

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The Board of Wong Fong firmly believes that good corporate governance is essential to the long-term sustainability of the Group's businesses, as well as promoting and safeguarding the interest of its shareholders ("**Shareholders**") and other stakeholders.

The Group has adopted the principles and guidelines of the Code of Corporate Governance 2018 ("**Code**"). The Group has complied with the principles of the Code. Where there are deviations from the provisions of the Code, we have provided the reasons and explanations on how the Group's practices adopted are consistent within the intent of the relevant principle, where appropriate.

BOARD MATTERS

THE BOARD'S CONDUCT OF AFFAIRS

Principle 1: The company is headed by an effective Board which is collectively responsible and works with Management for the long-term success of the company.

ROLE OF THE BOARD

The Board is charged with promoting the success of the Company by directing and supervising its affairs in a responsible and effective manner. Every Director has a duty to act in good faith and exercise independent judgement in the best interests of the Company. Directors are not to allow themselves to be placed in a position of conflict of interest. Directors facing conflicts of interest must recuse themselves from discussions and decisions involving the issues of conflict. The Directors are aware of their responsibilities to all stakeholders of the Company.

The key roles and responsibilities of the Board include:

- guiding the formulation of the strategic direction and objectives of the Group as well as operational initiatives;
- overseeing and setting the processes of internal controls (including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls) and risk management systems and to ensure that the processes are adequate and effective;
- reviewing financial plans, major acquisitions and divestments, funding and investment proposals;
- monitoring the performance of the Company's management ("**Management**");
- setting the Company's values and standards (including ethical standards);
- reviewing and approving interested person transaction(s) falling within the scope of the Catalist Rules;
- assuming responsibility for corporate governance; and
- considering environmental and social factors.

The Board exercises due diligence and independent judgement in dealing with the business affairs of the Group and makes objective decisions in the best interests of the Company. The Board has the appropriate core competencies and diversity of experience to allow them to contribute effectively.

As at the date of the annual report, the Board comprises:

Mr Pao Kiew Tee (Independent Chairman)
Mr James Liew (Co-Founder and Group CEO)
Mr Liew Chern Yean (Executive Director)
Mr Eric Lew (Non-Executive Non-Independent Director)
Mr Wong Chit Chong (Independent Director)

BOARD COMMITTEES

To assist the Board in the discharge of its responsibilities, the Board is supported by 3 Board Committees, namely the Audit Committee (“**AC**”), the Remuneration Committee (“**RC**”) and the Nominating Committee (“**NC**”), which have been constituted with clearly written terms of reference. Each of the Board Committees is chaired by an Independent Director and reports to the Board.

Each Board Committee plays an important role in ensuring sound corporate governance in the Group. Minutes of Board Committee meetings are available to all Board members and kept updated as to the proceedings and matters discussed during such meetings.

Details of other Board Committees are as set out below:

1. NC (Principle 4);
2. RC (Principle 6); and
3. AC (Principle 10).

BOARD MEETINGS

The Board meets regularly and as warranted by circumstances. The schedule of all the Board and Board Committee meetings as well as the Company’s annual general meeting (“**AGM**”) are planned in advance to allow Directors to plan ahead to attend such meetings, so as to maximise participation. During the Board meetings, the Directors actively participate and discuss matters requiring their attention and decisions. The Board also meets informally as and when needed to discuss business matters requiring their attention.

The Company’s constitution (“**Constitution**”) provides for Directors to conduct meetings by telephone, video conference or other methods of simultaneous communication.

For FY2021, the number of Board and Board Committee meetings held and the attendance of Directors at these meetings, are disclosed as follows:

	Board	Audit Committee	Nominating Committee	Remuneration Committee
Number of meetings held	2	2	2	2
Number of meetings attended:				
Mr James Liew	2	2*	2*	2*
Mr Liew Chern Yean	2	2*	2*	2*
Mr Eric Lew	2	2	2	2
Mr Pao Kiew Tee	2	2	2	2
Mr Wong Chit Chong	2	2	2	2

* Attendance by invitation of the respective committee

The Company has established guidelines governing matters that require the Board's approval. The Board approves transactions based on the delegation of authority matrix which provides clear direction to the Management on matters requiring the Board's specific approval, including:

- material acquisition and disposal of assets/investments;
- annual budget and business plan of the Group;
- capital expenditure, investment or divestment exceeding S\$1.0 million;
- material financial/funding arrangements;
- issuance of shares; and
- declaration of dividends.

The delegation of authority is reviewed on a regular basis and revised accordingly when necessary.

TRAINING FOR DIRECTORS

All newly appointed Directors are given appropriate orientation and briefings by the Management on the business activities of the Group. Upon appointment, the Company conducts a comprehensive orientation programme to familiarise the new Director with his/her roles and responsibilities as well as the business of the Group. Such orientation programmes include the mandatory training as prescribed by the Catalyst Rules for first-time Director who has no prior experience as a director of a company listed on the SGX-ST, site visits to the main operating premises of the Group and meetings with key Management.

The Directors are kept continually and regularly updated on the Group's businesses, new laws and regulations and industry-specific environments in which the entities of the Group operate in, through in-house training or external courses. News releases issued by the SGX-ST and the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("**ACRA**") which are relevant to the Directors are also circulated to the Board.

The Directors are also encouraged to participate in industry conferences, seminars, courses and training programmes which are relevant to their duties at the Company's expense. In addition, the Directors will be briefed on any updates to the regulatory and reporting requirements such as the Code and financial reporting standards by the relevant professionals.

ACCESS TO COMPLETE, ADEQUATE AND TIMELY INFORMATION

The Management is cognizant of the importance of providing complete and adequate information to the Directors on a timely basis to enable them to make informed decisions to discharge their duties and responsibilities. Prior to any meetings, Board and Board Committees papers are disseminated to the Directors to allow them sufficient time to prepare for the items to be discussed during the meetings. Management staff are also invited to attend Board meetings to provide additional insight to matters raised and to respond to any queries that the Board members may have.

The Directors are updated regularly on the Group's developments, business, financial performance and prospects during formal and informal meetings. The Management provides the Board with half year and full year financial statements, annual budgets and explanations on any material variance between the projections and actual results. Apart from the scheduled Board and Board Committee meetings, the Directors may meet on an ad-hoc basis to deliberate on matters relating to the Group's strategic developments and material transactions such as acquisitions or joint ventures. For such meetings, the Management will ensure that information such as background or explanatory materials relating to matters to be discussed, financial analysis and recommendations of the Management are provided to the Directors in advance. The Directors have separate and independent access to the Management and the Company Secretary and may request for clarifications and additional information where required. The Directors may, either individually or as a group, in the furtherance of their duties, take independent professional advice at the Company's expense.

The Board is responsible for providing a balanced and understandable assessment of the Group's performance, position and prospects including interim and other price sensitive public reports, and reports to regulators (if required).

The Management provides the Board with the Group's financial information periodically and updates the Board on key business issues to enable the Board to make a balanced and informed assessment of the Group's financial performance, position and prospects.

The Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International). The Board reviews and approves the half year and full year financial results announcements and all other announcements before releasing them on SGXNET. In the announcement of financial results, the Board provides detailed analysis of the Group's financial performance, position and cash flow as well as a commentary on the Group's prospects. Other price-sensitive information is also disseminated to Shareholders through announcements via SGXNET, press releases and the Company's website.

The Board reviews and takes adequate steps to ensure compliance with legislative and regulatory requirements under the Catalist Rules. For the half year financial results announcement, the Board provides a negative assurance statement to Shareholders, confirming to the best of its knowledge that nothing had come to the attention of the Board which might render the financial statements false or misleading in any material aspect.

The Board announces its half year and full year financial results, which present a balanced and informed assessment of the Group's performance, position and prospects, on SGXNET.

COMPANY SECRETARY

The company secretary supports the Chairman, the Board and the Board Committees by ensuring good information flow and that Board policy and procedures are followed. The company secretary and/or her representatives attends all Board and Board Committee meetings, prepares meeting agendas and minutes of meetings and advises the Board on governance matters and facilitates the induction and professional development of the Directors.

The company secretary also plays an essential role in the relationship between the Company and the Directors, including assisting the Board in discharging its obligations to Shareholders.

The appointment and removal of the company secretary is subject to the approval of the Board as a whole.

BOARD COMPOSITION AND GUIDANCE

Principle 2: The Board has an appropriate level of independence and diversity of thought and background in its composition to enable it to make decisions in the best interests of the company.

The Board reviews the size and composition of the Board, in ensuring effective decision making by taking into account the scope and nature of the operations of the Group.

