial to its business interests given the highly competitive jewelry retail/ exhibition industry that the Group operates in, and hamper its' ability to retain and nurture the Group's talent pool.

Instead, the remunerations of Directors and Key Management are disclosed in bands as follows:-

A breakdown showing the level and mix of each individual Director's remuneration in FY2019 (in percentage terms) is disclosed below:-

Name of Director	Remuneration Band	Directors fee %	Salary[1] %	Bonuses[1] %	Other Benefits %	Total %
Goh Yeow Tin	A	100%	–	–	–	100%
Teo Boon Leng	E	–	71%	28%	1%	100%
Ang Kah Leong	C	–	78%	20%	2%	100%
Lu King Seng	A	100%	–	–	–	100%
Chua Kern	A	100%	–	–	–	100%

Band A refers to remuneration of up to S$250,000 per annum

Band B refers to remuneration from S$250,001 to S$500,000 per annum

Band C refers to remuneration from S$500,001 to S$750,000 per annum

Band D refers to remuneration from S$1,000,001 to S$1,250,000 per annum

Band E refers to remuneration from S$1,250,001 to S$1,500,000 per annum

Note 1: Amount inclusive of contribution to employer provident funds

REMUNERATION OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

As at the date of the Annual Report, the Company only has 3 top key management personnel. The remuneration received by the top 4 key management personnel (who are not Directors or the MD) in FY2019 is disclosed below:-

Top 4 Key Management Personnel (who are not directors or the MD)

Name of Executive	Remuneration Band
Irene Ng	B
Julia Tan	A
Tan Yee Ming	A
Chan Chai Hee[1]	A

Band A refers to remuneration of up to S$250,000 per annum

Band B refers to remuneration from S$250,001 to S$500,000 per annum

Note 1: Chan Chai Hee was the previous Group Financial Controller who resigned on 28 December 2018

The annual aggregate amount of the total remuneration paid to top 4 key management personnel (who are not Directors or the MD) is approximately S$726,000. There were no termination or retirement benefits and post-employment benefits granted to the Directors and key management in FY2019.

There are three employees who are the immediate family members of a Director namely, Ms Macvis Teo, daughter of Mr Teo Boon Leng (MD), with an annual salary of between $100,000 to $150,000, Ms Wennie Teo, niece of Mr Teo Boon Leng (MD), of the Company with an annual salary of $50,000 to $100,000 and Mr Presley Teo, son of Mr Teo Boon Leng (MD), of the Company with an annual salary of $50,000 to $100,000.

The Company does not have any employee share option scheme and performance share award in FY2019.

C. ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT ACCOUNTABILITY

Principle 10: The Board should present a balanced and understandable assessment of the company's performance, position and prospects.

The Board approves quarterly financial statements and authorises its release to the Shareholders. The Board also provides Shareholders with updates of new business developments, material contracts entered into and other material information via public announcements on SGXNET from time to time. The Board recognises the importance of providing accurate and relevant information on a timely basis in compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements. Hence, the Directors receive quarterly financial and other reports from the management, in order for the Board to make a balanced and informed assessment of the Group's financial performance, position and prospects, as well as, 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 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 false or misleading in any material aspect.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROLS

Principle 11: The Board is responsible for the governance of risk. The Board should ensure that Management maintains a sound system of risk management and internal controls to safeguard shareholders' interests and the company's assets, and should determine the nature and extent of the significant risks which the Board is willing to take in achieving its strategic objectives.

The Board notes that the Group's system of internal controls is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives, and can provide only reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss. Nonetheless, the Board acknowledges that it is responsible for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls (including financial, operational, compliance risks and information technology ("IT") controls) and the Group's risk management systems. The Board also recognizes its responsibilities in ensuring a sound system of internal controls to safeguard Shareholders' interests and the Group's assets. The Board will look into the need for establishment of a separate Board risk committee at the relevant time.

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, IT controls and risk management, is conducted annually. In this respect, the AC will review the audit plans and the findings of the EA and IA, and will ensure that management follows up on the EA and IA's recommendations raised, if any, during the respective audit process.

Based on the internal control policies and procedures established and maintained by the Group, work performed by the EA and the IA, 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 addressing financial, operational, compliance risks and information technology ("IT") controls and effectiveness of the Group's risk management were adequate and effective for FY2019.

For FY2019, the Board had received assurances from the MD and the Group Financial Controller ("**GFC**"):-

(i) that the financial records have been properly maintained and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Group's operations and finances; and

(ii) that the Group's risk management and internal control systems are adequate and effective.

The Board has relied on the independent auditors' report as further assurance that the financial records have been properly maintained and the financial statements give true and fair view of the Group's operations and finances.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Principle 12: The Board should establish an Audit Committee with written terms of reference which clearly set out its authority and duties.

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

Lu King Seng (Chairman)
Goh Yeow Tin
Chua Kern

The AC meets at least on a quarterly basis and has met four times during FY2019. The AC is guided by the following key terms of reference:

12.1 Recommend to the Board of Directors, the appointment and re-appointment of EA and IA, the level of their remuneration;

12.2 Review all non-audit services provided by the EA so as to ensure that any provision of such services would not affect the independence of the EA;

12.3 Review (with the other committees, management, and the EA and IA) significant risks or exposures that exist and assess the steps management has taken to minimise such risk to the Company;

12.4 Review interested person transactions;

12.5 Review:-

- The EA's audit of the annual financial statements and reports;
- The adequacy of the Group's system of accounting controls;
- The level of assistance and cooperation given by management to EA;
- Any significant findings and recommendations of the EA and IA and the related management's responses thereto; and
- Any significant changes required in the EA's audit plan, any serious difficulties or disputes with management encountered during the course of the audit and their resolution, and other matters related to the conduct of the audit.

12.6 Review and report actions and resolutions of the AC to the Board of Directors with such recommendations as the AC considers appropriate; and

12.7 Review the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's risk management and internal control systems (including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls) and to report to the Board annually.

The AC has explicit authority to investigate any matter within its terms of reference. The AC has full access to, and the cooperation of the management, as well as the EA and IA, respectively. The AC also has full discretion to invite any Director or any member of management to attend its meeting. The AC has adequate resources, including access to external professional advisors if required and auditors, to enable it to discharge its responsibilities properly.

The Board considers Mr Lu King Seng to have extensive and practical financial management knowledge and experience, well-qualified to chair the AC. The other members of the AC bring with them invaluable experience in finance and business management. The Board is of the view that the AC members 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.

To keep abreast of the changes in accounting standards and issues which have a direct impact on the financial statements of the Group, the AC is encouraged to participate in relevant training courses, seminars and workshops, and to seek advice from the EA at the AC meetings that are held.

The AC has reviewed the non-audit services provided by the EA and is satisfied that the nature and extent of such services would not prejudice the independence of the EA, and has recommended the re-appointment of the EA at the forthcoming AGM. The audit fees and non-audit fees paid or payable to the EA for FY2019 amounted to S$150,000 and nil respectively.

The Board and the AC Committee confirm that it is in compliance with Rules 712 and 716 of the Catalist Rules in relation to the appointment of the EA. The Board and Audit Committee are satisfied that the appointment of a different auditor, MT & Partners LLP, for its significant associated company, Globe Diamonds Singapore Pte Ltd, would not compromise the standard and effectiveness of the audit of the Company.

The AC has met with the EA and the IA at least once in the absence of key management personnel in FY2019.

The Group has put in place a whistle-blowing framework (the "**Whistle-Blowing Policy**") endorsed by the AC where the employees of the Group 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 Chairman of the Board 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/concerns raised and appropriate follow-up action, and provides assurance that whistle blowers will be protected from reprisal within the limits of the law.

The AC shall commission and review the findings of internal investigations where there is any suspected fraud or irregularity, or failure of internal controls or infringement of any law, rule or regulation which has or is likely to have a material impact on the Group's operating results and/or financial position. There were no whistle-blowing reports received in FY2019.

None of the AC members were previous partners or directors of the Company's EA within the last twelve months and none of the AC members hold any financial interest in the EA.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

INTERNAL AUDIT

Principle 13: The company should establish an effective internal audit function that is adequately resourced and independent of the activities it audits.

The Board recognises the importance of maintaining an internal audit function to provide an independent assurance over the soundness of the system of internal controls within the Group to safeguard shareholders' investments and the Company's assets. The Company's internal audit function is outsourced to PricewaterhouseCoopers Risk Services Pte. Ltd. ("PwC") with a primary line of reporting to the AC. The AC is responsible for the hiring, removal, evaluation and compensation of the IA.

The IA has full access to documents, records, properties and personnel of the Group. The IA plans its internal audit schedules in consultation with the management and its plans, IA reports and activities are reviewed and approved by the AC to ensure, inter alia, the adequacy of the scope of the audit. The internal audit plan complements that of the EA and together forms a robust risk-based audit approach to facilitate the AC's review of the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's risk management and internal control systems.

The AC reviews the reports issued by the IA to ensure that the Group's internal controls including financial, operational, compliance and IT controls are robust and effective, and follows up with management and the IA in ensuring that the IA's recommendations agreed with management have been adequately and appropriately implemented.

The IA performs its works in line with the Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing set by The Institute of Internal Auditors. The AC, having considered, amongst others, the reputation and track record of PwC and the qualifications, experience and availability of resources and independence of the team at PwC, is of the opinion that the internal audit function is independent, effective and adequately resourced and is satisfied that the appointment of PWC as IA is appropriate.

The AC, on an annual basis, assesses the effectiveness of the IA by examining the scope of the internal audit work, its independence and the IA's findings.

D. SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS

Principle 14: Companies should treat all shareholders fairly and equitably, and should recognize, protect and facilitate the exercise of shareholders' rights, and continually review and update such governance arrangements.

The Company does not practice selective disclosure of material information. In line with the continuing disclosure obligations under the Catalist Rules, the Board informs Shareholders promptly of all major developments that may have a material impact on the Group. 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. When press conferences and briefings are held on major events and financial results, the management will only meet the press and analysts after the announcement is released on SGXNET.

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. All Shareholders are entitled to attend the general meetings and are afforded the opportunity to participate effectively in and vote at these general meetings.

An independent voting agent is appointed by the Company for general meetings who will explain the rules, including the voting procedures that govern the general meetings of shareholders.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

COMMUNICATION WITH SHAREHOLDERS

Principle 15: Companies should actively engage their shareholders and put in place an investor relations policy to promote regular, effective and fair communication with shareholders.

General meetings are still 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 is open to meetings with investors and analysts, and in conducting such meetings, is mindful to ensure fair disclosure. In addition, the Company has engaged August Consulting Pte Ltd to address any queries that the investors, analysts, press or public might have on the Company's affairs.

The Company has in place an investor relations policy, posted on its corporate website, http://www.tlvholdings.com.sg, to promote regular, effective and fair communication. The Company's investor relations website is a key resource of information for the investment community. It contains comprehensive information on the Company, including the Group's corporate announcements, news releases, annual reports and corporate information.

Currently, the Company does not have a formal dividend policy. The form, frequency and amount of dividends will depend on amongst others, the Company's earnings, general financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, cash flow, general business condition, development plans and other factors as the Directors may deem appropriate. For FY2019, the Board has proposed a final one-tier tax exempt cash dividend of 0.219 Singapore cents per ordinary share, subject to shareholders' approval at the forthcoming AGM.

CONDUCT OF SHAREHOLDER MEETINGS

Principle 16: Companies should encourage greater shareholder participation at general meetings of shareholders, and allow shareholders the opportunity to communicate their views on various matters affecting the company.

The Company supports active shareholder participation at general meetings. If shareholders are unable to attend the meetings, the Company's Constitution allows for a shareholder of the Company to appoint up to two 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.

The Chairman of the Board, the Board Committees and the GFC attend all general meetings to address issues raised by Shareholders. The EA is also invited to attend the AGM and is available to assist the Directors and the GFC in addressing any relevant queries by the Shareholders relating to the conduct of the audit and the preparation of the contents of the auditors' 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.

To ensure that all Shareholders have the opportunity to participate effectively in and vote at general meetings, voting at general meetings of the Company will be conducted by poll where Shareholders are accorded voting rights proportionate to their shareholding and all votes will be counted and announced immediately at the meeting. The detailed results including the total number and percentage of votes cast for and against each resolution will be announced via SGXNET after the conclusion of the general meeting.

DEALING IN SECURITIES (RULE 1204(19) OF THE CATALIST RULES)

The Group has adopted a policy whereby the Directors and employees are prohibited from dealing in the securities of the Company while in possession of price-sensitive information as well as during the period commencing one (1) month before the announcement of the Company's full year results and two (2) weeks before the announcement of the interim financial results until the said results announcement has 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, 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 (RULE 1204(21) OF THE CATALIST RULES)

Non-sponsor fees paid to the Company's sponsor, PrimePartners Corporate Finance Pte. Ltd., for FY2019 is NIL.

