



ANNUAL REPORT 2016

A stylized icon consisting of a blue flame shape above a green leaf shape, positioned to the right of the word "REPORT" in the main title.

IPCO INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

Carlson Clark Smith
(Executive Director & Chief Financial Officer)

Chwee Han Sin
(Independent Director)

Chai Siew Hoon
(Independent Director)

Ross Yu Limjoco
(Independent Director)

COMPANY SECRETARIES

Ng Su Ling
Ong Sing Huat

REGISTERED OFFICE

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SHARE REGISTRAR

Intertrust Singapore Corporate Services Pte Ltd
77 Robinson Road
#13-00 Robinson 77
Singapore 068896

AUDITOR

BDO LLP
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants
600 North Bridge Road
#23-01 Parkview Square
Singapore 188778
Partner-in-charge : Goh Chern Ni
(Appointed since financial year ended 30 April 2016)

LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Group's financial performance is closely tied to the performance of our three primary subsidiaries, which have continued to show significant improvements in their operating results, as well as their prospects for business development.

The Group's wholly-owned subsidiary Excellent Empire Ltd, in turn via its wholly-owned subsidiary China Environmental Energy Protection Investment Ltd ("CEEP"), holds an 85% equity interest in Hubei Zonglianhuan Energy Investment Management Inc. ("HZLH"), which in turn holds 100% equity interests in four companies supplying natural gas under 30-year exclusive contracts in the cities of Anlu, Dawu, Xiaochang, and Guangshui in Hubei Province, Peoples' Republic of China ("PRC"). HZLH also holds 90% equity interests in three new natural gas companies being established in the cities of WeihaiNanhai, Haiyang, and Rushan cities in Shandong Province, PRC.

Over the past several years, CEEP's four operating subsidiaries in Hubei Province have achieved notable progress in terms of marketing, business development, and operations, and have consequently provided strong, consistent growth in revenues and earnings. During the past year, growth in Dawu has been especially robust, with revenue increasing by 34%, from \$5.3 million to \$7.1 million, and after-tax profit increasing from \$0.3 million to \$1.0 million.

In July 2016 our receiving station in Xiaochang began operations, which will enable pipeline transmission from our original receiving station in Anlu, thereby substantially reducing transportation costs while diversifying gas supply sources. Moreover, construction of the Phase 1 network in Guangshui has been completed at a cost of RMB65 million, which will provide the infrastructure to support revenue and earnings growth as the customer base expands.

Our successful track record in Hubei Province, along with the nurturing of sustained business relationships over the past decade, has positioned CEEP to secure and develop expansion opportunities elsewhere in the PRC, most notably in Shandong Province. In May 2015 our newly formed subsidiary, Weihai Nanhai Zhonghuan Natural Gas Co., Ltd, ("WNZ") signed a Four Parties Joint Cooperation Agreement with the Weihai Nanhai New District Regulatory Commission, China Construction Electric Power Construction Co., Ltd, and China Nuclear Power Engineering Co., Ltd to provide natural gas to four units of natural gas steam combined cycle power plants in the Weihai Nanhai New District Development Area. Additionally, in March 2016 WNZ secured an exclusive 30-year concession from PetroChina Company Limited ("PetroChina") to supply 1.1 billion cubic meters of natural gas per annum in Phase 1 of the project. In Phase 2 the supply quota will increase to 2.2 billion cubic meters annually. Under the agreement, WNZ will lay a 52.4 km pipeline from PetroChina's supply gate to the power plants to be built in the Weihai Nanhai New District Development Area by the end of 2017. The Group's estimated total cost of investment is RMB255 million.

In December 2015, HZLH entered into a Power Plant Development Proposal Agreement with Yantai City People's Government, China Construction Electric Power Construction Co., Ltd, and China Nuclear Power Engineering Co., Ltd for the construction of four units of natural gas steam combined cycle power plants in Mouping District, Yantai City, in Shandong Province. The estimated cost of the power plants is RMB5 billion. Under the Joint Cooperation Agreement, HZLH will lay a 15 km pipeline from PetroChina's supply gate to transport and provide natural gas to the power plants in Mouping District of Yantai City.

As our Directors and management team are of the view that the China natural gas distribution business has considerable potential for growth and profitability, CEEP is actively seeking new energy investment opportunities in Hubei, Shandong and other provinces of the PRC.

The Group holds an 81.25% equity interest in ESA Electronics Pte Ltd ("ESA"). ESA is a Singapore-incorporated company engaged in the business of assembling, trading and providing consultancy services in the semiconductors industry. ESA also acts as agents and distributors of semi-conductor back-end equipment, such as burn-in systems, vision inspection systems and test systems. During the past financial year, ESA achieved a 35% increase in revenue from \$16.7 million to \$22.5 million, with after-tax profits increasing from \$0.3 million to \$2.1 million. Although the overall market for burn-in boards by semi-conductor manufacturers of personal computer components and electronic devices is expected to decrease due to softer consumer demand, ESA anticipates obtaining a significant OEM project to be awarded by a Singapore company. Moreover, ESA has achieved a competitive advantage through development of its Automated Optical Inspection equipment, which is expected to augment revenue and offset the anticipated reduction in consumer demand for burn-in-boards during the coming year.

LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS

(CONTINUED)

Asia Plan Ltd, in which the Group holds a 100% equity interest, is engaged in real estate development near Seattle in the state of Washington, USA, via its wholly-owned subsidiary Capri Investment L.L.C (“Capri”). Buoyed by a strong regional economy in the Pacific Northwest, a revival in home construction in the Seattle-Tacoma area is underway, and Capri has completed the development of 96 lots. A feasibility study for the development of the next phase of lots is currently underway, with on-site work expected to commence in 2017.

We are encouraged by the accomplishments and prospects for our three primary subsidiaries and look forward to their continuing development and contributions.

The Board of Directors and executive management team would like to express our sincere gratitude to our shareholders, business partners, customers and employees for their contributions and support during the past year.

Carlson Clark Smith
Executive Director & Chief Financial Officer

On Behalf of the Board
3 August 2016

FINANCIAL REVIEW

For the financial year ended 30 April 2016 ("FY16"), the Group achieved a Turnover of S\$51.2 million, which was S\$2.1 million or 4.4% higher than the Turnover of S\$49.1 million recorded for the corresponding financial year ended 30 April 2015 ("FY15"). The Group's Turnover was mainly attributable to the following subsidiaries:

- ESA recorded a 35.1% increase in Turnover of S\$5.8 million to S\$22.5 million in FY16, as compared with a Turnover of S\$16.7 million recorded in FY15. The increase was mainly due to higher demand of burn-in boards by semi-conductor manufacturers in the current year.
- Asia Plan Limited ("Asia Plan"), via its wholly-owned subsidiary Capri Investment L.L.C. ("Capri"), did not make any contribution in FY16, as compared with a turnover of S\$7.2 million in FY15. There was no finalised sales agreement with home builders in the current year.
- Excellent Empire Ltd ("Excellent Empire"), via its wholly-owned subsidiary China Environmental Energy Protection Investment Ltd ("CEEP"), which in turn through its subsidiaries supplies natural gas to households, commercial and industrial users in Anlu, Dawu, XiaoChang and Guangshui cities in Hubei, PRC, achieved a Turnover of S\$28.7 million in FY16, as compared to S\$25.2 million in FY15. The 14% increase in Turnover of \$3.5 million was due to increased gas consumption by industrial and household customers and new connection fees.

The Group recorded a Profit before Income Tax of \$4.7 million in FY16, as compared with a Loss before Income Tax of S\$4.3 million recorded in FY15. The turnaround from a loss to a profit position was mainly due to a write-back of S\$7.0 million from other payables of a subsidiary, as the mandatory period for claims has expired.

The Group recorded a Profit after Income Tax of approximately S\$3.4 million in FY16, as compared with Loss after Tax of S\$3.9 million recorded in FY15.

Correspondingly, in FY16 the Group had a Profit Attributable to Shareholders of S\$2.7 million and Earnings per Share of 0.05 Singapore cents (FY15: Loss Attributable to Shareholders S\$3.2 million and Loss per Share of 0.06 Singapore cents).

Other Revenue increased by S\$2.3 million in FY16 to S\$7.2 million, as compared with S\$4.9 million in FY15. This was mainly due to:

- (a) a write-back in FY16 of S\$7.0 million mainly from other payables of a subsidiary, as the mandatory period for claims has expired;
- (b) a decrease of S\$0.3 million in loss on disposals of AFS;
- (c) a decrease of S\$0.3 million in fair value loss of FVTPL arising from market valuation of quoted securities;
- (d) a S\$0.1 million gain on disposal of an associate company, with none in the previous year;
- (e) a decrease of S\$0.4 million in sundry and interest income;
- (f) a decrease of S\$5.0 million Foreign Exchange Gain in FY16, from S\$5.6 million in FY15 to S\$0.6 million in FY16, largely due to decrease in unrealised exchange gains arising from the revaluation of foreign currency denominated balances primarily in:
 - (i) United States Dollars ("US\$"), at exchange rates of 1US\$ to S\$ from S\$1.324 to S\$1.344 (FY15: from S\$1.256 to S\$1.324); the margin increase was 0.02 in FY16 as compared to 0.07 in FY15; and
 - (ii) Chinese Renminbi ("RMB"), at exchange rates of 1RMB to S\$ from S\$0.213 to S\$0.207 (FY15: from S\$0.201 to S\$0.213); the margin decrease was 0.006 in FY16 as compared to a margin increase of 0.01 in FY15.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

(CONTINUED)

The Group's Total Costs and Expenses decreased by approximately S\$4.4 million to S\$53.7 million in FY16, compared to S\$58.1 million in FY15. This was mainly due to:

- (a) S\$0.5 million increase in changes in inventories, work-in-process, raw materials and consumables, which is in line with the increased turnover by the semi-conductor business of ESA and China subsidiaries;
- (b) S\$0.1 million decrease in amortisation of land rights and depreciation of fixed assets mainly from China subsidiaries;
- (c) S\$1.6 million decrease in allowance for impairment loss of property, plant and equipment from China subsidiaries;
- (d) S\$2.3 million decrease in allowance for impairment of available-for-sale financial asset;
- (e) S\$0.4 million net decrease in allowance for doubtful receivables mainly by ESA;
- (f) S\$1.5 million increase in employees benefits expenses mainly from ESA and China subsidiaries;
- (g) S\$0.5 million decrease in finance costs, mainly due to bank loan repayments by China subsidiaries;
- (h) a S\$1.5 million decrease in other expenses, attributable from S\$1.5 million decrease in other operating expenses mainly from China subsidiaries;

The Share of Loss of Associated Companies decreased by S\$0.1 million, primarily due to share of loss from IES, which was disposed in FY16.

The increase in Income Tax of S\$1.6 million, from the tax credit of S\$0.3 million in FY15 to tax expense of S\$1.3 million in FY16; was mainly due to additional taxes paid and increase in tax provisions in the Group's subsidiaries.

As at 30 April 2016, the total assets of the Group had decreased by S\$8.7 million from FY15 of S\$156.1 million to FY16 of S\$147.4 million. The decrease is mainly due to allowance for impairment loss of available-for-sale financial assets and fair value loss of financial assets, at fair value through profit or loss held by the Group.

The Net Current Assets of the Group as at 30 April 2016 were S\$1.6 million (FY15: S\$3.9 million), of which S\$5.6 million (FY15: S\$6.6 million) was held as cash and cash equivalents.

The Group's total borrowings and finance lease liabilities of S\$21.8 million consist mainly of bank loans obtained by subsidiaries in China and ESA. The Group's gearing ratio as at 30 April 2016, based on net debt divided by total capital is 0.26 times (FY15: 0.33 times). Net debt is calculated as total borrowings, finance lease payables and trade and other payables less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as equity affordable to owners of the parent plus net debt.

As at 30 April 2016, the total equity of the Group was S\$93.0 million, as compared to S\$86.6 million in FY15. The increase was mainly due to a current year profit of S\$3.4 million, fair value of share-based payments of S\$0.5 million recognised in non-controlling interests, S\$0.7 million translation loss in other reserve, transactions with non-controlling interests of \$3.1 million and capital contribution from a non-controlling interest of a subsidiary of \$0.1 million, share capital of the Company in FY16 remains the same in FY15.

The net asset value per share is S\$0.018 in FY16 (FY15: S\$0.017) and the total issued share capital of the Company is 5,100,799,986 ordinary shares.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The Directors of Ipco International Limited (the "Company") present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group") for the financial year ended 30 April 2016 and the statement of financial position of the Company as at 30 April 2016.

1. OPINION OF THE DIRECTORS

In the opinion of the Board of Directors,

- (a) the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position of the Company together with the notes thereon are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act") and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at 30 April 2016, and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group for the financial year ended on that date; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

2. DIRECTORS

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

Carlson Clark Smith	(Executive Director & Chief Financial Officer)
Chwee Han Sin	(Independent Director)
Chai Siew Hoon	(Independent Director)
Ross Yu Limjoco	(Independent Director)

3. ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose object was to enable the 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.

4. DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN SHARES OR DEBENTURES

The Directors of the Company holding office at the end of the financial year had no interests in the shares or debentures of the Company and its related corporations as recorded in the Register of Directors' Shareholdings kept by the Company under Section 164 of the Act, either at the beginning or at the end of the financial year.

5. SHARE OPTIONS AND EMPLOYEE SHARE SCHEME

Share Options

There were no share options granted by the Company or its subsidiaries during the financial year.

There were no shares issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company or its subsidiaries.

There were no unissued shares of the Company or its subsidiaries under option as at the end of the financial year.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

(CONTINUED)

5. SHARE OPTIONS AND EMPLOYEE SHARE SCHEME (CONTINUED)

Employee Share Scheme ("ESS")

On 21 May 2015, the Board of Directors and Remuneration Committee of the Company have approved and adopted the ESS of a subsidiary, China Environmental Energy Protection Investment Limited ("CEEP"). Under the ESS, key executives of the Group are granted registered capital of Hubei Zonglianhuan Energy Investment Management Inc. ("HZLH"), a subsidiary in the People's Republic of China ("PRC"). The ESS is restricted to key executives of the Group.

(i) RMB8 million registered capital in HZLH, representing 10% equity interest

RMB8 million registered capital in HZLH was granted to a key management personnel of the Group for a consideration of RMB14.4 million on 7 July 2015. There is no vesting condition attached and the amount is payable within 3 years from date of grant.

(ii) RMB16 million registered capital in HZLH, representing 20% equity interest

RMB16 million registered capital in HZLH was transferred to Xiaogan He Shun Investment Management Centre LLP ("He Shun"), registered in the PRC, for the purpose of the ESS for a consideration of RMB28.8 million. On 27 April 2016, the Group granted RMB5.6 million registered capital to certain key executives of the Group by admitting these executives as partners of He Shun for a consideration of RMB10.08 million, payable within 3 years from the date of grant. These executives shall remain as employees of HZLH for a period of 3 years as part of the vesting condition. Subsequent to the vesting period, these executives cannot sell more than 25% per annum of HZLH's registered capital. As at 30 April 2016, RMB10.4 million registered capital in HZLH have not been granted to any key executives.

Particulars of the share plans are disclosed in Note 28(b) to the financial statements.

6. AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee comprises three members, all of whom are independent directors. The members of the Audit Committee at the date of this report are:

Chwee Han Sin (Chairman)
Chai Siew Hoon
Ross Yu Limjoco

The Audit Committee carries out its functions in accordance with Section 201B (5) of the Act and the Code of Corporate Governance, including the following:

- (i) Reviews the audit plans and results of the Company's external and internal auditors;
- (ii) Reviews the Group's financial and operating results and accounting policies;
- (iii) Reviews the statement of financial position of the Company and the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the external auditor's report on those financial statements before their submission to the Directors of the Company;
- (iv) Reviews quarterly, half-yearly and full-year announcements on the results of the Group, statement of financial position, and statement of changes in equity of the Company and of the Group;

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

(CONTINUED)

6. AUDIT COMMITTEE (CONTINUED)

- (v) Ensures the co-operation and assistance given by the management to external auditor;
- (vi) Makes recommendations to the Board of Directors on the appointment of external and internal auditors; and
- (vii) Reviews the Interested Person Transactions as defined in Chapter 9 of the Listing Manual of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("SGX-ST") as is required by SGX-ST and ensures that the transactions were on normal commercial terms and not prejudicial to the interests of the members of the Company.

The Audit Committee has reviewed all non-audit services provided by the external auditor to the Group and is satisfied that the nature and extent of such services would not affect the independence of the external auditor.

The Audit Committee has full access to and co-operation of the management and has been given the resources required for it to discharge its function properly. It also has full discretion to invite any Director and executive officer to attend its meetings. The external auditor has unrestricted access to the Audit Committee.

Based on the internal controls established and maintained by the Group and the reviews conducted by management and the internal auditors, the Board, with the concurrence of the Audit Committee, is of the opinion that the Group's internal controls addressing financial, operational and compliance risks were adequate as at 30 April 2016.

The Audit Committee has recommended to the Board of Directors the nomination of BDO LLP, for re-appointment as external auditor of the Company at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

7. INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

The independent auditor, BDO LLP, has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

Carlson Clark Smith
Director

Chwee Han Sin
Director

Singapore
3 August 2016

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF IPCO INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Ipco International Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") which comprise the statements of financial position of the Group and of the Company as at 30 April 2016, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages 11 to 94.

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 about 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 accompanying financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position 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 of the Company as at 30 April 2016, and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group for the financial year ended on that date.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 35 to the financial statements which describes the uncertainty in relation to the outcome of the Commercial Affairs Department ("CAD") investigation. The CAD has not provided any further information on their investigation or on the alleged offence (if any). Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF IPCO INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

(CONTINUED)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

BDO LLP

Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
3 August 2016

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

	Note	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Revenue	4	51,225	49,054
Other items of revenue/(expenses)			
Available-for-sale financial assets			
- net loss on disposal		-	(286)
Financial assets, at fair value through profit or loss			
- fair value loss	19	(1,103)	(1,453)
- net gain on disposal		-	87
Other income	5	8,315	6,595
		<u>7,212</u>	<u>4,943</u>
Operating expenses			
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and land held for sale		(438)	(5,776)
Raw materials and consumables used		(32,806)	(26,992)
Amortisation of intangible assets	11	(1,358)	(1,255)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	12	(1,962)	(2,166)
Allowance for impairment loss of property, plant and equipment	12	(100)	(1,730)
Allowance for impairment loss of associated companies	14	-	(50)
Allowance for impairment loss of available-for-sale financial assets	16	(2,911)	(5,177)
Allowance for doubtful receivables, net		(741)	(1,115)
Employee benefits expenses	6	(9,377)	(7,889)
Finance costs	7	(334)	(869)
Operating lease expenses		(509)	(506)
Other expenses	8	(3,173)	(4,600)
Total expenses		<u>(53,709)</u>	<u>(58,125)</u>
Share of results of associated companies, net of tax	14	(34)	(151)
Profit/(Loss) before income tax		<u>4,694</u>	<u>(4,279)</u>
Income tax (expense)/credit	9	(1,276)	338
Profit/(Loss) for the financial year		<u><u>3,418</u></u>	<u><u>(3,941)</u></u>

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

	Note	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Available-for-sale financial assets			
- fair value loss	16	-	(680)
Exchange differences on translating of foreign operations		(729)	(1,167)
Other comprehensive income for the financial year		<u>(729)</u>	<u>(1,847)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		<u>2,689</u>	<u>(5,788)</u>
Profit/(Loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		2,728	(3,229)
Non-controlling interests		690	(712)
		<u>3,418</u>	<u>(3,941)</u>
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		2,151	(4,530)
Non-controlling interests		538	(1,258)
		<u>2,689</u>	<u>(5,788)</u>
Earnings/(Loss) per share (in cents)			
Basic/Diluted	10	0.05	(0.06)

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 APRIL 2016

		Group		Company	
	Note	2016	2015	2016	2015
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Non-current assets					
Intangible assets	11	49,259	49,850	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	12	60,505	55,280	185	275
Subsidiaries	13	-	-	70,761	72,761
Associated companies	14	-	483	-	531
Joint ventures	15	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	18	3,533	878	-	-
Convertible loan	25	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets	26	1,282	959	-	-
		114,579	107,450	70,946	73,567
Current assets					
Available-for-sale financial assets	16	1,118	4,603	580	3,514
Inventories	17	12,220	12,499	-	-
Trade and other receivables	18	9,216	18,125	61,061	59,016
Financial assets, at fair value through profit or loss	19	65	1,350	32	82
Cash and cash equivalents	20	10,156	12,024	158	403
		32,775	48,601	61,831	63,015
Less:					
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	21	22,048	36,991	8,601	8,497
Provisions	22	283	267	283	267
Finance lease liabilities	23	45	43	45	43
Current income tax payable		1,004	704	-	-
Borrowings	24	7,760	6,650	-	-
		31,140	44,655	8,929	8,807
Net current assets		1,635	3,946	52,902	54,208
Non-current liabilities					
Other payables	21	(425)	-	-	-
Finance lease liabilities	23	(49)	(93)	(49)	(93)
Borrowings	24	(13,929)	(15,593)	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	26	(8,823)	(9,156)	-	-
		(23,226)	(24,842)	(49)	(93)
Net assets		92,988	86,554	123,799	127,682

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

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

		Group		Company	
	Note	2016	2015	2016	2015
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Equity					
Share capital	27	263,687	263,687	263,687	263,687
Other reserves	28	(26,545)	(25,593)	1,961	1,961
Accumulated losses		(139,924)	(142,652)	(141,849)	(137,966)
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		97,218	95,442	123,799	127,682
Non-controlling interests		(4,230)	(8,888)	-	-
Total equity		92,988	86,554	123,799	127,682