REVIEW OF DIRECTORS' INDEPENDENCE

The Chairman is an Independent Director and Non-Executive Directors make up a majority of the Board, which complies with the relevant guidelines of the Code. As such, the NC believes that there is a strong and independent element on the Board and no individual or small group of individuals dominate the Board's decision-making.

Each Independent Director is required to complete a Director's independence checklist annually to ensure their independence based on the guidelines as set out in the Code. The NC will be responsible for determining on an annual basis, and as and when circumstances require, whether or not a Director is independent as set out in the Code, considering whether a Director has any existing business or professional relationship of a material nature with the Group, other Directors and/or substantial Shareholders.

The NC has assessed the independence of the Independent Directors and noted that the Independent Directors have no relationship with the Company, its related corporations, its substantial Shareholders or its officers that could interfere, or be reasonably perceived to interfere, with the exercise of their independent business judgement in the best interests of the Company. None of the Independent Directors is a director of the Company's subsidiaries.

None of the Independent Directors has served on the Board for more than 9 years from the date of their first appointment. The NC is responsible for the annual review on the size and composition of the Board and the Board Committees. The NC endeavours to include in the Board, members of diverse backgrounds, mix of skills, industry experience, core competencies and knowledge of the Group.

Having considered the scope and nature of the operations of the Company as well as the requirements of the Group's business, the Board believes that for FY2021, the composition and size of the Board and the Board Committees are appropriate to ensure the effectiveness of the decision-making process.

BOARD DIVERSITY POLICY AND COMPOSITION

The Board views diversity at the Board level as an essential element for driving value in decision-making and actively seeks to maintain an appropriate balance of expertise, skills and attributes among the Directors. The Board is constantly on the lookout to achieve the necessary balance and diversity to maximise Board's effectiveness.

The NC has conducted its review of the Board and the Board Committees on the appropriate balance and diversity of skills, experience, age and knowledge of the Group and was satisfied that all the Directors possess the relevant core competencies in areas such as accounting and finance, business and management experience, industry knowledge, strategic planning and customer-based experience.

The Independent Directors also actively participate in setting strategies and goals for the Company and regularly review the performance of the Management in meeting agreed goals and objectives and monitor the reporting of performance. In addition, the Non-Executive Directors meet regularly and on a need-basis without the presence of the Management to discuss matters such as corporate governance initiatives, board processes, succession planning and leadership development, performance management and the remuneration of the Executive Directors and provide feedback to the Chairman and/or the Board as appropriate.

CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Principle 3: There is a clear division of responsibilities between the leadership of the Board and Management, and no one individual has unfettered powers of decision-making.

The Chairman and the CEO of the Company are separate persons in order to maintain effective segregation of duties, ensure an appropriate balance of power and authority. The Chairman, Mr Pao Kiew Tee, is an Independent Director and also chairs the AC. The Chairman and the CEO of the Company, Mr James Liew, are not related to each other.

There is a clear separation of the roles and responsibilities between the Chairman and the CEO of the Company. Mr Pao Kiew Tee leads the Board to ensure its effectiveness on all aspects of its role. He sets the agenda for the Board meetings in consultation with the senior Management and the company secretary. He also facilitates the effective contribution of the Directors and ensures effective communications with Shareholders. He takes a lead role in promoting high standards of corporate governance with support of the Directors, the company secretary and the Management.

The Group CEO bears executive responsibility for the Group's business and implements the Board's decision. Mr James Liew is also responsible for the business direction and operational decisions of the Group.

The roles of the Chairman and the Group CEO are kept separate to ensure an appropriate balance of power and increased accountability of the Board for independent decision-making.

Given that the Chairman is independent, no lead independent director was appointed as the Chairman is available to Shareholders when they have concerns and for which contact through normal channels of communication with the Management is inappropriate or inadequate.

BOARD MEMBERSHIP

Principle 4: The Board has a formal and transparent process for the appointment and re-appointment of directors, taking into account the need for progressive renewal of the Board.

As at the date of the annual report, the NC comprises the following Non-Executive Directors:

Mr Wong Chit Chong (Chairman)
Mr Pao Kiew Tee
Mr Eric Lew

The majority of the NC, including its Chairman, are independent.

The quorum shall be any 3 members, including the Chairman of the NC. Any decision by the NC shall be by majority present and voting and the Chairman of the NC shall have the casting vote in the event of an equality of votes.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE NC

The key terms of reference of the NC include the following:

- reviewing and recommending the appointment of new Directors and key management personnel and re-nomination of the Directors having regard to their contribution, performance and ability to commit sufficient time, resources and attention to the affairs of the Group, and each Director's respective commitments outside the Group including his principal occupation and board representations on other companies, if any. The NC will conduct such reviews at least once a year, or more frequently as it deems fit;
- deciding whether or not a Director is able to and has been adequately carrying out his duties as a Director;
- developing a process for evaluating the performance of the Board as a whole and the Board Committees, and for assessing the contribution of each Director to the effectiveness of the Board;
- reviewing the Directors' mix of skills, experience, core competencies and knowledge of the Group that the Board requires to function competently and efficiently;
- reviewing the training and professional development programs for the Board; and
- reviewing and approving any new employment of persons related to the Directors or substantial Shareholders and the proposed terms of their employment.

The key responsibilities of the NC also include the review of Board structure and composition, identifying and recommending suitable candidates to the Board, making recommendations to the Board on matters relating to appointment or re-appointment of Directors, succession planning for Directors and leadership development plans.

REVIEW OF DIRECTORS' TIME COMMITMENTS

The NC considers whether each Director is able to and has been adequately carrying out his duties as a Director, taking into consideration, *inter alia*, the Director's directorships in other listed companies and other principal commitments, the Director's contributions and any other relevant time commitments.

The Directors have demonstrated that they are able to devote sufficient time and attention to the matters of the Group with their attendance at all the Board and Board Committee meetings. They have also availed themselves to the Management as and when required. The Board is of the view that at present, it would not be meaningful to prescribe a maximum number of listed company board representations and other principal commitments which any Director may hold. Nonetheless, the NC and the Board, have considered the multiple board seats held by some of the Directors, their principal commitments, their attendance and contributions at the Board and Board Committee meetings, and are satisfied that these Directors have been able to devote sufficient time and resources to the matters of the Group.

Based on the Directors' attendance record at the Board and Board Committee meetings and contributions outside of formal Board and Board Committee meetings, the NC and the Board are satisfied that all Directors are able to and have committed sufficient time and discharged their duties adequately for FY2021.

SELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF NEW DIRECTORS

Currently, the Company does not engage the services of professional search firms to identify candidates for Board appointments. However, the Company may appoint professional search firms and recruitment consultants to assist in the selection and evaluation process if the appointment involves specific skill sets or industry specialization.

The NC, in consultation with the Management and the Board as appropriate, determines the qualification, skill set, competence and expertise required or expected of a new Board member taking into account the size, structure, composition and progressive renewal of the Board.

Recommendations from the Board members, business associates, advisors, professional bodies and other industry players are reviewed by the NC. The NC will review the curriculum vitae and other particulars/information of the nominee or candidate. The NC, in evaluating the suitability of the nominee or candidate, will take into account his qualifications, business and related experience and ability to contribute effectively to the Board. The NC will also determine if the nominee or candidate would be able to commit time to his appointment having regard to his other principal commitments, and if he is independent. The evaluation process will involve an interview or meeting with the nominee or candidate. Appropriate background and confidential searches will also be conducted if necessary.

Recommendations of the NC are then put to the Board for consideration. The Board will review the recommendations and approve the appointment as appropriate. Any appointments to the Board Committees would be reviewed and approved at the same time. The appointments would be formalized by a Board resolution and the requisite announcement made on SGXNET.

RE-NOMINATION OF DIRECTORS

The Constitution provides for the retirement and re-election of Directors at every AGM. At each AGM, at least one-third of the Board shall retire from office by rotation, provided that all Directors submit themselves for re-nomination and re-election at regular intervals and at least once every 3 years. In deciding whether to recommend to the Board the re-election of a Director, the NC considers the contribution of the Director, including attendance and participation at the Board and Board Committee meetings and the time and effort accorded to the Group's business and affairs. For newly appointed Directors, he/she will hold office until the next AGM and shall submit himself/herself for re-election. If the Board endorses the NC's recommendations on the re-election of Directors, the relevant Directors will stand for re-election at the forthcoming AGM. Each member of the NC shall abstain from deliberations and recommendations to the Board, as well as from voting on any resolutions in respect of his re-nomination and re-election.

The NC has reviewed and recommended the re-election of Mr James Liew and Mr Wong Chit Chong who will be retiring as Directors at the forthcoming AGM under Regulation 114 of the Constitution. Mr James Liew and Mr Wong Chit Chong have offered themselves for re-election and the Board has accepted the recommendations of the NC.