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, MD 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.

There were no other interested person transactions of value more than S$100,000 and above in FY2019.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS (RULE 1204(8) OF THE CATALIST RULES)

There were no material contracts entered into by the Group involving the interests of the MD, any Director or controlling shareholder, who are either still subsisting at end of FY2019 or if not then subsisting, entered into since the end of the previous financial year.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

The Company has published its first sustainability report via SGXNet on 29 March 2019. Subsequent to the first sustainability report, the Company is working towards the issuance of its FY2019 sustainability report by 31 August 2019, and such report will be made available to shareholders on the SGXNET and the Company's website.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The Directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited consolidated financial statements of TLV Holdings Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") and the balance sheet and statement of changes in equity of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2019.

Opinion of the directors

In the opinion of the directors,

(i) the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the balance sheet and statement of changes in equity of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at 31 March 2019 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group and changes in equity of the Company for the year ended on that date; and

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

Directors

The Directors of the Company in office at the date of this statement are:

Teo Boon Leng
Ang Kah Leong
Goh Yeow Tin
Lu King Seng
Chua Kern

Arrangements to enable Directors to acquire shares and debentures

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable the Directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

Directors' interests in shares and debentures

The Directors of the Company, who held office at the end of the financial year, had, according to the register of Directors' shareholdings required to be kept under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50, an interest in shares of the Company, as stated below:

	Held in the name of the director		**Deemed interest**	
Name of Director	**At the beginning of financial year**	**At the end of financial year**	**At the beginning of financial year**	**At the end of financial year**
Ordinary shares of the Company				
Teo Boon Leng	171,359,753	171,359,753	–	–
Ang Kah Leong	157,884,355	157,884,355	–	–

By virtue of Section 7 of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50, Teo Boon Leng and Ang Kah Leong are deemed to have an interest in all the shares held by the Company in its subsidiaries.

There was no change in any of the above-mentioned interests in the Company between the end of the financial year and 21 April 2019.

Except as disclosed in this report, no director who held office at the end of the financial year had interests in shares, share options, warrants or debentures of the Company, or of related corporations, either at the beginning of the financial year or at the end of the financial year.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

Options

No options were granted by the Company to any persons to take up unissued shares of the Company.

No shares have been issued during the financial year by virtue of any exercise of option to take up unissued shares of the Company.

There were no unissued shares of the Company under option at the end of the financial year.

Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment as auditor.

On behalf of the board of directors:

Ang Kah Leong
Director

Teo Boon Leng
Director

Singapore
28 June 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of TLV Holdings Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of TLV Holdings Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group"), which comprise the balance sheets of the Group and the Company as at 31 March 2019, the statements of changes in equity of the Group and the Company and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and consolidated cash flow statement of the Group for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group, the balance sheet and the 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 Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) (SFRS(I)) 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 March 2019 and of the consolidated financial performance, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group and changes in equity of the Company for the 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 Group 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

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 period. 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. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled our responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Allowance for impairment of trade receivables from the Group's jewellery business

The Group's trade receivables mainly relate to the Group's exhibition jewellery business and are significant to the Group as they represent 31% of the Group's total assets as at year end.

The Group adopted SFRS(I) 9 Financial Instruments on 1 April 2018 and applies the simplified approach and recognises loss allowance based on lifetime expected losses at each reporting date. Trade receivables that are credit impaired are assessed for impairment by making debtor-specific assessment.

The collection of trade receivables is a key element of the Group's working capital management, which is managed on an ongoing basis by management. A considerable amount of judgment is required in assessing the ECL of these receivables, including the current creditworthiness and past collection history of the debtors, whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition as well as consideration of forward-looking economic information. As such, we determined that this is a key audit matter.

As part of our audit, we obtained an understanding of the Group's implementation of SFRS(I) 9. We tested the reasonableness of the key inputs and assumptions used by the Group in the ECL model which is largely dependent on the Group's evaluation of collectability, analysis of historical write-offs and credit losses, and aging analysis of trade receivables. We reviewed the process and tested the key parameters relating to the aging data and forward-looking economic factors used in the ECL model, including checking the arithmetic accuracy of the allowance rates used.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of TLV Holdings Limited

Allowance for impairment of trade receivables from the Group's jewellery business (cont'd)

We reviewed the Group's credit control procedures in respect of monitoring and managing the credit risk of trade receivables. We requested trade receivables confirmations for major debtors and performed procedures to obtain evidence of receipts from the debtors subsequent to the balance sheet date, reviewed the debtors' past payment trends and assessed the Group's assessment of debts with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

We also assessed the adequacy of the disclosures related to the Group's trade receivables in Note 16 to the financial statements.

Valuation and existence of inventories

As of 31 March 2019, the Group's total inventories and the related allowance for slow moving inventories amounted to $86,637,000 and $Nil respectively.

We focused on inventories as their carrying amounts are material to the financial statements and there is a high inherent risk of theft and pilferage. In addition, the determination for allowance for slow moving inventories involves a high level of management judgment. Accordingly, we identified this as a key audit matter.

We obtained an understanding of the Group's internal controls with respect to physical safeguards over inventories. We also attended and observed management's year-end inventory counts at certain material outlets and selected inventories on a sample basis and traced the counted quantity to management's records. With respect to slow moving inventories, we reviewed management's assessment and evaluated the adequacy of allowance made for slow moving inventories. We performed a review of the inventory aging analysis and recomputed management's calculation of inventory turnover days. We also reviewed on a sample basis, management's assessment of the net realisable value of these inventories by comparing them against market value as part of the assessment.

We also assessed the adequacy of the disclosures related to the Group's inventories in Note 15 to the financial statements.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, 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 SFRS(I), 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of TLV Holdings Limited

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 skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of TLV Holdings Limited

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 Ang Chuen Beng.

Ernst & Young LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore
28 June 2019

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended 31 March 2019

	Note	Group 2019 $'000	Group 2018 $'000
Revenue	4	119,036	111,813
Cost of sales		(89,479)	(83,718)
Gross profit		29,557	28,095
Other operating income	5	225	104
Distribution costs		(18,717)	(17,733)
Administrative expenses		(5,395)	(5,401)
Other operating expenses		(1,484)	(1,491)
Share of profit of associates		231	172
Finance costs	6	(584)	(242)
Profit before tax	7	3,833	3,504
Income tax expense	9	(367)	(36)
Profit after tax		3,466	3,468
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation		9	(88)
Share of foreign currency translation of associates		107	(314)
Total comprehensive income		3,582	3,066
Profit after tax attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		3,503	3,469
Non-controlling interest		(37)	(1)
		3,466	3,468
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		3,619	3,067
Non-controlling interest		(37)	(1)
		3,582	3,066
Earnings per share			
Basic and Diluted (cents)	10	0.63	0.62

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

BALANCE SHEETS

As at 31 March 2019

		Group			Company		
	Note	2019 $'000	31.3.2018 $'000	1.4.2017 $'000	2019 $'000	31.3.2018 $'000	1.4.2017 $'000
ASSETS							
Non-current assets							
Investment in subsidiaries	11	–	–	–	82,076	82,076	82,076
Investment in associates	12	6,407	5,421	5,563	–	–	–
Property, plant and equipment	13	10,967	5,173	5,772	–	–	–
Trademarks	14	704	845	985	–	–	–
Other receivables	16	719	638	1,098	–	–	–
Deferred tax assets	21	459	–	–	–	–	–
		19,256	12,077	13,418	82,076	82,076	82,076
Current assets							
Inventories	15	86,637	78,623	83,349	–	–	–
Trade and other receivables	16	55,999	50,852	48,384	14,500	15,113	14,089
Prepayments		145	73	121	17	21	19
Cash and bank balances	17	11,529	11,036	10,340	2,419	2,325	2,935
		154,310	140,584	142,194	16,936	17,459	17,043
Total assets		173,566	152,661	155,612	99,012	99,535	99,119
LIABILITIES							
Current liabilities							
Loans and borrowings	18	17,382	11,321	10,923	–	–	–
Bullion loans	19	6,836	–	–	–	–	–
Trade and other payables	20	34,754	35,812	40,624	995	837	962
Income tax payable		661	618	521	–	–	–
		59,633	47,751	52,068	995	837	962
NET CURRENT ASSETS		94,677	92,833	90,126	15,941	16,622	16,081
Non-current liabilities							
Loans and borrowings	18	10,196	588	1,366	–	–	–
Deferred tax liabilities	21	–	245	245	–	–	–
Provision	22	175	255	310	–	–	–
		10,371	1,088	1,921	–	–	–
Total liabilities		70,004	48,839	53,989	995	837	962
NET ASSETS		103,562	103,822	101,623	98,017	98,698	98,157
Equity attributable to owners of the Company							
Share capital	23	96,719	96,719	96,719	96,719	96,719	96,719
Merger reserve		(64,502)	(64,502)	(64,502)	–	–	–
Treasury shares	24	(698)	(698)	(698)	(698)	(698)	(698)
Translation reserve		421	305	694	–	–	–
Legal reserve		–	–	55	–	–	–
Retained earnings		71,659	71,998	69,354	1,996	2,677	2,136
Equity attributable to equity holders		103,599	103,822	101,622	98,017	98,698	98,157
Non-controlling interest		(37)	–	1	–	–	–
Total equity		103,562	103,822	101,623	98,017	98,698	98,157

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 March 2019

	Share capital $'000	Merger reserve $'000	Treasury shares $'000	Foreign currency translation reserve (1) $'000	Retained earnings $'000	Legal reserve (2) $'000	Non-controlling Interest $'000	Total equity $'000
Group								
Opening balance as at 1 April 2018 (FRS framework)	96,719	(64,502)	(698)	305	71,998	–	–	103,822
Cumulative effects of adopting SFRS(I)	–	–	–	–	(2,617)	–	–	(2,617)
Opening balance as at 1 April 2018 (SFRS(I) framework)	96,719	(64,502)	(698)	305	69,381	–	–	101,205
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	3,503	–	(37)	3,466
Other comprehensive income								
Foreign currency translation	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	9
Share of foreign currency translation of associates	–	–	–	107	–	–	–	107
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	116	3,503	–	(37)	3,582
Distributions to owners								
Dividends paid (Note 25)	–	–	–	–	(1,225)	–	–	(1,225)
Total transactions with owners in their capacity as owners	–	–	–	–	(1,225)	–	–	(1,225)
Closing balance as at 31 March 2019	96,719	(64,502)	(698)	421	71,659	–	(37)	103,562

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 March 2019

	Share capital $'000	Merger reserve $'000	Treasury shares $'000	Foreign currency translation reserve (1) $'000	Retained earnings $'000	Legal reserve (2) $'000	Non-controlling Interest $'000	Total equity $'000
Group								
Opening balance as at 1 April 2017	96,719	(64,502)	(698)	694	69,354	55	1	101,623
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	3,469	–	(1)	3,468
Other comprehensive income								
Foreign currency translation	–	–	–	(88)	–	–	–	(88)
Foreign currency translation – write off of investment in subsidiary	–	–	–	13	(13)	–	–	–
Share of foreign currency translation of associates	–	–	–	(314)	–	–	–	(314)
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	(389)	3,456	–	(1)	3,066
Distributions to owners						–		
Dividends paid (Note 25)	–	–	–	–	(867)	–	–	(867)
Legal reserve (2)	–	–	–	–	55	(55)	–	–
Total transactions with owners in their capacity as owners	–	–	–	–	(812)	(55)	–	(867)
Closing balance as at 31 March 2018	96,719	(64,502)	(698)	305	71,998	–	–	103,822

(1) **Foreign currency translation reserve**

The foreign currency translation reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of the Group's foreign operations whose functional currencies are different from that of the Group's presentation currency as well as the share of foreign currency translation reserve of associate.

(2) **Legal reserve**

UAE Federal Law requires all local companies to allocate 10% of their net profit each year to a legal reserve account until such legal reserve account balance reaches 50% of the share capital of the companies. In 2018, the subsidiary Taka Jewellery LLC was in the process of voluntary liquidation and its legal reserve had been transferred to retained earnings.