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

	Share capital \$'000	Fair value reserve \$'000	Foreign exchange translation reserve \$'000	Capital reduction reserve \$'000	Equity-NCI \$'000	Accumulated losses \$'000	Equity attributable to owners of the parent \$'000	Non-controlling interests \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance at 1 May 2015	263,687	-	(19,010)	1,961	(8,544)	(142,652)	95,442	(8,888)	86,554
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	-	-	2,728	2,728	690	3,418
Other comprehensive income for the financial year:									
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	(577)	-	-	-	(577)	(152)	(729)
Total other comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	(577)	-	-	-	(577)	(152)	(729)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	(577)	-	-	2,728	2,151	538	2,689
Transactions with non-controlling interests (Note 13(f))	-	-	-	-	(375)	-	(375)	3,491	3,116
Share-based payment (Note 28(b))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	505	505
Capital contribution from a non-controlling interest of a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	124
Balance at 30 April 2016	263,687	-	(19,587)	1,961	(8,919)	(139,924)	97,218	(4,230)	92,988

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

	Share capital \$'000	Fair value reserve \$'000	Foreign exchange translation reserve \$'000	Capital reduction reserve \$'000	Equity-NCI \$'000	Accumulated losses \$'000	Equity attributable to owners of the parent \$'000	Non-controlling interests \$'000	Total equity \$'000
Balance at 1 May 2014	263,687	680	(18,389)	1,961	(2,741)	(139,423)	105,775	(13,433)	92,342
Loss for the financial year	-	-	-	-	-	(3,229)	(3,229)	(712)	(3,941)
Other comprehensive income for the financial year:									
Fair value loss on available-for-sale financial assets (Note 16)	-	(680)	-	-	-	-	(680)	-	(680)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	(621)	-	-	-	(621)	(546)	(1,167)
Total other comprehensive income for the financial year	-	(680)	(621)	-	-	-	(1,301)	(546)	(1,847)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	(680)	(621)	-	-	(3,229)	(4,530)	(1,258)	(5,788)
Adjustments from China restructuring (Note 13(e))	-	-	-	-	(295)	-	(295)	295	-
Transactions with non-controlling interests (Note 13(f))	-	-	-	-	(5,508)	-	(5,508)	5,508	-
Balance at 30 April 2015	263,687	-	(19,010)	1,961	(8,544)	(142,652)	95,442	(8,888)	86,554

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) before income tax	4,694	(4,279)
Adjustments for:		
Allowance made for doubtful receivables	741	1,115
Write back other creditors and accrued expenses	(7,011)	-
Allowance for impairment loss of associated companies	-	50
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,358	1,255
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1,962	2,166
Allowance for impairment loss of property, plant and equipment	100	1,730
Allowance for impairment loss of available-for-sale financial assets	2,911	5,177
Dividend income	-	(37)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(5)	(4)
Interest expenses	310	839
Interest income	(130)	(232)
Gain on disposal of a subsidiary	(1)	-
Gain on disposal of an associated company	(151)	-
Provisions made during the financial year	283	267
Share of results of associated companies	34	151
Fair value loss on financial assets, at fair value through profit or loss	1,103	1,453
Loss on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets	-	286
Tax recoverable written off	-	876
Unrealised foreign exchange	(249)	(5,597)
Operating profit before changes in working capital	5,949	5,216
Working capital changes		
Inventories	427	1,197
Trade and other receivables	9,607	(3,091)
Net disposal and acquisition of financial assets held-for-trading	182	935
Trade and other payables	(7,672)	558
Provisions	(267)	(276)
Cash from operations	8,226	4,539
Interest received	49	232
Interest paid	(1,048)	(1,662)
Net income tax paid	(1,979)	(1,347)
Net cash from operating activities	5,248	1,762

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

	Note	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Investing activities			
Dividend received		-	37
Addition of intangible assets	11	(17)	(29)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	12	(8,796)	(3,184)
Purchase of available-for-sale financial assets		(35)	-
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment		5	273
Proceeds from disposal of available-for-sale financial assets		395	1,108
Disposal of a subsidiary	13	(2)	-
Cash restricted in use		-	1
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(8,450)</u>	<u>(1,794)</u>
Financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		7,376	567
Proceeds from non-controlling interests	13	425	-
Capital contribution from a non-controlling interest of a subsidiary		124	-
Repayments of borrowings		(5,721)	(1,526)
Repayments of finance leases		(42)	(42)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		<u>2,162</u>	<u>(1,001)</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(1,040)	(1,033)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes in cash and cash equivalents		87	443
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		6,599	7,189
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	20	<u>5,646</u>	<u>6,599</u>

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements.

1. GENERAL CORPORATE INFORMATION

IpcO International Limited is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in Singapore with its registered office and principal place of business at 24 Pandan Road, Singapore 609275. The Company is listed on the main board of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited. The Company's registration number is 199202747M.

The principal activities of the Company are those of an investment holding company and performing the functions of the corporate headquarters of the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group").

The principal activities of the subsidiaries are set out in Note 13 to the financial statements.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS") including the related Interpretations of FRS ("INT FRS") and are prepared under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The individual financial statements of each entity in the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position of the Company are presented in Singapore dollar ("S\$"), which is the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements and all values presented are rounded to the nearest thousand ("S\$'000") as indicated.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the Group's application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from those estimates. The areas where such judgements or estimates have the most significant effect on the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

During the financial year, the Group and the Company have adopted all the new or revised FRS and INT FRS that are relevant to their operations and effective for the current financial year. The adoption of the new or revised FRS and INT FRS does not result in any substantial changes to the Group's and the Company's accounting policies and have no material effect on the amounts reported for the current and prior financial years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements (Continued)

FRS issued but not yet effective

As at the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the Group and the Company have not adopted the following FRS that have been issued but not yet effective:

		Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)
FRS 1 (Amendments)	: Disclosure Initiative	1 January 2016
FRS 7 (Amendments)	: Disclosure Initiative	1 January 2017
FRS 12 (Amendments)	: Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses	1 January 2017
FRS 16 and FRS 38 (Amendments)	: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation	1 January 2016
FRS 16 and FRS 41 (Amendments)	: Agriculture: Bearer Plants	1 January 2016
FRS 27 (Amendments)	: Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements	1 January 2016
FRS 109	: Financial Instruments	1 January 2018
FRS 110 and FRS 28 (Amendments)	: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	To be determined
FRS 110, FRS 112 and FRS 28 (Amendments)	: Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception	1 January 2016
FRS 111 (Amendments)	: Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations	1 January 2016
FRS 114	: Regulatory Deferral Accounts	1 January 2016
FRS 115	: Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2018
FRS 115 (Amendments)	: Clarifications to FRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2018
FRS 116	: Leases	1 January 2019
Improvements to FRSs (November 2014)		1 January 2016

Consequential amendments were also made to various standards as a result of these new or revised standards.

Except as disclosed below, management anticipates that the adoption of the above FRS in future periods, if applicable, will not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Group in the period of their initial adoption.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements (Continued)

FRS issued but not yet effective (Continued)

FRS 109 Financial Instruments

FRS 109 supersedes FRS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement with new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting.

Under FRS 109, financial assets are classified into financial assets measured at fair value or at amortised cost depending on the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Fair value gains or losses will be recognised in profit or loss except for certain equity investments, for which the Group will have a choice to recognise the gains and losses in other comprehensive income. A third measurement category has been added for debt instruments – fair value through other comprehensive income. This measurement category applies to debt instruments that meet the Solely Payments of Principal and Interest contractual cash flow characteristics test and where the Group is holding the debt instrument to both collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the financial assets.

FRS 109 carries forward the recognition, classification and measurement requirements for financial liabilities from FRS 39, except for financial liabilities that are designated at fair value through profit or loss, where the amount of change in fair value attributable to change in credit risk of that liability is recognised in other comprehensive income unless that would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch. In addition, FRS 109 retains the requirements in FRS 39 for de-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities.

FRS 109 introduces a new forward-looking impairment model based on expected credit losses to replace the incurred loss model in FRS 39. This determines the recognition of impairment provisions as well as interest revenue. For financial assets at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, the Group will now always recognise (at a minimum) 12 months of expected losses in profit or loss. Lifetime expected losses will be recognised on these assets when there is a significant increase in credit risk after initial recognition.

FRS 109 also introduces a new hedge accounting model designed to allow entities to better reflect their risk management activities in their financial statements.

The Group plans to adopt FRS 109 in the financial year beginning on 1 May 2018 with retrospective effect in accordance with the transitional provisions. There may be a potentially significant impact on the accounting for financial instruments on initial adoption.

The Group is in the process of making a detailed assessment of the impact of this standard.

The Group will be required to reassess the classification and measurement of financial assets, particularly those currently classified as available for sale and the new impairment requirements are expected to result in changes for allowance for impairment made on trade receivables and other financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements (Continued)

FRS issued but not yet effective (Continued)

FRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

FRS 115 introduces a comprehensive model that applies to revenue from contracts with customers and supersedes all existing revenue recognition requirements under FRS. The model features a five-step analysis to determine whether, how much and when revenue is recognised, and two approaches for recognising revenue: at a point in time or over time. The core principle is that an entity recognises revenue when control over promised goods or services is transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. FRS 115 also introduces extensive qualitative and quantitative disclosure requirements which aim to enable users of the financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers.

On initial adoption of this standard there may be a potentially significant impact on the timing and profile of revenue recognition of the Group. The Group is in the process of making a detailed assessment of the impact of this standard. The Group plans to adopt the standard in the financial year beginning on 1 May 2018 with either full or modified retrospective effect in accordance with the transitional provisions, and will include the required additional disclosures in its financial statements for that financial year.

FRS 116 Leases

FRS 116 supersedes FRS 17 Leases and introduces a new single lessee accounting model which eliminates the current distinction between operating and finance leases for lessees. FRS 116 requires lessees to capitalise all leases on the statement of financial position by recognising a "right-of-use" asset and a corresponding lease liability for the present value of the obligation to make lease payments, except for certain short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. Subsequently, the lease assets will be depreciated and the lease liabilities will be measured at amortised cost.

From the perspective of a lessor, the classification and accounting for operating and finance leases remains substantially unchanged under FRS 116. FRS 116 also requires enhanced disclosures by both lessees and lessors.

On initial adoption of this standard, there may be a potentially significant impact on the accounting treatment for the Group's leases, particularly rented office premises and other operating facilities, which the Group, as lessee, currently accounts for as operating leases. Due to the recent release of this standard, the Group has not yet made a detailed assessment of the impact of this standard. The Group plans to adopt the standard in the financial year beginning on 1 May 2019 with either full or modified retrospective effect in accordance with the transitional provisions, and will include the required additional disclosures in its financial statements for that financial year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an investee if the Group has power over the investee, exposure to variable returns from the investee, and the ability to use its power to affect those variable returns. Control is reassessed whenever facts and circumstances indicate that there may be a change in any of these elements of control.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is obtained by the Group up to the effective date on which control is lost, as appropriate.

Intra-group balances and transactions and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses may be an impairment indicator of the asset concerned.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same financial year as that of the Company, using consistent accounting policies. Where necessary, accounting policies of subsidiaries are changed to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by other members of the Group.

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries relate to the equity in subsidiaries which is not attributable directly or indirectly to the owners of the parent. They are shown separately in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, financial position and changes in equity.

Non-controlling interests in the acquiree that are a present ownership interest and entitle its holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the fair value, of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity. Total comprehensive income is attributed to non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interest. The profit or loss on disposal is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary are accounted for (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred directly to retained earnings) in the same manner as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Basis of consolidation (Continued)

The fair value of any investments retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under FRS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement or, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associated companies or joint ventures.

In the separate financial statements of the Company, investments in subsidiaries, associated companies and joint ventures are carried at cost, less any impairment loss that has been recognised in profit or loss.

2.3 Business combinations

Business combinations from 1 May 2010

The acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred for the acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values, at the date of exchange, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Consideration also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration. Contingent consideration classified as a financial liability is remeasured subsequently to fair value through profit or loss.

The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the conditions for recognition under FRS 103 are recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date.

Where a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held interests in the acquired entity are remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date the Group attains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in profit or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss, where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

Goodwill arising on acquisition is recognised as an asset at the acquisition date and initially measured at the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer previously held equity interest (if any) in the entity over net acquisition-date fair value amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed.

If, after reassessment, the Group's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Business combinations before 1 May 2010

In comparison to the above mentioned requirements, the following differences applied:

Business combinations are accounted for by applying the purchase method. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition formed part of the acquisition costs. The non-controlling interest (formerly known as minority interest) was measured at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Business combinations (Continued)

Business combinations before 1 May 2010 (Continued)

Business combinations achieved in stages were accounted for as separate steps. Adjustments to those fair values relating to previously held interests are treated as a revaluation and recognised in equity.

Contingent consideration was recognised if, and only if, the Group had a present obligation, the economic outflow was probable and a reliable estimate was determinable. Subsequent measurements to the contingent consideration affected goodwill.

2.4 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates, other similar allowances and sales related taxes.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the Group has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Sale of land lots

Revenue from sale of land lots is recognised when the risk and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer through the transfer of legal title.

Natural gas installation, connection, delivery and usage

Revenue from natural gas installation, connection and delivery is recognised when the services are rendered.

Revenue from usage of natural gas is recognised based on the customers' consumption (including estimated consumption) of natural gas for the financial year. For revenue received from prepaid card users, provisions for unearned revenue are made for usage which have not been utilised as at the end of the financial year.

Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the shareholders' rights to receive payment have been established.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.5 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time in preparation for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs on general borrowings are capitalised by applying a capitalisation rate to construction or development expenditures that are financed by general borrowings.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.6 Employee benefits

Pension obligations

The Group participates in the national pension schemes as defined by the laws of the countries in which it has operations, namely in Singapore and the PRC. The contributions to these schemes are charged to the profit or loss in the period in which the related service is performed.

Employee leave entitlements

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

Equity-settled share-based payment

The Group operates an Employee Share Scheme which allows it to issue equity-settled share-based payments to selected key executives. For equity-settled share-based payment, the fair value of the services received is recognised as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the vesting period during which the executives become unconditionally entitled to the equity instrument. The fair value of the services is determined by reference to the fair value of the equity instrument granted at the grant date.

The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date reflects the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in the statement of profit or loss for the financial year represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that financial year.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of equity instrument, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest.

The proceeds received relating to purchase of the equity instruments during the vesting period, are credited to liabilities. At the end of the vesting period, the accumulated liabilities will be transferred to non-controlling interest, together with remaining consideration receivables from employees.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.7 Taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current income tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the financial year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are not taxable or tax deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is recognised at the amount expected to be paid or recovered from the tax authorities and is calculated using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted in countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate by the end of the financial year.

Current income taxes are recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and are accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised on taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associated companies, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each financial year and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset realised based on the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the financial year.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would allow from the manner in which the Group expects to recover or settle its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except when it relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, in which case the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, or where it arises from the initial accounting for a business combination. Deferred tax arising from a business combination is taken into account in calculating goodwill on acquisition.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.7 Taxes (Continued)

Sales tax

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales tax except:

- when the sales tax that is incurred on purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the tax authorities, in which case the sales tax is recognised as part of cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of sales tax included.

The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable, to the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statements of financial position.

2.8 Foreign currency transactions and translation

In preparing the financial statements of the individual entities, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. At the end of each financial year, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated at the rates prevailing at the end of the financial year. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not re-translated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items and on re-translation of monetary items are included in profit or loss for the period. Exchange differences arising on the re-translation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in profit or loss for the period except for differences arising on the re-translation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognised directly in equity. For such non-monetary items, any exchange component of that gain or loss is also recognised directly in equity.

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations (including comparatives) are expressed in Singapore dollar using exchange rates prevailing at the end of the financial year. Income and expense items (including comparatives) are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuated significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the Group's foreign exchange translation reserve.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign entities (including monetary items that, in substance, form part of the net investment in foreign entities), and of borrowings and other currency instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are taken to the foreign currency translation reserve.

On disposal of a foreign operation, the accumulated foreign exchange translation reserve relating to that operation is reclassified to profit or loss.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.9 Joint arrangement

The Group is a party to a joint arrangement when there is a contractual arrangement that confers joint control over the relevant activities of the arrangement to the Group and at least one other party. Joint control is assessed under the same principles as control over subsidiaries (Note 2.2). The Group classifies its interests in joint arrangements as joint ventures where the Group has rights to only the net assets of the joint arrangement.

In assessing the classification of interests in joint arrangements, the Group considers:

- The structure of the joint arrangement;
- The legal form of joint arrangements structured through a separate vehicle;
- The contractual terms of the joint arrangement agreement; and
- Any other facts and circumstances (including any other contractual arrangements).

The Group accounts for its interests in joint ventures in the same manner as investments in associated companies (i.e. using the equity method) as described in Note 2.10 below.

2.10 Associated companies and joint venture

Associated companies are entities over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

Associated companies and joint venture are initially recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost, and subsequently accounted for using the equity method less any impairment losses. Any premium paid for associated companies or joint ventures above the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is included in the carrying amount of the investment in associated companies or joint ventures.

Under the equity method, the Group's share of post-acquisition profits and losses and other comprehensive income is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of associated companies or joint ventures and distributions received are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investments.

Losses of associated companies or joint ventures in excess of the Group's interest in that associated companies or joint ventures (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment) are not recognised, unless the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations to make good those losses or made payments on behalf of the associated companies or joint ventures.

Where the Group transacts with an associated company or a joint venture, unrealised profits are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associated company or joint venture. Unrealised losses are also eliminated, but only to the extent that there is no impairment.

Investment in associated companies and joint ventures are stated at cost in the Company's statement of financial position less impairment loss, if any.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.11 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of a subsidiary represents the excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interest in the acquiree over the acquisition date fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the subsidiary recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries prior to 1 January 2010 and jointly controlled entities represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired.

Goodwill on subsidiaries and is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the group's cash-generating units expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

On the disposal of a subsidiary, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured initially at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each financial year, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually or more frequently if the events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. Such intangible assets are not amortised. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is reviewed annually to determine whether the useful life assessment continues to be supportable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.11 Intangible assets (Continued)

Intangible assets acquired separately (Continued)

(i) Distribution, licensing, exploration and extraction rights

Distribution, licensing, exploration and extraction rights acquired through business combinations which have finite useful lives are amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful lives which represent the period of contractual rights as follows:

Distribution and licensing rights	28 years
Exploration and extraction rights	22 years

(ii) Intellectual rights

Intellectual rights refer to the rights obtained for the design or manufacture of certain equipment. It has indefinite use and therefore is not amortised.

(iii) Land use rights

Land use rights are initially measured at cost. Following initial recognition, land use rights are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. The land use rights are amortised over the lease term of 30 years.

2.12 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of property, plant and equipment includes its purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Dismantlement, removal or restoration costs are included as part of the cost of property, plant and equipment if the obligation for dismantlement, removal or restoration is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent expenditure relating to the property, plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that the future economic benefits, in excess of the standard of performance of the asset before the expenditure was made, will flow to the Group and the Company and the cost of the item can be reliably measured. Other subsequent expenditure is recognised as an expense during the financial year in which it is incurred.

Depreciation for property, plant and equipment other than construction-in-progress is provided on a straight-line basis so as to write off their depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Leasehold building	30 years
Office equipment	3 to 5 years
Plant and equipment	2 to 30 years
Motor vehicles	3 to 5 years

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.12 Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

Construction-in-progress, which represents plant and equipment pending installation, is stated at cost less impairment loss, and is not depreciated. Cost comprises direct costs incurred during the periods of construction, installation and testing, and for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. Construction-in-progress is reclassified to the appropriate category of plant and equipment and depreciation commences when the construction work is completed and the asset is ready for use.

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

The estimated useful lives, residual value and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at the end of each financial year.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets or, if there is no certainty that the lessee will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset shall be fully depreciated over shorter of the lease term and its useful life.

The gain or loss arising on disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Fully depreciated property, plant and equipment are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use.

2.13 Impairment of non-financial assets excluding goodwill

At the end of each financial year, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment losses (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In assessing 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.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.13 Impairment of non-financial assets excluding goodwill (Continued)

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.14 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the statements of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and allocating the interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments (including all fees on points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial instrument. Income and expense are recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets

All financial assets are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value.

The Group classifies its financial assets into the following specified categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables and available-for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of these financial assets when they were acquired and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

Financial assets are classified as FVTPL if the financial asset is either held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition.

A financial asset is classified as held-for-trading if it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term; or if it is part of an identified portfolio of financial instruments with a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking and which is managed by the Group; or if it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument. The Group has not designated any financial assets as FVTPL upon initial recognition.

Financial assets at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.14 Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Loans and receivables

Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments and advance payments for construction of plant and equipment), convertible loan, and cash and cash equivalents that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in active market are classified as "loans and receivables". Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost, where applicable, using the effective interest method less impairment. Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest method, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Available-for-sale financial assets ("AFS")

Certain investments held by the Group are classified as AFS if they are not classified in any of the other categories. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein are recognised directly in the fair value reserve with the exception of impairment losses, interests calculated using the effective interest method and foreign exchange gains and losses. Where the investment is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the fair value reserve is included in profit or loss for the period.