None of the Directors had appointed an alternate director in FY2021.

Please refer to the table below for additional information on the Directors to be re-elected at the forthcoming AGM:

Key information	Name of Director to be re-elected
	James Liew
Designation	Co-Founder and Group CEO
Date of initial appointment	2 January 2015
Date of last re-appointment	25 June 2020
Age	69
Country of principal residence	Singapore
The Board's comments on this appointment (including rationale, selection criteria, and the search and nomination process)	The re-election of Mr James Liew as Co-Founder and Group CEO was recommended by the NC and approved by the Board, after taking into consideration Mr James Liew's work experience and that he continues to be instrumental to the continued success and growth of the Group.
Whether appointment is executive, and if so, the area of responsibility	Mr James Liew oversees the Group's general operations, including human resources, management and general administration, as well as strategic planning for the Group's business expansion.
Familial relationship with any director and/or substantial Shareholder of the listed issuer or of any of its principal subsidiaries	Uncle of Mr Liew Chern Yean, Executive Director Uncle of Mr Eric Lew, Non-Executive Non-Independent Director Brother of Mdm Liew Khuen Choy, a substantial Shareholder
Conflict of interests (including any competing business)	Nil

Working experience and occupation(s) during the past 10 years	Please refer to the Board of Directors section in the annual report.
Undertaking submitted to the listed issuer in the form of Appendix 7H (Catalist Rule 704(6))	Yes
Academic qualifications	Nil
Professional memberships/qualifications	Nil
Principal commitments	Co-Founder and Group CEO of the Company
Shareholding interest in the Company and its subsidiaries	Deemed interested in 158,280,000 shares held by Wong Fong Investments Pte Ltd, a substantial Shareholder

There are no changes to the disclosure required under items (a) to (k) to Appendix 7F of the Catalist Rules as disclosed in the Company's offer document dated 19 July 2016.

Key information	Name of Director to be re-elected
	Wong Chit Chong
Designation	Independent Director, AC Member, RC Chairman and NC Chairman
Date of initial appointment	9 May 2018
Date of last re-appointment	29 April 2019
Age	71
Country of principal residence	Singapore
The Board's comments on this appointment (including rationale, selection criteria, and the search and nomination process)	The re-election of Mr Wong Chit Chong (" Mr Wong ") as Independent Director, AC Member, RC Chairman and NC Chairman was recommended by the NC (excluding Mr Wong) and approved by the Board, after taking into consideration Mr Wong's qualifications, expertise, experience and overall contribution since he was appointed as an Independent Director.
Whether appointment is executive, and if so, the area of responsibility	Non-Executive
Familial relationship with any director and/or substantial Shareholder of the listed issuer or of any of its principal subsidiaries	Nil
Conflict of interests (including any competing business)	Nil
Working experience and occupation(s) during the past 10 years	Please refer to the Board of Directors section in the annual report.
Undertaking submitted to the listed issuer in the form of Appendix 7H (Catalist Rule 704(6))	Yes
Academic qualifications	Master Degree in Business Administration
Professional memberships/qualifications	A member of Society Automotive Engineers USA
Principal commitments	Nil
Shareholding interest in the Company and its subsidiaries	Nil

There are no changes to the disclosure required under items (a) to (k) to Appendix 7F of the Catalist Rules as disclosed in the Company's announcement dated 9 May 2018.

Key information regarding the Directors' directorships held presently and in the past 5 preceding years in other listed companies are set out on pages 13 to 15 in the annual report.

KEY MANAGEMENT SUCCESSION

In addition to succession planning of the Board, the NC reviews the succession plans for key management positions. An internal process of succession planning for the Chairman, Directors, the Group CEO and senior Management is in place, to ensure the progressive renewal of the Board and key management personnel.

BOARD PERFORMANCE

Principle 5: The Board undertakes a formal annual assessment of its effectiveness as a whole, and that of each of its board committees and individual directors.

The Board has implemented a process to be carried out by the NC for the evaluation of the effectiveness of the Board annually. The NC is tasked with proposing objective performance criteria, subject to approval of the Board, for assessing how the Board and the Board Committees have enhanced long-term Shareholders' value. The NC may also engage an external facilitator for the evaluation process. For FY2021, the company secretary has assisted the NC on the evaluation processes of the Board and Board committees. The company secretary collates and tabulates the results and distributes the summary findings at the NC meeting.

During each financial year, all Directors will complete a Board Evaluation Form and to ensure confidentiality, the forms will be submitted to the company secretary directly for collation and the consolidated responses are presented to the NC for review and discussion. The NC will then report to the Board on the review of the Board's performance for the year. The Board Evaluation Form takes into consideration factors such as Board size and composition, information flow to the Board, Board procedures, Board accountability, matters concerning Group CEO/senior Management and standard code of conduct of the Board members. For FY2021, the NC has reviewed the performance and effectiveness of the Board as a whole and each Board committee separately and is of the view that the performance and effectiveness of the Board and each Board committee had been satisfactory and met its performance objectives.

The NC is of the view that at present, an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Board would suffice and would implement a process for the evaluation of individual Director at an appropriate time in future. Notwithstanding that, in the evaluation of the effectiveness of the Board, the NC has considered factors relating to individual Directors such as:

- occupation and other principal commitments of the Directors;
- attendance at board meetings of those listed companies that the Directors serve as director;
- confirmations by the Directors that they are able to devote sufficient time and attention to the matters of the Group; and
- the professional experience and expertise of the Directors.

REMUNERATION MATTERS

PROCEDURES FOR DEVELOPING REMUNERATION POLICIES

Principle 6: The Board has a formal and transparent procedure for developing policies on director and executive remuneration, and for fixing the remuneration packages of individual directors and key management personnel. No director is involved in deciding his or her own remuneration.

As at the date of the annual report, the RC comprises the following Non-Executive Directors:

Mr Wong Chit Chong (Chairman)

Mr Pao Kiew Tee

Mr Eric Lew

The majority of the RC, including its Chairman, are independent.

The quorum shall be any 3 members, including the Chairman of the RC.

The RC is guided by its written terms of reference, which clearly spells out its authority and duties. The key terms of reference of the RC includes recommending to the Board a framework of remuneration for the Directors and key management personnel, and determining specific remuneration packages for the Executive Directors and key management personnel. The 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 and benefits-in-kind shall be covered by the RC. The RC reviews the Company's obligation arising in the event of termination of the Executive Directors, and key management personnel's contracts of service, to ensure that such contracts of service contain fair and reasonable termination clauses which are not overly generous. No Director is involved in deciding his or her own remuneration. The RC is also responsible for the administration of the Wong Fong Performance Share Plan.

The RC will also perform an annual review of the remuneration of employees who are substantial Shareholders or are related to a Director, the Group CEO or substantial Shareholder to ensure that their remuneration packages are in line with the Group's staff remuneration guidelines and commensurate with their respective job scopes and level of responsibilities. Each member of the RC shall abstain from voting on any resolutions in respect of his remuneration package or that of any employee related to him.

The RC may seek expert advice inside and/or outside the Company on remuneration of all Directors and key management personnel where necessary. During FY2021, the RC did not engage the service of an external remuneration consultant.

LEVEL AND MIX OF REMUNERATION

Principle 7: The level and structure of remuneration of the Board and key management personnel are appropriate and proportionate to the sustained performance and value creation of the company, taking into account the strategic objectives of the company.

The RC will perform an annual review on the remuneration packages of the Board and key management personnel. The Company's remuneration structure for the Board and key management personnel comprises both fixed and variable components so as to motivate high-performing executives to drive the Group's efficiency and profitability. The variable component for the key management personnel is a discretionary bonus which is linked to the performance of the Group as a whole and their individual performance.

The remuneration framework for Directors, Group CEO and key management personnel is aligned with the interest of Shareholders and relevant stakeholders and appropriate to attract, retain and motivate them for long-term success of the Group.

DISCLOSURE ON REMUNERATION

Principle 8: The company is transparent on its remuneration policies, level and mix of remuneration, the procedure for setting remuneration, and the relationships between remuneration, performance and value creation.