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 March 2019

	Share capital $'000	Treasury shares $'000	Retained earnings $'000	Total equity $'000
Company				
Opening balance as at 1 April 2017	96,719	(698)	2,136	98,157
Profit for the year	–	–	1,408	1,408
Total comprehensive income	–	–	1,408	1,408
Distributions to owners				
Dividends paid (Note 25)	–	–	(867)	(867)
Closing balance as at 31 March 2018 and 1 April 2018	96,719	(698)	2,677	98,698
Profit for the year	–	–	544	544
Total comprehensive income	–	–	544	544
Distributions to owners				
Dividends paid (Note 25)	–	–	(1,225)	(1,225)
Closing balance as at 31 March 2019	96,719	(698)	1,996	98,017

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

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Year ended 31 March 2019

	Group	
	2019	**2018**
	$'000	**$'000**
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	3,833	3,504
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	897	882
Amortisation of trademarks	141	140
Interest expense	584	242
Share of profit of associates	(231)	(172)
Property, plant and equipment written off	–	1
Allowance for impairment of trade receivables	1,247	764
Fair value change of bullion loans	58	–
Reversal of provision for reinstatement costs	–	(36)
Unrealised exchange (gain)/loss	(136)	17
Loss/(gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment (Note (i))	23	(5)
Operating cash flows before working capital changes	6,416	5,337
Increase in trade and other receivables and prepayments	(9,112)	(4,163)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(8,014)	4,726
Decrease in trade and other payables	(1,716)	(3,338)
(Decrease)/increase in bills payable	(921)	92
Cash flows (used in)/generated from operations	(13,347)	2,654
Interest paid	(584)	(202)
Income tax (paid)/refund, net	(430)	61
Net cash flows (used in)/generated from operating activities	(14,361)	2,513
Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	38	82
Investment in an associate	(648)	–
Payment of reinstatement costs	(20)	(44)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (Note (ii))	(6,712)	(170)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(7,342)	(132)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from bank borrowings	(22,800)	6,500
Repayment of bank borrowings	(6,072)	(7,021)
New bullion loans	6,778	–
Repayment of finance leases	(139)	(117)
New pledged fixed deposits with banks	(1,500)	–
Dividends paid	(1,225)	(867)
Net cash flows generated from/(used in) financing activities	20,642	(1,505)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,061)	876
Net effect of exchange rates changes on the cash balance held in foreign currencies	54	(180)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year	11,036	10,340
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year (Note 17)	10,029	11,036

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

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Year ended 31 March 2019

Note to the consolidated statement of cash flows

(i) Loss/(gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment

During the financial year, the Group disposed property, plant and equipment with a carrying amount of $61,000 (2018: $77,000). Cash proceeds of $38,000 (2018: $82,000) were received on disposal of the property, plant and equipment.

(ii) Purchase of property, plant and equipment

During the year, the Group acquired property, plant and equipment of $6,752,000 (2018: $361,000) (Note 13). The additions include paid amounts of $6,712,000 (2018: $170,000), additions to reinstatement costs of $40,000 (2018: $25,000) and additions by way of finance lease of $Nil (2018: $166,000).

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 March 2019

1. Corporate information

TLV Holdings Limited (the "Company") was incorporated on 22 June 2015 and domiciled in Singapore with its principal place of business and registered office at 3 Kaki Bukit Place, Eunos Techpark, Singapore 416181. Related parties in these financial statements refer to TLV Holding Limited's group of companies.

TLV Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries (the "Group") was formed through a restructuring exercise, where it became the holding company of Taka Jewellery Pte. Ltd. ("TJPL") through a share swap arrangement on 17 August 2015. The Group represents the continuation of Taka Jewellery Pte. Ltd. and its subsidiaries.

The Company was admitted to the SGX Catalist board on 17 September 2015.

The principal activity of the Company relates to that of an investment holding company. The principal activities of its subsidiaries are stated in the table below:

Name of subsidiary	Principal activities	Country of incorporation/ place of business	Proportion (%) of ownership interest 2019	2018
Held by the Company:				
Taka Jewellery Pte Ltd (i)	Wholesale and retail of jewellery	Singapore	100	100
Voi Hong Kong Limited (ii)	General trading and wholesaling	Hong Kong	100	100
Elite Equity Pte Ltd # (i)	Investment holding	Singapore	100	–
Equity Fintech Pte Ltd # (i)	Investment holding	Singapore	100	–
Held by Taka Jewellery Singapore Pte Ltd:				
Voi Jewellery Pte Ltd (i)	Wholesale of jewellery	Singapore	100	100
Top Cash Jewellery Pte Ltd (i)	Retail of secondhand jewellery	Singapore	100	100
Top Cash Pte Ltd (i)	Pawnbroking	Singapore	100	100
Lovis Diamonds Pte Ltd (i)	Retail of jewellery	Singapore	100	100
Taka Jewellery (Hong Kong) Limited (iii)	Wholesale of jewellery	Hong Kong	100	100
Taka Jewellery LLC (iv)	In voluntary liquidation	Dubai	100*	100*
Taka Bullion Pte Ltd # (i)	Dormant	Singapore	100	–
Held by Taka Jewellery (Hong Kong) Limited:				
Taka Hong Kong Venture Limited (ii)	Investment holding	Hong Kong	70	70
Maoming Gaoda Zhubao Co. Ltd (v)	Wholesale of jewellery	China	100	100
Held by Elite Equity Pte Ltd:				
Top cash pawnshop Pte Ltd # (i)	Dormant	Singapore	100	–
Held by Equity Fintech Pte Ltd:				
BizFintech Pte Ltd # (i)	Secured lending	Singapore	100	–

* The Company has 49% legal interest in Taka Jewellery LLC. Pursuant to the investment agreement entered into, the Company is deemed to have 100% effective interest in Taka Jewellery LLC. Taka Jewellery LLC has been liquidated subsequent to the year end.

\# Newly incorporated during the financial year ended 31 March 2019.

(i) Audited by Ernst & Young LLP, Singapore.

(ii) Audited by East Asia Sentinel Limited, Certified Public Accountants, Hong Kong.

(iii) Audited by Ernst & Young, Certified Public Accountants, Hong Kong.

(iv) Not required to be audited as the company is in the process of voluntary liquidation as at 31 March 2019.

(v) Not required to be audited by law of the country of incorporation.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 ***Basis of preparation***

The consolidated financial statements of the Group and the balance sheet and statement of changes in equity of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) ("SFRS(I)").

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2018, the Group prepared its financial statements in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRS). These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 are the first the Group has prepared in accordance with SFRS(I). Refer to Note 2.2 for information on how the Group adopted SFRS(I).

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

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollars (SGD or $) and all values in the tables are rounded to the nearest thousand ($'000), except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 ***First-time adoption of Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International)***

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 are the first the Group and the Company have prepared in accordance with SFRS(I). Accordingly, the Group and the Company have prepared financial statements that comply with SFRS(I) applicable as at 31 March 2019, together with the comparative period data for the year ended 31 March 2018, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. On preparing the financial statements, the Group's and the Company's opening balance sheets were prepared as at 1 April 2018, the Group and the Company's date of transition to SFRS(I).

The principal adjustments made by the Group on adoption of SFRS(I) and the adoption of the new standards that are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018 are disclosed below.

Exemptions applied on adoption of SFRS(I)

SFRS(I) allows first-time adopters exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under SFRS(I). The Group has applied the following exemptions:

- SFRS(I) 3 *Business Combinations* has not been applied to either acquisitions of subsidiaries that are considered businesses under SFRS(I), or acquisitions of interests in associates and joint ventures that occurred before 1 April 2017. The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of transition to SFRS(I) is the same as previously reported under FRS.

- The comparative information do not comply with SFRS(I) 9 *Financial Instruments* or SFRS(I) 7 *Financial Instruments*: Disclosures to the extent the disclosures relate to items within the scope of SFRS(I) 9.

New accounting standards effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those previously applied under FRS except that in the current financial year, the Group has adopted all the SFRS(I) which are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018. Except for the impact arising from the exemptions applied as described above and the adoption of SFRS(I) 9 and SFRS(I) 15 described below, the adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Group and the Company.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.2 ***First-time adoption of Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) (cont'd)***

SFRS(I) 9 *Financial Instruments*

On 1 April 2018, the Group adopted SFRS(I) 9 Financial instruments, which is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018.

The changes arising from the adoption of SFRS(I) 9 have been applied retrospectively. The Group has elected to apply the exemption in SFRS(I) 1 and has not restated comparative information in the year of initial application. The impact arising from SFRS(I) 9 adoption was included in the opening retained earnings at the date of initial application, 1 April 2018. The comparative information was prepared in accordance with the requirements of FRS 39.

Classification and measurement

SFRS(I) 9 requires debt instruments to be measured either at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL"). Classification of debt instruments depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and whether the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI"). An entity's business model is how an entity manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows and create value for the entity either from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both. If a debt instrument is held to collect contractual cash flows, it is measured at amortised cost if it also meets the SPPI requirement. Debt instruments that meet the SPPI requirement that are held both to collect the assets' contractual cash flows and to sell the assets are measured at FVOCI. Financial assets are measured at FVPL if they do not meet the criteria of FVOCI or amortised cost.

The assessment of the business model and whether the financial assets meet the SPPI requirements was made as of 1 April 2018, and then applied retrospectively to those financial assets that were not derecognised before 1 April 2018.

The Group's debt instruments have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest. Debt instruments that were measured at amortised cost previously are held to collect contractual cash flows, and accordingly measured at amortised cost under SFRS(I) 9. There is no significant impact arising from measurement of these instruments under SFRS(I) 9.

Impairment

SFRS(I) 9 requires the Group to record expected credit losses ("ECLs") on all of its financial assets measured at amortised cost. The Group previously recorded impairment based on the incurred loss model when there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired.

Upon adoption of SFRS(I) 9, the Group recognised additional impairment on the Group's trade receivables of $3,151,000 and a corresponding decrease in retained earnings as at 1 April 2018.

The reconciliation for loss allowances for the Group is as follows:

	Trade receivables **$'000**
Opening loss allowance as at 1 April 2018	764
Amount restated through opening retained earnings	3,151
Adjusted loss allowance as at 1 April 2018	3,915

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.2 ***First-time adoption of Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) (cont'd)***

SFRS(I) 9 *Financial Instruments (cont'd)*

Tax adjustments and other adjustments

The corresponding tax impact to the Group arising from the adoption of SFRS(I) 9 resulted in an increase in deferred tax assets of $534,000 and a corresponding increase in retained earnings of $534,000 respectively.

SFRS(I) 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

The Group adopted SFRS(I) 15 which is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018.

The Group applied SFRS(I) 15 retrospectively and has elected to apply exemption in SFRS(I) 1 to apply the practical expedient which allows the Group not to restate completed contracts that begin and end within the same year or are completed contracts at 1 April 2017.

The Group's business segments of exhibition and retail of jewellery are under the scope of SFRS(I) 15. The key considerations upon adopting SFRS(I) 15 are as follows:

- *Rights of return*

  The Group only provides customers with a right of return under its retail of jewellery segment. Under SFRS(I) 15, the Group estimates the amount of expected returns in determining the transaction price and recognises revenue based on the amounts to which the Group expects to be entitled through the end of the return period. The Group assessed that considering that the customers are eligible for a one-time exchange for another item of similar or higher value within 3 days of purchase, right of return does not have a significant impact to the Group and thus, no adjustment was made to the opening retained earnings as at 1 April 2018.

- *Customer loyalty program*

  The Group's retail of jewellery segment establishes a customer loyalty program, which allows its customers to accumulate award credits when they purchase products in the Group's retail stores. The award credits can be redeemed for discount vouchers in a limited period. Prior to adoption of SFRS(I) 15, the customer loyalty program offered by the Group resulted in the allocation of a portion of the transaction price to the customer loyalty program using the fair value of award credits granted for which they could be redeemed and recognition of deferred revenue in relation to award credits granted but not yet redeemed or expired. The Group concluded that under SFRS(I) 15, the customer loyalty program gives rise to a separate performance obligation because it provides a material right to the customer and allocated a portion of the transaction price to the loyalty credits awarded to customers based on the relative stand-alone selling price. The Group assessed that, considering the relative stand-alone selling prices, the amount allocated to the loyalty program compared with that before adoption of SFRS(I) 15 was not significant and thus, no adjustment was made to the opening retained earnings as at 1 April 2018.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.2 ***First-time adoption of Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) (cont'd)***

The following is the reconciliation of the impact arising from first-time adoption of SFRS(I) including application of the new accounting standards on 31 March 2018 and 1 April 2018 to the balance sheet of the Group. The adoption of SFRS(I) does not have any impact to the balance sheet of the Group as at 1 April 2017.

