MONEYMAX

Annual Report 2015

FORGING AHEAD

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

CONTENTS

MoneyMax Online, a 3-in-1 online platform, including a mobile application for customers to shop, sell and appraise their valuables.

About MoneyMax Financial Services Ltd.

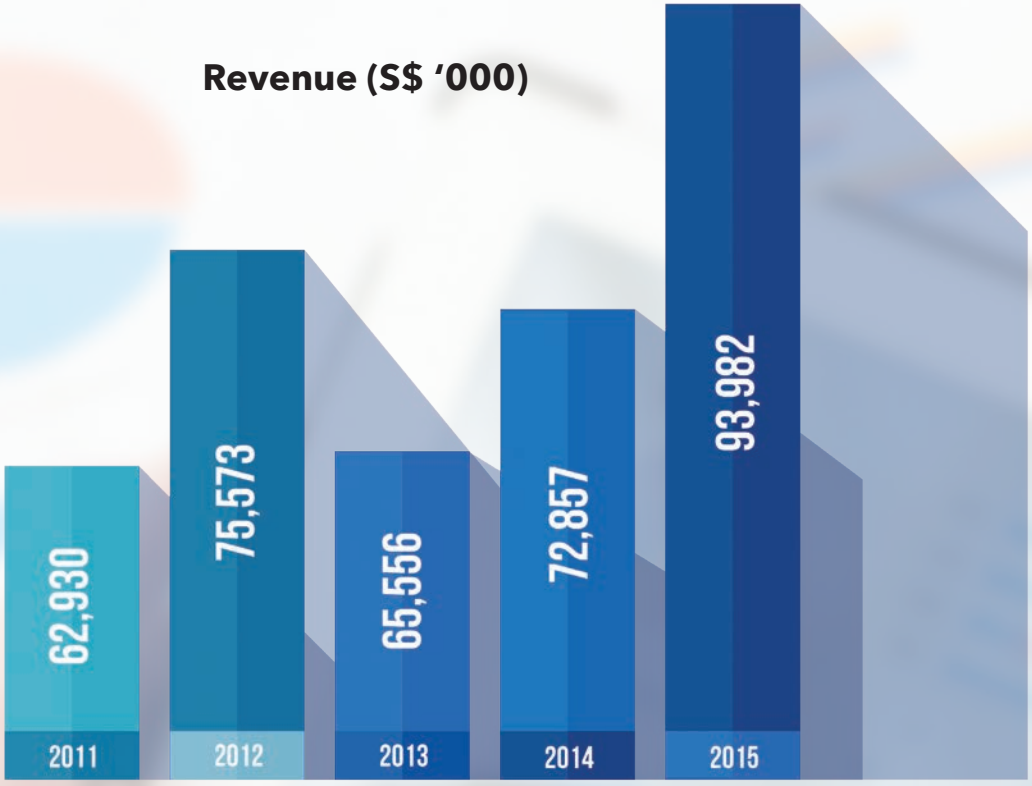
Listed on the SGX Catalist since August 2013, MoneyMax Financial Services Ltd. ("MoneyMax" and, together with its subsidiaries, the "Group") is a leading pawnbroker, retailer and trader of pre-owned jewellery and watches. Since establishing the first store in year 2008, the Group has evolved and aggressively expanded its reach to 48 stores, making it one of the largest pawnbroking chain with a presence in both Singapore and Malaysia.

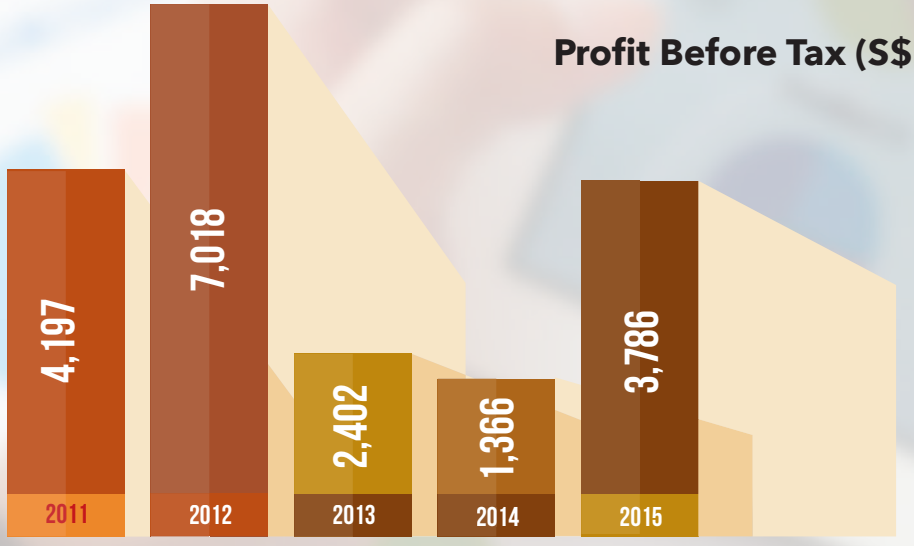
As a customer-centric and innovative company, the Group is constantly exploring new opportunities to enhance customer experience and service standards in the pawnbroking industry.

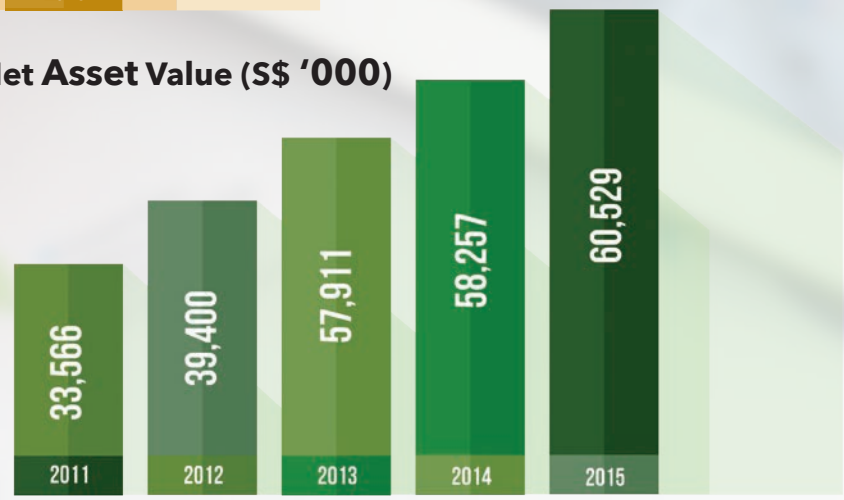
In February 2015, the Group launched MoneyMax Online, making it Singapore's first pawnbroking chain to offer an online platform to shop, sell and appraise their valuables.

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

Financial Highlights







(S$ '000)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
REVENUE	62,930	75,573	65,556	72,857	93,982
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	4,197	7,018	2,402	1,366	3,786
PROFIT NET OF TAX	3,502	5,834	1,772	771	3,112
NET ASSET VALUE	33,566	39,400	57,911	58,257	60,529
EARNINGS PER SHARE	1.17	1.94	0.55	0.25	0.88

MESSAGE FROM EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN & CEO

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I am pleased to present the annual report of MoneyMax Financial Services Ltd. ("MoneyMax" or the Company and, together with its subsidiaries, the "Group") for the financial year ended 31 December ("FY") 2015.

Performance Review

FY2015 had been a challenging year as we faced a number of economic headwinds such as an increasingly competitive operating environment from keen competition, volatile gold prices and interest rates. Amidst these challenges, the Group forged ahead and remained committed towards delivering a strong and sustainable financial performance for the Company's shareholders ("Shareholders").

We are delighted to report a record set of results for FY2015. The Group reported revenue of S$94.0 million for FY2015, 29.0% higher as compared with S$72.9 million a year ago. Our profit net of tax attributable to Shareholders also rose 258.0% to S$3.1 million in FY2015.

As at the date of this annual report, the Group is one of the largest pawnbroking chain with a presence in both Singapore and Malaysia, with 37 outlets in Singapore and 11 outlets in Malaysia, giving us a total network of 48 outlets in both countries. The Group will continue to seek business opportunities and expand its network regionally.

Innovation

The Group continues to be at the forefront of new service innovations and product offerings to enhance customer experience in the pawnbroking industry. In February 2015, we introduced MoneyMax Online, making Singapore's first pawnbroking chain to offer a 3-in-1 online platform, including a mobile application for customers, to shop, sell and appraise their valuables. This platform has allowed us to reach out and promote our products and services to a broader market segment.

People And Community

The Group is pleased to announce the relocation of its corporate headquarters to Changi Business Park in November 2015. With a larger working space, the new Headquarters better supports our robust business growth and streamlines our operations for greater efficiencies.

MoneyMax is dedicated to continual investment in our people, whom we believe are the cornerstone of our success. Over the past year, we have put in place rigorous training programmes to upgrade our employees' skills and to empower them with greater knowledge.

MoneyMax is currently the only pawnbroker in Singapore to be awarded both ISO9001 (ISO9001:2008) and CaseTrust Accredited Pawnbroker certifications, underscoring our commitment to consistently meeting and delivering customers' satisfaction as well as fair trading and transparency, respectively. We are also delighted to announce that our branding and marketing efforts have paid off. In October 2015, the Group won multiple awards from the coveted Singapore Prestige Brand Award – Established Brands category, including The Most Popular Established Brands Award and has been inducted into its prestigious Hall of Fame. These awards further affirm our dedication to making MoneyMax a professional and trustworthy brand, as well as enhancing our capabilities to hone our competitive edge.

A strong believer in giving back to the community, the Group has also pledged monetary contributions to various charity organisations in Singapore. Giving back to the society is and always will be an integral part of our corporate culture and we will continue to engage and contribute to the community.

Outlook

The operating environment for 2016 is expected to be more challenging. Despite this, we are hopeful that we will continue to grow financially and will strive to further build our presence in Singapore and Malaysia. In all endeavours, we shall remain vigilant to the risks we take whilst investing in our future strategic plans and look for opportunities to capitalise and grow in these challenging times. As such, we enter 2016 with confidence.

Appreciation

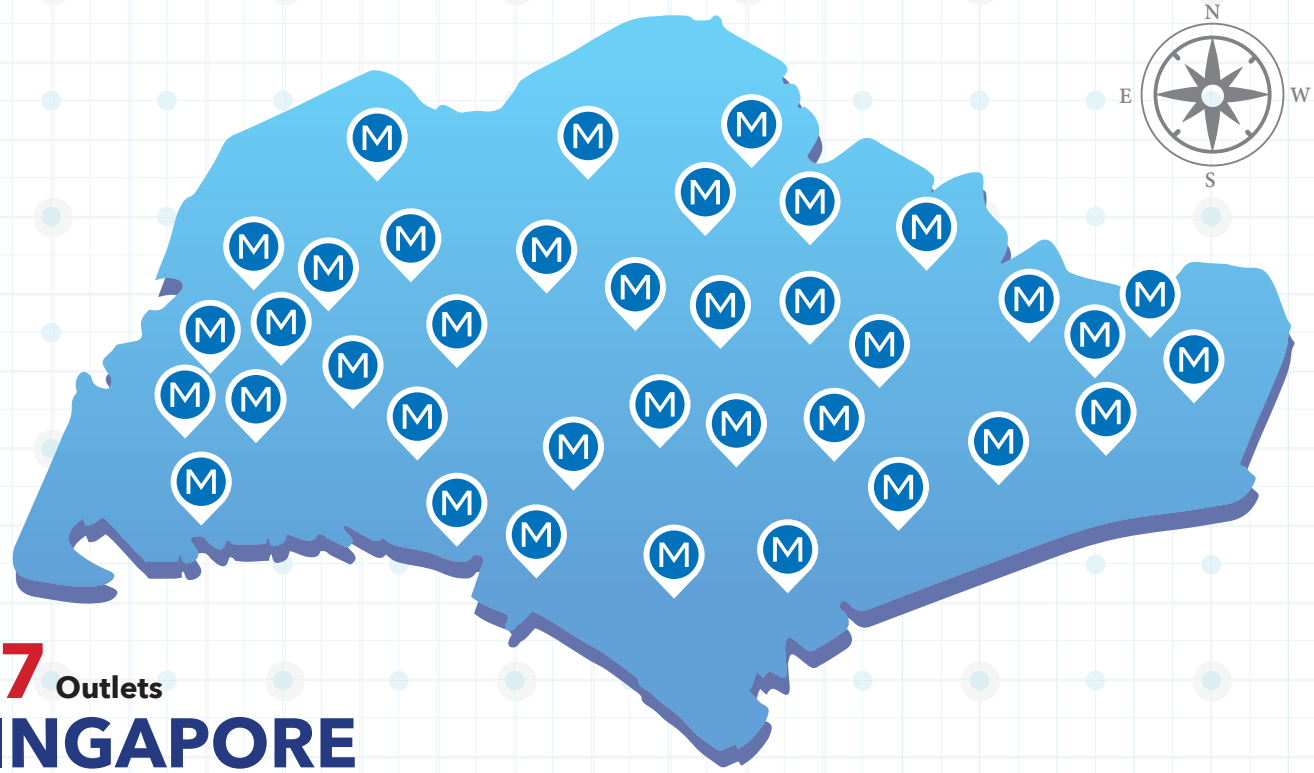
In closing, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Board of Directors, our customers, business partners and Shareholders for their continuous support. Our heartfelt thanks also go to all management and staff of the Group for making 2015 an outstanding year.

Dato' Sri Dr. Lim Yong Guan
Executive Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer

The Group won multiple awards from the coveted Singapore Prestige Brand Award - Established Brands category, including The Most Popular Established Brands Award and has been inducted into its prestigious Hall of Fame.