DISCLOSURE ON DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

The Company has entered into separate service agreements with the Executive Directors for a period of 2 years from the date of the respective service agreement (unless otherwise terminated by either party giving not less than 6 months' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed between the parties) to the other). The Company may also at any time forthwith terminate the respective service agreements of the Executive Directors if he, *inter alia*, shall be guilty of any dishonesty, gross misconduct or wilful neglect of duty or shall commit any continued material breach of the provisions of his respective service agreement, becomes bankrupt or persistently refuses to carry out any reasonable lawful order given to him in the course of his employment or persistently fails diligently to attend to his duties hereunder. Under the terms of the service agreements, the Executive Directors do not receive directors' fees but receive a monthly basic salary and are entitled to an annual performance bonus in respect of each financial year, which is calculated based on the consolidated net profit before tax ("**Performance Bonus**"). In addition, the Executive Directors are also entitled to an annual year-end bonus based on their individual performance. The Company shall be entitled to recover from the Executive Directors the relevant portion of the Performance Bonus and any sum paid under the service agreement in the event that there is a restatement of the financial statements made to reflect the correction of a misstatement due to error or fraud during the financial year, or misconduct of the Executive Directors resulting in financial loss to the Company.

The remuneration (including salary, bonuses, contribution to Central Provident Fund ("**CPF**"), allowances and benefits-in-kind) of each of the Executive Directors and key management personnel is linked to the financial performance of the Group and the individual's performance so as to promote long-term sustainability of the Group.

The short-term incentive scheme includes salary, variable performance bonus and variable year-end bonus shall be subject to annual review by the RC and to be approved by the Board. The long-term incentive scheme would be the Wong Fong Performance Share Plan.

Performance conditions such as the financial performance of the Group, leadership skills and teamwork which may from time to time be determined by the Board are used to determine the Executive Directors and the key management personnel's entitlement under the short-term and long-term incentive schemes.

For FY2021, the RC is of the view that the performance conditions were met by each of the Executive Directors and the key management personnel.

The RC also ensures that the remuneration of Non-Executive Directors is appropriate to their level of contribution. Each Non-Executive Director receives a director's fee which takes into account factors such as effort and time spent and scope of responsibilities. The fees for the Non-Executive Directors are subject to Shareholders' approval at the AGM. The Non-Executive Directors have not been over-compensated to the extent that their independence is compromised.

Remuneration of Directors

The breakdown of the total remuneration of the Directors for FY2021 is set out below:

	Directors' fees ⁽¹⁾	Salary ⁽²⁾	Bonus	Other benefits	Total remuneration
Above S\$250,000 and up to S\$500,000					
Mr James Liew	–	82%	13%	5%	100%
Mr Liew Chern Yean	–	77%	15%	8%	100%
S\$250,000 and below					
Mr Eric Lew	100%	–	–	–	100%
Mr Pao Kiew Tee	100%	–	–	–	100%
Mr Wong Chit Chong	100%	–	–	–	100%

Notes:

(1) The Directors' fees are subject to Shareholders' approval at the AGM.

(2) The salary amount is inclusive of CPF contributions and allowance.

No compensation was paid or is to be paid in the form of share awards to the Directors in FY2021. There was no termination, retirement or post-employment benefits granted to the Directors in FY2021.

Remuneration of Key Management Personnel

The breakdown of the total remuneration of the top 5 key management personnel of the Group (who are not Directors or the Group CEO) for FY2021 is set out below:

	Salary ⁽¹⁾	Bonus	Other benefits	Total remuneration
S\$250,000 and below				
Mr Jack Wong	79%	16%	5%	100%
Mr Chia Kah Lam	78%	17%	5%	100%
Mdm Lew Siew Choo	79%	19%	2%	100%
Mr Albert Lee	91%	6%	3%	100%
Mr Liu Shanni	77%	21%	2%	100%

Note:

(1) The salary amount is inclusive of CPF contributions and allowance.

No compensation was paid or is to be paid in the form of share awards to the key management personnel of the Group in FY2021. There was no termination, retirement or post-employment benefits granted to the key management personnel of the Group in FY2021.

The aggregate remuneration paid to the key management personnel of the Group in FY2021 was approximately S\$891,000.

Remuneration of Employees who are Substantial Shareholders or are Immediate Family Members of a Director, the CEO or a Substantial Shareholder

The breakdown of the total remuneration of employees who are substantial Shareholders or are immediate family members of a Director, the Group CEO or a substantial Shareholder and whose remuneration exceeds S\$100,000 in FY2021 is set out below:

	Remuneration for FY2021
Mdm Jean Liew ⁽¹⁾	Between S\$100,001 and S\$150,000

Note:

(1) Mdm Jean Liew is the sister of Mr James Liew, Co-Founder and Group CEO of the Company, and the aunt of Mr Liew Chern Yean and Mr Eric Lew, Executive Director and Non-Executive Non-Independent Director of the Company respectively.

No compensation was paid or is to be paid in the form of share awards to employees who are substantial Shareholders or are immediate family members of a Director, the Group CEO or a substantial Shareholder in FY2021.

In considering the disclosure of remuneration of the Directors and the key management personnel of the Group, the Board has regarded the sensitive nature of such information in a small and medium sized enterprise environment. The Board believes that full detailed disclosure of the remuneration of each Director as recommended by the Code would be prejudicial to the Group's interest. The Board has instead presented such information in remuneration bands.

The Board is of the opinion that the disclosure in the annual report provides sufficient information on the Group's compensation policies and practices and therefore does not intend to issue a separate remuneration report, the contents of which would be largely similar.

Long-term Incentive Plan

The Company has implemented the Wong Fong Performance Share Plan which will provide eligible participants with an opportunity to participate in the equity of the Company and to motivate them towards better performance through increased dedication and loyalty. The Wong Fong Performance Share Plan allows for participation by the employees of the Group and the Non-Executive Directors. Controlling Shareholders or their associates who meet the above eligibility criteria are eligible to participate in the Wong Fong Performance Share Plan provided that (a) the participation of, and (b) the terms of each grant and the actual number of awards granted under the Wong Fong Performance Share Plan to controlling Shareholders or an associate of a controlling Shareholder shall be approved by the independent Shareholders in separate resolutions for each such person. The Wong Fong Performance Share Plan is administered by the RC. Please refer to the Company's offer document dated 19 July 2016 for further details on the Wong Fong Performance Share Plan.

Since the inception of the Wong Fong Performance Share Plan, no awards have been granted to eligible participants.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROLS

Principle 9: The Board is responsible for the governance of risk and ensures that Management maintains a sound system of risk management and internal controls, to safeguard the interests of the company and its Shareholders.

The Board is responsible for the governance of risks and oversees the Management in the design, implementation and monitoring of internal controls and risk management systems to safeguard Shareholders' interest and the Group's assets. The Board is cognizant that no cost-effective internal controls and risk management systems will preclude all errors and irregularities. The internal controls and risk management systems are designed to manage identifiable risks and limit the Group's exposure to risk of errors and irregularities and can only provide reasonable mitigation and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The Management is responsible for the design and implementation of internal controls (including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls) and risk management systems. The review of the adequacy and effectiveness of such internal controls and risk management systems is under the purview of the AC. The AC carries out the review at least annually with the assistance of the external auditors, Deloitte and Touche LLP (the "**External Auditors**") and internal auditors, Nexia TS Risk Advisory Pte Ltd ("**Nexia**" or the "**Internal Auditors**"). The AC reviews the audit plans and the findings of the External Auditors and the Internal Auditors and ensures that measures are implemented to address those issues and internal controls weaknesses highlighted by the External Auditors and the Internal Auditors.

For FY2021, the Board and the AC have also received assurances from the Co-Founder and Group CEO and the Chief Financial Officer that (i) the financial records have been properly maintained and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Group's operations and finances; and (ii) the Group's internal controls (including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls) and risk management systems are adequate and effective.

In addition, the Board reviews and determines the Group's level of risk tolerance and risk policies, and monitoring of the internal controls and risk management systems.

The Board did not establish a separate Board risk committee as the Board is currently assisted by the AC, the Internal Auditors and the External Auditors in carrying out its responsibility of overseeing the Group's risk management framework and policies.

Based on the internal control policies and procedures established and maintained by the Group, work performed by the External Auditors and the Internal Auditors and reviews performed by the AC and the Management, the Board confirms that for FY2021, the internal controls (including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls) and risk management systems of the Group are adequate and effective. The AC concurs with the Board's comments.

The Board notes that the internal control systems established provides reasonable though not absolute assurance that the Group will not be affected by any event that could be reasonably foreseen and mitigated against 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 error, fraud or other irregularities.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Principle 10: The Board has an Audit Committee which discharges its duties objectively.

As at the date of the annual report, the AC comprises the following Non-Executive Directors:

Mr Pao Kiew Tee (Chairman)

Mr Wong Chit Chong

Mr Eric Lew

The majority of the AC, including its Chairman, are independent.

The quorum shall be any 3 members, including the Chairman of the AC.