	31 March 2018 (FRS)	SFRS(I) 9 adjustments	1 April 2018 (SFRS(I))
Non-current assets			
Investment in associates	5,421	–	5,421
Property, plant and equipment	5,173	–	5,173
Trademarks	845	–	845
Other receivables	638	–	638
Deferred tax assets	–	289	289
	12,077	289	12,366
Current assets			
Inventories	78,623	–	78,623
Trade and other receivables	50,852	(3,151)	47,701
Prepayments	73	–	73
Cash and bank balances	11,036	–	11,036
	140,584	(3,151)	137,433
Total assets	152,661	(2,862)	149,799
Current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	11,321	–	11,321
Trade and other payables	35,812	–	35,812
Income tax payable	618	–	618
	47,751	–	47,751
Net current assets	92,833	(3,151)	89,682
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	588	–	588
Deferred tax liabilities	245	(245)	–
Provision	255	–	255
	1,088	(245)	843
Total liabilities	48,839	(245)	48,594
Net assets	103,822	(2,617)	101,205
Equity attributable to owners of the Company			
Share capital	96,719	–	96,719
Merger reserve	(64,502)	–	(64,502)
Treasury shares	(698)	–	(698)
Translation reserve	305	–	305
Retained earnings	71,998	(2,617)	69,381
Equity attributable to equity holders	103,822	(2,617)	101,205
Non-controlling interest	–	–	–
Total equity	103,822	(2,617)	101,205

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.3 ***Standards issued but not yet effective***

The Group has not adopted the following standards applicable to the Group that have been issued but not yet effective:

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
SFRS(I) 16 *Leases*	1 January 2019
SFRS(I) INT 23 *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*	1 January 2019
Amendments to SFRS(I) 1-28 *Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures*	1 January 2019
Annual Improvements to SFRS(I)s 2015-2017 Cycle	1 January 2019
Amendments to SFRS(I) 10 and SFRS(I) 1-28 *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*	Date to be determined

Except for SFRS(I) 16, the directors expect that the adoption of the other standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the year of initial application. The nature of the impending changes in accounting policy on adoption of SFRS(I) 16 is described below.

SFRS(I) 16 *Leases*

SFRS(I) 16 requires lessees to recognise most leases on balance sheet. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low value' assets and short-term leases. SFRS(I) 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. At commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make a lease payment (i.e. the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e. the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

The Group plans to adopt SFRS(I) 16 retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard as an adjustment to the opening retained earnings at the date of initial application, 1 April 2019.

On the adoption of SFRS(I) 16, the Group expects to choose, on a lease-by-lease basis, to measure the right-of-use asset at either:

(i) its carrying amount as if SFRS(I) 16 had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as of 1 April 2019; or

(ii) an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the statement of financial position immediately before 1 April 2019.

In addition, the Group plans to elect the following practical expedients:

- not to reassess whether a contract is, or contains a lease at the date of initial application and to apply SFRS(I) 16 to all contracts that were previously identified as leases
- to apply the exemption not to recognise right-of-use asset and lease liabilities to leases for which the lease term ends within 12 months as of 1 April 2019
- to apply a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics

On the adoption of SFRS(I) 16, the Group expects to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for its leases previously classified as operating leases.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.4 ***Revenue***

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

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

(a) ***Sale of jewellery***

Revenue from sale of jewellery is recognised upon satisfaction of the identified performance obligation, which generally coincides with delivery and acceptance of promised goods sold, net of discounts, returns and applicable goods and services tax. 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.

(b) ***Interest income from financial services***

Interest income from financial services mainly relates to interest income from pawnbroking and secured lending and they are recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

(c) ***Dividend income***

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

(d) ***Rental income***

Rental income arising from operating leases is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. The aggregate costs of incentives provided to lessees are recognised as a reduction of rental income over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

2.5 ***Basis of consolidation and business combinations***

(a) ***Basis of consolidation***

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

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

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

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

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.5 ***Basis of consolidation and business combinations (cont'd)***

(a) ***Basis of consolidation (cont'd)***

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

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

(b) ***Business combinations***

Business combinations are accounted for by applying the acquisition method. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. Acquisition-related costs are recognised as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred and the services are received.

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

Non-controlling interest in the acquiree, that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of net assets of the acquire are recognised on the acquisition date at either fair value, or the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Any excess of the sum of the fair value of the consideration transferred in the business combination, the amount of non-controlling interest in the acquiree (if any), and the fair value of the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any), over the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities is recorded as goodwill. In instances where the latter amount exceeds the former, the excess is recognised as gain on bargain purchase in profit or loss on the acquisition date.

2.6 ***Foreign currency***

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

(a) ***Transactions and balances***

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

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.6 ***Foreign currency (cont'd)***

(a) ***Transactions and balances (cont'd)***

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the reporting period are recognised in profit or loss except for exchange differences arising on monetary items that form part of the Group's net investment in foreign operations, which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and accumulated under foreign currency translation reserve in equity. The foreign currency translation reserve is reclassified from equity to profit or loss of the Group on disposal of the foreign operation.

(b) ***Consolidated financial statements***

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

2.7 ***Subsidiaries***

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

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

2.8 ***Associate***

An associate is an entity, not being a subsidiary or a joint venture, in which the Group has significant influence. An associate is equity accounted for from the date the Group obtains significant influence until the date the Group ceases to have significant influence over the associate.

The Group's investment in associate is accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in associate is carried in the balance sheet at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the associate's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of the investment is included as income in the determination of the Group's share of results of the associate in the period in which the investment is acquired.

The profit or loss reflects the share of the results of operations of the associate. Where there has been a change recognised in other comprehensive income by the associate, the Group recognises its share of such changes in other comprehensive income. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate.

The Group's share of the profit or loss of its associate is the profit attributable to equity holders of the associate and, therefore is the profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of associate.

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

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

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.8 ***Associate (cont'd)***

The financial statements of the associate is prepared as of the same reporting date as the Company. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the aggregate of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in profit or loss.

2.9 ***Property, plant and equipment***

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

Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Group recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the property, plant and equipment as follows:

Leasehold properties	-	25 to 60 years
Renovation	-	3 to 5 years
Motor vehicles	-	10 years
Furniture and fittings and office equipment	-	3 to 5 years

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

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

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on de-recognition of the property, plant and equipment is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

2.10 ***Intangible assets***

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured initially at cost. Following initial acquisition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised over the estimated useful lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.10 ***Intangible assets (cont'd)***

Trademarks

The trademarks were acquired in business combinations and are amortised on a straight line basis over its finite useful life of 10 years.

2.11 ***Impairment of non-financial assets***

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

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in profit or loss, except for assets that are previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, the impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

A previously recognised impairment loss 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. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is measured at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

2.12 ***Financial instruments***

(a) ***Financial assets***

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset.

(i) ***Amortised cost***

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

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.12 ***Financial instruments (cont'd)***

(a) ***Financial assets (cont'd)***

De-recognition

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

(b) ***Financial liabilities***

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities that are carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of the financial liabilities are recognised in profit or loss.

De-recognition

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

2.13 ***Financial guarantees***

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantees are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial guarantees are measured at the higher of the amount of expected credit loss determined in accordance with the policy set out in Note 2.14 and the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised over the period of the guarantee.

2.14 ***Impairment of financial assets***

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

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.14 ***Impairment of financial assets (cont'd)***

Loans and related interest receivable from the Group's financial services business

The Group uses the general approach and estimates for lifetime ECLs on the loans and related interest receivables. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contractual terms of the loans and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive from the sale of collateral held.

For pawnshop loans, the Group considers a financial asset in default upon non-redemption of pawn articles leading to termination of the pawn contracts and forfeiture of the collateral held by the Group. The Group estimates the probability of default based on historical experience of terminated contracts and consideration of forward-looking factors.

Trade receivables from the Group's jewellery business

The Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its evaluation of debt collectability, analysis of historical write-offs and credit losses, aging analysis of trade receivables and consideration of forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and economic environment.

A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

2.15 ***Leases***

As lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The aggregate benefit of incentives provided by the lessor is recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

As lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same bases as rental income. Rental income is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

2.16 ***Inventories***

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- Raw materials: purchase costs on a weighted average basis.
- Finished goods: cost of raw materials and labour, determined on specific identification basis.

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

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

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.17 ***Taxes***

(a) ***Current income tax***

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Current income taxes are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

(b) ***Deferred tax***

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences, except:

– Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

– In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except:

– Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

– In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity and deferred tax arising from a business combination is adjusted against goodwill on acquisition.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.17 ***Taxes (cont'd)***

(b) ***Deferred tax(cont'd)***

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

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, would be recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances changed. The adjustment would either be treated as a reduction to goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it incurred during the measurement period or in profit or loss.

(c) ***Goods and services tax ("GST")***

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax except:

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

– Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheets.

2.18 ***Share capital and share issue expenses***

Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares net of directly attributable expenses are recognised as share capital in equity.

2.19 ***Provisions***

Provisions are recognised when the Group has 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 the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

2.20 ***Employee benefits***

(a) ***Defined contribution plans***

The Singapore companies in the Group make contributions to the Central Provident Fund (CPF) Scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined pension schemes are recognised as expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

(b) ***Employee leave entitlement***

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised as a liability when they accrue to employees. The estimated liability for leave is recognised for services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.21 ***Cash and cash equivalents***

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks including fixed deposits and cash on hand, that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.22 ***Government grants***

Grants from the government are recognised as a receivable at their fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all the attached conditions. Government grant is recognised in profit or loss over the period in which the Group recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Grants are presented in the "Other operating income" line item in profit or loss.

2.23 ***Segment reporting***

For management purposes, the Group is organised into operating segments based on their products and services, which are independently managed by the respective segment managers responsible for the performance of the respective segments under their charge.

The segment managers report directly to the management of the Company who regularly reviews the segment results in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess the segment performance. Additional disclosures on each of these segments are shown in Note 32, including the factors used to identify the reportable segments and the measurement basis of segment information.

2.24 ***Borrowing costs***

Borrowing costs are capitalised as part of the cost of a qualifying asset if they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of that asset. Capitalisation of borrowing costs commences when the activities to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress and the expenditures and borrowing costs are incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalised until the assets are substantially completed for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

2.25 **Contingencies**

A contingent liability is:

(a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group; or

(b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:

   (i) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or

   (ii) The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognised on the statement of financial position of the Group.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.26 ***Treasury shares***

The Group's own equity instruments, which are reacquired (treasury shares) are recognised at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount of treasury shares and the consideration received, if reissued, is recognised directly in equity. Voting rights related to treasury shares are nullified for the Group and no dividends are allocated to them respectively.

3. Significant accounting judgements and estimate

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods. Management is of the opinion that there is no significant judgement made in applying accounting policies that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period.

3.1 ***Key sources of estimation uncertainty***

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period are discussed below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Allowance for impairment of trade receivables

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for its trade receivables from exhibition jewellery sales. The provision matrix is based on the Group's evaluation of collectability, analysis of historical observed default rates and aging analysis of trade receivables. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and economic factors that may affect the recoverability of the trade receivables. At each reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking factors are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

In assessing the ultimate realisation of the trade receivables, the Group also considers the current creditworthiness and past collection history of its customers. If the financial conditions of the customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional specific allowances may be required. The carrying amount of the Group's trade receivables at the end of the reporting period is disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements.

Allowance for inventory obsolescence

The Group periodically assesses the allowance for inventory obsolescence. When the inventories are deemed not saleable, the difference between net realisable value and cost is recognised as an allowance against the inventory balance. The Group assesses consumer preferences for the products it carries. Any possible changes in consumer's preferences could affect the saleability of the inventory. The carrying amount of the Group's inventories at the end of the reporting period is disclosed in Note 15 to the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 March 2019

4. Revenue

	Group	
	2019	**2018**
	$'000	**$'000**
Sale of jewellery (Revenue recognised at a point in time)	117,235	110,532
Interest income from financial services	1,801	1,281
	119,036	111,813

5. Other operating income

	Group	
	2019	**2018**
	$'000	**$'000**
Government grants	127	84
Sundry income	50	20
Rental income	48	–
	225	104

Government grants relate to Productivity and Innovation Credit scheme (PIC), Wage Credit scheme (WCS), Temporary Employment Credit (TEC) and Special Employment Credit (SEC) claims from the government.

6. Finance costs

	Group	
	2019	**2018**
	$'000	**$'000**
Interest expense on:		
- Bank loans	520	204
- Bills payable	16	23
- Finance leases	17	15
- Bullion loans	31	–
	584	242

7. Profit before tax

The following items have been included in arriving at profit before tax:

	Group	
	2019	**2018**
	$'000	**$'000**
Employee compensation (Note 8)	11,839	11,209
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 13)	897	882
Loss/(gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	23	(5)
Property, plant and equipment written off	–	1
Amortisation of trademarks (Note 14)	141	140
Net allowance for impairment of trade receivables (Note 16)	1,247	764
Net fair value loss on bullion loans designated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	58	–
Rental on operating leases (Note 27)	4,451	4,896
Net foreign currency exchange loss	6	498
Audit fees:		
– Auditor of the Company	150	140
– Other auditors	5	9
Non-audit fees:		
– Other auditors	13	10

8. Employee compensation

	Group	
	2019	**2018**
	$'000	**$'000**
Short-term employment benefits	10,946	10,321
Employer's contribution to Central Provident Fund	893	888
	11,839	11,209

9. Income tax expense

Major components of income tax expense

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March 2019 and 2018 are:

	Group	
	2019	**2018**
	$'000	**$'000**
Statement of comprehensive income:		
Current income tax		
Current year	563	394
Over provision in previous years	(26)	(358)
Deferred income tax		
Current year	(44)	–
Over provision in previous years	(126)	–
Income tax expense	367	36

9. Income tax expense (cont'd)

Reconciliation between tax expense and profit before tax

The reconciliation between tax expense and the product of profit before tax multiplied by the applicable corporate tax rate for the years ended 31 March are as follows:

	Group	
	2019	**2018**
	$'000	**$'000**
Profit before tax	3,833	3,504
Tax at domestic rates applicable to profits in the countries where the Group operates	648	592
Adjustments:		
Non-deductible expenses	226	271
Income not subject to tax	–	(61)
Tax effect of partial tax exemption, tax relief, enhanced allowance and effect of double tax deduction*	(301)	(326)
Benefits from previously unrecognised tax assets	(1)	(68)
Deferred tax assets not recognised	2	2
Overprovision of income tax in previous years	(26)	(358)
Overprovision of deferred tax in previous years	(126)	–
Share of results of associate	(60)	(29)
Others	5	13
Income tax expense	367	36

The above reconciliation is prepared by aggregating separate reconciliations for each national jurisdiction.