Aggressive Expansion

"The Group is one of the largest pawnbroking chain with a presence in both Singapore and Malaysia, with 37 outlets in Singapore and 11 outlets in Malaysia, giving us a total network of 48 outlets in both countries."



37 Outlets

SINGAPORE

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

11 Outlets

MALAYSIA

REVIEW OF THE GROUP'S PERFORMANCE

Consolidated Total Comprehensive Income Statement

The Group recorded a revenue increase of 29.0% from S$72.9 million in financial year ended 31 December ("FY") 2014 to S$94.0 million in FY2015. The increase was driven by the revenue growth in both the pawnbroking segment, and the retail and trading of pre-owned jewellery and watches segment.

Other gains decreased by 12.7% from S$1.1 million in FY2014 to S$1.0 million in FY2015. The decrease was mainly due to the reversal in inventories provision of S$0.3 million in the fourth quarter ended 31 December 2014 ("4Q-2014"), partially offset by an increase in rental income of S$0.2 million in FY2015 in relation to certain leasing agreements entered into in Q4-2014.

Material costs increased by 30.3% from S$48.2 million in FY2014 to S$62.7 million in FY2015 in line with the increase in revenue from the retail and trading of pre-owned jewellery and watches segment.

Employee benefits expense increased by 24.6% from S$8.7 million in FY2014 to S$10.9 million in FY2015, mainly due to the increased headcount to support the expansion of the Group's network of retail outlets in Singapore and Malaysia as well as annual salary increments.

Depreciation and amortisation expenses decreased by 11.1% from S$2.3 million in FY2014 to S$2.1 million in FY2015. This was mainly due to the full depreciation of renovation for certain retail outlets by the second quarter ended 30 June 2015.

The Group's finance costs increased by 30.3% from S$2.5 million in FY2014 to S$3.2 million in FY2015 mainly due to the rising interest rates and increased utilisation of bank facilities to fund the Group's operations and expansion plans in Malaysia.

Other losses increased by 205.9% from S$0.3 million in FY2014 to S$0.9 million in FY2015 due mainly to foreign exchange losses incurred by the Group's Malaysian subsidiaries as a result of the weakening of the Malaysian Ringgit against the Singapore Dollar.

Other expenses increased by 7.0% from S$10.7 million in FY2014 to S$11.4 million in FY2015. This was mainly due to an increase in rental and other costs pertaining to the Group's new retail outlets in Malaysia, and rental adjustments for existing outlets, which was partially offset by the absence of professional fees incurred for the investment in an initial network of 10 pawnshops in Malaysia (the "Malaysian Investment") in FY2014.

As a result of the above, the Group posted a profit before tax of S$3.8 million in FY2015 which was an increase of 177.2% from S$1.4 million in FY2014.

Income tax expense increased by 13.3% from S$0.6 million in FY2014 to S$0.7 million in FY2015, in tandem with the increase in taxable income earned by the Group in FY2015.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

The Group's non-current assets decreased by 15.8% from S$5.9 million to S$5.0 million as at 31 December 2015. This decrease was mainly attributed to depreciation charges of plant and equipment of S$1.8 million, which were partially offset by increased capital expenditure of S$0.6 million and a net increase in goodwill of S$0.5 million, mainly arising from the acquisition of 2 pawnshops during FY2015.

Current assets increased by 5.9% from S$175.4 million as at 31 December 2014 to S$185.8 million as at 31 December 2015, mainly due to the increase of S$16.4 million in trade and other receivables arising from an increase in pledged loans extended to customers. The increase was partially offset by a decrease in inventories of S$6.0 million as a result mainly of higher level of activity from the retail and trading of pre-owned jewellery and watches segment.

The Group's non-current liabilities decreased by 35.2% from S$3.6 million as at 31 December 2014 to S$2.3 million as at 31 December 2015. This was mainly due to the reclassification of a portion of the Group's other financial liabilities, non-current, as at 31 December 2014 of S$1.2 million to other financial liabilities, current as at 31 December 2015 which were used to finance the Group's operations and expansion in Malaysia.

Current liabilities increased by 7.0% from S$119.5 million as at 31 December 2014 to S$127.9 million as at 31 December 2015. This was mainly due to an increase in other financial liabilities, current, from the reclassification of a current portion of the Group's other financial liabilities, non-current, as at 31 December 2014 of S$1.2 million to other financial liabilities, current, as at 31 December 2015, and an increase in other financial liabilities of S$8.5 million to finance the operational cash requirements of the pawnbroking segment and expansion in Malaysia, which was offset by a decrease in trade and other payables of S$1.3 million.

Equity attributable to owners of the Company increased by 3.4% from S$57.8 million as at 31 December 2014 to S$59.7 million as at 31 December 2015, due to the higher profit net of tax attributable to owners of the Company of S$3.1 million for FY2015, which was offset by the payment of ordinary dividends of S$1.1 million in respect of FY2014.

Consolidated Cashflow Statement

In FY2015, net cash generated from the Group's operating activities before changes in working capital was S$9.5 million. Net cash used in working capital amounted to S$11.0 million. This was mainly due to the increase in trade and other receivables from increased pledged loans and the decrease in trade and other payables from timely repayments to creditors, of S$14.5 million and S$3.2 million, respectively. This was partially offset by a decrease in inventories from higher retail activity and a decrease in other assets due to lower deposits placed, of S$6.0 million and S$0.7 million,

respectively. The net cash used in operating activities amounted to S$2.1 million after deducting income tax paid of S$0.5 million.

Net cash used in investing activities amounted to S$1.7 million, and was mainly due to purchase of plant and equipment and renovation costs incurred in relation to the relocation of certain existing retail outlets of S$0.6 million, and net cash consideration paid for the acquisition of 2 pawnshops in FY2015 of S$1.2 million.

Net cash generated from financing activities of S$8.2 million was mainly due to the increase in new bank borrowings of S$13.1 million, which was partially offset by interest paid, dividends paid, and repayment of bank borrowings of S$3.2 million, S$1.1 million and S$0.8 million, respectively.

As a result of the above, the Group attained a net cash increase of S$4.4 million in cash and cash equivalents from a net cash surplus of S$2.8 million as at 31 December 2014 to a net cash surplus of S$7.2 million as at 31 December 2015.

Board of Directors

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

DATO' SRI DR. LIM YONG GUAN
Executive Chairman and CEO, Co-Founder

Dato' Sri Dr. Lim Yong Guan is one of the Group's founders and was appointed Executive Chairman and CEO on 9 October 2008. Since the Group's establishment, Dr. Lim has been a critical contributor to the Group's growth and continued success. He is responsible for the overall management, operations, strategic planning, and business development of the Group. He is also responsible for, inter alia, driving the operational efficiency of the Group's work processes, monitoring the development and performance of the Group's business, and identifying new opportunities for the Group's expansion. Dr. Lim also presently holds the position of non-executive chairman of Soo Kee Group Ltd., which is listed on the Catalist of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("Soo Kee Group").

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

MR. LIM YONG SHENG
Non-Executive Director, Co-Founder

Mr. Lim Yong Sheng is one of the Group's founders and was appointed as Non-Executive Director on 6 August 2015. Having accumulated more than 20 years of experience in the jewellery industry, Mr. Lim currently serves as the executive director and group CEO of Soo Kee Group and is responsible for its strategic planning, overall management, business development and marketing strategies. Prior to his appointment as the executive director and group CEO of Soo Kee Group, Mr. Lim was the Head of Branding and Marketing and Executive Director of the Group, where he oversaw and spearheaded the marketing strategy and brand management for the Group.

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

MR. NG CHER YAN, PBM
Lead Independent Director

Mr. Ng Cher Yan was appointed Lead Independent Director of the Company on 27 June 2013. Mr. Ng has almost 30 years of experience in the areas of accounting and finance, and is currently the managing partner of an accounting practice, Plus LLP.

Prior to the above, Mr. Ng worked for an international accounting firm for six (6) years. Mr. Ng currently also serves as an independent director on the boards of several SGX-ST listed companies, namely, Samko Timber Limited, Ecowise Holdings Limited, Mermaid Maritime Public Co Ltd., and Vicplas International Limited. He is also a non-executive director in Bull Will Co. Ltd., a company listed in Taiwan. He is also the immediate past Chairman of the Citizens' Consultative Committee of the Braddell Heights Constituency.

Mr. Ng holds a Bachelor of Accountancy from the National University of Singapore and is also qualified as a Chartered Accountant, Australia. He is a Fellow Member of the Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants, as well as a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia. In 2007, Mr. Ng was awarded the Pingat Bakti Masyarakat, or the Public Service Medal.

MR. KHUA KIAN KHENG, IVAN
Independent Director

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

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

Mr. Khua holds a Diploma in Building (with Merit) from Singapore Polytechnic, and a Bachelor's degree in Building Construction Management (First Class Honours) from the University of New South Wales, Australia. He is also a member of the Singapore Institute of Arbitrators, and an associate of the Singapore Institute of Building. He is a full member of the Singapore Institute of Directors.

DR. ONG SEH HONG, PBM
Independent Director

Dr. Ong Seh Hong was appointed Independent Director of the Company on 27 June 2013. Currently a practising psychiatrist, Dr. Ong was the clinical director and chief operating officer of the Ren Ci Hospital & Medicare Centre and vice president (corporate services) of GIC Special Investments Private Limited, a unit of the Government of Singapore Investment Corporation. He was a Member of Parliament from 2001 to 2011.

Dr. Ong serves as the independent non-executive chairman of Hock Lian Seng Holdings Ltd, and as independent director of Dyna-Mac Holdings Ltd and Zhongmin Baihui Retail Group Holdings Ltd, which are listed on the SGX-ST.

Dr. Ong holds a Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS), and a Masters of Science in Applied Finance, from the National University of Singapore. He is also a Member of the Royal College of Psychiatrists in the United Kingdom and a Fellow of the Academy of Medicine, Singapore. In 2001, Dr. Ong was awarded the Pingat Bakti Masyarakat, or the Public Service Medal.

MR. FOO SAY TUN
Independent Director

Mr. Foo Say Tun was appointed Independent Director of the Company on 27 June 2013. Mr. Foo was called to the Singapore Bar in 1995 and the Malaysian Bar in 1992. Mr. Foo was a lawyer practicing civil litigation, arbitration and corporate law.

Mr. Foo also serves as an independent director on the boards of several SGX-ST listed companies, namely, Fu Yu Corporation Limited, Qingmei Group Holdings Limited, Jubilee Industries Holdings Limited (previously known as JLJ Holdings Limited) and Sino Techfibre Limited.

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

Management Team

MDM. TAN YANG HONG
Chief Operating Officer (COO)

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

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

MDM. LIM LIANG SOH
Head – Retail Operations

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

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

MS. LEE SU YI
Finance Manager

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

Corporate Information

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

AUDIT COMMITTEE
Mr. Ng Cher Yan, Chairman
Dr. Ong Seh Hong
Mr. Khua Kian Kheng Ivan
Mr. Foo Say Tun

NOMINATING COMMITTEE
Dr. Ong Seh Hong, Chairman
Mr. Ng Cher Yan
Mr. Khua Kian Kheng Ivan
Mr. Foo Say Tun

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE
Mr. Khua Kian Kheng Ivan, Chairman
Mr. Ng Cher Yan
Dr. Ong Seh Hong
Mr. Foo Say Tun

COMPANY SECRETARY
Mr. Seah Kim Swee, CPA (Australia)

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER
200819689Z

REGISTERED OFFICE
7 Changi Business Park Vista, #01-01
Singapore 486042

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

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

Appointed since financial year ended 31 December 2012

SHARE REGISTRAR AND SHARE TRANSFER OFFICE
B.A.C.S. Private Limited
8 Robinson Road, #30-00
ASO Building
Singapore 048544

PRINCIPAL BANKERS
United Overseas Bank Limited
80 Raffles Place
UOB Plaza
Singapore 048624

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

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

The board of directors (the "**Board**" or "**Directors**") of MoneyMax Financial Services Ltd. (the "**Company**" and, together with its subsidiaries, the "**Group**") is committed to ensuring a high standard of corporate governance to protect the interests of the shareholders of the Company (the "**Shareholders**") and to maximise long term Shareholders' value.

This report (this "**Report**") describes the Group's corporate governance structures and practices currently in place with specific reference made to the principles and guidelines of the Code of Corporate Governance 2012 (the "**Code**") and, where applicable, the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the "**SGX-ST**") Listing Manual Section B: Rules of Catalist (the "**Catalist Rules**").

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

Principle 1: The Board's Conduct of its Affairs

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

In addition, the principal functions of the Board include:

- Approving the broad policies, strategies and financial objectives of the Group and ensuring that the necessary financial, human and other resources are in place for the Group to meet its objectives;
- Overseeing the processes for evaluating the adequacy of internal controls, risk management, financial reporting and compliance to enable risks to be assessed and managed, including safeguarding of Shareholders' interests and the assets of the Group
- Reviewing the performance of the management and approving the nominations of Directors and appointment of key management personnel;
- Approving annual budgets, material funding, investment, divestment and capital expenditure proposals exceeding 3.0% of the latest audited net tangible asset ("NTA") value of the Group;
- Setting the Group's values and principles (including ethical standards) and ensuring that the obligations to the Shareholders and other stakeholders are met; and
- Assuming responsibility for corporate governance.