Investments in equity instruments whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost less any impairment loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are presented as non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of the assets within 12 months after the end of financial year.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each financial year. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the asset have been impacted.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The carrying amounts of all financial assets are reduced by the impairment losses directly with the exception of receivables where the carrying amounts are reduced through the use of an allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

With the exception of available-for-sale equity instruments, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.14 Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

In respect of available-for-sale equity instruments, any subsequent increase in fair value after an impairment loss is recognised directly in equity, except for impairment losses on equity instruments at cost which are not reversed.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds receivables.

On derecognition, any difference between the carrying amount and the sum of proceeds received and amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Group are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. The Group classifies ordinary shares as equity instruments.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities.

Other financial liabilities

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables (excluding advance payments received from customers) are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, where applicable, using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.14 Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial liabilities and equity instruments (Continued)

Other financial liabilities (Continued)

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in accordance with the Group's accounting policy on borrowing costs.

Financial guarantee contracts

The Company has issued corporate guarantees to banks for borrowings of certain of its subsidiaries and these guarantees qualify as financial guarantees because the Company is required to reimburse the banks if the subsidiaries breaches any repayment terms.

Financial guarantee contract liabilities are measured initially at their fair values plus transaction costs and subsequently at the higher of the amount of the obligation under the contract recognised as a provision in accordance with FRS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and the amount initially recognised, less cumulative amortisation in accordance with FRS 18 Revenue.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

2.15 Inventories

Saleable merchandise

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a "weighted-average" basis and comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost of work-in-progress includes cost of direct materials, labour and an appropriate portion of production overhead expenditure.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less anticipated costs of disposal and after making allowance for damaged, obsolete and slow-moving items.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.15 Inventories (Continued)

Land held for sale

Land held for sale comprises land lots is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes cost of land and related expenditure which are capitalised as and when activities that are necessary to get the assets ready for their sale are in progress.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less costs to be incurred in selling the land.

2.16 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise demand deposits, cash and bank balances, and short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents also includes bank overdrafts and excludes any pledged deposits. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are presented within borrowings under current liabilities.

2.17 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of financial year, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Changes in the estimated timing or amount of the expenditure or discount rate are recognised in profit or loss when the changes arise.

2.18 Leases

Finance leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased assets to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets of the Group at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statements of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly to profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the Group's policy on borrowing costs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.18 Leases (Continued)

Operating leases

Where the Group and the Company are the lessee of an operating lease

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease unless systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

2.19 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the group of executive directors and the chief executive officer who make strategic decisions.

2.20 Contingencies

A contingent liability is:

- (a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group; or
- (b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:
 - (i) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
 - (ii) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

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

Contingencies are not recognised on the statement of financial position of the Group, except for contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination that are present obligations and for which the fair value can be reliably determined.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group's and the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2, management made judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that were not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions were based on historical experience and other factors that were considered to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONTINUED)

These estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, the management is of the opinion that there are no critical judgements involved that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements except as discussed below.

(i) Impairment of investments in subsidiaries, associated companies and financial assets

The Group and the Company follow the guidance of FRS 36 and FRS 39 in determining whether an investment in subsidiaries, associated companies or financial assets are impaired. This determination requires significant judgement. The Group and the Company evaluate, among other factors, the duration and extent to which the recoverable amount of an investment or fair value of a financial asset is less than its carrying amount and the financial health of and near-term business outlook for the investment or financial asset, including factors such as industry and sector performance, changes in technology and operational and financing cash flow. The carrying amounts of investment in subsidiaries, associated companies and available-for-sale financial assets at the end of the financial year were disclosed in Notes 13, 14 and 16 to the financial statements respectively.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the financial year that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(i) Impairment of intangible assets

The management determines whether goodwill and other intangible assets have suffered impairment on an annual basis and as and when there is an indication of impairment. The recoverable amounts of the cash-generating unit ("CGU") are determined by the management based on value-in-use, which involves the use of estimates. In estimating the value-in-use, the management exercised judgement in estimating the expected future cash flows from the CGUs using suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The carrying value of the Group's intangible assets at the end of the financial year was disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements.

(ii) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of these assets to be within 2 to 30 years. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and residual values of these assets. Therefore, future depreciation charges could be revised. The carrying values of the Group's and the Company's property, plant and equipment at the end of the financial year were disclosed in Note 12 to the financial statements.

(iii) Allowance for doubtful receivables

The management establishes allowance for doubtful receivables on a case-by-case basis when it is believed that payment of amounts owed is unlikely to occur. In establishing these allowances, the management considers the historical experience and changes to the financial position of the customers. If the financial conditions were to deteriorate, resulting in impairment of their ability to make the required payments, allowances may be required. The carrying values of the Group's and the Company's trade and other receivables at the end of the financial year were disclosed in Note 18 to the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONTINUED)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty (Continued)

(iv) Income taxes

The Group has exposure to income taxes in several jurisdictions. Significant judgment is involved in determining the group-wide provision for income taxes. There are certain transactions and computations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group recognises liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. At the end of the financial year, the Group's current income tax payable and deferred tax liabilities were \$1,004,000 (2015: \$704,000) and \$8,823,000 (2015: \$9,156,000) respectively. The Group's deferred tax assets were \$1,282,000 (2015: \$959,000) at the end of the financial year.

(v) Net realisable value of inventories

In determining the net realisable value of the Group's inventories, an estimation of the recoverable amount of inventories on hand is performed based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made. This represents the value of the inventories which are expected to realise as estimated by the management. These estimates take into consideration the fluctuations of price or cost, or any inventories on hand that may not be realised, directly relating to events occurring after the end of the period to the extent that such events confirm conditions existing at the end of the financial year. As at 30 April 2016, the carrying amount of the Group's inventories was \$12,220,000 (2015: \$12,499,000).

(vi) Share-based payment

The Group has granted equity instruments to key executives under the Employee Share Scheme. The market price of equity instruments granted are not available on the grant date. Management estimates the fair value of the instruments granted using the most appropriate valuation model, depending on the terms and conditions of the grant, to determine the price of those equity instruments on measurement date. The valuation model and factors incorporated in estimating the fair value for the equity-settled share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 28(b) to the financial statements.

4. REVENUE

	Group	
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Sale of goods	22,540	16,681
Sale of land lots	-	7,209
Natural gas installation, connection, delivery and usage	28,685	25,164
	51,225	49,054

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

5. OTHER INCOME

	Group	
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Administrative service fee, rental and corporate guarantee fee from an associated company	13	25
Dividend income	-	37
Foreign exchange gain, net	669	5,641
Gain on disposal of an associated company (Note 14)	151	-
Gain on disposal of a subsidiary	1	-
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	5	4
Interest income		
- share lending	-	135
- others	130	97
Sundry income	335	656
Write back of other payables and accrued expenses	7,011	-
	8,315	6,595

6. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES

	Group	
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Short-term employee benefits	8,075	7,181
Defined contributions plan	797	708
Share-based payment (Note 28)	505	-
	9,377	7,889

The above included key management remuneration as shown in Note 29 to the financial statements.

7. FINANCE COSTS

	Group	
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest expenses		
- finance leases	4	6
- bank borrowings	306	496
- loans from business associates	-	330
- loan from an associated company	-	3
- share margin financing	-	4
Other bank charges	24	30
	334	869

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

8. OTHER EXPENSES

Other expenses include the following:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Audit fees		
- auditor of the Company	168	180
- other auditors ⁽¹⁾	434	110
Non-audit fees		
- auditor of the Company	28	13
- other auditors	42	37
Provision for Directors' fees		
- Directors of the Company	88	80
- Directors of a subsidiary	36	51
General repair and maintenance	555	440
Professional and consultancy fees	519	403
Travelling expenses	333	257
Tax recoverable written off	-	876
Utilities	475	366
Safety production expenses	493	413

⁽¹⁾ Included in these expenses were professional fees amounting to \$238,000 (2015: \$Nil) in connection with the restructuring exercise of China subsidiaries.

9. INCOME TAX EXPENSE/(CREDIT)

	Group	
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Current income tax		
- current year	1,369	716
- under/(over) provision in prior years	204	(69)
- withholding tax	573	-
	2,146	647
Deferred tax assets		
- current year	(348)	(550)
Deferred tax liabilities		
- current year	(522)	(435)
	1,276	(338)

Domestic income tax is calculated at 17% (2015: 17%) of the estimated assessable profit for the financial year. Taxation for other jurisdictions is calculated at the rates prevailing in the relevant jurisdictions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

9. INCOME TAX EXPENSE/(CREDIT) (CONTINUED)

The income tax expenses varied from the amount of income tax expense determined by applying the Singapore income tax rate of 17% (2015: 17%) to profit/(loss) before income tax as a result of the following differences:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Profit/(Loss) before income tax	4,694	(4,279)
Income tax calculated at statutory tax rate of 17%	798	(728)
Tax effect of:		
- different tax rates in other countries	161	(305)
- expenses not deductible for tax purposes	829	1,745
- income not subject to tax	(1,201)	(874)
- income tax exemption	(21)	(23)
- under/(over) provision of current income tax in prior years	204	(69)
- deferred tax assets not recognised in profit or loss	704	471
- utilisation of unrecognised deferred tax asset	(411)	(550)
- recognition of previous unrecognised deferred tax asset	(348)	-
- withholding tax	573	-
- others	(12)	(5)
	<u>1,276</u>	<u>(338)</u>

Unrecognised deferred tax asset

	Group	
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
At beginning of financial year	17,679	17,703
Additions	704	471
Transferred to deferred tax asset	(348)	-
Utilisation	(411)	(550)
Exchange translation difference	(392)	55
At end of financial year	<u>17,232</u>	<u>17,679</u>

Unrecognised deferred tax asset is attributed to unutilised tax losses.

At the end of the financial year, the Group had unutilised tax losses of approximately \$95,680,000 (2015: \$97,163,000) which are available for set-off against future taxable profits subject to the agreement of the relevant tax authorities and compliance with certain provisions of the tax legislation of the respective countries in which the Group operates. The related deferred tax asset has not been recognised in the financial statements due to the unpredictability of future revenue streams.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

9. INCOME TAX (EXPENSE)/CREDIT (CONTINUED)

Unrecognised deferred tax asset (Continued)

The unutilised tax losses can be carried forward indefinitely except for those arising from the subsidiaries in the jurisdiction of the People's Republic of China ("PRC") amounting to \$313,000 (2015: \$744,000) which can only be utilised for the set-off against its future taxable profits within five years from the date the tax losses were incurred. The unutilised tax losses in the PRC will expire at various dates up to and including 2021.

10. EARNINGS/(LOSS) PER SHARE

Basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share is calculated by dividing the Group's profit/(loss) for the financial year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the actual number of ordinary shares issued during the financial year.

The computation is based on the following data:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Profit/(Loss) attributable to owners of the parent	2,728	(3,229)
	Number of shares	
Actual number of ordinary shares		
- Basic	5,100,799,986	5,100,799,986
- Diluted	5,100,799,986	5,100,799,986
Earnings/(Loss) per share (in cents)		
Basic/Diluted	0.05	(0.06)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

(CONTINUED)

11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Group	Goodwill \$'000	Intellectual rights \$'000	Distribution and licensing rights \$'000	Exploration and extraction rights \$'000	Land use rights \$'000	Total \$'000
Cost						
At 1 May 2015	93,696	688	37,202	11,752	1,143	144,481
Additions	-	-	-	-	17	17
Disposal of a subsidiary	(8,510)	-	-	-	-	(8,510)
Exchange translation difference	920	-	562	177	(33)	1,626
At 30 April 2016	86,106	688	37,764	11,929	1,127	137,614
Accumulated amortisation and impairment						
At 1 May 2015	71,074	688	10,924	11,752	193	94,631
Amortisation	-	-	1,300	-	58	1,358
Disposal of a subsidiary	(8,510)	-	-	-	-	(8,510)
Exchange translation difference	578	-	129	177	(8)	876
At 30 April 2016	63,142	688	12,353	11,929	243	88,355
Carrying value						
At 30 April 2016	22,964	-	25,411	-	884	49,259
Average remaining useful lives	Indefinite	Indefinite	20 years	15 years	20 years	20 years

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Group	Goodwill \$'000	Intellectual rights \$'000	Distribution and licensing rights \$'000	Exploration and extraction rights \$'000	Land use rights \$'000	Total \$'000
Cost						
At 1 May 2014	90,867	688	35,291	11,150	1,050	139,046
Additions	-	-	-	-	29	29
Exchange translation difference	2,829	-	1,911	602	64	5,406
At 30 April 2015	93,696	688	37,202	11,752	1,143	144,481
Accumulated amortisation and impairment						
At 1 May 2014	69,407	688	9,182	11,150	146	90,573
Amortisation	-	-	1,218	-	37	1,255
Exchange translation difference	1,667	-	524	602	10	2,803
At 30 April 2015	71,074	688	10,924	11,752	193	94,631
Carrying value						
At 30 April 2015	22,622	-	26,278	-	950	49,850
Average remaining useful lives	Indefinite	Indefinite	21 years	16 years	21 years	21 years

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Impairment testing of intangible assets

At the end of each financial year, the management will assess the recoverable amount of the Group's intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. For this purpose, the management determines the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units ("CGU") based on the higher of fair value less costs to sell or value-in-use, where appropriate.

Impairment testing of goodwill

Goodwill acquired through business combinations has been allocated to the Group's cash-generating unit ("CGU") identified. An impairment test is carried out at the end of each financial year to assess if there is any impairment loss. The carrying value of goodwill has been allocated to the following group CGU:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Excellent Empire Limited and its subsidiaries	22,964	22,622

The group CGU included 4 operating units in the gas distribution segment in the PRC. The recoverable amount of this group CGU of approximately \$204,238,000 (2015: \$161,895,000) is determined based on value-in-use ("VIU"). VIU calculations are based on financial budgets approved by management for periods covering 20 to 24 years, which represents the remaining period of distribution and licensing rights for the operating units. The budgeted gross margins, average growth rates and discount rates used in the first 5 years of projections are based on management's best estimate with reference to past performance. Thereafter, the projected cash flows are extrapolated at zero growth rate. The calculations of VIU for the group CGU was discounted at a pre-tax discount rate of 11% (2015: 7%) which is the benchmark used by management to assess the operating performance of the group CGU.

The budgeted gross margins and average growth rates for the first 5 years are as below:

	Budgeted gross margin		Average growth rates	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Excellent Empire Limited and its subsidiaries	39% to 45%	31% to 42%	7% to 42%	10% to 35%

Management has identified that a reasonably possible change in the key assumptions could cause the recoverable amount to be equal to the carrying amount for the group CGU:

	Growth rate	Gross margin	Discount rate
	2016	2016	2016
Change required for recoverable amount to be equal to carrying amount	(11%)	(18%)	10%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Group	Leasehold building \$'000	Office equipment \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Motor vehicles \$'000	Construction in progress \$'000	Total \$'000
Cost						
At 1 May 2015	3,193	1,536	61,646	3,119	4,048	73,542
Additions	184	45	1,396	185	6,986	8,796
Disposals	-	(9)	-	-	-	(9)
Reclassification	3,570	-	(3,293)	-	(277)	-
Exchange translation difference	(82)	(7)	(1,743)	(78)	(118)	(2,028)
At 30 April 2016	6,865	1,565	58,006	3,226	10,639	80,301
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
At 1 May 2015	801	1,432	14,752	1,277	-	18,262
Depreciation for the financial year	813	48	850	251	-	1,962
Disposals	-	(9)	-	-	-	(9)
Allowance for impairment loss	-	-	100	-	-	100
Exchange translation difference	(50)	(6)	(423)	(40)	-	(519)
At 30 April 2016	1,564	1,465	15,279	1,488	-	19,796
Carrying value						
At 30 April 2016	5,301	100	42,727	1,738	10,639	60,505

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

(CONTINUED)

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Group	Leasehold building \$'000	Office equipment \$'000	Plant and equipment \$'000	Motor vehicles \$'000	Construction in progress \$'000	Total \$'000
Cost						
At 1 May 2014	2,621	1,797	52,000	2,962	5,714	65,094
Additions	437	63	4,647	45	50	5,242
Disposals	(3)	(35)	(59)	(72)	(160)	(329)
Written-off	-	(312)	-	-	-	(312)
Reclassification	-	-	1,971	-	(1,971)	-
Exchange translation difference	138	23	3,087	184	415	3,847
At 30 April 2015	3,193	1,536	61,646	3,119	4,048	73,542
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
At 1 May 2014	696	1,679	10,698	945	-	14,018
Depreciation for the financial year	82	78	1,693	313	-	2,166
Disposals	-	(23)	-	(37)	-	(60)
Written-off	-	(312)	-	-	-	(312)
Allowance for impairment loss	-	-	1,730	-	-	1,730
Exchange translation difference	23	10	631	56	-	720
At 30 April 2015	801	1,432	14,752	1,277	-	18,262
Carrying value						
At 30 April 2015	2,392	104	46,894	1,842	4,048	55,280

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Company			
Cost			
At 1 May 2015 and 30 April 2016	18	435	453
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 May 2015	2	176	178
Depreciation for the financial year	4	86	90
At 30 April 2016	6	262	268
Carrying value			
At 30 April 2016	12	173	185
Cost			
At 1 May 2014	312	435	747
Additions	18	-	18
Written-off	(312)	-	(312)
At 30 April 2015	18	435	453
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 May 2014	312	90	402
Depreciation for the financial year	2	86	88
Written-off	(312)	-	(312)
At 30 April 2015	2	176	178
Carrying value			
At 30 April 2015	16	259	275

At the end of the financial year, the Group had property, plant and equipment with a carrying value of approximately \$34,199,000 (2015: \$24,410,000) pledged to financial institutions as security for bank borrowings granted to certain subsidiaries (Note 24).

At the end of the financial year, the Group and the Company had motor vehicles with carrying value of approximately \$173,000 (2015: \$259,000) acquired under finance lease contracts.

Borrowing costs of \$738,000 (2015: \$823,000) which arose on the financing specifically entered into for the construction of the plant and equipment were capitalised by the Group during the financial year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

During the financial year, the Group reviewed the consumption rate in certain residential areas in the gas distribution segment and recognised an impairment loss of \$100,000 (2015: \$1,730,000) with respect to plant and equipment in this segment in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. The recoverable amount was determined based on value-in-use, discounted at pre-tax discount rate of 5% (2015: 5%).

For the purpose of consolidated statement of cash flows, the Group's additions to property, plant and equipment were financed as follows:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Additions of property, plant and equipment	8,796	5,242
Payable for property, plant and equipment	-	(2,058)
Cash payments to acquire property, plant and equipment	8,796	3,184

13. SUBSIDIARIES

(a) Investments in subsidiaries

	Company	
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Unquoted equity shares, at cost	184,802	184,802
Quasi-equity loan	50,244	50,244
	235,046	235,046
Allowance for impairment losses	(164,285)	(162,285)
	70,761	72,761

Movement in allowance for impairment losses during the financial year:

	Company	
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
At beginning of financial year	162,285	161,276
Allowance for impairment loss	2,000	1,009
At end of financial year	164,285	162,285

Quasi-equity loan

Quasi-equity loan represent an interest-free loan provided by the Company to its subsidiary, Excellent Empire Ltd ("EEL"), which is not expected to be repaid in the foreseeable future. EEL has in turn invested substantially the proceeds from the quasi-equity loan to expand the operations of natural gas in the PRC.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

13. SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Investments in subsidiaries (Continued)

The management assess the recoverable amount of its investments in subsidiaries at the end of each financial year to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. The recoverable amounts have been determined using the higher of fair value less costs to sell or value-in-use, where appropriate.

Impairment losses

During the financial year, the Company recognised an impairment loss of \$2,000,000 in profit or loss with regards to its investment in Asia Plan Ltd, which through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Capri Investments L.L.C., owns the Falling Water Real Estate project in the United States of America ("USA"). As the real estate market segment in the USA remains competitive, the management engaged an independent valuer to estimate the market price of the land held for sale, which approximates the recoverable amount of the investment. The recoverable amount of approximately \$29,100,000 was determined using the fair value less costs of disposal based on the valuation report by an independent valuer. The fair value hierarchy is Level 3. The market price was derived using the sales comparison approach whereby sale prices of comparable properties in similar locations are adjusted for differences in key attributes such as size, location and demand of land.