The Board is of the view that the members of AC have the relevant accounting or related financial management expertise or experience to discharge their responsibilities. The Chairman of the AC, Mr Pao Kiew Tee, was formerly a senior government auditor holding the position of senior group director prior to his retirement in June 2016. Mr Pao Kiew Tee is also a fellow of the Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants. Mr Eric Lew holds a degree in accountancy from the Nanyang Technological University.

The AC does not comprise former partners or directors of the Company's existing auditing firm or auditing corporation: (a) within a period of 2 years commencing on the date of their ceasing to be a partner of the auditing firm or director of the auditing corporation; and in any case, (b) for as long as they have any financial interest in the auditing firm or auditing corporation.

The responsibilities of the AC include:

- reviewing with the Internal Auditors and the External Auditors, the audit plans, scope of work, their evaluation of the Group's system of internal controls, audit reports, their letter(s) to the Management and the Management's responses and the results of the audits compiled by the Internal Auditors and the External Auditors, and will review at regular intervals with the Management the implementation by the Group of the internal controls recommendations made by the Internal Auditors and the External Auditors;
- reviewing and discussing with the Management and the External Auditors on the key audit matters. The key audit matters reported in FY2021 are the allowance for inventories and impairment of trade receivables, which were previously included in the Independent Auditor's Report for FY2020. The AC reviewed the outcomes and discussed the details of the review with the Management and considered on the findings including their assessment of the suitability of valuation methodologies and the underlying key assumptions applied. The AC was satisfied with the review process, the approach and methodology applied in the assessment of both allowance for inventories and impairment of trade receivables. The AC also concluded that the Group's accounting treatment for the allowance for inventories and impairment of trade receivables were appropriate;
- reviewing the periodic consolidated financial statements of the Group and results announcements focusing on, in particular, changes in accounting policies and practices, major risk areas, significant adjustments arising from the audit, compliance with accounting standards, compliance with the Catalist Rules and any other relevant statutory or regulatory requirements, concerns and issues arising from audits including any matters which the External Auditors may wish to discuss in the absence of the Management, where necessary, before submission to the Board for approval;
- reviewing and reporting to the Board, at least annually, the effectiveness and adequacy of the Group's internal controls (including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls) and risk management systems and discuss issues and concerns, if any, arising from the internal audits;

- reviewing the Group's key financial risk areas, with a view to provide an independent oversight on the Group's financial reporting, the outcome of such review to be disclosed in the annual reports or, where the findings are material, announced immediately via SGXNET; and
- reviewing the performance, independence and objectivity of the Internal Auditors and the External Auditors as well as considering their appointment or re-appointment, remuneration and terms of engagement.

In addition, the AC is tasked to commission and review the findings of internal investigations into matters where there is any suspected fraud or irregularity, or failure of internal controls or suspected infringement of any Singapore law, rule or regulation which has or is likely to have a material impact on the Group's results of operations and/or financial position. The AC has reasonable resources to enable it to discharge its responsibilities properly. It has full access to, and the co-operation of, the Management and full discretion to invite any Director or key executive to attend its meetings.

The AC meets with the External Auditors and the Internal Auditors separately, at least once a year, without the presence of the Management to review any matter that might be raised.

The AC is kept abreast by the Management, the company secretary, the External Auditors and the Internal Auditors on changes to financial reporting standards, the Catalist Rules and other rules, laws and regulations which could have an impact on the Group's business and financial statements.

EXTERNAL AUDITORS

A breakdown of the fees paid to the External Auditors of the Company for audit and non-audit services for FY2021 is as follows:

	S\$'000	% of total fees
Audit services	165	91%
Non-audit services (tax compliance services)	17	9%
Total fees	182	100%

Please refer to page 127 of the annual report for breakdown of the audit and non-audit fees.

Having undertaken a review of the non-audit services provided by the External Auditors during the year, the AC is of the view that the non-audit services provided would not impair their objectivity and independence as External Auditors. The External Auditors had also confirmed their independence in this respect.

The AC was satisfied that the resources and experience of the External Auditors, the audit engagement partner and the team assigned to the audit were adequate to meet their audit obligations, given the size, nature, operations and complexity of the Group.

The Company confirms that it complies with Rules 712 and 715 or 716 of the Catalist Rules in the appointment of the External Auditors. The External Auditors are registered with ACRA.

INTERNAL AUDITOR

The AC oversees the Group's internal controls and risk management systems and approves the hiring, removal, evaluation and compensation of the internal auditors. The AC also reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal audit function at least annually. The Company has outsourced its internal audit function to Nexia for its Singapore and Malaysia operations. Nexia is a company of Nexia TS Public Accounting Corporation, which is recognised as an established mid-tier accounting firm for more than 25 years. Nexia is also a member of the Institute of Internal Auditors Singapore and staffed with professionals with relevant qualifications and experience.

Nexia possesses vast experience in providing internal audits, risk management services and advisory services in the region. The Group's engagement with Nexia stipulates that its work shall be conducted in accordance with Nexia's internal audit procedures and in line with the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing laid down in the International Professional Practices Framework issued by the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA Standards).

The Nexia engagement team is led by Ms Pamela Chen who has more than 15 years experience in performing audits for listed companies. Ms Pamela Chen is supported by an Associate Director who has more than 10 years audit experience and 2 staff members who each has more than 2 years audit experience respectively. Nexia has confirmed their independence to the AC. In view of the above, the AC is satisfied with the independence, adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's internal audit function.

The internal audit plans are reviewed and approved by the AC and the Board and Nexia plans its schedule in consultation with the Management. Nexia have unrestricted access to all the Company's documents, records, properties and personnel, including access to the AC.

Nexia reports their findings directly to the AC and the Board. The Management is responsible for ensuring that appropriate measures are implemented to address the internal controls weaknesses highlighted by Nexia.

SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS AND ENGAGEMENT

SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS AND CONDUCT OF GENERAL MEETINGS

Principle 11: The company treats all Shareholders fairly and equitably in order to enable them to exercise Shareholders' rights and have the opportunity to communicate their views on matters affecting the company. The company gives Shareholders a balanced and understandable assessment of its performance, position and prospects.

The Company encourages Shareholder participation, and ensures that Shareholders have the opportunity to participate effectively at general meetings.

The Company believes in providing Shareholders with sufficient information in relation to the Group or its business which would be likely to materially affect the price or value of the Company's shares, in a timely and consistent manner. The Company does not practice selective disclosure. The Board ensures that all material information including press releases are disclosed via SGXNET.

All Shareholders are informed of general meetings through notices contained in annual reports or published in newspapers or circulars sent to them. Due to the current COVID-19 restriction orders that are in place, annual reports, circulars and notices in respect of all general meetings are released via SGXNet and on the Company's website at least 14 days before the meeting for ordinary resolutions and 21 days before the meeting for special resolutions.

Shareholders will be given the opportunity to participate effectively in and vote at the general meetings. The voting procedures are clearly explained to Shareholders at the general meetings of the Company before the resolutions are put to vote. The general meeting procedures allow Shareholders to raise questions relating to each resolution tabled for approval, and to participate, engage and openly communicate their views on matters relating to the Group.

Shareholders are encouraged to attend the general meetings to stay informed of the Group's strategies and developments. Due to the current COVID-19 restriction orders in Singapore, Shareholders will not be able to attend the Company's forthcoming AGM in person and can only participate in the AGM via electronic means. Shareholders may appoint the Chairman of the AGM or an individual as their proxy to attend and vote electronically on their behalf at the AGM. Shareholders may also submit questions to the Chairman of the AGM in advance. Please refer to the Notice of AGM and the Company's announcement dated 12 April 2022 for further information.

Separate resolutions are proposed for substantially separate issues at general meetings for approval. "Bundling" of resolutions are done only where the resolutions are interdependent and linked so as to form one significant proposal and only where there are reasons and material implications involved. All resolutions are to be voted by electronic poll, following which the detailed results showing, *inter alia*, the number of votes cast for and against each resolution and the respective percentages will be announced after the general meeting.

The Chairman and the chairpersons of the AC, the NC and the RC will be available at all general meetings to address Shareholders' queries. The External Auditors will also be present to assist the Directors in addressing Shareholders' queries about the conduct of audit and the preparation and content of the auditor's report. At the Company's last AGM held on 28 April 2021, all the Directors and the External Auditors were present.

The Company will publish minutes of general meetings of Shareholders through an announcement released via SGXNet and its corporate website as soon as practicable and no later than 1 month from the date of the general meeting. The minutes record substantial and relevant comments or queries from Shareholders relating to the agenda of the general meeting, and responses from the Board and the Management.