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

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

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

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

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

The attendance of the Directors at meetings of the Board and Board Committees, as well as the frequency of such meetings held during the financial year ended 31 December ("**FY**") 2015 is as follows:

	Board and Board Committees			
	Board	**Audit Committee**	**Nominating Committee**	**Remuneration Committee**
No. of meetings held	4	4	1	1
No. of meetings attended by the Directors				
Dato' Sri Dr. Lim Yong Guan (1)	4*	4#	1#	1#
Mr. Lim Yong Sheng (1) (2)	4	4#	1#	1#
Mdm. Lim Liang Eng (1) (3)	2	2#	1#	1#
Mr. Ng Cher Yan	4	4*	1	1
Dr. Ong Seh Hong	4	4	1*	1
Mr. Khua Kian Kheng Ivan	3	3	1	1*
Mr. Foo Say Tun	4	4	1	1

* Chairman
# By invitation

Notes:

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

(2) Mr. Lim Yong Sheng was re-designated from Executive Director (as defined herein) to Non-Executive Director (as defined herein) with effect from 6 August 2015.

(3) Mdm. Lim Liang Eng resigned from the Board on 6 August 2015.

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

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

During FY2015, the management kept the Directors up-to-date on pertinent developments in the business, financial reporting standards and industry-related matters. Such periodic updates were provided to the Directors to facilitate the discharge of their duties. The Directors are also encouraged to keep abreast of developments in regulatory, legal and accounting frameworks that are of relevance to the Group through the extension of opportunities for participation in the relevant training courses, seminars and workshops as relevant and/or applicable. At each Board meeting, the Chief Executive Officer (the "**CEO**") updates the Board on the business and strategic developments of the Group.

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

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

There were no newly appointed Directors during FY2015.

Principle 2: Board Composition and Guidance

The Board currently comprises six (6) Directors, one (1) executive Director (the "**Executive Director**"), one (1) non-executive Director (the "**Non-Executive Director**"), and four (4) independent non-executive Directors (each the "**Independent Director**" or the "**Independent Directors**").

Dato' Sri Dr. Lim Yong Guan and Mr. Lim Yong Sheng are siblings. Save as aforesaid, the Directors have each confirmed that they are not related and that they do not have any relationship with the Company, its related corporations, its officers or its Shareholders with shareholdings of 10.0% or more in the voting shares of the Company that could interfere, or be reasonably perceived to interfere, with the exercise of their independent business judgement with a view to the best interests of the Group.

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

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

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

The Board comprises six (6) Directors as at the date of this annual report. The Executive Director and the Non-Executive Director are co-founders of the Group who each has over 8 years of experience in the pawnbroking industry. Each Independent Director is qualified and experienced in various fields including accounting and finance, business and management and legal practices. Prior to the Company's listing on Catalist of the SGX-ST on 2 August 2013 (the "**Listing**"), the Independent Directors were also briefed on the Group's business, strategies, operations, organisation structures and governance practices to enable them to assimilate into their roles as independent directors.

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

In FY2015, Mr. Lim Yong Sheng was re-designated from Executive Director to Non-Executive Director. As Non-Executive Director, he provides oversight on the performance of management by constructively challenging and helping to provide valuable advice and develop proposals on business strategy, with his over 25 years of experience in the fields of retail branding and management. He also monitors and reviews the reporting and performance of management in meeting agreed goals and objectives.

Principle 3: Chairman and CEO

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

The Company has the same chairman of the Board (the "**Chairman**") and CEO, Dato' Sri Dr. Lim Yong Guan and he is an Executive Director.

The Board has not adopted the recommendation of the Code to have separate Directors appointed as the Chairman and the CEO as it is of the view that it is in the best interests of the Group to adopt a single leadership structure, whereby the Chairman and CEO is the same person, so as to ensure that the decision-making process of the Group could function expeditiously. In addition, all major proposals and decisions made by the Chairman and CEO are discussed, reviewed and approved by the Board. As four (4) out of six (6) Directors are Independent Directors, the requirement of the Code that the Independent Directors must make up at least half of the Board, where the Chairman and the CEO is the same person, the Chairman is part of the management team or the Chairman is not an Independent Director, is satisfied. As the AC, RC and NC consist of all Independent Directors, the Board believes that there are sufficient strong and independent elements and safeguards in place against an uneven concentration of power and authority in a single individual.

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

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

Principle 4: Board Membership

The NC comprises four (4) members, all of whom, including the NC Chairman, are independent.

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

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

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

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

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

- Dr. Ong Seh Hong (Article 89);
- Mr. Foo Say Tun (Article 89); and
- Mr. Khua Kian Kheng Ivan (Article 89).

Mr. Foo Say Tun and Mr. Khua Kian Kheng Ivan will seek re-election as Directors at the forthcoming AGM. Dr. Ong Seh Hong has expressed to the Board that he will retire and will not seek re-election as a Director at the forthcoming AGM due to personal commitments and the Board has noted his desire. The Board would like to express their appreciation to Dr. Ong Seh Hong for his past contributions to the Group.

Upon relinquishing his directorship, Dr. Ong Seh Hong will also cease to be the Chairman of the NC and member of the AC and RC. Mr. Foo Say Tun, will upon re-election as a Director of the Company, assume the role of the Chairman of the NC and will remain as a member of the AC and RC.

As mentioned under Principle 2 above, the NC has reviewed the independence of the Directors as set out under Guideline 2.3 of the Code and is satisfied with the independence of the Independent Directors. Guideline 2.4 of the Code is not applicable to the Board as none of the Independent Directors has served beyond nine (9) years from his date of appointment.

All Directors are required to declare their board representations. As at the date of this Report, none of the Directors hold more than 5 directorships in other listed companies outside of the Group. There is no maximum number of listed board representations currently prescribed for the Directors. The NC, at the relevant time, will look into reviewing and making a recommendation to the Board on the maximum number of listed board representations which any Director may hold.

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

As at the date of this Report, the Company does not have any alternate director.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Key information of each member of the Board including directorships and chairmanships, both present and those held over the preceding five (5) years, in other listed companies and other major appointments, academic/professional qualifications, membership/chairmanship in the Board Committees can be found under pages 12 and 13 of this annual report.

Principle 5: Board Performance

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

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

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

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

Principle 6: Access to Information

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Company Secretary is responsible for, among others, ensuring that the Board procedures are observed and that the Company's Constitution, and relevant rules and regulations, including the Catalist Rules, are complied with. The Company Secretary also assists the Executive Chairman and CEO and the Board in implementing and strengthening corporate governance practices and processes, with a view to enhancing long-term Shareholders' value.

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

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

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

Principle 7: Procedures for Developing Remuneration Policies

The RC comprises four (4) members all of whom, including the RC Chairman, are independent.

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

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

- the framework of the remuneration packages for the Directors and key management personnel. The framework covers all aspects of remuneration, including but not limited to, Directors' fees, salaries, allowances, bonuses, options, share-based incentives and awards and benefits in kind;

- the specific remuneration packages for each Director and key management personnel so as to ensure that the packages are competitive and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate the Directors and key management personnel of the required quality to run the Group successfully;

- the remuneration of employees related to the Directors, CEO and/or controlling Shareholders to ensure that their remuneration packages are in line with the Group's staff remuneration guidelines and commensurate with their respective job scope and level of responsibility; and

- the Group's obligations arising in the event of termination of the Executive Director's and key management personnel's contracts of service to ensure that such contracts of service contain fair and reasonable termination clauses which are not overly generous.

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

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

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

Principle 8: Level and Mix of Remuneration

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

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

During FY2015, Mr. Lim Yong Sheng was re-designated from Executive Director to Non-Executive Director and Mdm. Lim Liang Eng resigned from the Board. Consequently, their respective service agreements with the Company had been terminated.

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

Performance conditions such as the financial performance and operations of the Group, as well as any other business objectives such as quality of service and adherence to corporate values and principles which may from time to time be determined by the Board are used to determine the short-term incentive schemes employed in determining the remuneration of the Executive Chairman and CEO, the Directors and key management personnel. In addition, all employees of the Group and the Directors are eligible to participate in the Company's performance share plan known as the "MoneyMax Performance Share Plan" ("PSP"). The PSP is employed as a long-term incentive in the remuneration of the Executive Chairman and CEO, the Directors and key management personnel, and forms an integral component of the Group's compensation scheme. It is designed to reward, retain and motivate employees and Directors to achieve superior performance to align the interests of employees and Directors with that of the Company's Shareholders. The PSP is administered by the RC. The performance conditions used to determine the entitlements of the Executive Chairman and CEO, the Directors and key management personnel under the PSP include specific performance targets imposed by the Group, taking into account factors such as (i) the business strategies, plans and directions of the Company and the Group; (ii) the actual job scope and responsibilities of the employees and Directors; and (iii) the prevailing economic conditions. The RC has reviewed the performance conditions for the Executive Chairman and CEO, the Directors and key management personnel for FY2015 and have determined them to have been met. As at the date of this annual report, no awards have been granted under the PSP.

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

No Director is involved in deciding his or her own remuneration package.

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

Principle 9: Disclosure on Remuneration

As mentioned under Principle 8 above, Dato' Sri Dr. Lim Yong Guan has, and Mr. Lim Yong Sheng and Mdm. Lim Liang Eng had a service agreement with the Company for an initial period of three (3) years with effect from the date of the Listing with remuneration packages comprising of fixed and variable components.

The Executive Chairman and CEO was not eligible for variable bonus for FY2015.

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

Details on the remuneration of Directors and key management personnel for FY2015 are presented below.

Remuneration of Directors payable by the Group for FY2015

Remuneration Band and Name of Director	Directors' Fee [1] (%)	Salary [2] (%)	Benefits in Kind (%)	Variable Bonus [2] (%)	Total (%)
Above S$250,000 to S$500,000					
Dato' Sri Dr. Lim Yong Guan[3]	4.5%	91.8%	3.7%	-	100.0%
Up to S$250,000					
Mr. Lim Yong Sheng [3][4]	30.1%	69.9%	-	-	100.0%
Mdm. Lim Liang Eng [3][5]	-	100.0%	-	-	100.0%
Mr. Ng Cher Yan	100.0%	-	-	-	100.0%
Dr. Ong Seh Hong	100.0%	-	-	-	100.0%
Mr. Khua Kian Kheng Ivan	100.0%	-	-	-	100.0%
Mr. Foo Say Tun	100.0%	-	-	-	100.0%

Remuneration of top five (5) key management personnel payable by the Group for FY2015

Remuneration Band and Name of key management personnel	Salary[2] (%)	Benefits in Kind (%)	Variable Bonus[2] (%)	Total (%)
Up to S$250,000				
Mr. Choi Swee Weng[6]	95.0%	5.0%	-	100.0%
Mr. Lim Boon Pian, Vincent[7]	96.1%	3.9%	-	100.0%
Mdm. Tan Yang Hong[8]	77.6%	5.4%	17.0%	100.0%
Mdm. Lim Liang Soh[9]	76.0%	7.5%	16.5%	100.0%
Mr. Loh Boon Leng, David[10]	91.4%	8.6%	-	100.0%

Notes:

(1) Directors' fees for FY2015 had been approved at the Company's AGM held on 23 April 2015. Additional fees for FY2015 will be approved at the forthcoming AGM.

(2) Inclusive of employer provident funds.

(3) Dato' Sri Dr. Lim Yong Guan, Mr. Lim Yong Sheng and Mdm. Lim Liang Eng are siblings.

(4) Mr. Lim Yong Sheng was re-designated from Executive Director to Non-Executive Director with effect from 6 August 2015.

(5) Mdm. Lim Liang Eng resigned from the Board on 6 August 2015.

(6) Mr. Choi Swee Weng resigned as the Chief Financial Officer of the Group ("CFO") on 24 April 2015.

(7) Mr. Lim Boon Pian, Vincent was appointed as Chief Operating Officer on 2 June 2015 and resigned on 16 July 2015.

(8) Mdm. Tan Yang Hong is the wife of the Executive Chairman and CEO, Dato' Sri Dr. Lim Yong Guan.

(9) Mdm. Lim Liang Soh is the sister of the Executive Chairman and CEO, Dato' Sri Dr. Lim Yong Guan, Non-Executive Director, Mr. Lim Yong Sheng and former Executive Director, Mdm. Lim Liang Eng.

(10) Mr. Loh Boon Leng, David was appointed as CFO on 5 October 2015 and resigned on 14 January 2015.

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

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

In FY2015, the total remuneration paid and payable to the Directors (including Directors' fees) and the top five (5) key management personnel (who are not Directors or the CEO) was approximately S$793,000 and S$521,000, respectively.

In FY2015, employees who are not key management personnel but are immediate family members of the Directors or the CEO are Mdm. Lim Liang Keng, who is the sister of the Executive Chairman and CEO and the Non-Executive Director, and Ms. Lau Wan Lin Elim, who is the niece of the Executive Chairman and CEO and the Non-Executive Director. The remuneration of Mdm. Lim Liang Keng and Ms. Lau Wan Lin Elim falls within the bands of up to S$150,000 and up to S$100,000, respectively.

Save as disclosed above, there is no other employee who is related to a Director, the CEO or substantial Shareholder and whose remuneration exceeded S$50,000 during FY2015.

In connection with the Listing, the MoneyMax Performance Share Plan was adopted with the objectives of, among others, motivating the management personnel to achieve key financial and operational goals of the Group and recognises the efforts of and retaining existing management personnel whose contributions are important to the long-term development and profitability of the Group.

During FY2015, no awards have been granted to eligible participants under the MoneyMax Performance Share Plan.

Principle 10: Accountability

The Board acknowledges the importance of providing accurate and relevant information on a timely basis in compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements. The Directors receive quarterly financial reports from the management which keeps them informed of the Group's performance, position and prospects. Reports consist of the consolidated profit and loss accounts, analysis of sales, operating profit, pre-tax profit by operating segments together with explanations for significant variances for the quarter and year-to-date. Management also highlights key business indicators and major issues that are relevant to the Group's performance on an on-going basis in order for the Board to make a balanced and informed assessment of the Group's financial performance, position and prospects, as well as, 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 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 for FY2015 false or misleading in any material aspect.