* The Group has applied for Double Tax Deduction scheme ("DTD") that is available under International Enterprise Singapore for certain qualifying overseas expenses incurred during the Group's overseas exhibitions.

10. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares during the year. Diluted earnings per share are similar to basic earnings per share as there were no potential dilutive ordinary shares existing during the respective financial years.

	Group	
	2019	**2018**
	$'000	**$'000**
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company used in computation of earnings per share	3,503	3,469
	No. of shares	**No. of shares**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic and diluted earnings per share	559,406,000	559,406,000

The weighted average number of ordinary shares refers to shares outstanding during the reporting period.

11. Investment in subsidiaries

	Company		
	2019	**31.3.2018**	**1.4.2017**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**
Shares, at cost	82,076	82,076	82,076

For details of subsidiaries of the Group, please refer to Note 1.

12. Investment in associates

	Group		
	2019	**31.3.2018**	**1.4.2017**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**
Shares, at cost	3,148	2,500	2,500
Share of post-acquisition reserves	3,259	2,921	3,063
	6,407	5,421	5,563

Name of associates	**Principal activities**	**Country of incorporation/ place of business**	**Proportion (%) of ownership interest**		
			2019	**31.3.2018**	**1.4.2017**
Held through subsidiaries:					
Globe Diamonds Pte Ltd (i)	Wholesale of diamonds	Singapore	50	50	50
Shimao Jewellery Maoming Co Ltd (ii)	Retail of jewellery	China	49	–	–

(i) Audited by MT & Partners LLP

(ii) Audited by Beijing Shuangdou Accounting Firm; the associate is held through the Group's 70% subsidiary, Taka Hong Kong Venture Limited

12. Investment in associates (cont'd)

The summarised financial information of Globe Diamonds Pte Ltd, based on its SFRS(I) financial statements including consolidation adjustments, and reconciliation with the carrying amount of the investment in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

	Group		
	2019	**31.3.2018**	**1.4.2017**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**
Summarised balance sheet			
Non-current assets	6,763	2,040	2,224
Current assets	13,403	13,086	11,291
Total assets	20,166	15,126	13,515
Non-current liabilities	4,451	1,226	1,302
Current liabilities	3,947	3,058	1,086
Total liabilities	8,398	4,284	2,388
Net assets	11,768	10,842	11,127
Proportion of the Group's ownership	50%	50%	50%
Group's share of net assets, representing carrying amount of investment	5,884	5,421	5,563
Summarised statement of comprehensive income			
Revenue	21,443	11,760	7,806
Profit after tax	718	344	213
Other comprehensive income	214	(628)	413
Total comprehensive income	932	(284)	626

12. Investment in associates (cont'd)

On 22 May 2018, Taka Hong Kong Venture Limited, a subsidiary of the Group, entered into a Sale and Purchase Agreement with Maoming Liutao Zhubao Chuangyi Chanye Co. Ltd ("MMLT") to acquire a 49% equity interest in 茂名市世茂珠宝有限公司 ("Shimao Jewellery") for a cash consideration of RMB1.96 million (S$409,000). The acquisition is part of the Group's strategic plans of expanding to China markets. The Group subsequently subscribed for new shares issued by the associate for a cash consideration of S$239,000. There is no change to the Group's ownership interest in the associate.

The summarised financial information of the Shimao Jewellery, based on its SFRS(I) financial statements including consolidation adjustments, and reconciliation with the carrying amount of the investment in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

	Group 2019 $'000
Summarised balance sheet	
Non-current assets	173
Current assets	684
Total assets	857
Total liabilities	127
Net assets	730
Proportion of the Group's ownership	49%
Group's share of net assets	358
Goodwill on acquisition	165
Carrying amount of the investment	523
Summarised statement of comprehensive income	
Revenue	1,194
Loss after tax, representing total comprehensive income	(261)

13. Property, plant and equipment

Group	Leasehold properties $'000	Furniture and fittings and office equipment $'000	Motor vehicles $'000	Renovation $'000	Total $'000
Cost					
At 1 April 2017	4,515	1,241	2,147	1,518	9,421
Additions	–	72	198	91	361
Write off	–	(58)	–	(207)	(265)
Disposals	–	(2)	(251)	–	(253)
At 31 March 2018 and 1 April 2018	4,515	1,253	2,094	1,402	9,264
Additions	6,235	187	–	330	6,752
Write off	–	(27)	–	(20)	(47)
Disposals	–	–	(89)	–	(89)
As at 31 March 2019	10,750	1,413	2,005	1,712	15,880
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 April 2017	1,487	801	493	868	3,649
Charge for the year	135	207	209	331	882
Write off	–	(57)	–	(207)	(264)
Disposals	–	(1)	(175)	–	(176)
At 31 March 2018 and 1 April 2018	1,622	950	527	992	4,091
Charge for the year	208	177	209	303	897
Write off	–	(27)	–	(20)	(47)
Disposals	–	–	(28)	–	(28)
As at 31 March 2019	1,830	1,100	708	1,275	4,913
Net carrying amount					
At 31 March 2019	8,920	313	1,297	437	10,967
At 31 March 2018	2,893	303	1,567	410	5,173
At 1 April 2017	3,028	440	1,654	650	5,772

Leasehold properties with a carrying amount of $6,955,000 (31.3.2018: $936,000, 1.4.2017: $1,062,000) are pledged to secure the Group's bank borrowings (Note 18).

During the year, the Group acquired motor vehicles with a cost of $Nil (2018: $166,000) by means of finance lease. The carrying amount of motor vehicles held under finance leases and also held in trust by directors of the Group at the end of the reporting period was $604,000 (31.3.2018: $692,000, 1.4.2017: $781,000).

Additions for the year include capitalisation of provision for reinstatement cost of $40,000 (2018: $25,000) (Note 22).

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14. Trademarks

	Group $'000
Cost	
As at 31 March 2017, 1 April 2017, 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2019	1,408
Accumulated amortisation	
As at 31 March 2017	423
Charge for the year	140
As at 31 March 2018 and 1 April 2018	563
Charge for the year	141
As at 31 March 2019	704
Net carrying value	
As at 31 March 2019	704
As at 31 March 2018	845
As at 1 April 2017	985

Trademarks relate to the "Taka Jewellery" trademarks. The remaining useful life of these trademarks is approximately 5 (31.3.2018: 6, 1.4.2017: 7) years.

The amortisation of trademarks is included in the "Other operating expense" line item in profit or loss.

15. Inventories

	Group		
	2019 $'000	31.3.2018 $'000	1.4.2017 $'000
Balance sheet:			
Finished goods and goods for resale, at cost	51,664	43,361	51,530
Raw materials, at cost	34,973	35,264	31,821
Less: Allowance for obsolete inventories	–	(2)	(2)
Total inventories at lower of cost and net realisable value	86,637	78,623	83,349
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income:			
Inventories recognised as an expense in cost of sales	89,479	83,718	81,010
Inclusive of the following credit:			
- Reversal of write-down of inventories	–	–	(63)

The reversal of write–down of inventories was made when the related inventories were sold above their carrying amounts.

16. Trade and other receivables

	Group			Company		
	2019	**31.3.2018**	**1.4.2017**	**2019**	**31.3.2018**	**1.4.2017**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Non-current						
Rental deposits	719	638	1,098	–	–	–
Current						
Trade receivables:						
Third parties	53,496	49,226	46,375	–	–	–
Other receivables:						
Third parties	565	651	187	–	–	–
Deposits	1,125	561	655	–	–	–
Advances to suppliers	813	414	1,167	–	–	–
Amount due from subsidiary	–	–	–	14,500	15,113	14,089
	2,503	1,626	2,009	14,500	15,113	14,089
Total current receivables	55,999	50,852	48,384	14,500	15,113	14,089
Total trade and other receivables	56,718	51,490	49,482	14,500	15,113	14,089
Add/(less):						
Advances to suppliers	(813)	(414)	(1,167)	–	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 17)	11,529	11,036	10,340	2,419	2,325	2,935
Total financial assets carried at amortised cost	67,434	62,112	58,655	16,919	17,438	17,024

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 to 180 days terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition.

The amount due from subsidiary is unsecured, interest-free, repayable on demand and to be settled in cash.

Trade and other receivables denominated in foreign currencies at 31 March are as follows:

	Group		
	2019	**31.3.2018**	**1.4.2017**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**
USD	32,572	33,447	35,322
HKD	88	958	241

16. Trade and other receivables (cont'd)

Receivables that are past due but not impaired

The Group has trade receivables as at 31 March 2018 and 1 April 2017 that are past due at the end of the reporting period but not impaired. These receivables are unsecured and the analysis of their aging at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	Group	
	31.3.2018	**1.4.2017**
	$'000	**$'000**
Past due within 1 month	590	3,363
Past due 2-3 months	1,045	2,283
Past due over 3 months	16,261	14,417
	17,896	20,063

Receivables that are impaired

The Group's trade receivables that are impaired at the end of the reporting period and the movement of the allowance accounts used to record the impairment is as follows:

	Group	
	31.3.2018	**1.4.2017**
	$'000	**$'000**
Trade receivables - nominal amounts	764	2,095
Less: Allowance for impairment	(764)	(2,095)
	–	–
Movement in allowance accounts:		
At 1 April	2,095	864
Charge for the year	764	1,736
Written off	(2,095)	(497)
Write-back of allowance for doubtful debts	–	(7)
Exchange differences	–	(1)
At 31 March	764	2,095

Trade receivables that are individually determined to be impaired at the end of the reporting period relate to debtors that are in financial difficulties and have defaulted on payments. These receivables are not secured by any collateral or credit enhancements. The write-back of allowance for doubtful debts in 2017 was made when the related trade receivables were collected.

16. Trade and other receivables (cont'd)

Expected credit losses

The movement in allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables computed based on lifetime ECL are as follows:

	2019 $'000
Movement in allowance accounts:	
At 1 April	3,915
Charge for the year	1,434
Write-back	(187)
Written off	(312)
Exchange differences	(3)
At 31 March	4,847

17. Cash and bank balances

	Group			Company		
	2019 $'000	31.3.2018 $'000	1.4.2017 $'000	2019 $'000	31.3.2018 $'000	1.4.2017 $'000
Fixed deposits pledged with banks	1,500	–	–	–	–	–
Cash at bank	9,333	10,557	9,953	2,419	2,325	2,935
Cash on hand	696	479	387	–	–	–
	11,529	11,036	10,340	2,419	2,325	2,935

Fixed deposits are pledged for bank borrowings and bear interest at 1.34% to 1.65% per annum.

A floating charge has been placed on cash and bank balances with a carrying value of $593,000 (31.3.2018: $264,000, 1.4.2017: $438,000) as security for bank borrowings (Note 18).

Cash and bank balances denominated in foreign currencies as at 31 March are as follows:

	Group			Company		
	2019 $'000	31.3.2018 $'000	1.4.2017 $'000	2019 $'000	31.3.2018 $'000	1.4.2017 $'000
USD	1,150	3,279	3,102	–	–	–
HKD	10	–	653	–	–	–

For the purpose of the consolidated cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	Group		
	2019 $'000	31.3.2018 $'000	1.4.2017 $'000
Cash at bank	9,333	10,557	9,953
Cash on hand	696	479	387
Cash and cash equivalents	10,029	11,036	10,340

18. Loans and borrowings

	Group		
	2019	**31.3.2018**	**1.4.2017**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**
Current			
Bills payable	–	921	829
Revolving loans	13,500	9,000	8,000
Floating rate term loans	3,743	1,261	1,988
Finance leases	139	139	106
	17,382	11,321	10,923
Non-current			
Floating rate term loans	10,020	273	1,067
Finance leases	176	315	299
	10,196	588	1,366
Total loans and borrowings	27,578	11,909	12,289

Bills payable, revolving loans and floating rate term loans

Bills payable bears interest at rates ranging from Nil% (31.3.2018: 2.87% to 3.22%, 1.4.2017: 2.41% to 3.43%) per annum and are repayable within Nil days (31.3.2018: 88 days to 210 days, 1.4.2017: 90 days to 210 days).