In the previous financial year, the Company recognised an impairment loss of \$1,009,000 in profit or loss mainly arising from its investment in Nueviz Investment Private Limited of \$1,000,000 which was fully impaired owing to continuing losses and winding down of operations.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

13. SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Details of subsidiaries

Name of company (Country of incorporation and principal place of business)	Principal activities	Proportion of ownership interest held by the Group		Proportion of ownership interest held by non-controlling interests	
		2016 %	2015 %	2016 %	2015 %
<i>Held by Ipco International Limited</i>					
^{(1)#} Ipco Constructors Private Limited (Singapore)	Engineering, construction and warehousing	100	100	-	-
⁽¹⁾ Friendship Bridge Holding Company Private Limited (Singapore)	Investment securities trading	100	100	-	-
⁽¹⁾ Nueviz Investment Private Limited (Singapore)	Investment securities trading	100	100	-	-
^{(1)#} Sino Gas Holdings Pte Limited (Singapore)	Investment holding	90	90	10	10
⁽⁴⁾ ESA Electronics Pte Ltd (Singapore)	Trading and providing consultancy services in semi-conductor industry	81.25	81.25	18.75	18.75
^{(2)#} Ipco International Construction Limited (Hong Kong)	Dormant	100	100	-	-
^{(2)#} Millgate Asia Limited (Hong Kong)	Dormant	100	100	-	-
^{(3)#} Ipco Constructors Sdn. Bhd. (Malaysia)	Engineering, construction and infrastructure development	100	100	-	-
^{(3)#} Ipco Sdn. Bhd. (Malaysia)	Investment holding	100	100	-	-
^{(5)#} Ambico Sendirian Berhad (Brunei)	Dormant	100	100	-	-
[#] Ipco-Prebumi (B) Sendirian Berhad (Brunei)	Under liquidation	70	70	30	30

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

13. SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Details of subsidiaries (Continued)

Name of company (Country of incorporation and principal place of business)	Principal activities	Proportion of ownership interest held by the Group		Proportion of ownership interest held by non-controlling interests	
		2016	2015	2016	2015
		%	%	%	%
<i>Held by Ipco International Limited (Continued)</i>					
# Ipco Contractors (S.A.) (British Virgin Islands)	Dormant	100	100	-	-
^(B) Asia Plan Limited (British Virgin Islands)	Investment holding	100	100	-	-
^(B) Excellent Empire Limited (British Virgin Islands)	Investment holding	100	100	-	-
<i>Held by Ipco Contractors (S.A.)</i>					
^{(B)#} Ipco China Gas Pipelines Limited (British Virgin Islands)	Dormant	63	63	37	37
<i>Held by Ipco Sdn. Bhd.</i>					
# Gulf Asia Holdings Ltd (Malaysia)	Dormant	100	100	-	-
# Dimensi Cita Sdn Bhd (Malaysia)	Investment holding	-	100	-	-
<i>Held by ESA Electronics Pte Ltd</i>					
⁽⁴⁾ ESA Assembly Pte Ltd (Singapore)	Manufacturers, assemblers, installers, maintainers, repairers of and dealers in electronic components	81.25	81.25	18.75	18.75
<i>Held by Asia Plan Limited</i>					
^(B) Capri Investments L.L.C. (United States of America)	Residential estate development	100	100	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

13. SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Details of subsidiaries (Continued)

Name of company (Country of incorporation and principal place of business)	Principal activities	Proportion of ownership interest held by the Group		Proportion of ownership interest held by non-controlling interests	
		2016	2015	2016	2015
		%	%	%	%
<i>Held by Excellent Empire Limited</i>					
⁽⁶⁾ China Environmental Energy Protection Investment Limited (Samoa)	Investment holding	100	100	-	-
⁽⁷⁾ Grand Propser Group Limited (Hong Kong)	Investment holding	75	75	25	25
<i>Held by China Environmental Energy Protection Investment Limited</i>					
⁽⁶⁾ Hubei Zonglianhuan Energy Investment Management Inc. (formerly known as Xiao Gan Zhong Huan Gas Investment & Management Co., Ltd) (People's Republic of China)	Providing management services	85	95	15	5
<i>Held by Hubei Zonglianhuan Energy Investment Management Inc. (formerly known as Xiao Gan Zhong Huan Gas Investment & Management Co., Ltd)</i>					
⁽⁶⁾ Anlu Jiayu Natural Gas Company Limited (People's Republic of China)	Natural gas distribution	85	95	15	5
⁽⁶⁾ Dawu Jiayu Natural Gas Company Limited (People's Republic of China)	Natural gas distribution	85	95	15	5
⁽⁶⁾ Xiaochang Jiayu Natural Gas Company Limited (People's Republic of China)	Natural gas distribution	85	95	15	5
⁽⁶⁾ Guangshui Zhong Huan Gas Development Co., Ltd (People's Republic of China)	Natural gas distribution	85	95	15	5

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

13. SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Details of subsidiaries (Continued)

Name of company (Country of incorporation and principal place of business)	Principal activities	Proportion of ownership interest held by the Group		Proportion of ownership interest held by non-controlling interests	
		2016	2015	2016	2015
		%	%	%	%
<i>Held by Hubei Zonglianhuan Energy Investment Management Inc. (formerly known as Xiao Gan Zhong Huan Gas Investment & Management Co., Ltd) (Continued)</i>					
# Weihai Nanhai Zhong Huan Natural Gas Co., Ltd (People's Republic of China)	Dormant	76.5	-	23.5	-
<i>Held by Anlu Jiaxu Natural Gas Company Limited</i>					
⁽⁶⁾ Anlu Jiaxu Natural Gas WeiHuo Transportation Company Limited (People's Republic of China)	Transportation of natural gas	85	100	15	-
<i>Held by Grand Prosper Group Limited</i>					
^{(6)#} Deshi Oil and Gas Exploration Co., Ltd (People's Republic of China)	Dormant	67.5	67.5	32.5	32.5

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ Audited by BDO LLP, Singapore

⁽²⁾ Audited by BDO Limited, Hong Kong

⁽³⁾ Audited by BDO, Malaysia

⁽⁴⁾ Audited by RSM Chio Lim LLP, Singapore

⁽⁵⁾ Audited by Lee & Raman, Brunei

⁽⁶⁾ Audited by BDO China Shu Lun Pan CPAs LLP, People's Republic of China

⁽⁷⁾ Audited by SRF Partners & Co.

⁽⁸⁾ Reviewed by BDO LLP, Singapore, for consolidation purposes

Not considered as a significant subsidiaries as defined under Rule 718 of the Listing Manual of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

13. SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Incorporation of a subsidiary

On 28 December 2015, Hubei Zonglianhuan Energy Investment Management Inc. ("HZLH"), a subsidiary of China Environmental Energy Protection Investment Limited ("CEEP"), which is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, incorporated a 90% equity interest subsidiary, Weihai Nanhai Zhong Huan Natural Gas Co., Ltd in the People's Republic of China ("PRC") with a registered authorised capital of RMB30 million of which RMB600,000 was paid-up as at the end of the financial year.

(d) Disposal of a subsidiary

On 17 September 2015, the Group disposed of its entire issued and paid-up share capital of Dimensi Cita Sdn. Bhd. ("DCSB"), a company incorporated in Malaysia, for a cash consideration of RM50 (equivalent to \$17).

(i) The carrying amount of the identifiable assets and liabilities of DCSB as at date of disposal were as follows:

	Group 2016 \$'000
Bank balances	2
Other payables and accruals	(3)
	(1)
Less: Consideration received	-*
Gain on disposal	(1)

(ii) The effects of the disposal of DCSB on cash flows of the Group were as follows:

	Group 2016 \$'000
Consideration received in cash	-*
Less: Bank balance disposed of	(2)
Net cash outflow of the Group on disposal	(2)

* represent RM50 (equivalent to \$17)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

13. SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

- (e) China restructuring

CEEP and its subsidiaries

In the previous financial year, the Group had undertaken an internal restructuring exercise on the Group's natural gas distribution business in Hubei province in the PRC.

The restructuring exercise is summarised as follows:

Consolidation stage

Prior to the consolidation stage of the restructuring exercise, CEEP, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, held 90% equity interest in each of Anlu Jiaxu Gas Company Limited ("Anlu"), Dawu Jiaxu Natural Gas Company Limited ("Dawu"), Xiaochang Jiaxu Natural Gas Company Limited ("Xiaochang") and Guangshui Zhonghuan Gas Development Company Limited ("Guangshui") (collectively known as the "PRC Natural Gas Subsidiaries"), which supply natural gas under 30 years exclusive contracts in cities of Anlu, Dawu, Xiaochang and Guangshui in Hubei province.

The balance of 10% equity interest in each of the PRC Natural Gas Subsidiaries was held by a non-controlling interest, Guangzhou City Qiu Sheng Energy Investment Company Limited ("Guangzhou").

Hubei Zonglianhuan Energy Investment Management Inc. ("HZLH") is a wholly-owned subsidiary of CEEP, a company registered in the PRC and currently engaged in natural gas distribution network in Hubei Province.

Pursuant to the consolidation stage:

- (a) each of Guangzhou and CEEP transferred their respective shareholdings in each of the PRC Natural Gas Subsidiaries (comprising 10% held by Guangzhou and 90% held by CEEP) to HZLH;
- (b) the share capital of HZLH was enlarged from RMB40 million (equivalent to \$8.5 million) to RMB80 million (equivalent to \$17.1 million);
- (c) in return for Guangzhou transferring its 10% equity interest in each of the PRC Natural Gas Subsidiaries to HZLH as mentioned in (a) above, CEEP transferred 5% equity interest in HZLH to Guangzhou. The resultant equity interest in HZLH decreased from 100% to 95%; and
- (d) upon completion of consolidation stage (a) to (c) on 12 March 2015, the Group has 95% effective equity interests in HZLH and its subsidiaries, PRC Natural Gas Subsidiaries.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

13. SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

(e) China restructuring (Continued)

CEEP and its subsidiaries (Continued)

Consolidation stage (Continued)

The above transactions had been accounted for as an equity transaction between the owners as follows:

	Group 2015 \$'000
Net carrying amount of non-controlling interests ("NCI") acquired and disposed of through restructuring	295
- Stage (a) attributable to NCI	(1,240)
- Stage (b) attributable to NCI	1,152
- Stage (c) attributable to NCI	383
Consideration received from NCI	-
Recognised in equity	295
(f) Transactions with non-controlling interests ("NCI")	
<u>Hubei Zonglianhuan Energy Investment Management Inc.</u>	

On 7 July 2015, CEEP transferred RMB8 million registered capital of HZLH, representing 10% equity interest to a key management personnel of the Group, for a consideration of RMB14.4 million as part of the Employee Share Scheme (Note 28(b)(i)). This transaction is accounted as equity transaction between parent and non-controlling interest as below:

	Group 2016 \$'000
Carrying amount of non-controlling interests disposed	3,491
Less:	
Consideration receivable from non-controlling interests	(3,116)
Recognised in equity	375

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

13. SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

- (f) Transactions with non-controlling interests ("NCI") (Continued)

Asia Plan Limited ("APL") and Capri Investments L.L.C. ("Capri")

In the previous financial year, the Group completed a transfer of 30% equity interest in APL from its NCI, Brentwood Overseas Ltd ("BOL"), to the Company by waiving the amount owing to the Company.

The carrying value of the net assets of APL was \$18,360,000. The changes in the ownership interest of APL had the following effect on the equity attributable to owners of the parent in the previous financial year:

	Group 2015 \$'000
Consideration paid on changes in ownership interest in a subsidiary	7,847
Waiver of amount owing to the Company	(7,847)
Net consideration to NCI as presented in cash flows	-
Carrying amount of non-controlling interests	5,508
Recognised in equity	5,508

Upon completion of the equity transfer, APL and its subsidiary company, Capri are wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Group and the Company.

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FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

13. SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

Non-controlling interests

Summarised financial information in relation to the subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests ("NCI") that are material to the Group, before intra-group eliminations and together with amounts attributed to NCI, are presented below:

	Hubei Zonglianhuan		Grand Prosper		ESA Electronics	
	Energy Investment		Group Limited		Pte Ltd	
	Management		and its		and its	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue	30,027	25,888	-	-	22,540	16,681
Profit/(Loss) before income tax	3,550	705	150	(1,795)	2,260	282
Income tax expense	(1,418)	(165)	-	-	(134)	-
Profit/(Loss) after income tax	2,132	540	150	(1,795)	2,126	282
Profit/(Loss) allocated to NCI	256	27	36	(449)	398	53
Other comprehensive income allocated to NCI	(152)	(546)	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income allocated to NCI	104	(519)	36	(449)	398	53

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

13. SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

Non-controlling interests (Continued)

Summarised financial information in relation to the subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests ("NCI") that are material to the Group, before intra-group eliminations and together with amounts attributed to NCI, are presented below:
(Continued)

	Hubei Zonglianhuan Energy Investment Management Inc. and its subsidiaries		Grand Prosper Group Limited and its subsidiaries		ESA Electronics Pte Ltd and its subsidiaries	
	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	463	7,216	(29)	(191)	3,507	(612)
Cash flows (used in)/from investing activities	(4,846)	(5,016)	29	157	(870)	233
Cash flows from/(used in) financing activities	918	(2,049)	-	-	-	-
Net cash (outflows)/inflows	(3,465)	151	-	(34)	2,637	(379)
Assets:						
Current assets	18,125	22,058	602	1,160	13,660	13,987
Non-current assets	84,201	79,717	37	53	1,423	172
Liabilities:						
Current liabilities	(32,439)	(31,186)	(8,211)	(8,280)	(6,102)	(7,304)
Non-current liabilities	(13,931)	(15,593)	(43,700)	(43,700)	-	-
Net assets/(liabilities)	55,956	54,996	(51,272)	(50,767)	8,981	6,855
Accumulated non-controlling interests	7,097	2,750	(13,011)	(12,692)	1,684	1,285

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

14. ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

(a) Investments in associated companies comprise:

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Unquoted equity investments, at carrying value			-	531
At beginning of financial year	483	684		
Disposal	(449)	-		
Allowance for impairment losses	-	(50)		
Share of results, net of tax	(34)	(151)		
At end of financial year	-	483		

(b) Details of associated companies

Name of company (Country of incorporation/operation)	Effective equity interest held by the Group		Principal activities
	2016	2015	
	%	%	
<i>Held by Ipco International Limited</i>			
Ace Century Group Ltd (British Virgin Islands)	-	30	Dormant
Industrial Engineering Systems Pte Ltd (Singapore)	-	20	Designing of industrial plant engineering services systems and general wholesaler and trader

Disposal of Industrial Engineering Systems Pte Ltd ("IES")

On 7 April 2016, the Group disposed of its 20% equity interest in IES, a company incorporated in Singapore, to Annica Holdings Limited ("Annica") for a total consideration of \$600,000 of which \$100,000 is to be settled in cash and \$500,000 by way of allotment and issue of new ordinary shares of Annica. Upon disposal, IES ceased to be an associated company.

The effect of disposal as at date of disposal was as follows:

	Group 2016 \$'000
Non-cash consideration received in available-for-sale financial assets	500
Consideration receivable in cash	100
	600
Carrying value of investment in associated company	(449)
Gain on disposal of an associated company	151

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

14. ASSOCIATED COMPANIES (CONTINUED)

Disposal of Ace Century Group Ltd ("ACE")

On 17 September 2015, the Group disposed of its 30% equity interest in ACE, a company incorporated in British Virgin Islands, for a total consideration of \$1 in cash. Upon disposal, ACE ceased to be an associated company.

15. JOINT VENTURES

(a) Investments in joint ventures comprise:

	Group and Company	
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Unquoted equity investments, at carrying value	-	-

(b) Details of joint ventures are as follows:

Name of company (Country of incorporation/operation)	Effective equity interest held by the Group		Principal activities
	2016	2015	
	%	%	
<u>Unincorporated</u>			
(1) MMCE-Ipco-MURPHY joint venture (Malaysia)	33	33	Dormant
(1) Ipco-ASAL joint venture (Malaysia)	70	70	Dormant
(1) Ipco-G&C joint venture (Thailand)	50	50	Under voluntary liquidation

Note:

(1) Not audited as company is either dormant or under liquidation

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

16. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At beginning of financial year	4,603	11,854	3,514	8,114
Additions	535	-	535	-
Disposals	(1,100)	(1,394)	(1,100)	(1,162)
Fair value loss recognised in equity	-	(680)	-	(680)
	4,038	9,780	2,949	6,272
Impairment loss recognised in profit or loss	(2,911)	(5,177)	(2,369)	(2,758)
Exchange translation difference	(9)	-	-	-
At end of financial year	1,118	4,603	580	3,514

Available-for-sale financial assets comprise the following:

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Mutual fund, at fair value	1,068	3,456	-	-
Impairment loss recognised in profit or loss	(530)	(2,380)	-	-
	538	1,076	-	-
Quoted equity securities, at fair value	2,961	6,324	2,962	6,272
Impairment loss recognised in profit or loss	(2,381)	(2,797)	(2,382)	(2,758)
	580	3,527	580	3,514
	1,118	4,603	580	3,514

The investment in quoted equity securities and mutual fund have neither fixed maturity date nor coupon rate.

The fair values of quoted equity securities are based on closing quoted market prices on the last market day of the financial year. The quoted securities are listed on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited.

The fair value of mutual fund is determined by net asset value ("NAV"), which derived by dividing the total value of all the cash and securities in a fund's portfolio, less any liabilities, by the number of shares outstanding. NAV computation is undertaken once at the end of each trading month based on the closing market prices of the portfolio's securities. The resulting fair value of mutual fund is considered Level 2 recurring fair value measurement.

At the end of the financial year, available-for-sale financial assets of \$80,000 (2015: \$361,000) have been pledged to financial institutions for share margin trading facilities granted to subsidiaries.

Available-for-sale financial assets are denominated in Singapore dollar.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

16. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

During the financial year, the Company entered into share lending agreements with a third party (the "Borrower") to lend certain quoted shares ("Shares") for a total lending fee of \$186,000 which was included as sundry income in other income. At the end of the financial year, the share lending agreements have expired and the Shares have not been returned to the Company. Consequently, the risks and rewards and control of the Shares are deemed transferred to the Borrower, and the Shares with fair value of \$705,000 (Note 18(c)) were derecognised to profit or loss and recognised as disposal.

17. INVENTORIES

	Group	
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Work-in-progress	2,161	2,581
Saleable merchandise	21	39
Land held for sale	10,038	9,879
	12,220	12,499

The cost of inventories recognised as expenses in profit or loss amounted to \$12,038,000 (2015: \$8,965,000).

18. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Non-current				
Non-trade receivable				
- third party	(a)(i) 4,032	3,972	4,032	3,972
- key executives	(a)(ii) 3,116	-	-	-
- advance payments for construction of plant and equipment	417	878	-	-
Allowance for doubtful receivables				
- third party	(e) (4,032)	(3,972)	(4,032)	(3,972)
Total non-current other receivables	3,533	878	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

18. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

		Group		Company	
		2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Current					
Trade receivables - third parties	(b)	3,588	4,960	-	-
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(e)	(267)	(305)	-	-
		<u>3,321</u>	<u>4,655</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Non-trade receivables – third parties	(c)	21,296	27,603	10,757	10,528
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(e)	(17,063)	(16,343)	(10,574)	(10,525)
		<u>4,233</u>	<u>11,260</u>	<u>183</u>	<u>3</u>
Due from subsidiaries	(d)	-	-	79,305	78,720
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(e)	-	-	(18,525)	(19,800)
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>60,780</u>	<u>58,920</u>
Prepayments		1,413	1,961	34	33
Rental, utilities and other deposits		237	235	64	60
Staff advances		12	14	-	-
		<u>1,662</u>	<u>2,210</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>93</u>
Total current trade and other receivables		<u>9,216</u>	<u>18,125</u>	<u>61,061</u>	<u>59,016</u>
Total trade and other receivables		<u>12,749</u>	<u>19,003</u>	<u>61,061</u>	<u>59,016</u>

(a)(i) The non-current non-trade receivable represents a tender deposit paid to a third party to secure a potential investment in Indonesia. The amount is unsecured, interest-free and not repayable within the next twelve months. The amount was fully impaired during the financial year ended 30 April 2010 based on the recoverability assessment made by the management. The parties involved in the securing of the potential investment had initiated a legal claim against the third party and a final award was issued in favour of the parties involved. However, there was no repayment made by the third party.

(a)(ii) The amount due from key executives comprised consideration receivable under the Employee Share Scheme (“ESS”) with a payment term of 3 years (Note 28 (b)). The management estimates the carrying amount approximates its fair value.

(b) Trade receivables due from third parties are non-interest bearing and generally have credit terms of 30 to 90 days (2015: 30 to 90 days).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

18. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

- (c) The current non-trade receivables due from third parties included an amount of \$9,535,000 (2015: \$9,535,000) arising from the disposal of 70% equity interest in PT Prestasi Cipta Pertiwi (a former subsidiary) to a third party. The amount is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand. The amount was fully impaired during the financial year ended 30 April 2009 based on the recoverability assessment performed by the management which was determined with reference to past default experience based on the revised repayment schedule. In addition, there was an amount of \$705,000 due from a third party in respect of share lending agreements entered (Note 16). There was no settlement during the current financial year.

All other current non-trade receivables are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

- (d) The amount due from subsidiaries is non-trade in nature, unsecured, interest-free, repayable on demand and to be settled in cash except for an amount of approximately \$19,788,000 (2015: \$17,631,000), which bears interest at 18% (2015: 18%) per annum.
- (e) Allowances made in respect of estimated irrecoverable amounts are determined by reference to past default experience.

Movements in allowance for doubtful trade receivables during the financial year:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
At beginning of financial year	305	221
Allowance (reversed)/made during the financial year	(45)	130
Exchange translation difference	7	(46)
At end of financial year	267	305

Trade receivables that are individually determined to be impaired at the end of the financial year relate to debtors that may settle their debts beyond the prescribed credit terms.

Movements in allowance for doubtful non-trade receivables during the financial year:

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At beginning of financial year	20,315	19,518	34,297	34,278
Allowance made during the financial year	705	129	343	636
Exchange translation difference	75	668	(1,509)	(617)
At end of financial year	21,095	20,315	33,131	34,297

Analysed into:

Third parties	21,095	20,315	14,606	14,497
Subsidiaries	-	-	18,525	19,800
	21,095	20,315	33,131	34,297

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

18. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

Trade and other receivables are denominated in the following currencies:

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Singapore dollar	1,664	963	23,903	24,057
United States dollar	5,334	9,304	37,158	34,955
Ringgit Malaysia	3	4	-	-
Renminbi	5,722	8,678	-	-
Hong Kong dollar	-	-	-	4
Euro	26	54	-	-
	12,749	19,003	61,061	59,016

19. FINANCIAL ASSETS, AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At beginning of financial year	1,350	3,738	82	2
Additions	180	784	140	185
Disposals	(362)	(1,719)	(140)	(76)
Fair value loss	(1,103)	(1,453)	(50)	(29)
At end of financial year	65	1,350	32	82

Financial assets, at fair value through profit or loss comprise the following:

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Held for trading</i>				
Listed securities:				
- Equity securities – Singapore	61	1,344	32	82
- Equity securities – Malaysia	4	6	-	-
	65	1,350	32	82

The fair value of these securities are based on closing quoted market prices on the last market day of the financial year.