Principle 11: Risk Management and Internal Controls

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

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

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

Based on the internal control policies and procedures established and maintained by the Group, work performed by the External Auditor and Internal Auditor and reviews performed by the Board, the AC and the management, the Board, with the concurrence of the AC, is of the view that the internal control systems of the Group addressing financial, operational, compliance and IT risks are adequate as at the date of this annual report.

The Board and the AC have also received assurances from the Executive Chairman and CEO and the FC that the Group's internal control systems in place is adequate and effective in addressing the material risks of the Group in its current business environment including financial, operational, compliance and IT risks, and also that the financial records have been properly maintained and the financial statements for FY2015 give a true and fair view of the Group's business operations and finances.

Principle 12: Audit Committee

The AC comprises four (4) members all of whom, including the AC Chairman, are independent.

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

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

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

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

The AC meets with the External Auditor and the Internal Auditor, without the presence of the management at least once a year, and is not aware of any materially adverse findings for FY2015.

The AC is satisfied that based on the nature and extent of non-audit service provided to the Group by the External Auditor in FY2015, it would not prejudice the independence and objectivity of the External Auditor and has recommended the External Auditor's re-appointment as external auditors of the Company to the Board for FY2016. A breakdown of the fees in total for audit and non-audit services payable to the External Auditor in respect of FY2015 is set out in the Notes to the Financial Statements on page 60 of this annual report.

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

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

Details of the Whistle Blowing Policy and arrangements have been made available to all employees of the Group. It has a well-defined process which ensures independent investigation of issues/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 reports to the Board on such matters at the Board meetings. Should the AC receive reports relating to serious offences and/or criminal activities involving the Group, the AC and the Board have access to appropriate external advice where necessary.

There were no reported incidents pertaining to whistle blowing during FY2015 and as at the date of this Report.

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

Principle 13: Internal Audit

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

The Internal Auditor reports directly to the AC and has unrestricted access to documents, records, properties and personnel of the Group. The Internal Auditor plans its internal audit schedules in consultation with the management and its plans are reviewed and approved by the AC. The results of the internal audit will be presented to and reviewed by the AC and the Board. The Internal Auditor had conducted a review of the effectiveness of the Group's internal controls in FY2015.

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

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

Principle 14: Shareholder Rights

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

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

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

The Company's Constitution allow a Shareholder of the Company to appoint one or two proxies to attend and vote instead of the Shareholder.

Principle 15: Communication with Shareholders

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

General meetings are the principal forum for dialogue with Shareholders. To promote a better understanding of Shareholders' views, the Board encourages Shareholders to participate during the Company's general meetings. At these meetings, Shareholders are able to engage the Board and the management on the Group's business activities, financial performance and other business-related matters. The Company could also gather views and address Shareholders' concerns at general meetings. The Company also communicates through its corporate website, http://www.moneymax.com.sg, to provide Shareholders and potential investors' access to the Company's corporate announcements, press releases, annual reports and corporate information.

In addition, the Company has designated the Marketing department to facilitate all investor relations communications with Shareholders, analysts and media including any queries or concerns as well as to keep the investing public informed of the Group's corporate developments and financial performance.

Currently, the Company does not have a fixed dividend policy. Any declaration and payment of dividends in the future will depend on, *inter alia*, the Group's operating results, financial conditions, other cash requirements including capital expenditures, and other factors deemed relevant by the Directors. For FY2015, the Board has proposed a final cash dividend of 0.5 Singapore cents per ordinary share.

Principle 16: Conduct of Shareholder Meetings

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

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

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

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

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

DEALING IN SECURITIES

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

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

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

NON-SPONSOR FEES

In compliance with Rule 1204(21) of the Catalist Rules, there were no non-sponsor fees paid to the Company's sponsor, United Overseas Bank Limited, in FY2015.

INTERESTED PERSON TRANSACTIONS

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

However, pursuant to Rule 905 of the Catalist Rules, the aggregate value of interested person transactions entered into during FY2015 is as follows:

Name of Interested Person	Aggregate value of all interested person transactions during FY2015 (excluding transactions less than S$100,000 and transactions conducted under Shareholders' mandate pursuant to Rule 920 of the Catalist Rules) S$'000
Purchases of pre-owned jewellery	
Soo Kee Group Ltd. and its subsidiaries (the "**Soo Kee Group of Companies**")	55
Central support services	
Soo Kee Group of Companies	194
Lease of premises	
Soo Kee Group of Companies	184
SK Properties Pte. Ltd.	514
Soo Kee Investment Pte. Ltd.	542
Heng Seng Pte. Ltd.	96
Dato' Sri Dr. Lim Yong Guan	142
Working capital advances	
Soo Kee Group of Companies	-(1)
Total	**1,727**

Note:

(1) This relates to advances of RM1.5 million extended by SK Jewellery Sdn Bhd ("SK Malaysia") as bridging advances to the Company's subsidiary, Easimine Group Sdn Bhd and its wholly-owned subsidiary for working capital purposes. The advances were interest-free and unsecured, and made over two tranches in January 2015 and February 2015. The advances had a repayment term of four months and three months, respectively. No fees or other benefits were payable or accrued to SK Malaysia for the provision of the advances. As such, the Directors of the Company are of the view that the bridging advances were not prejudicial to the interests of the Group. As at 30 June 2015, the bridging advances have been fully repaid to SK Malaysia. The value of the said advances is "-" as under Rule 909(3) of the Catalist Rules, in the case of borrowing of funds from an interested person (that is, SK Malaysia), the value of the transaction is the interest payable on the borrowing (which is interest-free in the present instance).

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

There are no material contracts, other than those previously disclosed in the Company's offer document dated 25 July 2013 in relation to the Company's initial public offering on the Catalist of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited and in the Company's announcements, entered into by the Company or any of its subsidiaries involving the interest of any Director, CEO or controlling Shareholder either still subsisting as at 31 December 2015 or if not then subsisting, entered into since 31 December 2015.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

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

During FY2015, the Group had participated and contributed to the fundraising and charity activities of various charitable organisations, including Kampong Chai Chee Citizens' Consultative Committee ("CCC"), Radin Mas CCC Community Development and Welfare Fund, Zhi Zhen Tan Dao Xue Hui (Singapore) (Taoist volunteer group registered with the Register of Societies), "Love from the Stars" which is a charity gala organised by Sian Chay Medical Institution (a charitable organisation registered with the Ministry of Health of Singapore which offers traditional chinese medicine treatment and provides free medical care to the local community), and red packet distribution for the elderly organised by Bukit Merah Central Merchants' and Hawkers' Association.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTENTS

Statement By Directors

The directors of the company are pleased to present the accompanying financial statements of the company and of the group for the reporting year ended 31 December 2015.

1. Opinion of the directors

In the opinion of the directors,

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

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

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

2. Directors in office at date of statement

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

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

3. Directors' interests in shares and debentures

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

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

The directors' interests as at 21 January 2016 were the same as those at the end of the reporting year.

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

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

5. Options

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

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

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

6. Independent auditor

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

7. Report of audit committee

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. Directors' opinion on the adequacy of internal controls

Based on the internal controls established and maintained by the group, work performed by the internal and external auditors, and reviews performed by management, other committees of the board and the board, the audit committee and the board are of the opinion that the group's internal controls, addressing financial, operational and compliance risks, are adequate and effective as at the end of the reporting year 31 December 2015.

9. Subsequent developments

There are no significant developments subsequent to the release of the group's and the company's preliminary financial statements, as announced on 26 February 2016, which would materially affect the group's and the company's operating and financial performance as of the date of this statement.

On behalf of the directors

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

4 March 2016

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of MONEYMAX FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD.
(Registration No: 200819689Z)

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of MoneyMax Financial Services Ltd. (the "company") and its subsidiaries (the "group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position of the group and the statement of financial position of the company as at 31 December 2015, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the group, and statement of changes in equity of the company for the reporting year then ended, and significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility 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 Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act") and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards, 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.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements of the group and the statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the group and the company as at 31 December 2015 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the group and the changes in equity of the company for the reporting year ended on that date.

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 subsidiaries incorporated in Singapore of which we are the auditors have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

RSM Chio Lim LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

4 March 2016

Partner in charge of audit: Woo E-Sah
Effective from year ended 31 December 2012

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Year Ended 31 December 2015

	Notes	Group 2015 $'000	Group (Restated) 2014 $'000
Revenue	5	**93,982**	72,857
Other items of income			
Other gains	8	**1,000**	1,145
Other items of expense			
Material costs		**(62,736)**	(48,150)
Employee benefits expense	6	**(10,866)**	(8,720)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		**(2,069)**	(2,327)
Other losses	8	**(878)**	(287)
Finance costs	7	**(3,238)**	(2,485)
Other expenses	9	**(11,409)**	(10,667)
Profit before tax		**3,786**	1,366
Income tax expense	10	**(674)**	(595)
Profit net of tax		**3,112**	771
Other comprehensive income for the year	21	**(95)**	35
Total comprehensive income		**3,017**	806
Profit attributable to owners of the parent, net of tax		**3,122**	872
Loss attributable to non-controlling interest, net of tax		**(10)**	(101)
Profit, net of tax		**3,112**	771
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent		**3,027**	907
Total comprehensive loss attributable to non-controlling interests		**(10)**	(101)
Total comprehensive income		**3,017**	806
Earnings per share			
Earnings per share currency unit		**Cents**	**Cents**
Basic and diluted	11	**0.88**	0.25

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

Statements of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2015

	Notes	Group 2015 $'000	Group (Restated) 2014 $'000	Company 2015 $'000	Company 2014 $'000
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Plant and equipment	13	**2,502**	3,805	**-**	-
Intangible assets	14	**2,388**	1,878	**-**	-
Investments in subsidiaries	15	**-**	-	**50,405**	50,405
Deferred tax assets	10	**71**	208	**-**	-
Total non-current assets		**4,961**	5,891	**50,405**	50,405
Current assets					
Inventories	16	**12,842**	18,835	**-**	-
Trade and other receivables	17	**161,402**	145,012	**16,908**	12,298
Other assets	18	**2,739**	3,392	**78**	80
Cash and cash equivalents	19	**8,794**	8,193	**118**	928
Total current assets		**185,777**	175,432	**17,104**	13,306
Total assets		**190,738**	181,323	**67,509**	63,711
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
Share capital	20	**56,144**	56,144	**56,144**	56,144
Retained earnings		**3,639**	1,578	**3,221**	1,607
Other reserves	21	**(60)**	35	**-**	-
Equity, attributable to owners of the parent		**59,723**	57,757	**59,365**	57,751
Non-controlling interests		**806**	500	**-**	-
Total equity		**60,529**	58,257	**59,365**	57,751
Non-current liabilities					
Other financial liabilities, non-current	23	**2,172**	3,410	**-**	-
Deferred tax liabilities	10	**148**	171	**-**	-
Total non-current liabilities		**2,320**	3,581	**-**	-
Current liabilities					
Income tax payable		**592**	534	**3**	-
Trade and other payables	22	**9,780**	11,119	**5,141**	2,960
Other financial liabilities, current	23	**116,782**	107,122	**3,000**	3,000
Other liabilities	24	**735**	710	**-**	-
Total current liabilities		**127,889**	119,485	**8,144**	5,960
Total liabilities		**130,209**	123,066	**8,144**	5,960
Total equity and liabilities		**190,738**	181,323	**67,509**	63,711

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

Statements of Changes in Equity

Year Ended 31 December 2015

Group:	Share Capital S$'000	Retained Earnings S$'000	Reserves S$'000	Attributable to parent Sub-Total S$'000	Non-Controlling Interests S$'000	Total Equity S$'000
Current year:						
Opening balance at 1 January 2015	56,144	1,622	35	57,801	239	58,040
Adjustment to opening balance (Note 33)	–	(44)	–	(44)	261	217
Restated opening balance	56,144	1,578	35	57,757	500	58,257
Movements in equity:						
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	3,122	(95)	3,027	(10)	3,017
Dividends paid (Note 12)	–	(1,061)	–	(1,061)	–	(1,061)
Issue of share capital in subsidiary	–	–	–	–	272	272
Acquisition of interest in subsidiaries	–	–	–	–	44	44
Closing balance at 31 December 2015	**56,144**	**3,639**	**(60)**	**59,723**	**806**	**60,529**
Previous year:						
Opening balance at 1 January 2014	56,144	1,767	–	57,911	–	57,911
Movements in equity:						
Total comprehensive income for the year (restated)	–	872	35	907	(101)	806
Dividends paid (Note 12)	–	(1,061)	–	(1,061)	–	(1,061)
Acquisition of interest in subsidiaries (restated)	–	–	–	–	601	601
Closing balance at 31 December 2014	**56,144**	**1,578**	**35**	**57,757**	**500**	**58,257**

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

Statements of Changes in Equity

Year Ended 31 December 2015

Company:	Share Capital $'000	Retained Earnings $'000	Total Equity $'000
Current year:			
Opening balance at 1 January 2015	56,144	1,607	57,751
Movements in equity:			
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	2,675	2,675
Dividends paid (Note 12)	–	(1,061)	(1,061)
Closing balance at 31 December 2015	56,144	3,221	59,365
Previous year:			
Opening balance at 1 January 2014	56,144	1,305	57,449
Movements in equity:			
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	1,363	1,363
Dividends paid (Note 12)	–	(1,061)	(1,061)
Closing balance at 31 December 2014	56,144	1,607	57,751