The Constitution allows a member of the Company to appoint up to 2 proxies to attend and to vote in place of the member. In line with the amendments to the Companies Act 1967, corporate Shareholders who provide nominee or custodial services to third parties are allowed to appoint more than 2 proxies to attend and vote on their behalf at general meetings.

The Group currently does not have a fixed dividend policy. The form, frequency and amount of future dividends that the Directors may recommend or declare in respect of any particular financial year or period will be subject to the factors such as the level of cash and accumulated profits, actual and projected financial performance, projected levels of capital requirements and general financing condition, restrictions on payment of dividends imposed on the Group by its financing arrangements (if any), general economic and business conditions in countries the Group operates and other relevant factors as the Board may deem appropriate.

The Board has recommended a first and final tax exempt (one-tier) dividend of 0.80 Singapore cents per share in respect of FY2021 for approval by Shareholders at the forthcoming AGM.

ENGAGEMENT WITH SHAREHOLDERS

Principle 12: The company communicates regularly with its Shareholders and facilitates the participation of Shareholders during general meetings and other dialogues to allow Shareholders to communicate their views on various matters affecting the company.

The Company commits itself to disclose and convey pertinent information to all stakeholders. An investor relations contact is available on the Company's website which stakeholders can use to raise their concerns about possible violation of their rights. All material information is communicated to Shareholders on a timely basis and the Company disseminates all announcements and press releases via SGXNET and the Company's website at <http://www.wongfongindustries.com>.

The Group's financial results and annual reports are announced or issued within the period specified under the Catalist Rules, and are also made available to the public via the Company's website. The website is also updated regularly and contains various other investor-related information on the Company which serves as an important resource for investors.

General meetings are the principal forum for dialogue with Shareholders and Shareholders are encouraged to participate in such meetings. During these meetings, Shareholders are able to engage with the Board and the Management in discussions on the Group's business activities, financial performance and other business-related matters. As and when necessary, the Executive Directors and the Chief Financial Officer will meet analysts and fund managers who wish to seek a better understanding of the Group's business and operations. This also enables the Company to solicit feedback from the investment community on a range of strategic and topical issues which provide valuable insights to the Company on investors' views.

The Chief Financial Officer, Mr Jack Wong, is in-charge of investor relations and he will manage communications with stakeholders to ensure that their queries and concerns are promptly addressed by the relevant management personnel.

MANAGING STAKEHOLDERS RELATIONSHIPS

ENGAGEMENT WITH STAKEHOLDERS

Principle 13: The Board adopts an inclusive approach by considering and balancing the needs and interests of material stakeholders, as part of its overall responsibility to ensure that the best interests of the company are served.

The Board adopts a balanced approach towards the needs and interests of material stakeholders, as part of its overall responsibility to ensure that the best interests of Wong Fong are served.

The Group strives to maintain open and fair communication with its key stakeholders, to understand their views, concerns, and objectives in order to work towards more sustainable growth. The Group, from time to time, proactively engages with various stakeholders, including the employees, suppliers, customers, Shareholders, and regulators, to gather feedback on the sustainability matters which have significant impact to the business and operations of the Group and its stakeholders.

The Sustainability Report section of the annual report provides more details about the strategy and key areas of focus in relation to the Management of stakeholder relationships during the reporting period, including:

- Ensuring the safety, welfare and development of employees
- Delivering long-term sustainable and safety products to the customers
- Compliance with regulations

The Company maintains a corporate website at <http://www.wongfongindustries.com>, to communicate and engage with shareholders, as well as the Group's material stakeholders.

WHISTLE BLOWING POLICY

The Company has established a whistle-blowing framework (“**Whistle Blowing Policy**”), which provides mechanisms by which concerns about plausible improprieties in matters of financial reporting and others may be raised and ensures that arrangements are in place for the independent investigations of such matters and for appropriate follow-up. Details of the Whistle Blowing Policy and arrangements have been made available to all employees of the Group and a dedicated email has been set up to allow whistle blowers to contact the AC directly.

The policy aims to ensure that appropriate reporting and communication channels are available for employees and external parties to raise concerns about possible improprieties and also offer reassurance that they will be protected from reprisals or harassment for whistle-blowing in good faith. The Group will treat all information received confidentially and protect the identity and the interest of all whistle-blowers. Anonymous disclosures will be accepted and anonymity honoured. There was no reported incident pertaining to whistle-blowing for FY2021.

The AC is responsible for the oversight and monitoring of the Whistle Blowing Policy of the Group.

CODE ON DEALINGS IN SECURITIES

The Company has adopted an internal compliance code on dealings in the Company’s securities, pursuant to Rule 1204(19) of the Catalist Rules, which all Directors and officers of the Group have been notified of. The Company, the Directors and the officers of the Group are prohibited from dealing in the Company’s securities during the period commencing 1 month before the announcement of its half year and full year financial results. Directors and employees are also reminded to observe insider trading laws at all times, not deal in the Company’s securities on short-term considerations and not to deal in the Company’s securities when in possession of any unpublished price-sensitive information regarding the Group. The Company issues half-yearly reminders to its Directors, key management personnel and employees on the restrictions in dealings in listed securities of the Group as set out above, in compliance with the Catalist Rules.

CODE OF CONDUCT AND ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICY

The Company has a code of conduct and anti-corruption policy in place and the policy is disseminated to all employees of the Company and its subsidiaries.

INTERESTED PERSON TRANSACTIONS

The Group has adopted an internal policy in respect of any transaction with an interested person within the definition set out in Chapter 9 of the Catalist Rules and has in place procedures for review and approval of all interested person transactions. In the event that a potential conflict of interest arises, the Director concerned will not participate in discussions, abstains from decision-making, and refrains from exercising any influence over other members of the Board.

The Group does not have a general mandate for interested person transactions. There were no interested person transactions in FY2021.

The Company has established procedures to ensure that all transactions with interested persons are reported in a timely manner to the AC and the transactions will not be prejudicial to the interest of the Group and its minority Shareholders. To ensure compliance with Chapter 9 of the Catalist Rules, the Board and the AC review, on a half-yearly basis, interested person transactions entered into by the Group (if any).

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Save for the service agreements between the Company and the Executive Directors, there were no other material contracts of the Company and its subsidiaries involving the interests of the Group CEO, any Director or controlling Shareholder which is either subsisting at the end of FY2021 or, if not then subsisting, entered into since the end of FY2020.

NON-SPONSOR FEES

There were no non-sponsor fees paid to the Company's sponsor, United Overseas Bank Limited, in FY2021.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The directors present their statement together with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group and statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the Company for the financial year ended December 31, 2021.

In the opinion of the directors, the consolidated financial statements of the Group and statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the Company as set out on pages 76 to 131 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at December 31, 2021, and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of Group and the changes in equity of the Company for the financial year then ended and at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts when they fall due.

1 DIRECTORS

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

Liew Ah Kuie
Liew Chern Yean
Lew Chern Yong (Liu Zhengrong)
Pao Kiew Tee
Wong Chit Chong

2 ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE BENEFITS BY MEANS OF THE ACQUISITION OF SHARES AND DEBENTURES

Neither at the end of the financial year nor at any time during the financial year did there subsist any arrangement whose object is to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares or debentures in the Company or any other body corporate.

3 DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES

The directors of the Company holding office at the end of the financial year had no interests in the share capital and debenture of the Company and related corporations as recorded in the register of directors' shareholdings kept by the Company under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act except as follows:

Name of directors and companies in which interests are held	Shareholdings registered in the name of directors		Shareholdings in which directors are deemed to have an interest	
	At beginning of year	At end of year	At beginning of year	At end of year
Ultimate holding company <u>Wong Fong Investments Pte. Ltd.</u> (Ordinary shares)				
Liew Ah Kuie	450,000	450,000	—	—
Liew Chern Yean	—	—	650,000	650,000
Lew Chern Yong (Liu Zhengrong)	—	—	650,000	650,000
The Company <u>Wong Fong Industries Limited</u> (Ordinary shares)				
Liew Ah Kuie	—	—	158,280,000	158,280,000
Liew Chern Yean	—	—	158,280,000	158,280,000
Lew Chern Yong (Liu Zhengrong)	—	—	158,280,000	158,280,000

By virtue of Section 7 of the Singapore Companies Act 1967, the above directors are deemed to have an interest in all the related corporations of the Company.

There have been no changes in the above directors' interests as at January 21, 2022.

4 SHARE OPTIONS AND SHARE-BASED INCENTIVE

The Company has adopted the Wong Fong Performance Share Plan (the “PSP”) which was approved by the shareholders by way of written resolutions passed on June 22, 2016.