Revolving loans bear interest at rates ranging from 3.09% to 3.33% (31.3.2018: 2.34% to 2.81%, 1.4.2017: 1.90% to 3.59%) per annum. The revolving loans are due for repayment within the next one month from the end of the reporting period.

Floating rate term loans bear interest at rates ranging from 2.28% to 3.59% (31.3.2018: 2.69% to 2.88%, 1.4.2017: 2.15% to 4.81%) per annum. The loans mature between 1 to 24 years as at 31 March 2019. Floating rate term loans amounting to $4,773,000 (31.3.2018: $241,000, 1.4.2017: $420,000) are secured by first mortgage over leasehold properties (Note 13) owned by the Group.

Certain bank borrowings are secured by pledge of fixed deposits and floating charge on the subsidiary's cash and bank balances as disclosed in Note 17.

All bank borrowings are secured by corporate guarantee from the Company. An amount of $10,000,000 (31.3.2018: $3,000,000, 1.4.2017: $1,000,000) is also secured by corporate guarantee from a subsidiary.

18. Loans and borrowings (cont'd)

Finance leases

Finance leases are secured by a charge over the leased motor vehicles (Note 13). The average discount rate implicit in the leases is 2.46% (31.3.2018: 2.45%, 1.4.2017: 2.38%) per annum.

A reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities is as follows:

			Non-cash changes			
	2018	**Cash flows**	**Acquisition**	**Fair value loss**	**Other**	**2019**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Revolving loans	9,000	4,500	–	–	–	13,500
Floating rate term loans						
- Current	1,261	(1,571)	–	–	4,053	3,743
- Non-current	273	13,800	–	–	(4,053)	10,020
Finance leases						
- Current	139	(139)	–	–	139	139
- Non-current	315	–	–	–	(139)	176
Bullion loans (Note 19)	–	6,778	–	58	–	6,836
Total	10,988	23,368	–	58	–	34,414

			Non-cash changes			
	2017	**Cash flows**	**Acquisition**	**Fair value loss**	**Other**	**2018**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Revolving loans	8,000	1,000	–	–	–	9,000
Floating rate term loans						
- Current	1,988	(1,521)	–	–	794	1,261
- Non-current	1,067	–	–	–	(794)	273
Finance leases						
- Current	106	(117)	33	–	117	139
- Non-current	299	–	133	–	(117)	315
Total	11,460	(638)	166	–	–	10,988

'Other' column relates to reclassification of non-current portion of loans and borrowings due to passage of time.

19. Bullion loans

Bullion loans were borrowed to reduce the impact of fluctuation of bullion prices on bullion inventories. Bullion loans are designated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss as they are managed and their performance are evaluated on a fair value basis.

The bullion loans each carry a fixed interest rate of 2.3% per annum, and have a maximum term of 3 months, that can be rolled over for another 3 months. At each rollover, the bank will revalue the loan amount against the latest gold price and the interest rate will be applied to the revised loan amount.

The bullion loans are denominated in USD.

20. Trade and other payables

	Group			Company		
	2019	**31.3.2018**	**1.4.2017**	**2019**	**31.3.2018**	**1.4.2017**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Trade payables:						
Third parties	25,833	28,283	36,237	–	–	–
Associates	5,257	4,266	876	–	–	–
	31,090	32,549	37,113	–	–	–
Other payables:						
Third parties	769	753	822	56	104	197
Accrued expenses	2,895	2,510	2,689	939	733	765
Total trade and other payables	34,754	35,812	40,624	995	837	962
Add:						
Loans and borrowings (Note 18)	27,578	11,909	12,289	–	–	–
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	62,332	47,721	52,913	995	837	962

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 210 days term.

Trade and other payables denominated in foreign currencies at 31 March are as follows:

	Group		
	2019	**31.3.2018**	**1.4.2017**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**
USD	27,490	27,485	27,887
HKD	628	–	447

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21. Deferred tax

Group	Property, plant and equipment	Intangible assets	Provisions	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
1 April 2017	(178)	(168)	101	(245)
Recognised in profit or loss	(36)	24	12	–
At 31 March 2018	(214)	(144)	113	(245)
Effect of adopting SFRS(I)	–	–	534	534
At 1 April 2018	(214)	(144)	647	289
Recognised in profit or loss	134	24	12	170
31 March	(80)	(120)	659	459

Represented by:

	2019	31.3.2018	1.4.2017
Deferred tax assets	459	–	–
Deferred tax liabilities	–	(245)	(245)

At the end of the reporting period, the subsidiaries of the Group have unutilised tax losses of approximately $44,000 (31.3.2018: $44,000, 1.4.2017: $454,000) that are available for offset against future taxable profits of these subsidiaries in which the losses arose, for which no deferred tax asset is recognised due to uncertainty of their recoverability. The use of these balances is subject to the agreement of the tax authorities and compliance with the relevant provisions of the tax legislation.

22. Provision

	Group		
	2019	31.3.2018	1.4.2017
	$'000	$'000	$'000
1 April	255	310	290
Additions (Note 13)	40	25	66
Utilisation	(20)	(44)	(46)
Reversal of provision for reinstatement costs	–	(36)	–
Reclassification to other creditors	(100)	–	–
31 March	175	255	310

The amount relates to provision for reinstatement costs arising from retail outlets lease arrangements.

23. Share capital

	Group and Company					
	2019	31.3.2018	1.4.2017	2019	31.3.2018	1.4.2017
	Number of shares			$'000	$'000	$'000
Issued and fully paid ordinary shares:						
At beginning and end of financial year	565,506,000	565,506,000	565,506,000	96,719	96,719	96,719

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

24. Treasury shares

	2019	31.3.2018	1.4.2017	2019	31.3.2018	1.4.2017
	Number of shares			$'000	$'000	$'000
At 1 April / 31 March	6,100,000	6,100,000	6,100,000	698	698	698

Treasury shares relate to ordinary shares of the Company that is held by the Company.

25. Dividends

	Group	
	2019	2018
	$'000	$'000
Declared and paid during the financial year:		
Dividend on ordinary shares:		
- Final exempt (one-tier) dividend for 2019: 0.219 cents (2018: 0.155 cents) per share	1,225	867
Proposed but not recognised as a liability as at 31 March:		
Dividends on ordinary shares, subject to shareholders' approval at the AGM:		
- Final exempt (one-tier) dividend for 2019: 0.219 cents (2018: 0.219 cents) per share	1,225	1,225

26. Related party transactions

(a) ***Significant related party transactions***

In addition to the information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following transactions took place between the Group and related party at terms agreed between the parties:

	Group	
	2019	2018
	$'000	$'000
Sale of goods to associate	134	–
Purchases of goods from associate	10,535	10,315

26. Related party transactions (cont'd)

(b) ***Key management personnel compensation***

The remuneration of directors and key management personnel during the financial year is as follows:

	Group	
	2019	**2018**
	$'000	**$'000**
Short-term employment benefits	2,593	2,418
Employer's contributions to Central Provident Fund	79	76
	2,672	2,494
Comprise amounts paid to:		
Directors of the Company	1,946	1,813
Other key management personnel	726	681
	2,672	2,494

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

27. Commitments

(a) ***Operating lease commitments - as lessee***

The Group leases retail outlets from non-related parties under non-cancellable operating lease agreements. The leases have an average tenure of 1 to 5 (2018: 1 to 5) years, with escalation clause.

The operating lease expense incurred by the Group is $4,451,000 (2018: $4,896,000) of which includes contingent rent expenses of $292,000 (2018: $203,000). Contingent rent is determined based on a percentage of each retail outlet's monthly gross turnover.

The future minimum lease payables under non-cancellable operating leases contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not recognised as liabilities, are as follows:

	Group		
	2019	**31.3.2018**	**1.4.2017**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**
Within 1 year	2,869	3,360	4,039
After 1 year but within 5 years	3,374	2,015	2,939
	6,243	5,375	6,978

27. Commitments (cont'd)

(b) ***Operating lease commitments - as lessor***

The Group entered into commercial property lease on its existing leasehold property during the year. These non-cancellable leases have remaining lease terms of less than three years.

Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Group 2019 $'000
Within 1 year	60
After 1 year but within 5 years	90
	150

(c) ***Finance lease commitments***

The Group has finance leases in the form of hire purchase arrangements for motor vehicles and these leases expire in the financial year 2023 (31.3.2018: 2023, 1.4.2017: 2021).

Future minimum lease payments under finance leases together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments are as follows:

	Group					
	2019 $'000		**31.3.2018 $'000**		**1.4.2017 $'000**	
	Minimum payments	**Present value of payments**	**Minimum payments**	**Present value of payments**	**Minimum payments**	**Present value of payments**
Within 1 year	156	139	156	139	119	106
After 1 year but within 5 years	198	176	354	315	334	299
Total minimum lease payments	354	315	510	454	453	405
Less: amounts representing finance charges	(39)	–	(56)	–	(48)	–
Present value of minimum lease payments	315	315	454	454	405	405

28. Contingent liabilities

	Group			Company		
	2019	**31.3.2018**	**1.4.2017**	**2019**	**31.3.2018**	**1.4.2017**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Secured bank loan and credit facilities granted to an associate	4,522	1,677	1,850	–	–	–
Secured bank loan and credit facilities granted to subsidiaries	–	–	–	34,397	11,755	11,884

The Company has agreed to provide continuing financial support to certain subsidiaries.

29. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group is exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and commodity price risk. The Directors review and agree policies and procedures for the management of these risks, which are executed by the management. It is, and has been throughout the current and previous financial year, the Group's policy that no derivatives shall be undertaken for trading and speculative purposes. The Group's overall business strategies, tolerance of risk and general risk management philosophy are determined by directors in accordance with prevailing economic and operating conditions.

There has been no change to the Group's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

The following sections provide details regarding the Group's exposure to the above-mentioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

(a) *Credit risk*

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations. The Group's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables. For other financial assets, the Group minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

The Group's objective is to seek continual revenue growth while minimising losses incurred due to increased credit risk exposure. The Group trades only with recognised and creditworthy third parties. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

The Group considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period.

The Group has determined the default event on a financial asset to be when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments when they fall due and there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Group.

To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition.

29. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(a) ***Credit risk (cont'd)***

The Group determined that its financial assets are credit-impaired when:

- There is significant difficulty of the issuer or the borrower
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization

Where loans and receivables have been written off, the Group continues to engage enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.

The following are classes of financial assets that are exposed to credit risk:

Trade receivables from the Group's financial services business

Pawnshop loans and secured lending receivables are collaterised whereby the quantum of loans granted to customers is based on a fraction of the value of the collaterals pledged to the Group. Although the collateral does not influence whether the financial instrument has a low credit risk, the expected cash flows in the assessment of net lifetime expected credit losses will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held.

The Group uses a provision matrix to estimate the allowance for expected credit losses for these loans. The key inputs of the ECL model are the probability of default and loss given default. For pawnshop loans, the Group has estimated the probability of default being the forfeiture of the customers' pledges based on historical non-redemption data of its pawnshop outlets. The Group has estimated the loss given default as the amount of loss exposure at default after considering the expected realisable value of the customers' pledges.

Trade receivables from the Group's jewellery business

The Group applies the simplified approach and recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. Trade receivables that are credit impaired are assessed for impairment by making debtor-specific assessment. The ECL model considers the Group's assessment of the collectability, analysis of historical analysis and credit losses, and aging analysis of trade receivables.

Amount due from subsidiary

The Company assessed that there is no indication of a significant deterioration in credit risk based on the financial performance of its subsidiary. The Company uses the general approach and recognises loss allowance based on 12-month ECL on the financial asset.

Information regarding the loss allowance provision as at 31 March 2019 is disclosed in Note 16.

<u>Exposure to credit risk</u>

At the balance sheet date, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each class of financial assets recognised in the balance sheets.

29. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(a) ***Credit risk (cont'd)***

Credit risk concentration profile

The Group determines concentrations of credit risk by monitoring the business segment profile of its trade receivables on an ongoing basis. The credit risk concentration profile of the Group's trade receivables at the balance sheet date is as follows:

		Group	
	2019	**31.3.2018**	**1.4.2017**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**
Business segment			
Retail	199	206	7
Exhibitions	31,583	34,389	35,650
Financial services	21,714	14,631	10,718
	53,496	49,226	46,375

There is a single debtor within the exhibitions segment whose trade receivables represented 24% (31.3.2018: 24%, 1.4.2017: 28%) of total trade receivables for the financial year ended 31 March 2019.

(b) ***Liquidity risk***

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Group's and Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of short term loan facilities.