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

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Year Ended 31 December 2015

	Group	
		(Restated)
	2015	2014
	$'000	$'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	**3,786**	1,366
Adjustments for:		
Interest income	**–**	(13)
Interest expense	**3,238**	2,485
Depreciation of plant and equipment	**1,813**	2,065
Amortisation of intangible assets	**256**	262
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment	**32**	–
Plant and equipment written off	**–**	50
Net effect of exchange rate changes in consolidating foreign operations	**384**	62
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital	**9,509**	6,277
Inventories	**5,993**	(4,579)
Trade and other receivables	**(14,451)**	(6,441)
Other assets, current	**683**	152
Trade and other payables	**(3,205)**	(4,396)
Other liabilities	**(46)**	30
Net cash flows used in operations	**(1,517)**	(8,957)
Income taxes paid	**(545)**	(759)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	**(2,062)**	(9,716)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of plant and equipment (Note 19B)	**(578)**	(2,744)
Proceeds from disposal of plant and equipment	**4**	–
Interest received	**–**	13
Acquisition of subsidiaries (net of cash acquired) (Note 25)	**(1,159)**	(1,486)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	**(1,733)**	(4,217)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Issue of share capital in subsidiary	**272**	–
Increase in new borrowings	**13,114**	16,625
Decrease in other financial liabilities, non-current	**(846)**	–
Finance lease repayments	**(20)**	(19)
Interest paid	**(3,238)**	(2,485)
Dividend paid	**(1,061)**	(1,061)
Net cash flows from financing activities	**8,221**	13,060
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**4,426**	(873)
Cash and cash equivalents, statement of cash flows, beginning balance	**2,767**	3,667
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	**1**	(27)
Cash and cash equivalents, statement of cash flows, ending balance (Note 19A)	**7,194**	2,767

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

1. General

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

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

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

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

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

Accounting convention

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

Basis of presentation

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

Changes in the group's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the loss of control are accounted for within equity as transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. The carrying amounts of the group's and non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiary. When the group loses control of a subsidiary it derecognises the assets and liabilities and related equity components of the former subsidiary. Any gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Any investment retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value at the date when control is lost and is subsequently accounted for as available-for-sale financial assets in accordance with FRS 39.

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

Basis of preparation of the financial statements

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

2. Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

2A. Significant accounting policies

Segment reporting

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

Revenue recognition

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

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

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

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

Government grants

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

Employee benefits

Contributions to a defined contribution retirement benefit plan are recorded as an expense as they fall due. The entity's legal or constructive obligation is limited to the amount that it is obligated to contribute to an independently administered fund (such as the Central Provident Fund in Singapore, a government managed defined contribution retirement benefit plan). For employee leave entitlement the expected cost of short-term employee benefits in the form of compensated absences is recognised in the case of accumulating compensated absences, when the employees render service that increases their entitlement to future compensated absences; and in the case of non-accumulating compensated absences, when the absences occur. A liability for bonuses is recognised where the entity is contractually obliged or where there is constructive obligation based on past practice.

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

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Borrowing costs

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

Foreign currency transactions

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

Translation of financial statements of other entities

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

Income tax

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

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

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

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

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

Leases

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

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

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

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Intangible assets

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

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

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

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

Subsidiaries

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

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

Business combinations

Business combinations not under common control are accounted for by applying the acquisition method.

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

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

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

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Business combinations (cont'd)

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

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

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

Non-controlling interests

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

Goodwill

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

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

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

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

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Inventories

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

Impairment of non-financial assets

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, an annual impairment test is performed at the same time every year on an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life or an intangible asset not yet available for use. The carrying amount of other non-financial assets is reviewed at each end of the reporting year for indications of impairment and where an asset is impaired, it is written down through profit or loss to its estimated recoverable amount. The impairment loss is the excess of the carrying amount over the recoverable amount and is recognised in profit or loss. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. When the fair value less costs of disposal method is used, any available recent market transactions are taken into consideration. When the value in use method is adopted, in assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

At each end of the reporting year non-financial assets other than goodwill with impairment loss recognised in prior periods are assessed for possible reversal of the impairment. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been measured, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Financial assets

Initial recognition, measurement and derecognition:

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

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

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

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Financial assets (cont'd)

Subsequent measurement:

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

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

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

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

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition, measurement and derecognition:

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

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

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Financial liabilities (cont'd)

Subsequent measurement:

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

#1. Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: Liabilities are classified in this category when they are incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term (trading liabilities) or are derivatives (except for a derivative that is a designated and effective hedging instrument) or have been classified in this category because the conditions are met to use the "fair value option" and it is used. Financial guarantee contracts if significant are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently measured at the greater of (a) the amount measured in accordance with FRS 37 and (b) the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with FRS 18. All changes in fair value relating to liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are charged to profit or loss as incurred.

#2. Other financial liabilities: All liabilities, which have not been classified as in the previous category fall into this residual category. These liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Trade and other payables and borrowings are usually classified in this category. Items classified within current trade and other payables are not usually re-measured, as the obligation is usually known with a high degree of certainty and settlement is short-term.

Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

2A. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Provisions

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

2B. Other explanatory information

Classification of equity and liabilities

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

2C. Critical judgements, assumptions and estimation uncertainties

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

Impairment of loans and receivables:

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

Net realisable value of inventories:

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

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

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

Useful lives of plant and equipment:

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

Income tax amounts:

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

Assessment of impairment of goodwill:

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

3. Related party relationships and transactions

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

3A. Members of a group:

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

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

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

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

3B. Related party transactions:

There are transactions and arrangements between the reporting entity and related parties and the effects of these on the basis determined between the parties are reflected in these financial statements. The related party balances are unsecured without fixed repayment terms and interest unless stated otherwise. For any balances and financial guarantees no interest or charge is imposed unless stated otherwise.

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

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

Significant related party transactions:

	Group	
	2015	**2014**
	$'000	**$'000**
Other related parties		
Sales of pre-owned jewellery and watches	**80**	435
Purchase of goods	**(55)**	(9)
Rental expense	**(1,336)**	(1,260)
Central support services	**(194)**	(180)
Director		
Rental expense	**(142)**	(106)

The related parties and the group have common directors.

3C. Key management compensation:

	Group	
	2015	**2014**
	$'000	**$'000**
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	**1,314**	1,516

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

	Group	
	2015	**2014**
	$'000	**$'000**
Remuneration of directors of the company	**607**	749
Fees to directors of the company[(a)]	**186**	125

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Other related parties	
	2015	2014
Group	$'000	$'000
Other receivables/(other payables):		
Balance at beginning of the year – net credit	**(2,479)**	(54)
Amounts paid out and settlement of liabilities on behalf of other related parties	**1,797**	50
Amounts paid in and settlement of liabilities on behalf of the group	**(2,273)**	(2,475)
Balance at end of the year – net credit	**(2,955)**	(2,479)
Presented in the statement of financial position as follows:		
Other receivables (Note 17)	**9**	11
Other payables (Note 22)	**(2,964)**	(2,490)
Balance at end of the year – net credit	**(2,955)**	(2,479)

	Directors	
	2015	2014
	$'000	$'000
Other payables:		
Balance at beginning of the year	**(4,533)**	(6,044)
Amounts paid out and settlement of liabilities on behalf of directors	**1,511**	1,511
Reclassification to shareholder	**46**	–
Balance at end of the year (Note 22)	**(2,976)**	(4,533)

	Subsidiaries	
	2015	2014
Company	$'000	$'000
Other receivables:		
Balance at beginning of the year	**9,490**	11,863
Amounts paid out and settlement of liabilities on behalf of subsidiaries	**15,805**	8,640
Amounts paid in and settlement of liabilities on behalf of the company	**(16,964)**	(13,713)
Dividend receivable	**2,700**	2,700
Balance at end of the year – net debit	**11,031**	9,490
Presented in the statement of financial position as follows:		
Other receivables (Note 17)	**15,774**	12,290
Other payables (Note 22)	**(4,743)**	(2,800)
Balance at end of the year – net debit	**11,031**	9,490

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

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

	Other related parties	
	2015	2014
Company	**$'000**	**$'000**
Other payables:		
Balance at beginning of the year	-	(26)
Amounts paid out and settlement of liabilities on behalf of the other related parties	-	26
Amounts paid in and settlement of liabilities on behalf of the company	**(32)**	-
Balance at end of the year (Note 22)	**(32)**	-

4. Financial information by operating segments

Information about reportable segment profit or loss, assets and liabilities

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

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

i) Pawnbroking; and
ii) Retail trading of pre-owned jewellery and watches.

Other operations include provision of other support services.

Such a structural organisation is determined by the nature of risks and returns associated with each business segment and it defines the management structure as well as the internal reporting system. It represents the basis on which the management reports the primary segment information. They are managed separately because each business requires different strategies.

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

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

Capital expenditure comprises additions to plant and equipment.

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

Segment information about these businesses is presented below:-

Continuing operations 2015	Pawnbroking $'000	Retail trading of pre-owned jewellery and watches $'000	Others $'000	Elimination $'000	Note	Group $'000
Revenue by segment						
Revenues from external customers	24,745	69,237	–	–		93,982
Inter-segment revenues	20,691	–	–	(20,691)	A	–
Results						
Segment results	6,251	1,325	2,304	(2,856)	B	7,024
Finance costs	(3,166)	–	(222)	150	B	(3,238)
Profit before tax	3,085	1,325	2,082	(2,706)	B	3,786
Income tax expense	(433)	(209)	(32)	–		(674)
Profit net of tax	2,652	1,116	2,050	(2,706)	B	3,112
Segment assets	186,732	15,786	20,911	(32,762)	C	190,667
Unallocated assets						71
Total group assets						190,738
Segment liabilities	136,051	13,549	12,561	(32,692)	D	129,469
Unallocated liabilities						740
Total group liabilities						130,209
Capital expenditure	274	304	–	–		578
Depreciation and amortisation	1,504	449	116	–		2,069
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment	15	17	–	–		32
Loss on collateral loan services	3	–	–	–		3

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

Segment information about these businesses is presented below:-

(Restated) Continuing operations 2014	Pawnbroking $'000	Retail trading of pre-owned jewellery and watches $'000	Others $'000	Elimination $'000	Note	Group $'000
Revenue by segment						
Revenues from external customers	19,611	53,246	–	–		72,857
Inter-segment revenues	25,727	–	–	(25,727)	A	–
Results						
Segment results	5,192	(20)	1,149	(2,470)	B	3,851
Finance costs	(2,484)	–	(1)	–		(2,485)
Profit before tax	2,708	(20)	1,148	(2,470)	B	1,366
Income tax expense	(219)	(388)	12	–		(595)
Profit net of tax	2,489	(408)	1,160	(2,470)	B	771
Segment assets	180,565	21,671	17,064	(38,185)	C	181,115
Unallocated assets						208
Total group assets						181,323
Segment liabilities	127,965	20,604	11,764	(37,972)	D	122,361
Unallocated liabilities						705
Total group liabilities						123,066
Capital expenditure	1,964	780	–	–		2,744
Depreciation and amortisation	2,015	256	56	–		2,327
Reversal of inventories written down	–	(276)	–	–		(276)
Plant and equipment written off	50	–	–	–		50
Loss on collateral loan services	3	–	–	–		3

Notes

A Inter-segment revenues are eliminated.

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

	2015 $'000	(Restated) 2014 $'000
Profit from inter-segment sales	**2,706**	2,470

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

Notes (cont'd)

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

	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Inter-segment balances	**32,693**	37,972
Unrealised profit on unsold inventories	**69**	213
	32,762	38,185

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

	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Inter-segment balances	**32,692**	37,972

Geographical information	Revenue		Non-current assets	
				(Restated)
	2015 $'000	2014 $'000	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Singapore	**90,053**	71,866	**2,116**	3,244
Malaysia	**3,929**	991	**2,774**	2,439
	93,982	72,857	**4,890**	5,683

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

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

Information about major customers

	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Top 1 customer	**10,428**	16,088
Top 2 customers	**19,287**	17,541

The major customers are from retail trading of pre-owned jewellery and watches segment.