- (a) The PSP are administered by the Remuneration Committee (“Committee”) whose members are Wong Chit Chong (Chairman), Pao Kiew Tee and Lew Chern Yong (Liu Zhengrong).
- (b) The PSP will continue to be in force at the discretion of the Committee subject to a maximum period of 10 years commencing on the date of the PSP adopted by the Company in general meeting. However, the PSP may continue beyond the above stipulated period with the approval of shareholders by ordinary resolution in general meeting and of any relevant authorities that may then be required.
- (c) The total number of new shares which may be issued or shares which may be delivered pursuant to awards granted under the PSP, when added to the total number of new shares issued and issuable in respect of all awards granted under the PSP and all shares, options, or awards granted under such share-based incentive schemes of the Company then in force, shall not exceed 15.0% of the issued capital of the Company (including treasury shares) from time to time.
- (d) During the financial year, no awards and options have been granted by the Company or its subsidiary corporations.
- (e) There were no shares issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of the options to take up unissued shares of the Company or its subsidiary corporations.
- (f) There were no unissued shares of the Company or of its subsidiary corporations under options as at the end of the financial year.

5 AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee of the Company, consisting all non-executive directors, is chaired by Mr Pao Kiew Tee, and includes Mr Lew Chern Yong (Liu Zhengrong) and Mr Wong Chit Chong. The Audit Committee has met two times since the last Annual General Meeting (“AGM”) and has reviewed the following, where relevant, with the executive directors and external and internal auditors of the Company:

- (a) The audit plans, scope of work, evaluation of the adequacy of the internal controls, audit reports, management letters on internal controls and management response;
- (b) The Group’s financial and operating results and accounting policies;
- (c) The financial statements of the Company and the consolidated financial statements of the Group before their submission to the directors of the Company and external auditor’s report on those financial statements;
- (d) The half-yearly and annual announcements as well as the related press releases on the results and financial position of the Company and the Group;
- (e) The interested person transactions as specified under Chapter 9 of the SGX-ST Listing Manual Rules;
- (f) The co-operation and assistance given by the management to the Group’s external and internal auditors; and
- (g) The re-appointment of the external auditors of the Group.

5 AUDIT COMMITTEE (CONTINUED)

The Audit Committee has full access to and has the 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 and internal auditors have unrestricted access to the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee has recommended to the directors the nomination of Deloitte & Touche LLP for re-appointment as external auditors of the Group at the forthcoming AGM of the Company.

6 AUDITORS

The auditors, Deloitte & Touche LLP, have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment.

ON BEHALF OF THE DIRECTORS

.....
Liew Ah Kuie

.....
Liew Chern Yeap

March 31, 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF WONG FONG INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Wong Fong Industries Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group and the statement of financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2021, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows of the Group and the statement of changes in equity of the Company for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 76 to 131.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act 1967 ("the Act") and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) ("SFRS(I)s") so as to give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group and the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2021 and of the consolidated financial performance, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group and of the changes in equity of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Allowance for inventories

The Group holds significant inventories of \$14.7 million carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. These inventories account for 29% of the Group's current assets and comprise mainly cranes and other vehicle-mounted equipment. The determination of the net realisable value of inventories is dependent upon management's assessment of inventory obsolescence.

This assessment involves the exercise of significant estimates in determining the level of allowance for inventory obsolescence required by taking into account where relevant, the age, condition, type and use of the inventory items, past sales history, expected selling prices and the demand for these equipment.

The Group's disclosure on inventories is set out in Note 9 to the financial statements.

Our audit performed and responses thereon

We performed procedures to understand management's process over the monitoring and review of inventory obsolescence, as well as the policy in place to determine the level of allowance required.

We discussed with management and evaluated the appropriateness of the Group's policy and basis used in the assessment of allowance for inventories, and recalculated the allowance recorded, including testing the accuracy of the aging data used on a sample basis.

We also assessed the reasonableness of the level of allowance recorded by comparing to recently transacted prices or prices of past sales of similar cranes or equipment. We performed sensitivity analysis on the estimated selling prices and also assessed the adequacy of disclosures made by management in respect of allowance for inventories.

We found the allowance for inventories estimated by management and the related disclosures to be appropriate.

Impairment of trade receivables

As at December 31, 2021, the Group has trade receivables of \$9.8 million, representing 19% of the Group's current assets. The Group determines the expected credit loss ("ECL") of trade receivables by using a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, debtors' ability to pay and any relevant forward-looking information that may be specific to the debtors and economic environment. This assessment requires significant assumptions and estimates. Inappropriate estimates made in the impairment assessment would result in a significant impact on the carrying amount of the trade receivables.

The Group's disclosure on trade receivables is set out in Note 7 to the financial statements.

Our audit performed and responses thereon

We performed procedures to understand management's process over the monitoring of trade receivables and the assessment of loss allowance.

We assessed the reasonableness of management's assumptions and inputs used in the ECL model by comparing to historical credit loss rates and reviewed data and information used by management in the ECL model, including testing the accuracy of the data used on a sample basis.

We also evaluated management's assessment of the recoverability of the Group's past due significant trade receivables as at the reporting date, including the assessment of any debtor in default when there is evidence indicating the debtor is credit-impaired. We enquired with management on the reasons for the delay in payments and the appropriateness of any loss allowance to be made, by considering amongst other factors such as, subsequent cash receipts, past payment history or the ongoing business relationship with the debtors involved. We have also assessed the adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures made in the financial statements.

We found the ECL estimated by management and the related disclosures to be appropriate.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

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

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- (a) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- (b) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- (c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- (d) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- (e) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- (f) Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities and business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Ng Meng Chuan.

Deloitte & Touche LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

March 31, 2022

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

DECEMBER 31, 2021

	Note	Group		Company	
		2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash and bank balances	6	24,248	25,289	7,933	9,032
Trade and other receivables	7	12,051	15,231	166	214
Derivative financial instruments	8	–	2	–	–
Inventories	9	14,659	12,080	–	–
Total current assets		50,958	52,602	8,099	9,246
Non-current assets					
Other receivables	7	514	–	–	–
Property, plant and equipment	10	17,059	17,574	10	7
Right-of-use assets	11	7,085	7,158	–	–
Intangible assets	12	4,231	4,717	–	–
Investment in subsidiaries	13	–	–	3,564	3,564
Investment in associate	14(a)	–	–	–	–
Investment in joint venture	14(b)	–	–	–	–
Investments in financial assets	15	4,681	3,461	4,541	3,371
Total non-current assets		33,570	32,910	8,115	6,942
Total assets		84,528	85,512	16,214	16,188
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	16	14,127	16,625	294	496
Lease liabilities	17	1,467	1,532	–	–
Bank borrowings	18	1,106	1,073	–	–
Derivative financial instruments	8	47	–	–	–
Income tax payable		770	661	–	–
Total current liabilities		17,517	19,891	294	496
Non-current liabilities					
Other payables	16	34	84	–	–
Lease liabilities	17	5,960	5,861	–	–
Bank borrowings	18	3,754	4,833	–	–
Deferred tax liabilities	19	1,450	1,565	–	–
Total non-current liabilities		11,198	12,343	–	–
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Share capital	20	11,351	11,351	11,351	11,351
Accumulated profits		41,586	39,271	4,002	3,744
Reserves	21	328	336	567	597
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		53,265	50,958	15,920	15,692
Non-controlling interests		2,548	2,320	–	–
Total equity		55,813	53,278	15,920	15,692
Total equity and liabilities		84,528	85,512	16,214	16,188

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

	Note	Group	
		2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Revenue	22	65,106	49,278
Other operating income	23	2,803	4,442
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress		2,593	1,082
Materials and consumables used and other direct costs		(37,837)	(28,788)
Employee benefits expense		(20,024)	(15,886)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(3,961)	(3,648)
Impairment loss on financial assets		(554)	(218)
Other operating expenses	24	(3,570)	(2,959)
Share of results of associate	14(a)	–	(57)
Finance costs	25	(445)	(460)
Profit before tax		4,111	2,786
Income tax expense	26	(368)	(278)
Profit for the year	27	3,743	2,508
Other comprehensive income (loss), after tax			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
– Fair value loss on investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVTOCI”)		–	(431)
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
– Fair value (loss) gain on investments in debt instruments measured at FVTOCI		(30)	9
– Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		33	21
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of tax		3	(401)
Total comprehensive income for the year		3,746	2,107
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		3,326	2,073
Non-controlling interests		417	435
		3,743	2,508
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		3,318	1,664
Non-controlling interests		428	443
		3,746	2,107
Basic and diluted earnings per share (cents)	31	1.42	0.88