At the end of the financial year, financial assets, at fair value through profit or loss of \$3,000 (2015: \$39,000) have been pledged to financial institutions for share margin trading facilities granted to subsidiaries and bank borrowings granted to the Group.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

20. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Group		Company	
	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Fixed deposit	3	3	3	3
Cash and bank balances	10,153	12,021	155	400
As per statements of financial position	10,156	12,024	158	403
Bank overdrafts (Note 24)	(1,910)	(2,825)	-	-
Cash pledged for bank facilities (Note 24)	(2,600)	(2,600)	-	-
As per consolidated statement of cash flows	5,646	6,599	158	403

Cash and bank balances of the Group amounting to \$2,600,000 (2015: \$2,600,000) were pledged to banks to secure credit facilities granted to the subsidiaries. (Note 24).

Fixed deposit with a financial institution mature at 4 months (2015: 4 months) from the end of the financial year with an interest rate of 0.15% (2015: 0.15%) per annum.

Significant restriction

Cash and bank balances of approximately \$3,074,000, equivalent to RMB14,852,000 (2015: \$6,346,000, equivalent to RMB29,770,000) held with the subsidiaries in the People's Republic of China are subject to local exchange control regulations. These regulations place restrictions on exporting capital out of the country other than through dividends and thus significantly affect the Group's ability to access or use assets, and settle liabilities, of the Group.

Cash and cash equivalents are denominated in the following currencies:

	Group		Company	
	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Singapore dollar	3,368	3,789	144	386
United States dollar	3,549	1,731	14	17
Renminbi	3,074	6,346	-	-
Euro	135	133	-	-
Others	30	25	-	-
	10,156	12,024	158	403

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

21. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Current				
Trade payables				
– third parties	1,916	2,751	-	76
Non-trade payables				
– third parties	2,394	9,288	735	396
– subsidiaries	-	-	7,637	7,487
– associated company	-	18	-	18
– payable for property, plant and equipment	9,440	13,489	-	-
Advance payments received from customers	4,707	4,475	-	-
Accrued operating expenses	3,591	6,970	229	520
Total current trade and other payables	22,048	36,991	8,601	8,497
Non-current				
Other payables (Note 28(b))	425	-	-	-
Total trade and other payables	22,473	36,991	8,601	8,497

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are generally settled on 60 to 90 days (2015: 60 to 90 days) terms.

Except for an amount of \$1,252,000 (2015: \$1,118,000) due to a subsidiary of the Company with interest charge at 8.5% (2015: 8.5%) per annum and an amount of \$Nil (2015: \$18,000) due to an associated company with interest charge at \$Nil (2015: 5%) per annum, the current non-trade-payables are unsecured, interest-free, repayable on demand and to be settled in cash.

Trade and other payables are denominated in the following currencies:

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Singapore dollar	317	605	7,783	7,609
United States dollar	2,672	9,652	-	-
Ringgit Malaysia	3,235	3,514	818	888
Renminbi	15,857	22,271	-	-
Hong Kong dollar	-	109	-	-
Euro	89	22	-	-
Others	303	818	-	-
	22,473	36,991	8,601	8,497

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

22. PROVISIONS

	Group and Company	
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Provision for employee benefits	195	187
Provision for Directors' fees	88	80
	<u>283</u>	<u>267</u>

Movements in provisions during the financial year:

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At beginning of financial year	267	276	267	249
Provisions made during the financial year	283	267	283	267
Amount utilised during the financial year	(267)	(276)	(267)	(249)
At end of financial year	<u>283</u>	<u>267</u>	<u>283</u>	<u>267</u>

23. FINANCE LEASE LIABILITIES

	Minimum lease payments	Future finance charges	Present value
			of minimum lease payments
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Group and Company			
2016			
Within one year	48	(3)	45
After one year but within five years	50	(1)	49
	<u>98</u>	<u>(4)</u>	<u>94</u>
2015			
Within one year	48	(5)	43
After one year but within five years	97	(4)	93
	<u>145</u>	<u>(9)</u>	<u>136</u>

The finance leases are repayable in 2 to 3 years.

Finance lease liabilities are secured by the leased assets which will revert to the lessors in the event of default.

The effective interest rates during the financial year ranged from 3.48% to 4.30% (2015: 3.48% to 4.30%) per annum.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

23. FINANCE LEASE LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Interest rates are fixed at the contract date, and thus expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk. At the end of the financial year, the fair values of finance lease obligations approximate their carrying values.

All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

The finance lease liabilities are denominated in Singapore dollar.

24. BORROWINGS

	Group	
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Secured</i>		
Bank borrowings	18,989	18,009
Bank overdrafts	1,910	2,825
	20,899	20,834
<i>Unsecured</i>		
Loans from business associates	790	1,409
Total borrowings	21,689	22,243
Less:		
Amount due for settlement within 12 months	(7,760)	(6,650)
Amount due for settlement after 12 months	13,929	15,593

- (a) The bank borrowings of the Group included amount of \$18,989,000 (2015: \$18,009,000) which are secured by property, plant and equipment (Note 12). Interest is charged at 4.90% to 6.95% (2015: 6.55% to 7.20%) per annum.
- (b) Bank overdrafts are secured by cash pledged as disclosed in Note 20. Interest is charged at 5.00% (2015: 5.00%) per annum.
- (c) The loans from business associates are unsecured, interest free (2015: 9.50% per annum) and repayable on demand.
- (d) The management estimates the carrying amounts of bank borrowings approximate their fair value as these financial liabilities are subject to floating interest rates.

Borrowings are denominated in the following currencies:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Singapore dollar	1,910	2,825
United States dollar	790	1,409
Renminbi	18,989	18,009
	21,689	22,243

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

25. CONVERTIBLE LOAN

On 25 June 2011, the Group entered into a Convertible Loan Agreement with Hudson Minerals Holdings Pte Ltd (the "Borrower"), to advance the borrower an amount of A\$720,000 (or \$900,000 equivalent) ("Advance") at an interest rate of 9.0% per annum. The Group has the right to convert in part or in full the Advance ("Option"), into ordinary shares at the conversion price of A\$119.45 per ordinary share for a total of 6,028 ordinary shares within forty-eight months after the drawdown date.

If the Group exercises the Option, the equity interest held by the Group will be 3.9% of the total shareholding of the borrower. The management estimates the carrying value of the convertible loan approximates its fair value. The net principal and interest receivable on the convertible loan of \$81,000 (2015:\$856,000) were fully impaired during the financial year ended 30 April 2016 based on the recoverability assessment performed by the management which was determined with reference to past default experience.

Movement in allowance for impairment loss during the financial year:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
At beginning of financial year	1,086	230
Allowance made during the financial year	81	856
At end of financial year	1,167	1,086

Subsequent to the end of the financial year, the Group agreed to extend the loan repayment together with interest due to 31 December 2020 with all other terms of the agreement remain unchanged.

26. DEFERRED TAX

Deferred tax assets

	Group	
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
At beginning of financial year	959	412
Transfer from profit or loss	348	550
Exchange translation difference	(25)	(3)
At end of financial year	1,282	959

Deferred tax assets are attributable to the following:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Unutilised tax losses	1,116	958
Others	166	1
	1,282	959

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FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

26. DEFERRED TAX (CONTINUED)

Deferred tax liabilities

	Group	
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
At beginning of financial year	9,156	9,077
Transfer to profit or loss	(522)	(435)
Exchange translation difference	189	514
At end of financial year	8,823	9,156

Deferred tax liabilities of the Group are attributable to temporary difference arising from intangible assets.

At the end of the financial year, the aggregate amount of temporary differences associated with undistributed earnings of subsidiaries for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised is \$925,000 (2015: \$570,000). No liability has been recognised in respect of these differences because the Group is in a position to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that such differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

27. SHARE CAPITAL

	Group and Company	
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Issued and fully paid with no par value:		
At beginning and end of financial year		
- 5,100,799,986 (2015: 5,100,799,986) ordinary shares	263,687	263,687

The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carries no right to fixed income. The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company. All ordinary shares have no par value and carry one vote per share without restriction.

28. OTHER RESERVES

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<u>Attributable to owners of the parent</u>				
Fair value reserve	(a) -	-	-	-
Foreign exchange translation reserve	(c) (19,587)	(19,010)	-	-
Capital reduction reserve	(d) 1,961	1,961	1,961	1,961
Equity – NCI	(e) (8,919)	(8,544)	-	-
	(26,545)	(25,593)	1,961	1,961
<u>Non-controlling interests</u>				
Share-based payment reserve	(b) 505	-	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

28. OTHER RESERVES (CONTINUED)

- (a) Fair value reserve

Available-for-sale financial assets

The fair value reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets.

- (b) Share-based payment reserve

The share-based payment reserve represent the value of service received from employees of the Group relating to equity settled share-based payment transactions.

Equity-settled share-based payment

On 21 May 2015, the Board of Directors and Remuneration Committee of the Company have approved and adopted the Employee Share Scheme ("ESS") of a subsidiary, China Environmental Energy Protection Investment Limited ("CEEP"). Under the ESS, key executives of the Group are granted registered capital of Hubei Zonglianhuan Energy Investment Management Inc. ("HZLH"), a subsidiary in the People's Republic of China ("PRC"). The ESS is restricted to key executives of the Group.

- (i) 10% equity interest (equivalent RMB8 million registered capital) in HZLH

RMB8 million registered capital in HZLH was granted to a key management personnel of the Group for a consideration of RMB14.4 million (\$3.1 million equivalent) on 7 July 2015. There is no vesting condition attached and the amount is payable within 3 years from date of grant.

- (ii) 20% equity interest (equivalent RMB16 million registered capital) in HZLH

RMB16 million registered capital in HZLH was transferred to Xiaogan He Shun Investment Management Centre LLP ("He Shun"), registered in the PRC, for the purpose of the ESS for a consideration of RMB28.8 million. On 27 April 2016, the Group granted RMB5.6 million registered capital to certain key executives of the Group by admitting these executives as partners of He Shun for a consideration of RMB10.08 million, payable within 3 years from date of grant. These executives shall remain as employees of HZLH for a period of 3 years as part of the vesting condition. Subsequent to the vesting period, these executives cannot sell more than 25% per annum of HZLH's registered capital. As at 30 April 2016, RMB10.4 million registered capital in HZLH have not been granted to any key executives.

In respect of the RMB5.6 million registered capital granted, a deposit of RMB2 million (\$425,000 equivalent) was received (Note 21). In view that the vesting condition has not been met, cash received from those key executives will be recorded as financial liability until the end of the vesting period, where it will be reclassified to non-controlling interests.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

28. OTHER RESERVES (CONTINUED)

- (b) Share-based payment reserve (Continued)

Equity-settled share-based payment (Continued)

The details of the grants were as follows:

Grant date	7 July 2015	27 April 2016
Exercise price per equity interest	RMB1.80	RMB1.85
Fair value per equity interest	RMB2.01	RMB2.01
Equity interest in HZLH granted	RMB8 million	RMB5.6 million
Vesting period	Nil	3 years

Market prices of equity instruments granted are not available at the grant date. Consequently, the fair value of the equity instruments under ESS granted were measured at their intrinsic value, and incorporated the following factors in setting the value of equity instruments:

- i. Observable Price-Earnings ratio of comparable companies in same industry and listed on China's National Equities Exchange Quotations;
- ii. The earnings of HZLH of the past 12 months; and
- iii. No dividends were incorporated into the measurement of fair value as there is no historical payment trend.

The total equity-settled share-based payment of approximately \$505,000 was recognised in profit or loss (Note 6) and the corresponding increase was recorded in non-controlling interests.

- (c) Foreign exchange translation reserve

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

- (d) Capital reduction reserve

The capital reduction reserve arose from a capital reduction exercise in year 2006 to reduce the par value of each issued and paid-up share capital of the Company from \$0.20 to \$0.05 to cancel an aggregate amount of \$123,867,000 of the issued and paid-up share capital of the Company, of which \$121,906,000 represents issued and paid-up share capital which had been lost and unrepresented by available assets, and the balance of \$1,961,000 was credited to capital reduction reserve.

- (e) Equity - NCI

The Equity - NCI is the effect of transaction with non-controlling interests without loss of control and these transactions will no longer result in goodwill or gains or losses.

The movements of other reserves of the Group are presented in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

29. SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the financial year, in addition to the information disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, the Group entities and the Company entered into the following transactions with related parties at rates and terms agreed between the parties:

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
With subsidiaries				
Payments made on behalf of subsidiaries	-	-	418	560
Receipts collected on behalf of subsidiaries	-	-	447	497
Funds transferred from subsidiaries	-	-	36	296
Funds transferred to subsidiaries	-	-	20	995
Loan from a subsidiary	-	-	350	282
Loan interest charged by a subsidiary	-	-	96	76
Loan interest charged to a subsidiary	-	-	1,728	1,608
Management fees charged to subsidiaries	-	-	514	480
Administrative expenses charged to subsidiaries	-	-	107	101
Administrative expenses charged by subsidiaries	-	-	165	146
Sale of financial assets, at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	224	-
Compensation in exchange for equity interest in a subsidiary	-	-	-	7,847
With associated company				
Administrative service fee and rental charged to an associated company	14	16	14	16
Corporate guarantee fee charged to an associated company	-	9	-	9
Loan from an associated company	-	150	-	150
Loan interest charged by an associated company	-	3	-	3
With related parties				
Disposal of equity interest in a subsidiary	3,116	-	-	-
Interest charged by related parties	-	330	-	-

The remuneration of Directors and other key members of the key management personnel of the Group and the Company during the financial year was as follow:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Directors' fees	124	131
Short-term employee benefits	1,114	1,286
Post-employment benefits	69	54
Share-based payment	505	-
	1,812	1,471

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

29. SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

	Group	
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Comprise amounts paid to:		
<i>Directors of the Company</i>		
- Salaries, allowances and bonuses	301	653
- Defined contributions plan expenses	-	12
- Directors' fee	88	80
<i>Directors of subsidiaries</i>		
- Salaries, allowances and bonuses	658	496
- Defined contributions plan expenses	52	30
- Directors' fee	36	51
- Shared-based payment	505	-
<i>Other key management personnel</i>		
- Salaries, allowances and bonuses	155	137
- Defined contributions plan expenses	17	12
	1,812	1,471

30. COMMITMENTS

Operating lease arrangements – as lessee

At the end of the financial year, there were future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for office premises in subsequent accounting periods as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year	404	518	64	150
After one year but within five years	-	404	-	64
	404	922	64	214

The lease agreements provide for periodic revision of rental rates in the future. Operating lease payments represent rents payable by the Group and the Company for office premises. Leases are negotiated for an average term of 1 to 3 years and rentals are fixed for an average of 1 to 3 years. There are no arrangements for contingent rent payments.

Capital commitments

Capital commitments contracted for at the end of the financial year but not recognised in the financial statements were as follows:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	483	523

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

31. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES - UNSECURED

Company

At the end of the financial year, unsecured contingent liabilities not provided for in the financial statements were as follows:

Corporate guarantees

The Company has given corporate guarantees of \$1,000,000 (2015: \$6,414,000) to financial institutions in connection with banking facilities granted by the financial institutions to a subsidiary (2015: certain of its subsidiaries). The Company has not recognised any liability in respect of the guarantees given as the Company's Directors have assessed that the likelihood of the subsidiary defaulting on repayment on repayment of its loan is remote.

32. SEGMENT REPORTING

Management has determined the operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the chief operating decision maker.

The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same of those described in the summary of significant accounting policies. There is no asymmetrical allocation to reportable segments. Management evaluates performance on the basis of profit or loss from operation before tax expense not including non-recurring gains and losses and foreign exchange gains or losses.

Management considers the business from both business and geographical segment perspective. The Group's reportable segments are strategic business units that are organised based on their function and targeted customer groups. They are managed separately because each business unit requires different skill sets and marketing strategies. There is no change from prior periods in the measurement methods used to determine reported segment profit or loss.

Income taxes are managed by the management of respective entities within the Group.

The Group accounts for inter-segment sales and transfer as if the sales or transfers were to third parties, which approximate market prices. These intersegment transactions are eliminated on consolidation.

Business segments

The Group is organised into five main business segments:

- Infrastructure development and turnkey construction;
- Development of residential real estate for sale;
- Supplying gas to households, commercial and industrial users;
- Manufacture and sale of electronic components; and
- Investment securities trading.

Other operations of the Group mainly comprise investment holding and other management services, neither of which constitutes a separately reportable segment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

32. SEGMENT REPORTING (CONTINUED)

Segment assets consist primarily of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, land held for sale, inventories, receivables, financial assets and operating cash and bank deposits. Segment liabilities comprise payables, provisions, borrowings and deferred tax liabilities. Capital expenditures comprise additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, including those acquired through business combinations.

Geographic segments

The Group's business segments operate in five main geographical areas:

- Singapore

The operations in this area are principally the manufacture and sale of electronic components, investment securities trading, and investment holding.

- People's Republic of China

The operations in this area are principally distribution of gas to household, commercial and industrial users.

- United States of America

The operations in this area are principally the development of residential real estate for sale.

- Taiwan, Philippines and Europe

The operations in these areas are principally acting as agents and distributors of semi-conductor back-end equipment and providing consultancy services in semi-conductor industry.

- Other countries

The operations in these areas are those investment holding.

With the exception of Singapore, the People's Republic of China, the United States of America, Taiwan, Philippines and Europe, no other individual geographical area contributed more than 10% of consolidated sales and assets. Sales are based on the geographical area in which the customer is located. Total assets and capital expenditure are shown by the geographical area where the assets are located.

Major customers

The revenues from three customers of the Group's electronics and trading segment represent approximately \$12,811,000 (2015: \$8,019,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

32. SEGMENT REPORTING (CONTINUED)

Business segments	Infrastructure development and turnkey construction		Property development		Gas distribution		Electronics and trading		Investment securities trading		Corporate and others		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015		
Revenue	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Sale to customers	-	-	7,209	28,685	25,164	22,540	16,681	-	-	-	-	-	51,225	
Other revenue/(expense)	515	882	6,499	92	1,350	69	(48)	58	(1,328)	(1,129)	954	7,362	5,089	
	515	882	6,499	7,301	30,035	22,609	16,633	58	(1,328)	(1,129)	954	58,587	54,143	
Inter-segment revenue	(150)	(146)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(150)	(146)	
Total external revenue/(expense)	365	736	6,499	7,301	30,035	22,609	16,633	58	(1,328)	(1,129)	954	58,437	53,997	
Segment profit/(loss)	(1,100)	550	5,663	908	2,548	2,390	399	(878)	(2,500)	(3,715)	(4,724)	4,908	(3,521)	
Interest income	-	-	-	10	-	38	16	82	216	-	-	-	130	232
Interest expenses	-	-	-	(330)	(404)	(60)	(90)	-	(4)	(4)	(11)	(310)	(839)	
Share of results of associated companies	-	-	-	-	-	(34)	(151)	-	-	-	-	(34)	(151)	
Profit/(Loss) before income tax	(1,100)	550	5,663	578	2,312	2,334	174	(796)	(2,288)	(3,719)	(4,735)	4,694	(4,279)	
Income tax (expense)/credit	-	-	(162)	-	(1,305)	(135)	-	(337)	92	663	(23)	(1,276)	338	
Profit/(Loss) for the financial year	(1,100)	550	5,501	578	1,007	2,199	174	(1,133)	(2,196)	(3,056)	(4,758)	3,418	(3,941)	
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	302	(292)	(399)	57	-	-	1	1	(690)	712	
Profit/(Loss) attributable to owners of parent	(1,100)	550	5,501	880	715	1,800	231	(1,133)	(2,196)	(3,055)	(4,757)	2,728	(3,229)	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

32. SEGMENT REPORTING (CONTINUED)

Geographic segments	Singapore		People's Republic of China		United States of America		Taiwan		The Philippines		Europe		Others		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Sales to external customers	4,612	3,939	29,119	25,589	467	8,638	9,823	6,678	413	578	4,096	988	2,695	2,644	51,225	49,054
Others	(982)	(356)	1,350	4,537	6,499	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	345	762	7,212	4,943
Total external revenue	3,630	3,583	30,469	30,126	6,966	8,638	9,823	6,678	413	578	4,096	988	3,040	3,406	58,437	53,997
Segment assets	15,206	18,760	118,945	121,933	13,122	15,275	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	83	147,354	156,051
Segment liabilities	8,680	9,728	43,977	49,836	1,209	9,119	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	814	54,366	69,497
Capital expenditure	1,010	35	7,803	5,236	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,813	5,271
Non-current assets	1,177	892	109,004	105,599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110,181	106,491

Non-current assets consist of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investment in associated companies.

During the financial years of 2016 and 2015, there were no inter-segment sales between the geographic segments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's and the Company's activities expose it to credit risks, market risks (including equity price risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risk) and liquidity risk. The Group's and the Company's overall risk management strategy seeks to minimise the adverse effects from the volatility of financial markets on the Group's and the Company's financial performance.