5. Revenue

	Group	
	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Interest income from providing collateral loan services	**22,767**	19,115
Sales of pre-owned jewellery and watches	**71,215**	53,742
Total revenue	**93,982**	72,857

6. Employee benefits expense

	Group	
	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Employee benefits expense	**9,986**	8,055
Contributions to defined contribution plan	**880**	665
Total employee benefits expense	**10,866**	8,720

7. Finance costs

	Group	
	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Interest expense	**3,238**	2,485

8. Other gains and (other losses)

	Group	
	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Allowance for impairment on other receivables	**–**	(13)
Foreign exchange adjustments losses	**(843)**	(221)
Government grants	**269**	256
Interest income	**–**	13
Reversal of inventories written down (Note 16)	**–**	276
Loss on collateral loan services	**(3)**	(3)
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment	**(32)**	–
Miscellaneous income	**29**	44
Plant and equipment written off	**–**	(50)
Rental income	**702**	556
Net	**122**	858
Presented in profit or loss as:		
Other gains	**1,000**	1,145
Other losses	**(878)**	(287)
Net	**122**	858

9. Other expenses

The major components include the following:

	Group	
	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Advertisement and promotions	**351**	380
Rental expenses (Note 27)	**7,343**	6,596
Audit fees to the independent auditor of the company	**166**	135
Audit fees to the other independent auditors	**31**	43
Other fees to the independent auditor of the company	**78**	102
Other fees to the other independent auditors	**38**	42

10. Income tax

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

	Group	
	2015 $'000	(Restated) 2014 $'000
Current tax expense:		
Current tax expense	**769**	526
Over adjustments in respect of prior periods	**(225)**	(137)
Subtotal	**544**	389
Deferred tax expense/(income):		
Deferred tax income	**(36)**	(192)
Under adjustments in respect of prior periods	**166**	398
Subtotal	**130**	206
Total income tax expense	**674**	595

The income tax in profit or loss varied from the amount of income tax amount determined by applying the Singapore income tax rate of 17.0% (2014: 17.0%) to profit or loss before income tax as a result of the following differences:

	Group	
	2015 $'000	(Restated) 2014 $'000
Profit before tax	**3,786**	1,366
Income tax expense at the above rate	**644**	232
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**301**	331
Tax exemptions	**(162)**	(150)
(Over) /under adjustments to tax in respect of prior periods	**(59)**	261
Effect of different tax rates in different country	**(26)**	(26)
Other minor item less than 3% each	**(24)**	(53)
Total income tax expense	**674**	595

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

10. Income tax (cont'd)

10B. Deferred tax expense/(income) recognised in profit or loss includes:

	Group	
		(Restated)
	2015	2014
	$'000	$'000
Excess of book value over tax value of plant and equipment	**16**	1
Excess of tax value over book value of plant and equipment	**37**	(21)
Intangible assets	**(23)**	(11)
Tax loss and capital allowance carryforwards	**100**	237
Total deferred income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	**130**	206

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

	Group	
		(Restated)
	2015	2014
	$'000	$'000
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets recognised in profit or loss:		
Excess of book value of plant and equipment over tax values	**(65)**	(49)
Excess of tax values over book value of plant and equipment	**14**	51
Intangible assets	**(102)**	(125)
Tax loss and capital allowance carryforwards	**57**	157
Foreign currency translation adjustments	**19**	3
Net balance	**(77)**	37
Presented in the statement of financial position as follows:		
Deferred tax assets	**71**	208
Deferred tax liabilities	**(148)**	(171)
Net balance	**(77)**	37

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

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

11. Earnings per share

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

	Group	
		(Restated)
	2015	2014
	$'000	$'000
Numerators: earnings attributable to equity		
Profit attributable to owners of the parent, net of tax	**3,122**	872

	2015	2014
	$'000	$'000
Denominators: weighted average number of equity shares		
Basic and diluted	**353,800**	353,800

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

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

12 Dividends on equity shares

	2015	2014
	$'000	$'000
First and final tax exempt (one-tier) dividend of 0.3 cents (2014: 0.3 cents) per share	**1,061**	1,061

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

13. Plant and equipment

Group:	Renovations $'000	Plant and equipment $'000	Total $'000
Cost:			
At 1 January 2014	4,335	2,540	6,875
Arising from acquisition of subsidiaries (Note 25A)	488	541	1,029
Foreign exchange adjustments	(14)	(15)	(29)
Additions	1,523	1,409	2,932
Disposals	(141)	(19)	(160)
At 31 December 2014	6,191	4,456	10,647
Arising from acquisition of subsidiaries (Note 25C)	3	39	42
Foreign exchange adjustments	(92)	(87)	(179)
Additions	411	238	649
Disposals	(673)	(185)	(858)
At 31 December 2015	5,840	4,461	10,301
Accumulated depreciation:			
At 1 January 2014	2,962	1,534	4,496
Arising from acquisition of subsidiaries (Note 25A)	232	168	400
Foreign exchange adjustments	(6)	(3)	(9)
Depreciation for the year	1,351	714	2,065
Disposals	(101)	(9)	(110)
At 31 December 2014	4,438	2,404	6,842
Arising from acquisition of subsidiaries (Note 25C)	3	38	41
Foreign exchange adjustments	(43)	(32)	(75)
Depreciation for the year	1,094	719	1,813
Disposals	(659)	(163)	(822)
At 31 December 2015	4,833	2,966	7,799
Carrying amount:			
At 1 January 2014	1,373	1,006	2,379
At 31 December 2014	1,753	2,052	3,805
At 31 December 2015	1,007	1,495	2,502

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

A floating charge has been placed on plant and equipment with a carrying amount of $1,512,000 (2014: $2,264,000) as security for bank borrowings (Note 23).

14. Intangible assets

	Group		Company	
		(Restated)		
	2015 $'000	2014 $'000	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Goodwill (Note 14A)	**1,870**	1,026	**-**	-
Other intangible assets (Note 14B)	**518**	852	**-**	-
Total	**2,388**	1,878	**-**	-

14A. Goodwill

	Group	
		(Restated)
	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Cost:		
Balance at beginning of the year	**1,026**	-
Arising from acquisition of subsidiaries (Note 25)	**1,142**	1,025
Foreign currency translation adjustments	**(298)**	1
Balance at end of the year	**1,870**	1,026

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units ("CGU") for the purpose of impairment testing. The CGU represents the group's investment in Easimine Group Sdn. Bhd., Easigram (Pandan) Sdn. Bhd., Easigram (Batu Pahat) Sdn. Bhd. and Kedai Pajak Heng Soon Sdn. Bhd. (Note 25) which are under Cash Online Sdn. Bhd.

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

No impairment allowance was recognised because the carrying amount of all cash-generating units was lower than their recoverable amount.

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

Cash Online Sdn. Bhd. and its subsidiaries

Valuation techniques and unobservable inputs

Discounted cash flow method	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Estimated discount rates using pre-tax rates that reflect current market assessments at the risks specific to the CGU.	**10.4%**	11.6%
Growth rates based on industry growth forecasts and not exceeding the average long-term growth rate for the relevant markets.	**5% to 15%**	15%
Cash flow forecasts derived from the most recent financial budgets and plans approved by management.	**5 years**	5 years

Management forecasts the terminal growth rates at 0%.

14. Intangible assets (cont'd)

14A. Goodwill (cont'd)

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

Actual outcomes could vary from these estimates. If the revised estimated pre-tax discount rate applied to the discounted cash flows had been 5% less favourable than management's estimates, the recoverable amount is still greater than the carrying value of the goodwill and no impairment for goodwill will be required.

14B. Other intangible assets

Group:	Lease assignment fees $'000	Customer lists $'000	Total $'000
Cost:			
At 1 January 2014 and 31 December 2014 as previously stated	1,140	–	1,140
Adjustment to opening balance (Note 33) [(a)]	–	666	666
At 31 December 2014 (restated)	1,140	666	1,806
Foreign exchange adjustments	–	(86)	(86)
At 31 December 2015	1,140	580	1,720
Accumulated amortisation:			
At 1 January 2014 as previously stated	692	–	692
Amortisation for the year	206	–	206
At 31 December 2014 as previously stated	898	–	898
Adjustment to opening balance (Note 33) [(a)]	–	56	56
At 31 December 2014 (restated)	898	56	954
Amortisation for the year	140	116	256
Foreign exchange adjustments	–	(8)	(8)
At 31 December 2015	1,038	164	1,202
Carrying amount:			
At 1 January 2014	448	–	448
At 31 December 2014 (restated)	242	610	852
At 31 December 2015	102	416	518

[(a)] Additions through business combination as a result of finalisation of purchase price allocation exercise in the acquisition of Easimine Group Sdn. Bhd. (Note 25A).

15. Investments in subsidiaries

	Company	
	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Movements during the year:		
Unquoted equity shares at cost:		
Balance at beginning of the year	**50,405**	44,405
Acquisition of additional share capital issued by subsidiaries	**-**	6,000
Balance at end of the year	**50,405**	50,405

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

Name of subsidiaries, country of incorporation, place of operations and principal activities (independent auditors)	Cost in books of company		Effective percentage of equity held	
	2015 $'000	2014 $'000	2015 %	2014 %
Held by the company:				
MoneyMax Pawnshop Pte. Ltd.[a] Singapore Pawn brokerage	**17,014**	17,014	**100**	100
MoneyMax Group Pte. Ltd. [a] Singapore Pawn brokerage	**16,477**	16,477	**100**	100
MoneyMax Pte. Ltd. [a] Singapore Pawn brokerage	**11,618**	11,618	**100**	100
Cash Online Pawnshop Pte. Ltd. [a] Singapore Pawn brokerage	**2,725**	2,725	**100**	100
MoneyMax Jewellery Pte. Ltd. [a] Singapore Retail sale of jewellery, watches and luxury goods	**2,542**	2,542	**100**	100
Cash Online Jewellery Pte. Ltd. [a] Singapore Retail sale of jewellery, watches and luxury goods	**29**	29	**100**	100
MoneyMax Capital Pte. Ltd. [a] Singapore Dormant	**+**	+	**100**	100
MoneyMax Pawnshop Sdn. Bhd. [b] Malaysia Dormant (FS Wong & Co., Malaysia)	**+**	+	**100**	100
MoneyMax Jewellery Sdn. Bhd. [b] Malaysia Dormant (FS Wong & Co., Malaysia)	**+**	+	**100**	100
Cash Online Sdn. Bhd. [c] Malaysia Investment holding	**+**	+	**100**	100

15. Investments in subsidiaries (cont'd)

#B. The subsidiaries that have non-controlling interest are listed below:

Name of subsidiaries, country of incorporation, place of operations and principal activities (independent auditors)	Cost in books of company		Effective percentage of equity held	
	2015 $'000	2014 $'000	2015 %	2014 %
Held by Cash Online Sdn. Bhd.				
Easimine Group Sdn. Bhd. [c] Malaysia Investment holding	–	–	**51**	51
Held by Easimine Group Sdn. Bhd.				
Easigram Group Sdn. Bhd. [c] Malaysia Investment holding	–	–	**51**	51
Easigold Group Sdn. Bhd. [c] Malaysia Investment holding	–	–	**51**	51
Held by Easigram Group Sdn. Bhd.				
MS 1 Infinite Sdn. Bhd. [c] Malaysia Pawn brokerage	–	–	**51**	51
MS 2 Infinite Sdn. Bhd. [c] Malaysia Pawn brokerage	–	–	**51**	51
MS 3 Infinite Sdn. Bhd. [c] Malaysia Pawn brokerage	–	–	**51**	51
MS 4 Infinite Sdn. Bhd. [c] Malaysia Pawn brokerage	–	–	**51**	51
MS 5 Infinite Sdn. Bhd. [c] Malaysia Pawn brokerage	–	–	**51**	51
MS 10 Infinite Sdn. Bhd. [c] Malaysia Pawn brokerage	–	–	**51**	51
Easigram (Pandan) Sdn. Bhd. [c] Malaysia Pawn brokerage	–	–	**51**	51
Easigram (Batu Pahat) Sdn. Bhd. (acquired on 28 January 2015)[c] Malaysia Pawn brokerage	–	–	**51**	–

15. Investments in subsidiaries (cont'd)

Name of subsidiaries, country of incorporation, place of operations and principal activities (independent auditors)	Cost in books of company		Effective percentage of equity held	
	2015 $'000	2014 $'000	2015 %	2014 %
Held by Easigold Group Sdn. Bhd.				
Pajak Gadai Pure Merit Sdn. Bhd. [c] Malaysia Pawn brokerage	**-**	-	**51**	51
Pajak Gadai Aeon Fountain Sdn. Bhd. [c] Malaysia Pawn brokerage	**-**	-	**51**	51
Kedai Pajak Heng Soon Sdn. Bhd. (acquired on 15 April 2015) [c] Malaysia Pawn brokerage	**-**	-	**51**	-

+ Amount less than $1,000.

[a] Audited by RSM Chio Lim LLP in Singapore, a member firm of RSM International.

[b] Other independent auditors. Audited by firms of accountants other than member firms of RSM International of which RSM Chio Lim LLP in Singapore is a member. Their names are indicated above.

[c] Audited by RSM Malaysia, a member firm of RSM International.

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

16. Inventories

	Group	
	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Finished goods	**12,842**	18,835
Inventories are stated after allowance. Movements in allowance:		
Balance at beginning of the year	**9**	285
Reversal to profit or loss included in other gains (Note 8)	**-**	(276)
Balance at end of the year	**9**	9

A floating charge has been placed on inventories with a carrying value of Nil (2014: $46,000) as security for bank borrowings (Note 23).

17. Trade and other receivables

	Group		Company	
	2015 $'000	2014 $'000	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Trade receivables:				
Pledged loans [(a)]	**155,346**	139,553	**-**	-
Interest receivables [(a)]	**5,719**	4,963	**-**	-
Outside parties	**189**	237	**-**	-
Related party (Note 3)	**-**	146	**-**	-
Subsidiaries (Note 3)	**-**	-	**1,134**	-
Sub-total	**161,254**	144,899	**1,134**	-
Other receivables:				
Subsidiaries (Note 3)	**-**	-	**15,774**	12,290
Other receivables	**139**	115	**-**	8
Less allowance for impairment	**-**	(13)	**-**	-
Related party (Note 3)	**9**	11	**-**	-
Sub-total	**148**	113	**15,774**	12,298
Total trade and other receivables	**161,402**	145,012	**16,908**	12,298

	Group		Company	
	2015 $'000	2014 $'000	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Other receivables:				
Movements in above allowance:				
Balance at beginning of the year	**13**	-	**-**	-
Charge for other receivables to profit or loss include in other losses	**-**	13	**-**	-
Bad debts written off	**(13)**	-	**-**	-
Balance at end of the year	**-**	13	**-**	-

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

The loans bear interest ranging from 0.95% to 2% (2014: 0.95% to 2%) per annum.

A floating charge has been placed on trade and other receivables with a carrying value of $155,394,000 (2014: $140,202,000) as security for bank borrowings (Note 23).

18. Other assets

	Group		Company	
	2015 $'000	2014 $'000	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Prepayments	**775**	598	**78**	80
Deposits to secure services	**1,964**	2,794	**-**	-
	2,739	3,392	**78**	80

Included in deposits to secure services is an amount of $135,000 (2014: $109,000) being deposit paid for the acquisition of shares in a pawnshop as disclosed in Note 29 to the financial statements.

19. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group		Company	
	2015 $'000	2014 $'000	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Cash on hand and in bank (not restricted in use)	**8,794**	8,193	**118**	928

The interest earning balances are not significant.

A floating charge has been placed on cash and bank balances with a carrying value at $6,728,000 (2014: $5,446,000) as security for bank borrowings (Note 23).

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

	Group	
	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Amount as shown above	**8,794**	8,193
Bank overdrafts (Note 23)	**(1,600)**	(5,426)
Cash and cash equivalents for statement of cash flows purposes at end of the year	**7,194**	2,767

19B. Non-cash transactions:

Included in additions to plant and equipment is an amount of $71,000 (2014: $188,000) being provision for renovation costs capitalised (Note 24).

20. Share capital

	Number of shares issued '000	Share capital $'000
Ordinary shares of no par value:		
Balance at 1 January 2014, 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2015	353,800	56,144

The ordinary shares of no par value which are fully paid, carry one vote each and have no right to fixed income.

20. Share capital (cont'd)

Capital management:

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

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

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

Group:	2015 $'000	(Restated) 2014 $'000
Net debt:		
All current and non-current borrowings including finance leases	**118,954**	110,532
Less cash and cash equivalents	**(8,794)**	(8,193)
Net debt	**110,160**	102,339
Capital:		
Total equity	**60,529**	58,257
Debt-to-capital ratio	**182%**	176%

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

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

21. Other reserves

	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
As at 1 January	**35**	–
Foreign exchange translation reserves	**(95)**	35
As at 31 December	**(60)**	35

22. Trade and other payables

	Group		Company	
	2015 $'000	2014 $'000	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Trade payables:				
Surplus payable [a]	**29**	68	**-**	-
Accrued liabilities	**532**	2,081	**267**	145
Outside parties	**2,962**	357	**82**	-
Sub-total	**3,523**	2,506	**349**	145
Other payables:				
Subsidiaries (Note 3)	**-**	-	**4,743**	2,800
Related parties (Note 3) [b]	**2,964**	2,490	**32**	-
Directors (Note 3)	**2,976**	4,533	**-**	-
Other payables	**271**	1,590	**17**	15
Shareholder (Note 3)	**46**	-	**-**	-
Sub-total	**6,257**	8,613	**4,792**	2,815
Total trade and other payables	**9,780**	11,119	**5,141**	2,960

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

[b] Included in balance is amount $2,932,000 (2014: $2,475,000) owing to the non-controlling interest.

23. Other financial liabilities

	Group		Company	
	2015 $'000	2014 $'000	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Non-current:				
Financial instruments with floating interest rates:				
Term loans (secured) (Note 23B)	**2,171**	3,387	**-**	-
Financial instruments with fixed interest rates:				
Finance leases (Note 23C)	**1**	23	**-**	-
Non-current	**2,172**	3,410	**-**	-
Current:				
Financial instruments with floating interest rates:				
Bank overdrafts (secured) (Note 23A)	**1,600**	5,426	**-**	-
Bank loans (secured) (Note 23A)	**113,946**	100,831	**3,000**	3,000
Term loans (secured) (Note 23B)	**1,215**	846	**-**	-
Financial instruments with fixed interest rates:				
Finance leases (Note 23C)	**21**	19	**-**	-
Current	**116,782**	107,122	**3,000**	3,000
Total	**118,954**	110,532	**3,000**	3,000

23. Other financial liabilities (cont'd)

The non-current portion is repayable as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Due within 2 – 5 years	**2,172**	3,410	**–**	–
Total non-current portion	**2,172**	3,410	**–**	–

The range of floating interest rates paid were as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Bank overdrafts (secured)	**5.00% to 7.94%**	5.00% to 8.35%	**–**	–
Bank loans and term loans (secured)	**2.18% to 5.93%**	1.95% to 3.65%	**3.65% to 3.95%**	3.65%

23A. Bank overdrafts and bank loans (secured)

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

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

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

1. Debenture incorporating a fixed and floating charge over present and future assets of certain subsidiaries;
2. Corporate guarantee from the company;
3. Corporate guarantee from certain subsidiaries;
4. Assignment of insurance policies;
5. An all monies Facilities Agreement of a subsidiary; and
6. Personal guarantee granted by a non-controlling shareholder.

23B. Term loans (secured)

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

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

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

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

23. Other financial liabilities (cont'd)

23C. Finance leases

Group

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

2014:	Minimum payments $'000	Finance charges $'000	Present value $'000
Minimum lease payments payable:			
Due within one year	21	(2)	19
Due within 2 to 5 years	25	(2)	23
Total	46	(4)	42
Carrying amount of plant and equipment under finance leases			62

It is a policy to lease certain of its plant and equipment under finance leases. The average lease term is 2 to 5 years. The range of effective interest for finance leases is about 5.33% to 6.43%. (2014: 5.33% to 6.43%). All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments. The obligations under finance leases are secured by the lessor's charge over the leased assets.

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

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

24. Other liabilities

	Group	
	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Deposits	**144**	135
Provision for restoration costs [(a)]	**591**	575
Total	**735**	710
Movements in above provision:		
At beginning of the year	**575**	285
Arising from acquisition of subsidiaries	**–**	124
Additions	**71**	188
Used	**(28)**	(18)
Foreign exchange adjustments	**(27)**	(4)
At end of the year	**591**	575

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

25. Acquisition of subsidiaries

25A. Acquisition of Easimine Group Sdn. Bhd. and Easigram (Pandan) Sdn. Bhd.

On 15 August 2014, the Group acquired 51.0% equity interest in Easimine Group Sdn. Bhd., incorporated in Malaysia at cash consideration of RM4,000,000 or approximately S$1,556,000 and from that date the group gained control. It became a subsidiary (also see Note 15 for the principal activities). The transactions was accounted for by the acquisition method of accounting.

On 17 November 2014, the Group acquired 51.0% in Easigram (Pandan) Sdn. Bhd. at cash consideration of RM280,000 or approximately S$106,000 and from that date the group gained control. It became a subsidiary (also see Note 15 for the principal activities). The transaction was accounted for by the acquisition method of accounting.

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

Net assets acquired:	Provisional fair value 2014 $'000	Fair values used 2014 $'000	Changes to be made retrospectively $'000
Plant and equipment	629	629	–
Intangible assets	–	666	666
Inventories	143	143	–
Trade and other receivables	5,634	5,634	–
Other assets	111	111	–
Cash and cash equivalents	947	947	–
Bank overdrafts	(771)	(771)	–
Other financial liabilities	(20)	(20)	–
Income tax payable	(39)	(39)	–
Trade and other payables	(5,792)	(5,792)	–
Other liabilities	(124)	(124)	–
Deferred tax liabilities	(3)	(136)	(133)
	715	1,248	533

Net cash outflows on acquisition:	2014 $'000
Cash consideration	1,662
Less: cash and cash equivalents acquired	(176)
Net cash outflow	1,486

Goodwill arising on acquisition:	Provisional fair value 2014 $'000	Fair values used 2014 $'000
Consideration transferred	1,662	1,662
Non-controlling interests	350	611
Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	(715)	(1,248)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	1,297	1,025

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

The goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes.

25. Acquisition of subsidiaries (cont'd)

25A. Acquisition of Easimine Group Sdn. Bhd. and Easigram (Pandan) Sdn. Bhd. (cont'd)

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

	2014 $'000
Revenue	991
Loss before income tax	(319)

The contributions from the acquired subsidiaries for the reporting year 2014 had not been prepared and disclosed as the directors were of the opinion that there were no practical benefits to be derived from the preparation of this financial information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

+ Amount less than $1,000.

25. Acquisition of subsidiaries (cont'd)

25B. Acquisition of Easigram (Batu Pahat) Sdn. Bhd. (cont'd)

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

The goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes.

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

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

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

On 15 April 2015, the Group acquired 51.0% in Kedai Pajak Heng Soon Sdn. Bhd. at cash consideration of RM2,900,000 or approximately S$1,081,000 and from that date the group gained control. It became a subsidiary (also see Note 15 for the principal activities). The transaction was accounted for by the acquisition method of accounting.

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

Net assets acquired:	Provisional fair value 2015 $'000
Plant and equipment	**1**
Trade and other receivables	**1,939**
Other assets	**30**
Cash and cash equivalents	**28**
Income tax payable	**(43)**
Trade and other payables	**(1,866)**
	89

Net cash outflows on acquisition:	2015 $'000
Cash consideration	**1,081**
Less: cash and cash equivalents acquired	**(28)**
Net cash outflow	**1,053**

25. Acquisition of subsidiaries (cont'd)

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

Goodwill arising on acquisition:	2015 $'000
Consideration transferred	1,081
Non-controlling interests	44
Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	(89)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	1,036

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

The goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes.

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

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

26. Financial instruments: information on financial risks

26A. Categories of financial assets and liabilities

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

	Group		Company	
	2015 $'000	2014 $'000	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	8,794	8,193	118	928
Loan and receivables	161,402	145,012	16,908	12,298
At end of the year	170,196	153,205	17,026	13,226
Financial liabilities:				
Other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	118,954	110,532	3,000	3,000
Trade and other payables measured at amortised cost	9,780	11,119	5,141	2,960
At end of the year	128,734	121,651	8,141	5,960

Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

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

26B. Financial risk management

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

26C. Fair values of financial instruments

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

26D. Credit risk on financial assets

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

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

The average credit period generally granted to trade receivables of retail trading of pre-owned jewellery and watches business is about 7 to 30 days (2014: 7 to 30 days).

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

26D. Credit risk on financial assets (cont'd)

There are no receivables except for other receivables of $13,000 that were past due or impaired in reporting year 2014. The pledged articles relating to the pledge loans continue to be redeemable until they are disposed of by auction or forfeiture in accordance with the provisions of the Pawnbrokers Act in the local jurisdictions. An allowance for impairment on other receivables of Nil (2014: $13,000) is provided for in the reporting year.

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

26E. Liquidity risk – financial liabilities maturity analysis

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

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

Non-derivative financial liabilities: 2014:	**Less than 1 year $'000**	**1 – 3 years $'000**	**Total $'000**
Gross borrowing commitments	107,592	3,509	111,101
Gross finance lease obligations	21	25	46
Trade and other payables	11,119	–	11,119
At end of the year	118,732	3,534	122,266

Company Non-derivative financial liabilities:	**2015 $'000**	**2014 $'000**
Less than 1 year		
Gross borrowing commitments	**3,030**	3,008
Trade and other payables	**5,141**	2,960
At end of the year	**8,171**	5,968

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

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

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

26F. Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk exposure is mainly from changes in fixed interest rates and floating interest rates and it mainly concerns financial liabilities. The following table analyses the breakdown of the significant financial instruments by type of interest rate:

	Group	
	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Financial liabilities with interest:		
Fixed rate	**22**	42
Floating rate	**118,932**	110,490
Total at end of the year	**118,954**	110,532

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

Sensitivity analysis:

	Group	
	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Financial liabilities:		
A hypothetical variation in interest rates by 100 basis points with all other variables held constant, would have an increase/ decrease in pre-tax profit for the year by	**1,190**	1,105

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

26G. Foreign currency risk

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

27. Operating lease payment commitments - as lessee

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

	Group		Company	
	2015 $'000	2014 $'000	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Not later than one year	**5,692**	6,267	**160**	-
Later than one year and not later than five years	**4,764**	6,686	**-**	-
Rental expenses for the year	**7,343**	6,596	**32**	-

Operating lease payments are for rental payable for retail outlets and office premise. The lease terms are for an average term of one to five years. Certain lease terms are subjected to an escalation clause based on a percentage of sales derived. However, such contingent rentals have not been included in above. The sub-lease rental income from outside parties was $702,000 (2014: $556,000) as disclosed in Note 28.

28. Operating lease income commitments - as lessor

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

	Group		Company	
	2015 $'000	2014 $'000	2015 $'000	2014 $'000
Not later than one year	**494**	524	**30**	–
Later than one year and not later than five years	**229**	309	**-**	–
Rental income for the year	**702**	556	**6**	–

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

29. Capital commitments

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

Commitments in relation to the conditional share purchase agreement with Mr. Chong Mei Sang ("Chong") dated 20 June 2014 are as follows:

(i) RM2.45 million (approximately S$0.93 million) will be payable in cash within five (5) working days from the date Chong successfully completed the transfer of the entire issued and paid up share capital of a new company , Pajak Gadai T&M Sdn. Bhd., which will operate a pawnshop in Petaling Jaya. Deposit of RM410,000 (approximately S$135,000) (Note 18) has been paid as at end of the reporting year. The acquisition has been completed on 29 January 2016 (Note 30);

(ii) RM2.45 million (approximately S$0.93 million) will be payable in cash within five (5) working days from the date Chong successfully completed the transfer of the entire issued and paid up share capital of a new company which will operate a pawnshop in Batu Pahat; and

(iii) RM6.73 million (approximately S$2.54 million) will be payable in cash for the transfer by Chong of 24 new companies of which Easigram (Pandan) Sdn. Bhd. has been acquired on 17 November 2014 at a cash consideration of RM280,000 (approximately S$106,000) (Note 25A) and Easigram (Batu Pahat) Sdn. Bhd. has been acquired on 28 January 2015 at a consideration of RM280,000 (approximately S$106,000) (Note 25B).

30. Events after the end of reporting year

On 29 January 2016, the Group acquired 51.0% in Pajak Gadai T&M Sdn. Bhd. at consideration of RM2.45 million (approximately S$0.84 million) by way of cash payment and capitalisation of loan owing to the company, amounting to RM0.41 million (approximately S$0.14 million) and RM2.04 million (approximately S$0.7 million) respectively. From that date, the group gained control and it became a subsidiary. The transaction was accounted for by the acquisition method of accounting.