The Group's liquidity risk management policy is that to maintain sufficient liquid financial assets and short term loan facilities with different banks and business alliances. At the end of the reporting period, approximately 63% (31.3.2018: 95%, 1.4.2017: 89%) of the Group's loans and borrowings will mature in less than one year based on the carrying amount reflected in the financial statements.

The Group assessed the concentration risk with respect to refinancing its debts and concluded it to be low. Access to sources of funding is sufficiently available and debts maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lender.

29. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(a) ***Liquidity risk (cont'd)***

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

The table summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

	2019 $'000				31 March 2018 $'000			1 April 2017 $'000		
Group	**One year or less**	**One to five years**	**Over five years**	**Total**	**One year or less**	**One to five years**	**Total**	**One year or less**	**One to five years**	**Total**
Financial assets										
Cash and bank balances	11,529	–	–	11,529	11,036	–	11,036	10,340	–	10,340
Trade and other receivables	55,186	719	–	55,905	50,438	638	51,076	47,217	1,098	48,315
Total undiscounted financial assets	66,715	719	–	67,434	61,474	638	62,112	57,557	1,098	58,655
Financial liabilities:										
Trade and other payables	34,754	–	–	34,754	35,812	–	35,812	40,624	–	40,624
Loans and borrowings	24,648	7,776	5,935	38,359	11,382	630	12,012	10,987	1,414	12,401
Bullion loans	6,873	–	–	6,873	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	66,275	7,776	5,935	79,986	47,194	630	47,824	51,611	1,414	53,025
Total net undiscounted financial assets/ (liabilities)	440	(7,057)	(5,935)	(12,552)	14,280	8	14,288	5,946	(316)	5,630

29. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(a) ***Liquidity risk (cont'd)***

Company	2019 $'000 One year or less	2019 $'000 One to five years	2019 $'000 Total	31 March 2018 $'000 One year or less	31 March 2018 $'000 One to five years	31 March 2018 $'000 Total	1 April 2017 $'000 One year or less	1 April 2017 $'000 One to five years	1 April 2017 $'000 Total
Financial assets									
Cash and bank balances	2,418	–	2,418	2,325	–	2,325	2,935	–	2,935
Trade and other receivables	14,500	–	14,500	15,113	–	15,113	14,089	–	14,089
Total undiscounted financial assets	16,918	–	16,918	17,438	–	17,438	17,024	–	17,024
Financial liabilities:									
Trade and other payables	995	–	995	837	–	837	962	–	962
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	995	–	995	837	–	837	962	–	962
Total net undiscounted financial assets/ (liabilities)	15,923	–	15,923	16,601	–	16,601	16,062	–	16,062

The table below shows the contractual expiry by maturity of the Group and Company's contingent liabilities and commitments. The maximum amount of the financial guarantee contracts is allocated to the earliest period in which the guarantee could be called.

	2019 $'000 One year or less	2019 $'000 One to five years	2019 $'000 Over five years	2019 $'000 Total	31 March 2018 $'000 One year or less	31 March 2018 $'000 One to five years	31 March 2018 $'000 Total	1 April 2017 $'000 One year or less	1 April 2017 $'000 One to five years	1 April 2017 $'000 Total
Group										
Financial guarantees	219	921	3,382	4,522	459	1,218	1,677	556	1,294	1,850
Company										
Financial guarantees	24,378	6,460	3,559	34,397	11,482	273	11,755	10,817	1,067	11,884

29. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(c) ***Interest rate risk***

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Group's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from its loans and borrowings. All of the Group's financial assets and liabilities at floating rates are contractually re-priced at intervals of less than 12 months from the end of the reporting period.

The Group's policy is to manage interest costs using a mix of fixed and floating rate debts taking into consideration the funding requirements of the Group.

Sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk

At 31 March 2019, if interest rates had been 100 basis points lower/higher with all other variables held constant, the Group's profit before tax would have been approximately $273,000 (31.3.2018: $115,000, 1.4.2017: $119,000) higher/lower, arising mainly as a result of lower/higher interest expense on floating rate loans and borrowings.

(d) ***Foreign currency risk***

The Group has transactional currency exposures arising from sales or purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of Group's entities, primarily SGD. The foreign currency in which these transactions are denominated are mainly USD and HKD, resulting in the Group's trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, and bullion loans at the balance sheet date to have such currency exposures.

The Group also holds cash and bank balances denominated in foreign currencies for working capital purposes. As at 31 March 2018 and 2017, such foreign currency balances have been disclosed in Note 17.

Sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's profit before tax to a reasonably possible change in the respective exchange rates against the respective functional currencies of the Group entities, with all other variables held constant.

	Group Profit before tax Increase/(decrease)	
	2019	**2018**
	$'000	**$'000**
Against SGD		
USD		
- strengthened 1% (2018: 1%)	(6)	92
- weakened 1% (2018: 1%)	6	(92)
HKD		
- strengthened 1% (2018: 1%)	(5)	10
- weakened 1% (2018: 1%)	5	(10)

29. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(e) ***Commodity price risk***

The bullion market is influenced by global as well as regional supply and demand conditions. A significant decline in prices of bullion could adversely affect the Group's financial performance. In order to reduce the commodity price risk, the Group uses bullion loans to reduce its exposure to fluctuation in the bullion prices on bullion inventories. The bullion price exposures are monitored by management.

A 10% increase/decrease in market prices of bullion at 31 March 2019 would decrease/increase the Group's profit before tax by $684,000 respectively.

30. Fair values of financial instruments

(a) ***Fair value hierarchy***

The Group categorises fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that is dependent on the valuation inputs used as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can access at the measurement date,

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, and

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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

(b) ***Liabilities measured at fair value***

The following table shows an analysis of each class of liabilities measured at fair value at the end of the financial year:

	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)
	$'000
Group	
31 March 2019	
Assets measured at fair value	
Financial liabilities	
At fair value through profit or loss	
- Bullion loans (Note 19)	6,836

30. Fair values of financial instruments (cont'd)

(b) ***Fair value of financial instruments by classes that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair value***

(i) *Cash and bank balances, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables*

The fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying amounts at the balance sheet date because of their short-term maturity.

(ii) *Bank borrowings*

The carrying amount of the bank borrowings is an approximation of fair values as it is a floating rate instrument that is subjected to frequent repricing to market interest rates on or near the date of balance sheet.

(c) ***Fair value of financial instruments by classes that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are not a reasonable approximation of fair value***

	Group					
	2019		31.3.2018		1.4.2017	
	Carrying amount	Fair Value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial assets						
Rental deposits (non-current)	719	659	638	594	1,098	988

31. Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk.

The Group sets the amount of capital in proportion to risk. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Group's capital management is dependent on capital requirements of the business or investments. Management would evaluate various options taking into consideration market conditions, nature of investment and the Group's structure. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 31 March 2018 and 2019.

A subsidiary of the Group is required by the UAE Federal Law to allocate 10% of its net profit each year to a legal reserve account until such legal reserve account balance reaches 50% of the share capital of the company. For the financial year ended 31 March 2018, the subsidiary was in the process of voluntary liquidation and its legal reserve account balance had been transferred to retained earnings.

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Group includes within net debt, loans and borrowings less cash and bank balances to better reflect capital management per industry practice. Capital relates to equity attributable to the owners of the Company, less the abovementioned legal reserve.

31. Capital management (cont'd)

	Group	
	2019	**2018**
	$'000	**$'000**
Loans and borrowings (Note 18)	27,578	11,909
Bullion loans (Note 19)	6,836	–
Less: Cash and bank balances (Note 17)	(11,529)	(11,036)
Net debt	22,885	873
Equity attributable to the owners of the Company	103,599	103,822
Capital and net debt	126,484	104,695
Gearing ratio	18.1%	0.8%

32. Segment information

In the current year, the Group has reorganised its businesses into three broad segments based on the Group's current management reporting structure and nature of operations. The Group's business segments are as follows:

(a) ***Exhibitions***

This relates to the sale of jewellery through the Group's participation in international jewellery exhibitions and trade fairs.

(b) ***Retail***

This relates to the sale of jewellery to customers at retail outlets, promotional events and headquarters.

(b) ***Financial services***

This relates to the existing pawn-broking business and the new secured lending business which commenced during the year. Due to the expansion and growth of the segment, the management now monitors the operating results separately.

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 mainly comprise dividends payable, income tax payable and deferred tax.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment.

32. Segment information (cont'd)

	As at 31 March 2019						
$'000	**Exhibitions**	**Retail**	**Financial Services**	**Unallocated**	**Elimination**		**Total**
Segment revenue:							
External sales	57,685	59,550	1,801	–	–		119,036
Intersegment sales	–	–	902	–	(902)		–
Total revenue	57,685	59,550	2,703	–	(902)		119,036
Results:							
Segment results	8,539	1,800	737	–	–		11,076
Unallocated expenses (net)	–	–	–	(6,890)	–	A	(6,890)
Finance costs	–	–	–	(584)	–		(584)
Share of profit from associates	–	231	–	–	–		231
Profit before tax	8,539	2,031	737	(7,474)	–		3,833
Tax expense	–	–	–	(367)	–		(367)
Profit after tax	8,539	2,031	737	(7,841)	–		3,466
Segment assets & liabilities:							
Segment assets	81,439	66,150	23,190	2,887	–	B	173,666
Segment liabilities	27,334	30,970	10,154	1,646	–	C	70,104
Other segmental information:							
Depreciation	11	830	56	–	–		897
Capital expenditure	42	6,681	29	–	–		6,752
Investment in associates	–	6,407	–	–	–		6,407
Non-current assets	5,114	13,483	200	459	–		19,256

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 March 2019

32. Segment information (cont'd)

	As at 31 March 2018						
$'000	**Exhibitions**	**Retail**	**Financial Services**	**Unallocated**	**Elimination**		**Total**
Segment revenue:							
External sales	49,989	60,543	1,281	–	–		111,813
Intersegment sales	–	–	1,494	–	(1,494)		–
Total revenue	49,989	60,543	2,775	–	(1,494)		111,813
Results:							
Segment results	7,341	3,044	604	–	–		10,989
Unallocated expenses (net)	–	–	–	(7,415)	–	A	(7,415)
Finance costs	–	–	–	(242)	–		(242)
Share of profit from associates	–	172	–	–	–		172
Profit before tax	7,341	3,216	604	(7,657)	–		3,504
Tax expense	–	–	–	(36)	–		(36)
Profit after tax	7,341	3,216	604	(7,693)	–		3,468
Segment assets & liabilities:							
Segment assets	61,130	58,947	15,125	17,459	–	B	152,661
Segment liabilities	17,484	26,543	3,115	1,697	–	C	48,839
Other segmental information:							
Depreciation	165	681	36	–	–		882
Capital expenditure	127	201	118	–	–		446
Investment in associates	–	5,421	–	–	–		5,421
Non-current assets	2,129	9,731	217	–	–		12,077

	As at 1 April 2017						
$'000	**Exhibitions**	**Retail**	**Financial Services**	**Unallocated**	**Elimination**		**Total**
Segment assets & liabilities:							
Segment assets	62,408	64,900	11,263	17,041	–	B	155,612
Segment liabilities	20,882	30,334	1,048	1,725	–	C	53,989
Other segmental information:							
Depreciation	170	728	36	–	–		933
Capital expenditure	149	920	7	–	–		1,076
Investment in associates	–	5,563	–	–	–		5,563
Non-current assets	2,683	10,650	85	–	–		13,418

32. Segment information (cont'd)

Notes Nature of adjustments and eliminations to arrive at amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements

A Unallocated corporate expenses items amounting to $6,890,000 (31.3.2018: $7,415,000, 1.4.2017: $7,888,000) mainly relates to distribution costs, administrative expenses and other operating expenses.

B Unallocated segment assets pertains to unallocated corporate assets items in the Company and deferred tax assets.

C The following unallocated liabilities items are added to segment liabilities to arrive at total liabilities as follows:

		Group	
	2019	**31.3.2018**	**1.4.2017**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**
Income tax payable	661	618	521
Deferred tax liabilities	–	245	245
Unallocated corporate trade and other payables	985	834	959
	1,646	1,697	1,725

Geographical segment

The above primary segment information reflects the management reporting structure and nature of operations wherein the Group's financial services segment are carried out locally in Singapore and exhibitions are conducted overseas. The customers of exhibition sales are primarily overseas customers, while customers of retail sales and pawnbroking are a mix of local and overseas customers. Accordingly, further segmentation by geographical market is not meaningful.

Non-current assets mainly relate to investment in associate, property, plant and equipment, trademarks and non-current other receivables and are substantially located in Singapore.

Information on major customers

Revenue from one major customer amount to approximately $5.6 million (31.3.2018: $11.5 million, 1.4.2017: $12.6 million), arising from the exhibitions segment.

33. Authorisation of financial statements

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 28 June 2019.