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for setting the objectives and underlying principles of financial risk management for the Group. The Group's and the Company's management then establishes the detailed policies such as risk identification and measurement, exposure limits and hedging strategies, in accordance with the objectives and underlying principles approved by the Board of Directors.

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

33.1 Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Group. The Group has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

The Group does not have any significant credit exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics except for trade receivables amount due by 3 (2015: 3) customers making up 56% (2015: 75%) of the total trade receivables of the Group at the end of the financial year. The Company's non-trade receivables due from subsidiaries accounted for 99% (2015: 99%) of the total non-trade receivables. Management is confident of their full recovery.

The Group's major classes of financial assets are bank deposits and trade receivables.

Bank deposits are mainly deposits with banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

The age analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

	Gross receivables	Impairment	Gross receivables	Impairment
	2016	2016	2015	2015
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Group				
Not past due	1,958	-	3,570	-
Past due 1 to 90 days	802	-	761	-
Past due 91 to 180 days	335	-	244	-
Past due 181 to 365 days	193	42	135	55
Past due over 365 days	300	225	250	250
	3,588	267	4,960	305

Trade receivables that are past due but not impaired and neither past due nor impaired are substantially companies with good collection track record with the Group.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

33.2 Equity price risk

The Group and the Company are exposed to equity risks arising from equity investments classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss or available-for-sale. Available-for-sale equity investments are held for strategic rather than trading purposes. The Group does not actively trade available-for-sale investments.

Further details of these equity investments can be found in Notes 16 and 19 to the financial statements.

Equity price sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at the end of the financial year.

The sensitivity analysis assumes an instantaneous 15% (2015: 30%) change in the quoted equity prices from the end of the financial year, with all variables held constant.

	← Increase/(Decrease) →			
	2016		2015	
	Profit or loss	Equity	Profit or loss	Equity
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Group				
<u>Listed in Singapore</u>				
- increased by 15% (2015:30%)	9	168	403	1,381
- decreased by 15% (2015:30%)	(9)	(168)	(403)	(1,381)
<hr/>				
<u>Listed in Malaysia</u>				
- increased by 15% (2015:30%)	1	-	2	-
- decreased by 15% (2015:30%)	(1)	-	(2)	-
<hr/>				
Company				
<u>Listed in Singapore</u>				
- increased by 15% (2015:30%)	5	87	25	1,054
- decreased by 15% (2015:30%)	(5)	(87)	(25)	(1,054)
<hr/>				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

33.3 Foreign currency risk

The carrying value of the Group's and the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the financial year were as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Monetary assets				
United States dollar	5,790	8,227	37,172	34,972
Hong Kong dollar	-	-	-	4
Euro	161	187	-	-
Monetary liabilities				
United States dollar	1,932	2,247	-	-
Ringgit Malaysia	-	-	818	888
Renminbi	64	260	-	-
Euro	89	22	-	-

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The Group and the Company are exposed to foreign currency risk on transactions and balances that are denominated in a currency other than their respective functional currency. The currencies giving rise to this risk are primarily United States dollar ("USD"). Exposure to foreign currency risk is monitored on an ongoing basis by the Group to ensure that the net exposure is kept at an acceptable level.

If the functional currency changes against the following foreign currencies by 10% (2015: 10%) each respectively at the end of the financial year, assuming that all other variables held constant, the effects arising from the net financial asset position for the Group and of the Company will be as follow:

	Increase/(Decrease)	
	Profit or loss	
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Group		
<i>United States dollar</i>		
Strengthen against Singapore dollar	386	598
Weaken against Singapore dollar	(386)	(598)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

33.3 Foreign currency risk (Continued)

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis (Continued)

	Increase/(Decrease)	
	Profit or loss	
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Company		
<i>United States dollar</i>		
Strengthen against Singapore dollar	3,717	3,497
Weaken against Singapore dollar	(3,717)	(3,497)
	(3,717)	(3,497)

33.4 Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relate primarily to interest-earning fixed deposits and interest-bearing debt obligations with financial institutions.

The Group's fixed deposits are placed at prevailing interest rates.

The Group's policy is to maintain an efficient and optimal interest cost structure using a combination of fixed and variable rate debts, and long term and short term borrowings.

The sensitivity analysis below showing the effect on profit or loss assumes an instantaneous 100bp (2015: 100bp) change in the interest rates at the end of the financial year, with all variables held constant.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

	← Increase/(Decrease) →			
	Profit or Loss			
	2016		2015	
	100 bp increase \$'000	100 bp decrease \$'000	100 bp increase \$'000	100 bp decrease \$'000
Group				
Bank borrowings	(190)	190	(180)	180
Secured bank overdraft	(19)	19	(29)	29
	(209)	209	(209)	209

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

33.5 Liquidity risk

The Group manages its liquidity risk by ensuring the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities from financial institutions.

The table below analyses the Group's and Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period as at the end of the financial year to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows which include both interest and principal cash flows.

	Less than 1 year \$'000	2 to 5 years \$'000	Total \$'000
Group			
Trade and other payables, excluding advance payments received from customers	17,341	-	17,341
Finance lease liabilities	48	50	98
Borrowings	7,985	17,434	25,419
As at 30 April 2016	<u>25,374</u>	<u>17,484</u>	<u>42,858</u>
Trade and other payables, excluding advance payments received from customers	32,516	-	32,516
Finance lease liabilities	48	97	145
Borrowings	7,118	16,691	23,809
As at 30 April 2015	<u>39,682</u>	<u>16,788</u>	<u>56,470</u>
	Less than 1 year \$'000	2 to 5 years \$'000	Total \$'000
Company			
Trade and other payables, excluding advance payments received from customers	8,707	-	8,707
Finance lease liabilities	48	50	98
As at 30 April 2016	<u>8,755</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>8,805</u>
Financial guarantee contracts	<u>1,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Trade and other payables	8,593	-	8,593
Finance lease liabilities	48	97	145
As at 30 April 2015	<u>8,641</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>8,738</u>
Financial guarantee contracts	<u>6,414</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,414</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

33.6 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and payables approximate their respective fair values due to the relative short term maturity of these financial instruments. The fair values of non-current financial liabilities in relation to finance lease payables and bank borrowings are disclosed in Notes 23 and 24 to the financial statements.

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at amortised costs, which approximate their fair value, are detailed in the following table.

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets				
Trade and other receivables, excluding prepayments and advance payments for construction of plant and equipment	10,919	16,164	61,027	58,983
Cash and cash equivalents	10,156	12,024	158	403
Total loans and receivables	21,075	28,188	61,185	59,386
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables, excluding advance payments received from customers	17,766	32,516	8,601	8,497
Finance leases liabilities	94	136	94	136
Borrowings	21,689	22,243	-	-
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	39,549	54,895	8,695	8,633

Fair value hierarchy

The Group and the Company classifies fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value by the valuation method. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 - inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

33.6 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities (Continued)

	Fair value measurement using	
	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000
Group		
2016		
Available-for-sale financial assets	580	538
Financial assets, at fair value through profit or loss	65	-
	645	538
2015		
Available-for-sale financial assets	3,527	1,076
Financial assets, at fair value through profit or loss	1,350	-
	4,877	1,076
Company		
2016		
Available-for-sale financial assets	580	-
Financial assets, at fair value through profit or loss	32	-
	612	-
2015		
Available-for-sale financial assets	3,514	-
Financial assets, at fair value through profit or loss	82	-
	3,596	-

During the financial year, there were no transfers between instruments in Level 1 and Level 2.

34. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

The Group manages its capital to ensure that the Group is able to continue as a going concern and maintains an optimal capital structure so as to maximise shareholder value.

The Group's management reviews the capital structure on an annual basis. As part of this review, management considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. Upon review, the Group will balance its overall capital structure through new share issues as well as the issue of new debt. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2015.

The gearing ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings, finance lease payables and trade and other payables less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as equity attributable to owners of the parent plus net debt.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

34. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES (CONTINUED)

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Net debt	34,100	47,346	8,537	8,230
Equity attributable to owners of the parent	97,218	95,442	123,799	127,682
Total capital	131,318	142,788	132,336	135,912
Gearing ratio	26%	33%	6%	6%

The Group and the Company are subject to and in compliance with all externally imposed capital requirements relating to share margin trading facilities for the financial years ended 30 April 2016 and 2015.

35. OTHER MATTER

On 2 April 2014 and 29 April 2014, the Company, certain of its subsidiaries, an associated company and certain Directors had received order under Section 20 of the Criminal Procedures Code from Commercial Affairs Department ("CAD") of Singapore Police Force requesting their assistance for an investigation into an alleged offence under the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 280. On the respective date of the letters, the CAD had requested for files and financial records, computers, and data storage devices for the period from 1 January 2011 to date.

The CAD has not provided any further information on their investigation or on the alleged offence (if any).

The Board is not aware of any offence being committed. The business and operations of the Company and of the Group are not unduly affected by the investigations and continue as normal. The Company and the Group will continue to monitor the progress of the investigations.

36. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE REPORTING DATE

- (a) On 13 May 2016, HZLH, a subsidiary of CEEP, will invest up to 90% equity interest or RMB27 million in RuShan Zhong Huan Natural Gas Co., Ltd ("RuShan Zhong Huan") with a registered authorised capital of RMB30 million and the remaining 10% equity interest or RMB3 million will be invested by Mr Xin Rui Zhang ("Mr Xin"), a Chinese businessman with extensive contacts in the natural gas industry, especially in the Shandong Province.

Management expects the financial effect is not significant to the Group in the next 12 months as RuShan Zhong Huan is inactive.

- (b) On 16 May 2016, the Company has transferred 9,000 ordinary shares fully paid or 90% of the issued share capital of Sino Gas Holdings Pte Limited ("Sino Gas"), a subsidiary of the Company, to HZLH. Consequent to the internal restructuring, Sino Gas will become an indirect subsidiary of the Company.

Management expects the financial effect is not significant to the Group as the investment in Sino Gas was fully impaired.

- (c) On 29 June 2016, the Company entered into a subscription agreement with Mr Thong Soon Seng in relation to a proposed subscription of 200,000,000 new ordinary shares at the subscription price of S\$0.0027 per subscription share for a cash consideration of \$540,000 and approval from SGX-ST was received on 15 July 2016. Upon completion of the proposed subscription, the issued share capital of the Company will increase from \$263,687,000 comprising 5,100,799,986 to \$264,227,000 comprising 5,300,799,986 ordinary shares.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

36. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE REPORTING DATE (CONTINUED)

- (d) On 15 July 2016, the Company announced an internal restructuring exercise between APL and EEL, both being wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company, in which APL will transfer its 99% equity interest in Capri to EEL. The remaining 1% equity interest is held by the Company.

Upon the transfer of APL's core business and asset to EEL, APL will become dormant. Management expects the financial effect to the Group is not significant.

37. COMPARATIVES AND RECLASSIFICATIONS

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior year's financial statements to enhance comparability with current year's financial statements. The reclassifications do not have any impact on the Group's and the Company's financial position or results.

The items were reclassified as follows:

	Group	
	As previously reported	As reclassified
	2015	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
<u>Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income</u>		
Other items of revenue/(expenses)		
Available-for-sale financial assets		
- fair value loss	(448)	-
	(448)	-
Operating expenses		
Raw materials and consumables used	(28,467)	(26,992)
Allowance for impairment loss of available-for-sale finance assets	(4,729)	(5,177)
Employee benefits expenses	(6,414)	(7,889)
	(39,610)	(39,058)
<u>Statement of Financial Position</u>		
Non-current assets		
Other receivables	-	878
Inventories	4,641	-
	4,641	878
Current assets		
Inventories	7,858	12,499
Trade and other receivables	19,003	18,125
	26,861	30,624

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016
(CONTINUED)

38. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position of the Company for the financial year ended 30 April 2016 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 3 August 2016.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

IpcO International Limited (the “Company”) is committed to maintaining a high standard of corporate governance and transparency in the spirit of the Code of Corporate Governance 2012 (the “Code”). In line with the commitment to maintaining high standards of corporate governance, the Company has been regularly reviewing its corporate governance processes to strive to comply continually with the Code. Good corporate governance provides the framework for an ethical and accountable corporate environment, which will protect the interests of the Company’s shareholders and promote investors’ confidence.

This report describes the Company’s corporate governance processes and practices with specific reference to the Code for the financial year ended 30 April 2016 and up to the date of this report. The Company has complied with the principles and guidelines as set out in the Code, where applicable. Appropriate explanations have been provided where there are any deviations from the Code.

Profile of Directors

Mr Carlson Clark Smith

Mr Carlson Clark Smith is an Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer of the Company. He has 36 years of experience in finance, strategic planning and general management in the capital goods, technology and infrastructure industries. He graduated with a Masters Degree in Business Administration from Cornell University, USA and a Bachelor of Arts Degree from the Grinnell College in Iowa, USA.

Date of first appointment : 8 May 2002
Date of last re-election as a director : 28 August 2015

Mr Chwee Han Sin

Mr Chwee Han Sin is an Independent Director of the Company. He is also the Chairman of Nominating, Remuneration and Audit Committees. He graduated with a Bachelor of Law LLB (Honours) degree from the University of Buckingham.

Date of first appointment : 12 February 2001
Date of last re-election as a director : 28 August 2015

Ms Chai Siew Hoon

Ms Chai Siew Hoon is an Independent Director of the Company. She is a member of the Audit Committee, Nominating Committee and Remuneration Committee. She was a Planning Manager experienced in supply chain and production planning attached to Multi National Corporation and Malaysian Electronic Manufacturing Services industry from 2004 to 2011. She is currently a Financial Planner and has been involved in property management since 2011. She graduated with a Bachelor of Business in Business Administration degree from the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology in 2001.

Date of first appointment : 25 April 2014
Date of last re-election as a director : 29 August 2014

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Mr Ross Yu Limjoco

Mr Ross Yu Limjoco is an Independent Director of the Company. He is a member of the Audit Committee, Nominating Committee and Remuneration Committee. He is the Assurance and M&A Director of Nexia TS Advisory Pte Ltd from 1 April 2016. He was the Managing Director of TMS Capital Advisory Limited between 2014 to 2016 and the Chief Financial Officer and Joint Company Secretary in PSL Holdings Limited from 2012 to 2014. He was the head of business advisory with BDO Advisory Pte Ltd (member firm of BDO LLP) spear heading the IPO, transaction advisory and corporate finance services from 2003 to 2012. From 1992 to 2001, he was an audit manager with Arthur Andersen Singapore and Manila offices responsible for the audits of public listed and private companies, multi-national corporations, small & medium sized enterprises and non-for-profit organisations. He is also an Independent Director of Fittec International Group Ltd.

Mr Ross Yu Limjoco holds a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration Major in Accounting from Philippine School of Business Administration. He is a practicing member of Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants, Philippine Institute of Certified Public Accountants, Certified Fraud Examiner and International Association of Consultants, Valuators and Analysts.

Date of first appointment : 11 July 2014
Date of last re-election as a director : 29 August 2014

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors (the "Board") are responsible for determining the strategic direction for the Company. Each Director is expected to act in good faith and always in the best interest of the Company.

The Board comprises four Directors, three of whom are Independent and Non-Executive and whose collective experience and contributions are valuable to the Company.

The Board has examined its size and is of the view that the current arrangement is adequate given that the Independent Directors form not less than one-third of the Board composition. The criterion of independence is based on the definition set out in the Code. The Independent Directors are respected individuals from different backgrounds whose core competencies, qualifications, skills and experience are extensive and complementary.

To assist the members of the Board, the Company has arranged for the Board to be updated by the Company Secretary and its other consultants on the continuing obligations and various requirements expected of a public company. When directors are first appointed to the Board, an orientation program is arranged for them to ensure that they are familiar with the Company's business and governance practices.

In recognition of the high standard of accountability to our shareholders, a Nominating Committee, a Remuneration Committee and an Audit Committee have been established. The Committees are chaired by an Independent Director and all the members are Non-Executive and Independent Directors.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

(CONTINUED)

Matters Requiring Board Approval

The Board had previously approved and adopted internal control procedures and guidelines for the Company. Under such procedures and guidelines, matters which specifically require the Board's decision or approval are those involving:

- corporate strategy and business plans;
- investment and divestment proposals;
- funding decisions of the Group;
- nomination of Directors and appointment of key executives;
- half-year and full-year results announcements, the annual report and financial statements;
- material acquisitions and disposals of assets; and all matters of strategic importance.

Executive Directors

It is the view of the Board that it is in the best interest of the Group to designate an Interim Chief Executive Officer ("Interim CEO") and a Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") each bearing the responsibilities in their respective and complementary areas of expertise to ensure that the decision-making process of the Group will not be unnecessarily hindered.

The Nomination Committee had considered Mr Goh Hin Calm, who is the Senior Finance and Admin Manager of the Company, to be the most suitable candidate to temporarily assume the duties and responsibilities as the Interim Chief Executive Officer. Mr Goh Hin Calm and Mr Clarkson Clark Smith, the Interim CEO and Executive Director of the Group, will share responsibility for the overall development of the group's business strategies and the day-to-day running of the Group in their respective roles. Both have played important roles and are instrumental in developing the overall business of the Group and also provided the Group with strong leadership and vision.

All major decisions made by the Executive Directors are reviewed by the Audit Committee. Their performances and appointments to the Board are reviewed periodically by the Nominating Committee and their remuneration packages are reviewed periodically by the Remuneration Committee.

Independent Directors

The three Independent Directors of the Board are Mr Chwee Han Sin, Ms Chai Siew Hoon and Mr Ross Yu Limjoco.

The Board has sought and obtained written confirmations from each of the non-executive Independent Directors that, apart from their office as Directors of the Company, none of them has any other relationship (business or otherwise) with the Company, its subsidiaries, related companies or its officers that could interfere, or be reasonably perceived to interfere, with the exercise of the Directors' independent judgment with a view to the best interests of the Company.

All the Independent Directors also ensure that there is effective corporate governance in managing the affairs of the Board and the Company.

In addition, the Independent Directors would meet periodically (in the absence of Management) and will provide feedback to the Chairman after such meetings.

In accordance with the Code, the Nominating Committee has reviewed the status of the Independent Directors and is of the view that they are in compliance with the Code's definition of independence.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

(CONTINUED)

Interim Chief Executive Officer

The role of Interim Chief Executive Officer (“Interim CEO”) is currently filled by Mr Goh Hin Calm.

The Interim CEO:

- (a) leads the Board to ensure its effectiveness on all aspects of its roles;
- (b) sets the agenda and ensures that adequate time is available for discussion of all items on the agenda, in particular strategic issues;
- (c) promotes a culture of openness and debate at the Board;
- (d) ensures that the Directors receive complete, adequate and timely information;
- (e) ensures effective communication with shareholders;
- (f) encourages constructive relations within the Board and between Board and management;
- (g) facilitates the effective contribution of non-executive directors; and
- (h) promotes high standards of corporate governance.

Key Management

Goh Hin Calm

Interim Chief Executive Officer, Senior Finance and Admin Manager, Ipco International Limited and subsidiaries (“Ipco Group”)

Goh Hin Calm, was appointed as the Interim Chief Executive Officer in April 2015 and he also serves as Senior Finance and Admin Manager of Ipco Group. He is responsible for the overall development of the Group’s strategic businesses. He is also responsible for Group’s Financial Management Reporting, Administration, Human Resources and reporting in connection with the Group’s natural gas business in China. He has extensive experience in the areas of Accounting and Finance and Project Financial Management for over 35 years in Singapore, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, Pakistan, Nigeria, Thailand, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Fiji. Prior to his appointment to the Company, he was a project accountant with Kumagai Gumi Co. Ltd in its South Pacific division and the senior finance, administration and human resource manager of Promet-Nippon Steel Consortium and Conseng Singapore Ltd.

Mr Goh has been appointed as the Interim Chief Executive Officer of the Group and has assumed the duties and responsibilities of CEO.

Koh William

CEO, ESA Electronics Pte Ltd and subsidiaries (“ESA”)

Koh William, is one of the co-founder of ESA and he holds a Diploma in Electrical and Communication Engineering from the Singapore Polytechnic. Mr Koh has valuable experience in the field of engineering as from his past appointments and participation in the engineering divisions of various companies. Prior to joining ESA, Mr Koh joined Infineon Technologies as a maintenance engineer. Mr Koh’s is presently responsible for the management and operations (including the technical, engineering and marketing aspects) of ESA, in particular, but not limited to ESA’s portfolio in Taiwan.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

(CONTINUED)

Ong Swee Hin, Danny

Engineering Director, ESA Electronics Pte Ltd and subsidiaries ("ESA")

Danny Ong, holds a Degree of Bachelor in Engineering (Electrical and Electronics) from Nanyang Technological University in 2001. He has more than 20 years of working experience in the engineering department. As the Engineering Director, he manages a team of design engineers. Mr Ong also oversees the CAD (Computer-Aided Design) application, software and product development departments in ESA.

Wilson On Wang Sang

Business Development Director and General Manager of Hubei Zonglianhuan Energy Investment Management Inc.

A China (Hong Kong) national, Mr On was born in May 1954 and graduated from SUN YAT-SEN University in 1980, with a Master's Degree in demographics. He has more than 30 years of experience in the fields of finance, commercial trading, and business management in mainland China and Hong Kong. Mr On joined Ipco Group in 2003, where he has been responsible for developing and managing the growth and profitability of Ipco's natural gas distribution business in China.

(A) Board Matters**Principle 1: The Board's Conduct of Affairs**

The Board is entrusted with the responsibility for the overall management of the Company. The Board's primary responsibilities include review and approval of policy guidelines, setting direction to ensure that the strategies undertaken lead to enhanced shareholders' value.