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

30. Events after the end of reporting year (cont'd)

Net assets acquired:	Provisional fair value $'000
Plant and equipment	90
Trade and other receivables	1,243
Other assets	1
Cash and cash equivalents	19
Trade and other payables	(125)
	1,228

Net cash outflows on acquisition:	$'000
Cash consideration	140
Less: cash and cash equivalents acquired	(19)
Net cash outflow	121

Goodwill arising on acquisition:	$'000
Consideration transferred	840
Non-controlling interests	601
Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	(1,228)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	213

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

The goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes.

31. Changes and adoption of financial reporting standards

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

FRS No.	Title
FRS 1	Amendments to FRS 1: Disclosure Initiative (early application)
FRS 19	Amendments To FRS 19: Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions
Various	Improvements to FRSs (Issued in January 2014). Relating to FRS 103 Business Combinations FRS 108 Operating Segments FRS 113 Fair Value Measurement FRS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment FRS 24 Related Party Disclosures FRS 38 Intangible Assets
Various	Improvements to FRSs (Issued in February 2014). Relating to FRS 103 Business Combinations FRS 113 Fair Value Measurement

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

For the future reporting years new or revised Singapore Financial Reporting Standards and the related Interpretations to FRS ("INT FRS") were issued by the Singapore Accounting Standards Council and these will only be effective for future reporting years. Those applicable to the reporting entity for future reporting years are listed below. The transfer to the applicable new or revised standards from the effective dates is not expected to result in material adjustments to the financial position, results of operations, or cash flows for the following year.

FRS No.	Title	Effective date for periods beginning on or after
FRS 16 and 38	Amendments to FRS 16 and FRS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation	1 January 2016
FRS 109	Financial Instruments	1 January 2018
FRS 115	Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2018

33. Restatements of comparative figures

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

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

	After restatement $'000	Before restatement $'000	Difference $'000
2014 Statement of financial position:			
Intangible assets – goodwill	1,026	1,297	(271)
Intangible assets – other intangible assets	852	242	610
Deferred tax liabilities	(171)	(49)	(122)
2014 Statement of comprehensive income:			
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2,327	2,271	56
Income tax expense	595	607	(12)
2014 Statement of changes in equity:			
Retained earnings	(1,578)	(1,622)	44
Non-controlling interest	(500)	(239)	(261)

The restatement does not have any impact to the financial statements at the beginning of financial year 2014. Therefore, statement of financial position as at beginning of financial year 2014 is not presented.

Statistics of Shareholdings

As at 16 March 2016

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

DISTRIBUTION OF SHAREHOLDINGS

Size of Shareholdings	No. of Shareholders	%	No. of Shares	%
1 – 1,000	136	11.22	133,300	0.04
1,001 – 10,000	577	47.61	2,871,700	0.81
10,001 – 1,000,000	485	40.02	33,511,300	9.47
1,000,001 and above	14	1.15	317,283,700	89.68
Total	1,212	100.00	353,800,000	100.00

SHAREHOLDING HELD IN HANDS OF PUBLIC

As at 16 March 2016, approximately 14.73% of the issued ordinary shares of the Company is held in the hands of the public as defined in the Listing Manual Section B: Rules of Catalist of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the "Catalist Rules"). Accordingly, Rule 723 of the Catalist Rules is complied with.

The Company has no treasury shares as at 16 March 2016.

TWENTY LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS

No.	Name	No. of Shares	%
1	Money Farm Pte Ltd	213,000,000	60.20
2	Lim Yong Guan	44,370,000	12.54
3	Lim Yong Sheng	38,280,000	10.82
4	Lim Liang Eng	4,350,000	1.23
5	Phillip Securities Pte Ltd	3,645,000	1.03
6	Bank of Singapore Nominees Pte Ltd	2,787,000	0.79
7	CIMB Securities (Singapore) Pte Ltd	2,287,500	0.65
8	Lim Liang Cheng	1,571,400	0.44
9	Li Yong De	1,500,000	0.42
10	Khoo Hang Choong	1,250,000	0.35
11	Lew Tuan Tat	1,089,100	0.31
12	Citibank Nominees Singapore Pte Ltd	1,077,000	0.30
13	Cheok Eng Soon (Shi Yongshun)	1,055,700	0.30
14	Tan Yong Jin	1,021,000	0.29
15	Poh Boon Kher Melvin (Fu Wenke Melvin)	932,000	0.26
16	Lim & Tan Securities Pte Ltd	797,000	0.23
17	Kok Sip Chon	732,000	0.21
18	Tuah Pei Koon	626,900	0.18
19	Goh Chye Heang	600,000	0.17
20	Maybank Kim Eng Securities Pte Ltd	599,000	0.17
	Total	321,570,600	90.89

Statistics of Shareholdings

As at 16 March 2016

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

As recorded in the Register of Substantial Shareholders

		Direct Interest		Deemed Interest	
Name of Shareholders		**No. of Shares**	**%**	**No. of Shares**	**%**
Money Farm Pte Ltd	(1)	213,000,000	60.20	-	-
Lim Yong Guan	(2), (3)	44,370,000	12.54	213,000,000	60.20
Lim Yong Sheng	(2), (3)	38,280,000	10.82	213,000,000	60.20
Lim Liang Eng	(2), (3)	4,350,000	1.23	213,000,000	60.20

Notes:

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

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

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

Notice of Annual General Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of MoneyMax Financial Services Ltd. will be held at 7 Changi Business Park Vista #01-01 Singapore 486042 on Thursday, 28 April 2016 at 10:00 am to transact the following business:

AS ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To receive and consider the Directors' Statement and the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2015 and the Auditors' Report thereon. — Resolution 1

2. To declare a first and final tax exempt (one-tier) dividend of 0.5 Singapore cent per ordinary share for the financial year ended 31 December 2015. — Resolution 2

3. To re-elect Mr. Ivan Khua Kian Kheng who is retiring in accordance with Article 89 of the Constitution of the Company, as a Director of the Company. — Resolution 3

   [Mr. Ivan Khua Kian Kheng shall, upon re-election as a Director of the Company, remain as Chairman of the Remuneration Committee and as a member of Nominating Committee and Audit Committee. Mr. Ivan Khua Kian Kheng shall be considered independent for the purpose of Rule 704(7) of Section B of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited Listing Manual: Rules of Catalist ("**Catalist Rules**")]

4. To re-elect Mr. Foo Say Tun who is retiring in accordance with Article 89 of the Constitution of the Company, as a Director of the Company. — Resolution 4

   [Mr. Foo Say Tun shall, upon re-election as a Director of the Company, assume the role of the Chairman of the Nominating Committee and remain as a member of Remuneration Committee and Audit Committee. Mr. Foo Say Tun shall be considered independent for the purpose of Rule 704(7) of Section B of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited Listing Manual: Rules of Catalist ("**Catalist Rules**")]

5. To note the retirement of Dr. Ong Seh Hong in accordance with Article 89 of the Constitution of the Company and who has decided not to seek re-election.

   [See Explanatory note (i)]

6. To approve the Directors' fees of S$40,000 for the financial year ended 31 December 2015. — Resolution 5

7. To approve the Directors' fees of S$165,000 for the financial year ending 31 December 2016, payable quarterly in arrears. — Resolution 6

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

AS SPECIAL BUSINESS

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

9. **Authority to allot and issue shares up to one hundred per centum (100%) of the issued shares in the capital of the Company** — Resolution 8

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[See Explanatory Note (ii)]

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

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

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

b) allot and issue from time to time such number of fully paid-up shares in the capital of the Company as may be required to be allotted and issued pursuant to the vesting of awards under the Plan provided that the aggregate number of shares to be allotted and issued pursuant to the Plan shall not exceed 15% of the total number of issued shares in the capital of the Company from time to time."

[See Explanatory Note (iii)]

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

Explanatory Notes:

(i) Dr. Ong Seh Hong has informed the Company that he will not be seeking re-election at this Annual General Meeting. Accordingly, he will retire as a Director of the Company at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting. Upon Dr. Ong Seh Hong's retirement as a Director of the Company, he will also cease as Chairman of the Nominating Committee and as a member of the Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting.

(ii) The proposed Resolution 8, if passed, will empower the Directors from the date of the above Meeting until the date of the next Annual General Meeting, to allot and issue shares and convertible securities in the Company. The number of shares and convertible securities, which the Directors may allot and issue under this Resolution shall not exceed 100% of the total number of issued shares excluding treasury shares of the Company at the time of passing this Resolution. For allotment and issue of shares and convertible securities other than on a pro-rata basis to all shareholders of the Company, the aggregate number of shares and convertible securities to be allotted and issued shall not exceed 50% of the total number of issued shares excluding treasury shares of the Company. This authority will, unless previously revoked or varied at a general meeting, expire at the next Annual General Meeting.

(iii) The proposed Resolution 9, if passed, will empower the Directors of the Company to offer and grant awards and to issue and allot shares in the capital of the Company pursuant to the MoneyMax Performance Share Plan (the "Plan"). The grant of awards under the Plan will be made in accordance with the provisions of the Plan. The aggregate number of shares which may be issued pursuant to the Plan is limited to 15% of the total number of issued shares in the capital of the Company.

NOTICE OF BOOKS CLOSURE AND DIVIDEND PAYMENT DATE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Share Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed on 10 May 2016 for the purpose of determining members' entitlements to the first and final tax exempt (one-tier) dividend (the "First and Final Dividend") to be proposed at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on 28 April 2016.

Duly completed registrable transfers in respect of the shares in the Company received up to the close of business at 5:00 p.m. on 09 May 2016 by the Company's Share Registrar, B.A.C.S Private Limited, 8 Robinson Road #03-00 ASO Building Singapore 048544 will be registered to determine members' entitlements to the First and Final Dividend. Members whose Securities Accounts with The Central Depository (Pte) Ltd are credited with shares in the Company as at 5:00 p.m. on 09 May 2016 will be entitled to such proposed First and Final Dividend.

The proposed First and Final Dividend, if approved at the Annual General Meeting will be paid on 19 May 2016.

By Order Of the Board

SEAH KIM SWEE
Company Secretary

Date: 12 April 2016

Notes:

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

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

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

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

Personal Data Privacy:

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

MONEYMAX FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)
Company Registration No. 200819689Z

PROXY FORM

IMPORTANT

1. Relevant intermediaries as defined in Section 181 of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 may appoint more than 2 proxies to attend, speak and vote at the Annual General Meeting.
2. For CPF/SRS investors who have used their CPF monies to buy shares in MoneyMax Financial Services Ltd., this proxy form is not valid for use and shall be in effective for all intents and purposes if used or purported to be used by them. CPF/SRS investors should contact their CPF Approved Nominees if they have any queries regarding their appointment as proxies.
3. By submitting an instrument appointing a proxy(ies) and/or representative(s), a member accepts and agrees to the personal data privacy terms set out in the Notes to this Proxy Form.

I/We* _____ (Name), NRIC/Passport number* _____

of _____ (Address)

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

Name	**NRIC/Passport Number**	**Proportion of Shareholdings**	
		No. of shares	**%**
Address			

*and/or (delete as appropriate)

Name	**NRIC/Passport Number**	**Proportion of Shareholdings**	
		No. of shares	**%**
Address			

or failing whom the Chairman of the Annual General Meeting as *my/our proxy/proxies to vote for *me/us on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held at 7 Changi Business Park Vista, #01-01 Singapore 486042 on Thursday, 28 April 2016 at 10:00 a.m. and at any adjournment thereof.

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

No.	**ORDINARY BUSINESS**	**Number of Votes For** (1)	**Number of Votes Against** (1)
1	To receive and consider the Audited Financial Statements, Directors' Statement and the Report of Auditors		
2	To approve payment of a first and final tax exempt (one-tier) dividend		
3	To re-elect Mr. Ivan Khua Kian Kheng as Director		
4	To re-elect Mr. Foo Say Tun as Director		
5	To approve Directors' fees for financial year ended 31 December 2015		
6	To approve Directors' fees for financial year ending 31 December 2016, payable quarterly in arrearss		
7	To re-appoint Messrs RSM Chio Lim LLP as Auditors		
8	To authorise the Directors to allot and issue shares		
9	To authorise the Directors to grant awards and to allot and issue shares in accordance with the provisions of the MoneyMax Performance Share Plan		

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

Dated this _____ day of _____ 2016

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

_____

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

NOTES :

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

2. A member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at 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 two proxies, the appointments shall be invalid unless he/she specifies the proportion of his/her shareholding (expressed as a percentage of the whole) to be represented by each proxy.

4. A member who is a relevant intermediary entitled to attend the 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. Where such member appoints more than two proxies, the appointments shall be invalid unless the member specifies the number of Shares in relation to which each proxy has been appointed.

   "Relevant intermediary" means:-

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

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

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

5. Completion and return of this instrument appointing a proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting at the 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 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 Company's Share Registrar, B.A.C.S Private Limited, 8 Robinson Road #03-00 ASO Building Singapore 048544 not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the 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 as 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 buys shares using CPF monies ("CPF Investor") and/or SRS monies ("SRS Investor") (as may be applicable) may attend and cast his vote(s) at the Meeting in person. CPF and SRS Investors who are unable to attend the Meeting but would like to vote, may inform their CPF and/or SRS Approved Nominees to appoint the Chairman of the Meeting to act as their proxy, in which case, the CPF and 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 members accepts and agrees to the personal data privacy terms set out in the Notice of Annual General Meeting dated 12 April 2016.

General:

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

MONEYMAX FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD. - ANNUAL REPORT 2015

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

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