STATISTICS OF SHAREHOLDINGS

As at 13 June 2019

Number of Issued Shares (including Treasury Shares)	:	565,506,000
Number of Issued Shares (excluding Treasury Shares)	:	559,406,000
Number/*Percentage of Treasury Shares	:	6,100,000 / 1.08%
Number/*Percentage of Subsidiary Holdings	:	Nil
Class of Shares	:	Ordinary
Voting Rights (excluding Treasury Shares)	:	One vote per share

STATISTICS OF SHAREHOLDINGS

Size of Shareholdings	Number of Shareholders	%	Number of Shares	%
1 - 99	0	0.00	0	0.00
100 - 1,000	10	5.26	5,900	0.00
1,001 - 10,000	36	18.95	246,200	0.04
10,001 - 1,000,000	123	64.74	19,005,400	3.40
1,000,001 AND ABOVE	21	11.05	540,148,500	96.56
TOTAL	**190**	**100**	**559,406,000**	**100**

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS
(As recorded in the Register of Substantial Shareholders)

	Direct Interest		Deemed Interest	
Name of Shareholders	Number of Shares	%	Number of Shares	%
TEO BOON LENG	171,359,753	30.63%	0	0.00
ANG KAH LEONG	157,884,355	28.22%	0	0.00
LEE SUI HEE	55,733,478	9.96%	0	0.00
SIM CHOON LAM	31,582,684	5.65%	0	0.00

STATISTICS OF SHAREHOLDINGS

As at 13 June 2019

TWENTY LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS

NO.	NAME	NO. OF SHARES	%
1	TEO BOON LENG	171,359,753	30.63
2	ANG KAH LEONG	157,884,355	28.22
3	LEE SUI HEE	55,733,478	9.96
4	SIM CHOON LAM	31,582,684	5.65
5	SIM CHOON BENG	24,400,515	4.36
6	CHEW TIAM POH	18,459,565	3.30
7	ABN AMRO CLEARING BANK N.V.	12,549,800	2.24
8	LEE KWANG HWEE	10,182,000	1.82
9	CHUA KWEE SIN	8,543,000	1.53
10	MEHTA VIMESH PIYUSH	7,905,000	1.41
11	RAFFLES NOMINEES (PTE.) LIMITED	7,301,300	1.31
12	LIU JI	7,000,000	1.25
13	MAYBANK KIM ENG SECURITIES PTE. LTD.	6,016,500	1.08
14	NG PUAY HOON	4,957,774	0.89
15	UOB KAY HIAN PRIVATE LIMITED	3,936,600	0.70
16	TAN SIM HUI JULIA (CHEN XINHUI)	2,888,803	0.52
17	CGS-CIMB SECURITIES (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.	2,332,500	0.42
18	KOH PENG HENG	2,287,273	0.41
19	ONG KAH LAM	2,083,400	0.37
20	LIM YONG LUY	1,700,800	0.30
	Total	**539,105,100**	**96.37**

PERCENTAGE OF SHAREHOLDINGS IN PUBLIC'S HANDS

Based on information available to the Company as at 13 June 2019, approximately 25.54% of the Company's issued ordinary shares excluding treasury shares were held by the Public. Accordingly, the Company has complied with Rule 723 of the SGX-ST Listing Manual Section B : Rules of Catalist.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of TLV HOLDINGS LIMITED ("the **Company**") will be held at 3, Kaki Bukit Place, Eunos Techpark, Singapore 416181 on Friday, 26 July 2019 at 10.00 a.m. for the following purposes:

AS ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Statement and the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2019 together with the Independent Auditor's Report thereon. **(Resolution 1)**

2. To declare final dividend of 0.219 Singapore cents one-tier tax exempt dividend per ordinary share for the financial year ended 31 March 2019. **(Resolution 2)**

3. To re-elect the following Directors of the Company retiring pursuant to Article 114 of the Constitution of the Company:

   Mr Ang Kah Leong **(Resolution 3)**

   Mr Lu King Seng **(Resolution 4)**

   Mr Ang Kah Leong will, upon re-election as Director of the Company, remain as Executive Director of the Company.

   Mr Lu King Seng will, upon re-election as Director of the Company, remain as Chairman of the Audit Committee and a member of the Nominating Committee and Remuneration Committee. The Board considers Mr Lu to be independent for the purpose of Rule 704(7) of the Listing Manual Section B: Rules of Catalist of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited.

4. To approve the payment of Directors' Fees of S$205,000 for the financial year ending 31 March 2020 payable quarterly in arrears. **(Resolution 5)**

5. To re-appoint Messrs Ernst & Young LLP as the Independent Auditor of the Company and to authorise the Directors of the Company to fix their remuneration. **(Resolution 6)**

6. To transact any other ordinary business which may properly be transacted at an Annual General Meeting.

AS SPECIAL BUSINESS

To consider and if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as Ordinary Resolution, with or without any modifications:

7. **Authority to allot and issue shares**

   That pursuant to Section 161 of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 and Rule 806 of Section B of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited Listing Manual: Rules of Catalist (the "**Catalist Rules**"), the Directors of the Company be authorised and empowered to:

   (a) (i) issue shares in the Company ("Shares") whether by way of rights, bonus or otherwise; and/or

   (ii) make or grant offers, agreements or options (collectively, "Instruments") that might or would require shares to be issued, including but not limited to the creation and issue of (as well as adjustments to) options, warrants, debentures or other instruments convertible into Shares,

   at any time and upon such terms and conditions and for such purposes and to such persons as the Directors of the Company may in their absolute discretion deem fit; and

   (b) (notwithstanding that the authority conferred by this Resolution may have ceased to be in force) issue Shares in pursuance of any Instruments made or granted by the Directors of the Company while this Resolution was in force, provided that:

(1) the aggregate number of Shares (including Shares to be issued in pursuance of the Instruments, made or granted pursuant to this Resolution) to be issued pursuant to this Resolution shall not exceed one hundred per centum (100%) of the total number of issued Shares (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings) in the capital of the Company (as calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (2) below), of which the aggregate number of shares to be issued other than on a pro rata basis to shareholders of the Company shall not exceed fifty per centum (50%) of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings) in the capital of the Company (as calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (2) below);

(2) (subject to such calculation as may be prescribed by the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited) for the purpose of determining the aggregate number of Shares that may be issued under sub-paragraph (1) above, 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) in the capital of the Company at the time of the passing of this Resolution, after adjusting for:

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

 (b) new Shares arising from exercising share options or vesting of share awards which are outstanding or subsisting at the time of the passing of this Resolution; and

 (c) any subsequent bonus issue, consolidation or subdivision of Shares;

(3) in exercising the authority conferred by this Resolution, the Company shall comply with the provisions of the Catalist Rules for the time being in force (unless such compliance has been waived by the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited) and the Constitution of the Company; and

(4) unless revoked or varied by the Company in a general meeting, such authority shall continue in force until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company or the date by which the next Annual General Meeting of the Company is required by law to be held, whichever is earlier.
[See Explanatory Note] **(Resolution 7)**

By Order of the Board

Wong Yoen Har
Company Secretary

Singapore, 11 July 2019

Explanatory Note:

The Ordinary Resolution 7 in item 7 above, if passed, will empower the Directors of the Company, effective until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company, or the date by which the next Annual General Meeting of the Company is required by law to be held or such authority is varied or revoked by the Company in a general meeting, whichever is the earlier, to issue Shares, make or grant Instruments convertible into Shares and to issue Shares pursuant to such Instruments, up to a number not exceeding, in total, 100% of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings) in the capital of the Company, of which up to 50% may be issued other than on a pro-rata basis to shareholders.

For determining the aggregate number of shares that may be issued, the total number of issued Shares (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings) will be calculated based on the total number of issued Shares (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings) in the capital of the Company at the time this Ordinary Resolution is passed after adjusting for new shares arising from the conversion or exercise of any convertible securities or share options or vesting of share awards which are outstanding or subsisting at the time when this Ordinary Resolution is passed and any subsequent bonus issue, consolidation or subdivision of Shares.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notes:

1. A Member entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting (the "AGM") is entitled to appoint not more than two proxies to attend and vote in his/her stead. A proxy need not be a Member of the Company.

2. The instrument appointing a proxy must be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company at 3, Kaki Bukit Place, Eunos Techpark, Singapore 416181 not less than forty-eight (48) hours before the time appointed for holding the AGM.

Personal data privacy:

By submitting an instrument appointing a proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) 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.

TLV HOLDINGS LIMITED

Company Registration No. 201526542C
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

PROXY FORM

(Please see notes overleaf before completing this Form)

IMPORTANT:

1. A relevant intermediary may appoint more than two proxies to attend the Annual General Meeting and vote (please see note 4 for the definition of "relevant intermediary").
2. For investors who have used their SRS monies to buy the Company's shares, this Annual Report is forwarded to them at the request of their SRS Approved Nominees.
3. This Proxy Form is not valid for use by SRS investors and SRS investors and shall be ineffective for all intents and purposes if used or purported to be used by them.

I/We, ____(full name in capital letters)

NRIC No./Passport No./Company Registration No. ____

Of____ (full address)

being a member/members of TLV HOLDINGS LIMITED (the "Company"), hereby appoint:

Name	NRIC/Passport No.	Proportion of Shareholdings	
		No. of Shares	%
Address			

and/or (delete as appropriate)

Name	NRIC/Passport No.	Proportion of Shareholdings	
		No. of Shares	%
Address			

or failing the person, or either or both of the persons, referred to above, the Chairman of the Meeting as my/our proxy/proxies to vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting (the "**Meeting**") of the Company to be held on Friday, 26 July 2019 at 10.00 a.m. at 3, Kaki Bukit Place, Eunos Techpark, Singapore 416181 and at any adjournment thereof. I/We direct my/our proxy/proxies to vote for or against the Resolutions proposed at the Meeting as indicated hereunder. If no specific direction as to voting is given, the proxy/proxies will vote or abstain from voting at his/her/their discretion, as he/she/they will on any other matter arising at the Meeting and at any adjournment thereof.

No.	Resolutions relating to:	Number of Votes For	Number of Votes Against
1	Adoption of the Directors' Statement and Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2019 together with the Independent Auditor's Report		
2	Declaration of final one-tier tax exempt dividend of 0.219 Singapore cents per ordinary share for the financial year ended 31 March 2019		
3	Re-election of Mr Ang Kah Leong as Director		
4	Re-election of Mr Lu King Seng as Director		
5	Approval of Directors' Fees amounting to S$205,000 for the financial year ending 31 March 2020 payable quarterly in arrears		
6	Re-appointment of Messrs Ernst & Young LLP as Independent Auditor and to authorise Directors to fix their remuneration		
7	Authority to allot and issue shares		

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.

Dated this ________ day of ________________ 2019

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

*Delete where inapplicable

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 the Shares held by you.

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

3. Where a member appoints more than one proxy, the member must specify the proportion of shareholding (expressed as a percentage of the whole) to be represented by each proxy. If no proportion of shareholdings is specified, the proxy whose name appears first shall be deemed to carry one hundred per cent (100%) of the shareholdings of his appointer and the proxy whose name appears after shall be deemed to be appointed in the alternate.

4. A member who is a relevant intermediary entitled to attend the meeting and vote is entitled to appoint more than two 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.

   "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 ("CPF 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 CPF Board holds those shares in the capacity of an intermediary pursuant to or in accordance with that subsidiary legislation.

5. Subject to Note (9) below, completion and return of this instrument appointing a proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting at the Meeting. Any appointment of a proxy or proxies shall be deemed to be revoked if a member attends the meeting in person, and in such event, the Company reserves the right to refuse to admit any person or persons appointed under the instrument of proxy to the Meeting.

6. The instrument appointing a proxy or proxies must be deposited at the registered office of the Company at 3, Kaki Bukit Place, Eunos Techpark, Singapore 416181 not less than forty-eight (48) hours before the time appointed for the Meeting.

7. The instrument appointing a proxy or proxies must be under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorised 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 authorised. 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 authorise by resolution of its directors or other governing body such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at the Meeting, in accordance with Section 179 of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 of Singapore.

9. An investor who holds shares under the Supplementary Retirement Scheme ("SRS Investor") (as may be applicable) may attend and cast his vote(s) at the Meeting in person. SRS Investors who are unable to attend the Meeting but would like to vote, may inform SRS Approved Nominees to appoint the Chairman of the Meeting to act as their proxy, in which case, SRS Investors shall be precluded from attending the Meeting.

PERSONAL DATA PRIVACY:

By submitting an instrument appointing a proxy(ies) and/or representative(s), the member accepts and agrees to the personal data privacy terms set out in the Notice of Annual General Meeting dated 11 July 2019.

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 seventy-two (72) hours before the time appointed for holding the Meeting, as certified by The Central Depository (Pte) Limited to the Company.

TLV

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