The principal functions of the Board are:

- (1) to provide entrepreneurial leadership and approve the broad policies, strategies and financial objectives of the Company and monitor the performance of the Management;
- (2) to ensure that necessary financial and human resources are in place for the Company to meet its objectives;
- (3) to oversee the processes for evaluating the adequacy of internal controls, financial reporting and compliance;
- (4) to approve the change of directors and key management personnel of the Company;
- (5) to approve annual budgets, major funding proposals, investment and divestment proposals;
- (6) to assume responsibility for corporate governance; and
- (7) to set the Company's values and standards, and ensure that obligations to shareholders and others are understood and met.

In recognition of the high standard of accountability to our shareholders, a Nominating Committee, a Remuneration Committee and an Audit Committee have been established. The Committees are chaired by an Independent Director and all the members are Non-Executive and Independent Directors. These Board Committees function within clearly defined terms of references and operating procedures, which are reviewed on regular basis. The effectiveness of each Board Committee is also constantly reviewed by the Board.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

(CONTINUED)

Matters Requiring Board Approval

The following matters require the Board's approval and the Board and the relevant committees are guided by their respective terms and references and operating procedures which are reviewed from time to time:

- Statutory requirements such as approval of financial statements;
- Other requirements such as the quarter and full year results announcements;
- Corporate strategic direction, strategies, business and action plans;
- Investment and divestment proposals;
- Funding decisions of the Group;
- Nomination of Directors and appointment of key executives;
- Material acquisition and disposal of assets;
- Issuance of policies and key business initiatives;
- Declaration of interim dividends and the proposal of final dividends;
- Convening of Shareholders' Meetings;
- The Group's policies, strategies and financial objectives and monitoring the performance of management;
- Processes for evaluating the adequacy of internal controls risk management and compliance;
- The appointment and removal of the Company Secretary and internal and external auditors and key management staff;
and
- Acquisition/disposal proposals, annual budgets, major funding proposals and other material transactions.

The Board ensures, has disseminated, and the Management is aware of such terms, operating procedures and matters requiring Board approval.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

(CONTINUED)

The full Board meets at least four times a year. Whenever warranted by particular circumstances, adhoc, non-scheduled Board meetings are convened. In addition to these meetings, some matters concerning the Group are also put to the Board for its decision by way of written resolutions.

The number of Board meetings and other meetings held in FY 2016 and the attendances of the Directors at these meetings are set out below:

Directors' Attendance at Board and Committee Meetings

Meeting of:	Board	Audit	Nominating	Remuneration
Total held in FY 2016 and up to the date of this report	5	5	2	2
Carlson Clark Smith	5	5	2	2
Chwee Han Sin	5	5	2	2
Chai Siew Hoon	5	5	2	2
Ross Yu Limjoco	5	5	2	2

The Company has in place a general orientation program to ensure that every newly appointed and incoming director of the Company is familiar with the Group's operations and governance practices including setting out the director's duties, responsibilities and obligations, briefing on the Group's financial performance, strategies and action plans, corporate strategic direction, policies and activities. In addition, the Board encourages its members to attend seminars conducted by Singapore Institute of Directors ("SID") or Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("SGX-ST") and receive training to improve themselves on the continuing obligations and various requirements expected of a public company in the discharge of their duties as directors. Once a suitable candidate has been identified for the Lead Independent Director position, the new appointee would be put through the mentioned program and encourage to attend relevant training conducted by the SID and SGX. Existing directors are also encouraged to attend such programs and the costs of such training will be borne by the Company.

Principle 2: Board Composition and Guidance

The Board is responsible for determining the strategic direction for the Company. Each Director is expected to act in good faith and always in the best interest of the Company.

The Board comprises four Directors, three of whom are Independent and Non-Executive and whose collective experience and contributions are valuable to the Company.

The Board has examined its size and is of the view that the current arrangement is adequate given that the Independent Directors form not less than one-third of the Board composition. The criterion of independence is based on the definition set out in the Code. The Independent Directors are respected individuals from different backgrounds whose core competencies, qualifications, skills and experience are extensive and complementary.

To assist the members of the Board, the Company has arranged for the Board to be updated by the Company Secretary and its other consultants on the continuing obligations and various requirements expected of a public company. When directors are first appointed to the Board, an orientation program is arranged for them to ensure that they are familiar with the Company's business and governance practices.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

(CONTINUED)

Principle 3: Chairman and Interim Chief Executive Officer

The position of the Chairman has been vacant since August 2006. The role of the Chairman is presently covered by Mr Goh Hin Calm, who also acts as both the Chairman and the Interim CEO.

The Company is cognizant of the principle that there should be a clear division of responsibility between the Chairman and the Interim CEO. The Chairman is responsible for inter alia, exercising control over quality, quantity and timeliness of flow of information between the Management and the Board, and ensuring compliance with the Company's guidelines on corporate governance. The Interim CEO is responsible for strategic planning, business development and generally, charting the growth of the Company.

Although the role of the Chairman and Interim CEO is not separate, the Board is of the view that there are sufficient safeguards and checks in place to ensure that all decisions made by the Board are independent and collective. All major decisions are made in consultation with the Board and where necessary, external consultants are invited to attend Board Meetings to assist the Directors in deliberations.

The Interim CEO (who is also the Chairman presently):

- (a) leads the Board to ensure its effectiveness on all aspects of its roles;
- (b) sets the agenda and ensures that adequate time is available for discussion of all items on the agenda, in particular strategic issues;
- (c) promotes a culture of openness and debate at the Board;
- (d) ensures that the Directors receive complete, adequate and timely information;
- (e) ensures effective communication with shareholders;
- (f) encourages constructive relations within the Board and between Board and Management;
- (g) facilitates the effective contribution of non-executive directors; and
- (h) promotes high standards of corporate governance.

The Company continues to seek for a suitable candidate for appointment as the new CEO. The Board is cognizant of need to have a balanced and diversified board. The inclusion of a female Independent Director with property management experience also enhances the depth of expertise of the Board.

Meanwhile, the Board is working towards the fulfilment of the position of a Lead Independent Director.

In the interim, all the Independent Directors have assisted the Chairman and the Board to ensure that there is effective corporate governance in managing the affairs of the Board and the Company.

In addition, the Independent Directors would meet periodically (in the absence of Management) and will provide feedback to the Chairman after such meetings.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

(CONTINUED)

Principle 4: Board Membership

Nominating Committee (“NC”)

The NC comprises all the three Independent Directors. The Chairman of the NC is Mr Chwee Han Sin.

The NC’s principal functions are as follows:

- (a) review and recommend to the Board on key executive appointments, all board appointments and re-appointments;
- (b) determine the independence status of the Independent Directors annually;
- (c) determine whether or not a Director is able to and has been adequately carrying out his duties as a Director of the Company; and
- (d) evaluate the performance and effectiveness of the Board as a whole and the contribution of each Director.

The responsibilities of the NC also include setting the criteria for identifying candidates and reviewing nominations for the appointment of key executive officers, directors to the Board and also to decide how the Board’s performance may be evaluated and propose objective performance criteria for the Board’s approval.

Where a vacancy exists, or where additional Directors are required, the Board will seek potential candidates and refer them to the NC for interview and assessment of the credentials and suitability for the appointment. In addition, the NC has the liberty to refer to and instruct executive search companies, personal contacts (as relevant) and deliberate on and consider recommendations in its search and nomination process and in identifying the right candidates.

New directors are appointed by the Board after the NC has reviewed and recommended their appointments. When the need for a new director arises, the Nominating Committee will review the expertise, skills and attributes of the Board, identify its needs and shortlist candidates with the appropriate profiles for nomination. Such new directors must subject themselves for re-election at the AGM of the Company following their initial appointment. Article 91 of the Company’s Articles of Association also requires at least one-third of the Board to retire via rotation at every AGM. Retiring directors are eligible for re-appointments at the AGM.

A member of the NC holds office until the next AGM where that member’s retirement as a director, and upon being duly re-elected, may be re-appointed to such office by the Board. Each member of the NC will abstain, and had in FY2016 abstained, from reviewing and voting on any resolution relating to the assessment of his performance or re-nomination as Director, or in any matter where he has an interest.

Where, by virtue of any vacancy in the membership of the NC for any reason, the number of members of the NC is reduced to fewer than three (or such other number as may be determined by the SGX-ST), the Board shall, within three months thereafter, appoint a sufficient number of new members to the NC. Any new member appointed should hold office for the remainder of the term of office of the member of the NC in whose place he or she was appointed.

The Board and the NC are satisfied that the current size and composition of the Board has adequate ability to meet the Company’s existing scope of needs and the nature of operation. From time to time, the NC will review the appropriateness of the current Board size and composition, taking into consideration the changes in the nature and scope of operations as well as the regulatory environment.

In accordance with the requirements of the Code, the NC has reviewed the status of the Independent Directors and is of the view that they are in compliance with the Code’s definition on independence.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

(CONTINUED)

In respect of Mr Chwee Han Sin, who has served the Company as an Independent Director for more than 14 years, the Board has deliberated and scrutinised his performance as an Independent Director and has not discerned any factors that would affect, or could appear to affect his independence. The Board is also satisfied that the independence of character and judgement of each of the Independent Director was not in any way affected or impaired by their respective length of service and they can continue to discharge their duties objectively and effectively. The Board does not consider it to be in the interests of the Company or shareholders to require all Independent Directors who have served for long years to retire, as continuity and stability are also important attributes that would constitute an effective Board.

The Company has not set a maximum number of listed company board representations for any of its Directors and believes that each Director is able to discharge his or her responsibilities to the Board and the Company without setting a limit on their respective board representations.

The NC has also reviewed and recommended that the following Directors, who will retire via rotation pursuant to Regulation 91, and being eligible and having consented, be nominated for re-appointment at the forthcoming AGM:

Name of Director	Appointment	Last re-elected
Chai Siew Hoon	Independent Director, members of the Nominating Committee, Remuneration Committee, and Audit Committee	29 August 2014
Ross Yu Limjoco	Independent Director, members of the Nominating Committee, Remuneration Committee, and Audit Committee	29 August 2014

Both Ms Chai Siew Hoon and Mr Ross Yu Limjoco, subject to being duly re-elected at the forthcoming AGM, will resume their respective appointments.

Principle 5: Board Performance

At the date of this report, the NC has adopted a formal process to assess the effectiveness of the Board as a whole and members of the Board individually. The qualitative measures include the effectiveness of the Board in its monitoring role and the attainment of the strategic objectives set by the Board. Upon reviewing the assessment, the NC is of the opinion that the Board and each Director have been able to and has adequately carried out his duties as a Director of the Company. The evaluation exercise is carried out annually. In addition to this formal process, the NC has also not discerned any circumstances or relationships between the independent directors and the Company that would compromise their independence.

Principle 6: Access to Information

The Directors have separate and independent access to the Company Secretary and the external auditors at all times. The Company currently does not have a formal procedure to seek independent and professional advice for the furtherance of the Board's duties. However, any Director may, on a case-to-case basis, propose to the Board for such independent and professional advice, the cost of which will be borne by the Company.

The Management provides the Board with detailed management accounts of the Group's performance, position and prospects on a monthly basis.

The Company Secretary assists in the conduct of the Board meetings and ensures adherence to Board procedures. The Company Secretary also assists on matters in respect of compliance with the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 and all other rules and regulations of the SGX-ST.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

(CONTINUED)

(B) Remuneration Matters

Principle 7: Procedures for Developing Remuneration Policies

Remuneration Committee (“RC”)

Pursuant to the Code, the RC comprises all the three Independent Directors. The Chairman of the RC is Mr Chwee Han Sin. The RC’s tasks include reviewing and deliberating upon the compensation packages of Board members as well as key personnel in the Company and the Group.

The responsibilities of the RC are to:

- make recommendations to the Board on matters relating to remuneration, including but not limited to fees, salaries, allowance, bonuses, options and benefits in kind of Directors and key executives;
- determine the appropriateness of remuneration of Directors and key executives;
- review and recommend to the Board, the terms of service agreements of Directors and key executives; and
- consider the disclosures requirements for Directors and key executives remuneration as required by the Listing Manual and the Code.

All recommendations of the RC will be submitted for endorsement by the entire Board. All aspects of remuneration, including but not limited to directors’ fees, salaries, allowances, bonuses, options and benefits in kind shall be covered by the RC. In determining remuneration packages of Executive Directors and key executives, the RC seeks to ensure that Executive Directors and key executives are adequately but not excessively rewarded. The RC will also consider, in consultation with the Board, amongst other things, their responsibilities, skills, expertise and contributions to the Company’s performance and whether the remuneration packages are competitive and sufficient to ensure that the Company is able to attract and retain the best available executive talent.

In discharging their duties, the RC may seek professional advice relating to the remuneration of all Directors and key executives. All recommendations of the RC will be submitted for endorsement by the Board. No Director is involved in deciding his own remuneration.

Annual reviews of the compensation of Directors are also carried out by the RC to ensure that the remuneration of the Executive Directors and key executives commensurate with their performance and the value added to the Group, giving due regard to the financial and commercial health and business needs of the Group. The performance of the Executive Directors (along with that of other key executives) is reviewed periodically by the RC and the Board.

Principle 8: Level and Mix of Remuneration

Principle 9: Disclosure on Remuneration

The Company recognises that a clear disclosure in relation to its remuneration policies to enable investors to understand the link between remuneration paid/payable to the Directors and the Management. The remuneration of each Director and Management has been disclosed in the respective bands. The Board is of the opinion that given the confidentiality of and commercial sensitivity attached to remuneration matters and to be in line with the interest of the Company, the remuneration will not be disclosed in dollar terms.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

(CONTINUED)

A breakdown, showing the level and mix of each individual Director's remuneration for the financial year ended 30 April 2016 is as follows:

Name of Directors	Salary & CPF	Bonus	Allowance and other benefits	Directors' Fees	Total
Above S\$250,000 to below S\$500,000					
Carlson Clark Smith	76%	6%	18%	–	100%
Non-Executive Directors					
Below S\$50,000					
Chwee Han Sin	–	–	–	100%	100%
Chai Siew Hoon	–	–	–	100%	100%
Ross Yu Limjoco	–	–	–	100%	100%

Non-executive Directors are paid Directors' fees appropriate to their level of contribution to the Board, taking into account factors such as effort and time spent, responsibilities of the Directors and the need to pay competitive fees to attract, retain and motivate Directors. Non-Executive Directors' fees of a total S\$88,000 are recommended by the Board and tabled for shareholders' approval at the annual general meeting.

The Board discloses the remuneration in band for Directors and key management instead of full detail disclosure as recommended by the Code. The Board believes that such disclosure presentation provides sufficient overview of the remuneration of the Executive Director and each key management personnel considering the confidentiality of remuneration matters. As Note 29 of the Financial Statements also sets out such information, the Board is of the opinion that the information disclosed would be sufficient to the shareholders for their understanding of the Company's compensation policies as remuneration matters are commercially sensitive information and thus may be prejudicial to the Group's interest and may hamper its ability to retain the Group's talent pool.

In view of the confidentiality of remuneration matters and given that the industry is very competitive in terms of hiring key personnel, the Board is of the opinion that it is in the best interest of the Company and the Group not to disclose the details of remuneration of individual key Management personnel in the annual report and by disclosure of such information would not be in the interest of the Company. To maintain confidentiality of the key executives' remuneration, only their remuneration mix is disclosed as follows:

Top 5 Key Management Personnel's Remuneration Band	Salary*	Allowance and other benefits	Bonus
S\$250,000 to S\$500,000			
Goh Hin Calm	46%	41%	13%
Below S\$250,000			
William Koh	74%	4%	22%
Danny Ong Swee Hin	72%	7%	21%
Wilson On Wang Sang	92%	0%	8%

* Salary is inclusive of defined contribution plan

In aggregate, the total remuneration paid/payable to the Executive Directors and Key Management Personnel for the financial year ended 30 April 2016 is approximately S\$1.307 million.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

(CONTINUED)

Remuneration of other employees related to a Director

For the financial year under review, there were no employees who were related to a Director, Chief Executive Officer or Interim Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer.

(C) Accounting and Audit

Principle 10: Accountability

The Board strives to present a balanced and understandable assessment of the Company's performance, position and prospects and members of the board are presented with quarterly draft financial reports and/or management accounts that present a balance and understandable assessment of the Company's performance, position and prospects. In addition, necessary updates are given to the Board as and when there are any developments that would have an impact on the Company.

Principle 11: Risk Management and Internal Controls

The Board has overall responsibility for the management of the Group's key risks to safeguard shareholders' interests and its assets.

The Audit Committee ("AC") assists the Board in providing risk management oversight while the ownership of day-to-day management and monitoring of existing internal control systems are delegated to the Management which comprises the Executive Directors and senior executives of the Group.

The AC, with the assistance of the internal auditors, reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's internal control systems, including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls and risks management policies and systems established by the Management on an annual basis. In addition, the external auditors will highlight any material control weaknesses within the Group discovered in the course of the statutory audit. Any material findings from both internal and external auditors' comments and findings, ensure that there are adequate internal controls within the Group and follow-up on actions implemented with the recommendation from internal and external auditors.

The Company has in place an enterprise-wide risk management framework ("ERM Framework") to enhance its risk management capabilities. The key risks have been identified and action plans are in place to mitigate these risks. Management will regularly review the key risks, both existing and emerging new risks, and current controls on the key risks and take necessary measures to address and mitigate these risks with the recommendation from internal auditors.

For FY2016, the Board and the AC had in addition received assurance from the Interim CEO, CFO and its division operation manager on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's risk management and internal control systems, and that the financial records have been properly maintained and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's operations and finances.

The Company regularly reviews and improves its business and operational activities to identify areas of significant business risks, in order to control appropriately and mitigate these risks. The Company reviews its control policies and procedures regularly and highlights all significant matters to the AC and Board.

Based on the ERM Framework established, reviews carried out by the AC, the work performed by the internal and external auditors and assurance from the Management, the Board, with the concurrence of the AC, is of the opinion that the internal controls and systems maintained by Management during the financial year and up to the date of this report are adequate in addressing financial, operational, compliance and information technology risks and to meet the current scope of the Group's business operations. The AC and the Board note that no system of internal controls can provide absolute assurance against the occurrence of material errors, poor judgment in decision-making, human error, losses, fraud or other irregularities.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

(CONTINUED)

Principle 12: Audit Committee (“AC”)

The AC comprises three Board members, all of whom are Non-Executive and Independent Directors. The Chairman of the AC is Mr Chwee Han Sin.

The AC carried out its functions in accordance with Section 201B(5) of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 and has been entrusted with the following functions:

- (a) review with the auditors the audit plans, their evaluation of the system of internal controls, audit reports and management letter and ensure the adequacy of the Group’s system of accounting controls and co-operation given by the Management to the Auditors;
- (b) review the financial statements before submission to the Board and before their announcement in particular, financial reporting issues and judgments so as to ensure the integrity of the financial statements of the Company and any announcements relating to the Company’s financial performance;
- (c) review the scope and results of the internal audit function and ensuring co-ordination between the internal and external auditors and the Management;
- (d) review the co-operation given by the Company’s officers to the auditors;
- (e) review the legal and regulatory matters that may have a material impact on the financial statements, disclosure and compliance requirements and programs and reports received from the regulators;
- (f) review the cost effectiveness, independence and objectivity of the auditors;
- (g) review the nature and extent of non-audit services, if any, provided by the external auditors and seek to balance the maintenance of independence and value for money;
- (h) review and nominate external auditors for appointment/re-appointment and approving their remuneration and terms of engagement; and
- (i) review all interested person transactions to ensure that they comply with the approved internal control procedures and are in accordance with the requirements of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST.

The AC meets at least four times a year and more frequently if required. In particular, the AC meets to review the financial statements before each announcement. In the financial year under review, the AC has met to review and approve the audit plan, the quarter and full-year unaudited results for announcement purposes.

The AC may meet with the auditors at any time, without the presence of the Company’s management. It may also examine any other aspects of the Company’s affairs, as it deems necessary, where such matters relate to exposures or risks of regulatory or legal nature, and monitor the Company’s compliance with its legal, regulatory and contractual obligations. The AC has power to conduct or authorise investigations into any matters within the AC’s scope of responsibility. In line with the recommendations of the Code, the AC had met amongst themselves and with the auditors without the presence of the Company’s management during the financial year under review.

The Board and the AC have reviewed and are satisfied that the appointment of different auditors for its subsidiaries would not compromise the standard and effectiveness of audit of the Group. The Company is in compliance with Rule 712 and Rule 715 read together with Rule 716 of the Listing Manual of SGX-ST in relation to the appointment of auditors.

The AC has reviewed the independence and objectivity of the external auditors as well as reviewed the non-audit fees awarded to them, and has confirmed that the non-audit services performed by the external auditor would not affect their independence. For details of fees payable to the auditors, please refer to Note 8 to the financial statements in respect of audit services. The Group’s non audit services paid to external auditor of the Company and other auditors amounted to approximately \$16,000. The AC has also recommended for the re-appointment of Messrs BDO LLP as auditor of the Company. The audit partner assigned to the audit has also not been in charge for more than 5 consecutive audits.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

(CONTINUED)

There was no interested party transaction during the financial year under review.

Throughout the financial year, the Board will assess and review, together with the assistance of the NC, to ensure that the members of the AC are appropriately qualified to discharge their responsibilities. The Board views that adequate and reasonable assistance and support have been properly rendered by the Directors, Management and officers to enable the AC to carry out its role effectively and efficiently. The AC comprises members who have expertise and experience in financial management and are qualified to discharge the AC's responsibilities.

Principle 13: Internal Audit

The Board believes in the importance of maintaining a sound system of internal controls to safeguard the interests of the shareholders and the Company's assets. The system of internal controls provides reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that the Company will not be adversely affected by any event that could be reasonably foreseen as it strives to achieve its business objectives. In this regard, the Board also notes that no system can provide absolute assurance against the occurrence of material errors, poor judgement in decision-making, human errors, fraud or other irregularities. As part of the annual statutory audit, the Company's external auditors conduct an annual review, in accordance with their audit plan, of the effectiveness of the Company's material internal controls, including financial, operational and compliance controls, and risk management. Any material non-compliance or failures in internal controls and recommendations for improvements are reported to the AC. The AC also reviews the effectiveness of the actions taken on the recommendations made by the external auditors in this respect, if any.

The Board acknowledges the importance of the internal audit function and has engaged the services of an independent professional accounting and consulting firm, Messrs Baker Tilly Consultancy (S) Pte Ltd ("Baker Tilly"), to provide much of the assurance it requires regarding the operating effectiveness of the Group's systems of internal control. Messrs Baker Tilly mainly conducts internal audits on the operations in Singapore.

In the year 2016, the Board has engaged another professional accounting and consulting firm, RUIHUA Certified Public Accountants (LLP) ("RUIHUA"), to review the internal control systems of the Group's China subsidiaries, with a view to implement effective measures to reinforce the existing internal control systems of these subsidiaries. The Management and the AC are in the process of reviewing its internal audit requirements and areas for the next cycle and will either continue to engage RUIHUA or another professional accounting and consulting firm to carry out the internal audit review on the Group's China subsidiaries.

The internal auditors adopt a risk-based approach in developing its audit plan which addresses the core business processes of the Group based on its risk profile. Scheduled internal audits are carried out by the internal auditors based on the internal audit plan presented to and approved by the AC. The internal audit focuses on areas on system control and risk management to ensure that adequate action plans are in place to improve and manage the controls. For those areas with high risks, the internal auditors will ascertain that the risks are effectively mitigated by the controls. The internal auditors will report to the AC on areas for improvement and will subsequently follow up to determine the extent of their recommendations that have been implemented.

The AC has reviewed with the internal auditors their audit plan and their evaluation of the system of internal controls, their findings and management's processes to those findings; the effectiveness of material internal controls, including financial, operational and compliance controls and overall risk management of the Group for the financial year ended 30 April 2016. The AC is satisfied that the internal audit function is adequately resourced and has appropriate standing with the Group.

Based on the internal controls established and maintained by the Group and the reviews conducted by management and the internal and external auditors and reviews by the management, the Board, with the concurrence of the Audit Committee, is of the opinion that the Group's internal controls addressing financial, operational and compliance risks were adequate as at 30 April 2016 and met the needs of the Group in the current business environment.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

(CONTINUED)

The management of the various subsidiaries and the Management generally are accountable to the Board for the provision of detailed management accounts of the Group's performance, position and prospects on a quarterly basis.

The Board has received assurance from the relevant management and the Management:

- (a) That the financial records have been properly maintained and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's operations and finances; and
- (b) of the effectiveness of the Company's risk management and internal control systems.

In line with the SGX Listing Rules, the Board provides a negative assurance statement to the shareholders in respect of the interim financial statements. For the financial year under review, the Management has provided assurance to the Board on the integrity of the Group's financial statements.

For the financial year under review, the Interim CEO and the CFO have provided assurance to the Board that the financial records of the Company have been properly maintained and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the operations and finances and the at an effective risk management and internal control system has been put in place.

Principle 14: Shareholder Rights

The Company does not practice selective disclosure. Price-sensitive information is publicly released and results and annual reports are announced or issued within the mandatory period. All shareholders of the Company will receive a copy of the Annual Report and the Notice of the Annual General Meeting ("AGM"). At the AGM, shareholders are given opportunities to express their views and ask the Board and Management questions regarding the operations of the Company. The Chairman of the AC, RC and NC will normally be present at the AGM to answer any questions relating to the work of their respective committees.

Principle 15: Communication with Shareholders

The Company believes that a high standard of disclosure is crucial to raising the level of corporate governance. All information relating to the Company's new initiatives are first disseminated via SGXNET followed by a news release where appropriate over the SGX-ST's website. Material price sensitive and other pertinent information are also simultaneously disseminated to the SGX-ST, and where relevant, the press.

Results and annual reports are announced or issued within the mandatory period. Contact details and channels of communications with shareholders and public remain open and relevant information is duly updated and conveyed via the Company's websites and email channels.

Principle 16: Conduct of Shareholder Meeting

The Board welcomes the view of shareholders on matters affecting the Company, whether at shareholders' meetings. The Board encourages active shareholder participation in general shareholders' meetings, including AGMs and EGMs. It believes that general meetings are an opportune forum and suitable platform for shareholders and the Board and Management of the Company to engage in active exchange of ideas. In addition, the Company holds such shareholders' meetings onsite at its premises in order to provide shareholders with greater opportunity to understand the Company's business.

The Company sends its Annual Report and Notice of AGM to all shareholders. The Notice will also be published in either The Straits Times or The Business Times newspapers and will be made available on SGXNET. Separate resolutions are proposed for substantially separate issues at the meeting. At its AGM, shareholders have the opportunity to raise questions to the Board and senior Management, and clarify with them any issues they may have relating to the resolutions to be passed. The Chairman of the Audit, Remuneration and Nominating Committees, Board members and senior Management are required to attend shareholders' meetings and are on hand to address any questions raised.

The external auditors are also present to assist the Directors in addressing any relevant queries on the accounts from the shareholders.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

(CONTINUED)

At the AGMs and other general meetings, separate resolutions will be set out on distinct issues for approval by the shareholders.

The Board is not recommending any dividend distribution to its shareholders for the financial year under review on the basis that the Group is looking to rebuild and strengthen its financial position.

Dealing in Securities

In line with Listing Rule 1207 (19) of the Listing Manual, the Company has in place an internal code on dealings with securities, which has been issued to all Directors and employees setting up the implications on insider trading.

The internal code prohibits the dealing in securities of the Company by Directors and employees while in possession of price-sensitive information, and during the period beginning two weeks before the announcement of the quarterly results and one month before the announcement of the full year results, and ending on the date of the announcement of the respective results. Directors are required to report securities dealings to the Company Secretary who will assist to make the necessary announcements.

In addition, Directors and employees are reminded to observe insider trading laws at all times. The Company's officers are discouraged from dealing in the Company's shares on short-term considerations.

Interested Person Transactions

The Company has established internal control policies to ensure that transactions with interested persons are reported to the AC, reviewed and approved, and are on normal commercial terms and conducted at arm's length basis.

During the financial year and up to the date of this report, there was no interested person transaction.

Material Contracts

All material contracts entered into between the Company and its subsidiaries involving the interests of any Director or controlling shareholder has been disclosed and announced.

Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR")

The Company does not have a general policy but does participate on an ad hoc basis. For example, during the past financial year, one of our subsidiaries participated in a charity walk organised by RSM Chio Lim LLP. Another subsidiary in China has participated in "Safety Month" activities organized by local governments. These joint efforts with local governments create awareness of a "Safety Month" environment, attitude and practices, whereby we have assisted in organizing a Safety Campaign, including the distribution of manuals providing information about natural gas safety practices to customers and local residents.

Statement of Compliance

The Board is pleased to confirm that for the financial year ended 30 April 2016, the Company has generally adhered to the principles and guidelines as set out in the Code.

SHAREHOLDERS' INFORMATION

STATISTICS OF SHAREHOLDERS AS AT 29 JULY 2016

Issued share capital	:	S\$264,227,043.25
Number of shares	:	5,300,799,986
Class of Shares	:	Ordinary Shares
Voting rights	:	On show of hands: One vote for each member On a poll: vote for each ordinary share
Number of Treasury Shares	:	NIL

Size of Shareholdings as at 29 July 2016

Size of Shareholdings	No. of Shareholders	Percentage	No. of Shares Held	Percentage
1 – 99	5	0.04%	179	0.00%
100 – 999	445	3.58%	438,834	0.01%
1,000 – 10,000	3,357	27.04%	19,633,294	0.37%
10,001 – 1,000,000	7,981	64.30%	1,408,990,789	26.58%
1,000,001 and above	625	5.04%	3,871,736,890	73.04%
	12,413	100%	5,300,799,986	100%

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

Name of Shareholders	Units	Direct Interest		Deemed Interest	
		Units	%	Units	%
DATO' MOHAMMED ZAID IBRAHIM	350,000,000		6.60%	0	0.00%

SHAREHOLDERS' INFORMATION

(CONTINUED)

Top Twenty Shareholders as at 29 July 2016

S/No.	Name	No. of Shares	Percentage
1	DATO' MOHAMMED ZAID IBRAHIM	350,000,000	6.60%
2	CITIBANK NOMS S'PORE PTE LTD	207,361,500	3.91%
3	THONG SOON SENG	200,000,000	3.77%
4	LEE YEE PIN	112,045,300	2.11%
5	RAFFLES NOMINEES (PTE) LTD	110,023,100	2.07%
6	ZHANG LIXIN	110,000,000	2.07%
7	MAYBANK KIM ENG SECS PTE LTD	95,308,200	1.80%
8	PHILLIP SECURITIES PTE LTD	89,667,553	1.69%
9	CHNG GIM HUAT	82,000,000	1.55%
10	OCBC SECURITIES PRIVATE LTD	62,934,998	1.19%
11	DBS NOMINEES PTE LTD	51,688,400	0.98%
12	HUANG YOUXIANG	42,830,000	0.81%
13	PHUA MENG THONG	42,000,100	0.79%
14	LAM WEI KUEN	41,000,000	0.77%
15	RHB SECURITIES SINGAPORE P L	38,313,000	0.72%
16	KGI FRASER SECURITIES PTE LTD	37,452,000	0.71%
17	KOH WEE MENG	36,000,000	0.68%
18	DBS VICKERS SECS (S) PTE LTD	33,277,000	0.63%
19	QUEK CHIN SOON	32,700,500	0.62%
20	SOH BENG HUAT	28,955,000	0.55%
		<u>1,803,556,651</u>	<u>34.02%</u>

SHAREHOLDERS HELD BY THE PUBLIC AS AT 29 JULY 2016

Based on information available to the Company as at 29 July 2016, approximately 93.40% of the issued ordinary shares of the Company is held by the public, and therefore, Rule 723 of the Listing Manual issue by the SGX-ST is complied with.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

IPCO INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

(Company Registration Number 199202747M)

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the 24th Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, IPCO Building, 24 Pandan Road, Singapore 609275 on 31st August 2016 at 9.00 a.m. for the following purposes:-

As Ordinary Business

1. To receive and adopt the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended 30 April, 2016 together with the Directors' Statement and Report of the Auditors. *[Resolution 1]*
2. To approve Directors' fees of S\$88,000/- (2015: S\$80,000/-) for the financial year ended 30 April, 2016. *[Resolution 2]*
3. To re-elect the following Directors retiring pursuant to Regulation 91 of the Company's Constitution:
 - (i) Ms Chai Siew Hoon *[Resolution 3 (i)]*
 - (ii) Mr Ross Yu Limjoco *[Resolution 3 (ii)]*

Notes to re-election of Directors:

- (a) Ms Chai Siew Hoon, an Independent Director will, upon re-election, remain as a member of each of the Audit Committee, Nominating Committee and Remuneration Committee.
- (b) Mr Ross Yu Limjoco, an Independent Director will, upon re-election, remain as a member of each of the Audit Committee, Nominating Committee and Remuneration Committee.
4. To re-appoint Messrs BDO LLP as Auditor of the Company and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration. *[Resolution 4]*

As Special Business

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

5. **Authority to allot and issue shares and convertible securities** *[Resolution 5]*

"That, pursuant to Section 161 of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 and the rules, guidelines and measures issued by the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("SGX-ST"), authority be given to the Directors of the Company to:

 - (A) (i) issue shares in the capital of the Company whether by way of rights, bonus or otherwise;
 - (ii) make or grant offers, agreements or options (collectively, "Instruments") that might or would require shares to be issued, including but not limited to the creation and issue of (as well as adjustments to) warrants, debentures or other instruments convertible into shares; and
 - (iii) issue additional Instruments arising from adjustments made to the number of Instruments previously issued in the event of rights, bonus or capitalisation issues,

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

(CONTINUED)

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; and

- (B) (notwithstanding the authority conferred by this Resolution may have ceased to be in force) issue shares in pursuance of any Instruments made or granted by the Directors while this Resolution was in force,

provided that:

- (1) the aggregate number of shares to be issued pursuant to this Resolution (including shares to be issued in pursuance of Instruments made or granted pursuant to this Resolution) does not exceed 50 per cent of the total number of issued shares excluding treasury shares (as calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (2) below), and provided further that where shareholders of the Company are not given the opportunity to participate in the same on a pro-rata basis, then the aggregate number of shares to be issued under such circumstances (including shares to be issued in pursuance of Instruments made or granted pursuant to this Resolution) does not exceed 20 per cent of the total number of issued shares excluding treasury shares (as calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (2) below); and
 - (2) (subject to such manner of calculation 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 (1) above, the percentage of Issued Shares shall be based on the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company at the time this Resolution is passed, after adjusting for:
 - (i) new shares arising from the conversion or exercise of any convertible securities;
 - (ii) (where applicable) new shares arising from exercising share options or vesting of share awards outstanding or subsisting at the time of the passing of this Resolution, provided the options or awards were granted in compliance with the Listing Manual; and
 - (iii) any subsequent bonus issue, consolidation or subdivision of shares;
 - (3) in exercising the authority conferred by this Resolution, the Company shall comply with the rules, guidelines and measures issued by the SGX-ST for the time being in force (unless such compliance has been waived by the SGX-ST) and the Articles of Association for the time being of the Company; and
 - (4) (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 of the Company or the date by which the next Annual General Meeting of the Company is required by law to be held, whichever is the earlier. [See Explanatory Notes to Special Business]
6. To transact any other business that may properly be transacted at an Annual General Meeting.

By Order of the Board

Ng Su Ling
Ong Sing Huat
Company Secretaries

Singapore, 15 August 2016

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

(CONTINUED)

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO SPECIAL BUSINESS:

The effects of the resolution under the heading “Special Business” in the Notice of the Annual General Meeting are:

Resolution 5 if passed, will authorise and empower the Directors of the Company from the date of the above Meeting until the next Annual General Meeting to issue further shares and to make or grant convertible securities convertible into shares, and to issue shares in pursuance of such instruments, up to an amount not exceeding in aggregate 50 per cent of the total number of issued shares excluding treasury shares of which the total number of shares and convertible securities issued other than on a pro-rata basis to existing shareholders shall not exceed 20 per cent of the total number of issued shares excluding treasury shares of the Company at the time the resolution is passed, for such purposes as they consider would be in the interests of the Company. This authority will, unless revoked or varied at a general meeting, expire at the next Annual General Meeting of the Company.

For the purpose of this Resolution, the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) is based on the Company’s total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) at the time this proposed ordinary resolution is passed after adjusting for new shares arising from the conversion or exercise of convertible securities, the exercise of share options or the vesting of share awards outstanding or subsisting at the time when this proposed ordinary resolution is passed and any subsequent bonus issue, consolidation or subdivision of shares.

Notes on Annual General Meeting:

- (a) *A Member entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting (the “Meeting”) may appoint not more than two proxies to attend and vote in his/her stead. Where a Member appoints more than one proxy, he/she shall specify the proportion of his/her shareholding to be represented by each proxy. A proxy need not be a Member of the Company.*
- (b) *Pursuant to Section 181 of the Act, a member who is a relevant intermediary entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint more than two proxies to attend and vote at the Meeting, 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:

- (i) *a banking corporation licenced under the Banking Act, Cap. 19 of Singapore, 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;*
- (ii) *a person holding a capital market services licence to provide custodial services for securities under the Securities and Futures Act (Cap. 289) and who holds shares in that capacity; or*
- (iii) *the Central Provident Fund Board established by the Central Provident Fund Act (Cap. 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 the subsidiary legislation.*
- (c) *Where a member appoints two proxies, he shall specify the proportion of his shareholding to be represented by each proxy, if no such proportion or number is specified, the first named proxy may be treated as representing 100 per cent of the shareholding and any second proxy as an alternate to the first named.*
- (d) *If the appointor is a corporation, the proxy must be executed under seal or the hand of its duly authorised officer or attorney.*

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

(CONTINUED)

- (e) *The instrument appointing a proxy must be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company at 24 Pandan Road Singapore 609275 not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the Meeting.*
- (f) *A Depositor shall not be regarded as a member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting unless his name appears on the Depository Register maintained by The Central Depository (Pte) Limited 72 hours before the time appointed for the Meeting.*

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PROXY FORM

IPCO INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

(Company Registration Number 199202747M)
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

IMPORTANT

1. For investors who have used their CPF monies to buy the Company's shares, this Annual Report is forwarded to them at the request of their CPF approved nominees and is sent solely FOR INFORMATION ONLY.
2. This proxy form is not valid for use by CPF investors and shall be ineffective for all intents and purposes if used or purported to be used by them.

I/We _____ NRIC/Passport No. _____

of _____ (Address)

being a member/members of IPCO INTERNATIONAL LIMITED hereby appoint

Name	Address	NRIC/ Passport No.	Proportion of Shareholdings (%)

and/or (delete as appropriate)

Name	Address	NRIC/ Passport No.	Proportion of Shareholdings (%)

or failing *him/them, the Chairman of the meeting as my/our proxy/proxies to attend and to vote for me/us on my/our behalf and, if necessary, to demand a poll at the 24th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held at 24 Pandan Road, Singapore 609275 on 31st August 2016, at 9.00 a.m. and at any adjournment thereof.

Note: Please indicate with an "X" in the spaces provided whether you wish your vote(s) to be cast for or against the resolutions as set out in the notice of general meeting. In the absence of specific directions or in the event of any item arising not summarised below, the proxy/proxies may vote or abstain as he/they may think fit.

No.	Resolutions	For	Against
1	Adoption of Audited Financial Statements together with the Directors' Statement and Report of the Auditor for the financial year ended 30 April 2016		
2	Approval of Directors' Fees for the sum of S\$88,000 for the financial year ended 30 April 2016		
3 (i)	Re-election of Ms Chai Siew Hoon as a Director		
3 (ii)	Re-election of Mr Ross Yu Limjoco as a Director		
4	Re-appointment of Auditors and fixing their remuneration		
5	Authority to allot and issue shares and convertible securities		

Note: Please note that the short descriptions given above of the Resolutions to be passed do not in any way whatsoever reflect the intent and purpose of the Resolutions. The short descriptions have been inserted for convenience only. Shareholders are encouraged to refer to the Notice of Annual General Meeting for the full purpose and intent of the Resolutions to be passed.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 2016

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

Signature(s) of Member(s)/
Common Seal of Corporate Shareholder

* Delete accordingly

IMPORTANT
PLEASE READ NOTES OVERLEAF



IMPORTANT NOTES TO PROXY FORM:

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 (Cap. 289) of Singapore), you should insert that number of shares under CDP Register. If you have shares registered in your name in the Register of Members of the Company, you should insert that number under Register of Members. If no number is inserted, this form of proxy will be deemed to relate to all the shares held by you.
2. A member entitled to attend and vote at a meeting of the Company is entitled to appoint not more than two proxies to attend and vote on his behalf. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.
3. Where a member appoints more than one proxy, the appointments shall be invalid unless he specifies the proportion of his shareholding (expressed as a percentage of the whole) to be represented by each proxy.
4. Pursuant to Section 181 of the Companies Act, Cap. 50, a member who is a relevant intermediary entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting is entitled to appoint more than two proxies to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting instead of such member, but each such proxy must be appointed to exercise the rights attached to different 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, Cap. 19 of Singapore, 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 (Cap. 289) and who holds shares in that capacity; or
 - (c) the Central Provident Fund Board established by the Central Provident Fund Act (Cap. 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, of the Board holds those shares in the capacity of an intermediary pursuant to or in accordance with the subsidiary legislation.
5. The instrument appointing a proxy or proxies must be under the hand of the appointor or his attorney duly authorised in writing. Where the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies is executed by a corporation, it must be executed under its common seal or under the hand of its attorney or a duly authorised officer.
 6. Where an instrument appointing a proxy or proxies is signed on behalf of the appointor by an attorney, the letter or power of attorney or a duly certified copy thereof must (failing previous registration with the Company) be lodged with the instrument of proxy, failing which the instrument may be treated as invalid.
 7. A corporation that is a member may authorise by resolution of its directors or other governing body such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at the meeting, in accordance with Section 179 of the Companies Act, Chapter 50.
 8. The instrument appointing a proxy or proxies must be deposited at the Company’s registered office at 24 Pandan Road, Singapore 609275 not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the meeting.
 9. In the case of members whose Shares are entered against their names in the Depository Register, the Company may reject any instrument appointing a proxy or proxies lodged if such members are not shown to have Shares entered against their names in the Depository Register as at 72 hours before the time appointed for holding the Annual General Meeting as certified by The Central Depository (Pte) Limited to the Company.
 10. The Company shall be entitled to reject an instrument of proxy which is incomplete, improperly completed, illegible or where the true intentions of the appointor are not ascertainable from the instructions of the appointor specified on the instrument of proxy.

Affix
Postage
Stamp

IPCO INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

24 PANDAN ROAD
SINGAPORE 609275

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