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Group	Note	Share capital \$'000	Accumulated profits \$'000	Reserves \$'000	Equity attributable to owners of the Company \$'000	Non-controlling interests \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance as at January 1, 2020		11,351	38,420	745	50,516	1,877	52,393
<i>Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity:</i>							
Dividends paid to owners of the Company	28	–	(1,222)	–	(1,222)	–	(1,222)
Total		–	(1,222)	–	(1,222)	–	(1,222)
<i>Total comprehensive income for the year:</i>							
Profit for the year		–	2,073	–	2,073	435	2,508
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year		–	–	(409)	(409)	8	(401)
Total		–	2,073	(409)	1,664	443	2,107
Balance as at December 31, 2020		11,351	39,271	336	50,958	2,320	53,278
Balance as at January 1, 2021		11,351	39,271	336	50,958	2,320	53,278
<i>Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity:</i>							
Dividends paid to owners of the Company	28	–	(1,011)	–	(1,011)	–	(1,011)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest		–	–	–	–	(200)	(200)
Total		–	(1,011)	–	(1,011)	(200)	(1,211)
<i>Total comprehensive income for the year:</i>							
Profit for the year		–	3,326	–	3,326	417	3,743
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year		–	–	(8)	(8)	11	3
Total		–	3,326	(8)	3,318	428	3,746
Balance as at December 31, 2021		11,351	41,586	328	53,265	2,548	55,813

Company	Note	Share capital \$'000	Accumulated profits \$'000	Reserves \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance as at January 1, 2020		11,351	4,680	588	16,619
<i>Transaction with owners, recognised directly in equity:</i>					
Dividends paid	28	–	(1,222)	–	(1,222)
<i>Total comprehensive income for the year:</i>					
Profit for the year		–	286	–	286
Other comprehensive income for the year		–	–	9	9
Total		–	286	9	295
Balance as at December 31, 2020		11,351	3,744	597	15,692
<i>Transaction with owners, recognised directly in equity:</i>					
Dividends paid	28	–	(1,011)	–	(1,011)
<i>Total comprehensive income for the year:</i>					
Profit for the year		–	1,269	–	1,269
Other comprehensive loss for the year		–	–	(30)	(30)
Total		–	1,269	(30)	1,239
Balance as at December 31, 2021		11,351	4,002	567	15,920

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

	Group	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Operating activities		
Profit before taxation	4,111	2,786
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation of intangible assets	390	391
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1,791	1,871
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	1,780	1,386
Dividend income	(71)	(21)
Fair value changes on derivative financial instruments	49	(7)
Gain on disposal of financial assets	(16)	(23)
Gain on lease modification	(26)	–
Impairment loss on financial assets	554	218
Impairment of goodwill	96	35
Intangible assets written off	–	4
Interest expense	367	394
Interest income	(69)	(116)
(Gain) Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(153)	43
Net gain arising on financial assets measured at FVTPL	(89)	(120)
Property, plant and equipment written off	67	10
Allowance (Reversal of allowance) for inventories and inventories written off	105	(62)
Share of results of associate	–	57
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	8,886	6,846
Inventories	(2,735)	(1,103)
Trade and other receivables	2,583	(1,635)
Trade and other payables (Note A)	(1,654)	2,078
Cash generated from operations	7,080	6,186
Income tax paid	(373)	(439)
Net cash from operating activities	6,707	5,747
Investing activities		
Dividend received	71	21
Deposit paid for purchase of property	(514)	–
Interest received	69	116
Investment in equity instrument designated at FVTOCI	(50)	(521)
Net cash outflow from acquisition of subsidiary (Note 32)	–	(120)
Payment of contingent consideration	(800)	–
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	183	30
Proceeds from disposal of quoted shares	2	144
Purchase of financial assets measured at FVTPL	(847)	(2,613)
Purchase of quoted debt securities measured at FVTOCI	(250)	(750)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (Note A)	(1,273)	(445)
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,409)	(4,138)
Financing activities		
Dividends paid	(1,211)	(1,222)
Proceeds from bank borrowings	–	5,000
Decrease in pledged fixed deposits	–	426
Interest paid	(367)	(384)
Repayment of bank borrowings	(1,031)	(3,538)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(1,755)	(1,349)
Net cash used in financing activities	(4,364)	(1,067)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,066)	542
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	25,076	24,539
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	25	(5)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year (Note 6)	24,035	25,076

Note A

During the year, the Group acquired property, plant and equipment with an aggregate cost of \$1,408,000 (2020: \$371,000), of which \$100,000 (2020: \$Nil) was acquired under finance lease, \$1,263,000 (2020: \$361,000) was paid in cash and \$45,000 (2020: \$10,000) remains unpaid at the end of the reporting period and is recorded as other payables.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2021

1 GENERAL

WONG FONG INDUSTRIES LIMITED (the “Company”) (Registration No. 201500186D) is incorporated in Singapore with its principal place of business and registered office at 79 Joo Koon Circle, Singapore 629107. The Company is listed on the Catalist board of Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (“SGX-ST”). The consolidated financial statements are expressed in Singapore dollars.

The principal activity of the Company is that of investment holding, and business and management consultancy services.

The Company is a subsidiary of Wong Fong Investments Pte. Ltd., a company incorporated in Singapore, which is also the ultimate holding company.

The principal activities of the subsidiaries, an associate and a joint venture are disclosed in Notes 13, 14(a) and 14(b) respectively.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group and statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2021 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on March 31, 2022.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING – The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost basis, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below, and are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International) (“SFRS(I)s”).

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability which market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of SFRS(I) 2 *Share-based Payment*, leasing transactions that are within the scope of SFRS(I) 16 *Leases*, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in SFRS(I) 1-2 *Inventories* or value in use in SFRS(I) 1-36 *Impairment of Assets*.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

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

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS – On January 1, 2021, the Group and the Company adopted all the new and revised SFRS(I) pronouncements that are relevant to its operations. The adoption of these new/revised SFRS(I) pronouncements does not result in changes to the Group's and the Company's accounting policies and has no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior years.

STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT EFFECTIVE – Management anticipates that the adoption of the new SFRS(I) pronouncements that were issued but not effective at the date of authorisation of these financial statements in future periods will not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Group and the Company in the period of their initial adoption.

BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION – The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Company:

- Has power over the investee;
- Is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- Has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- The size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- Potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- Any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between the members of the group are eliminated on consolidation.

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity therein. Those interests of non-controlling shareholders that are present ownership interests entitling their holders to a proportionate share of net assets upon liquidation may initially be measured 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 is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis. Other non-controlling interests are initially measured at fair value. 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.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in existing subsidiaries

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries 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 subsidiaries. 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, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss and 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. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/ permitted by applicable SFRS(I)s). The fair value of any investment 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 SFRS(I) 9, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

In the Company's separate financial statements, investment in subsidiaries are carried at cost less any impairment in net recoverable value that has been recognised in profit or loss.

BUSINESS COMBINATIONS – Acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration for each acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the acquisition date fair values of assets given, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree, and equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date, except that:

- Deferred tax assets or liabilities and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with SFRS(I) 1-12 *Income Taxes* and SFRS(I) 1-19 *Employee Benefits* respectively;
- Liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share-based payment arrangements of the Group entered to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with SFRS(I) 2 *Share-based Payment* at the acquisition date; and
- Assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with SFRS(I) 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* are measured in accordance with that Standard.

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

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

When the consideration transferred by the Group in a business combination includes a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value and included as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination. Changes in fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments against goodwill. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the 'measurement period' (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Other contingent consideration is remeasured to fair value at subsequent reporting dates with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held interests (including joint operations) in the acquired entity are remeasured to its acquisition-date fair value 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.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period (see below), or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised as of that date.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the statements of financial position when the Group and Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value, except for trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component which are measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognised and de-recognised on a trade date basis where the purchase or sale of financial assets is under a contract whose terms require delivery of assets within the time frame established by the market concerned.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Despite the foregoing, the Group may make the following irrevocable election/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset:

- the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if certain criteria are met; and
- the Group may irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

Amortised cost and effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. On the other hand, the gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost and at FVTOCI. For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired. For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If, in subsequent reporting periods, the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial asset improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the “other operating income” line item.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Debt instruments classified as at FVTOCI

The corporate bonds held by the Group are classified as at FVTOCI. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 4(c)(vi). The corporate bonds are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, changes in the carrying amount of these corporate bonds as a result of impairment gains or losses, and interest income calculated using the effective interest method are recognised in profit or loss. The amounts that are recognised in profit or loss are the same as the amounts that would have been recognised in profit or loss if these corporate bonds had been measured at amortised cost. All other changes in the carrying amount of these corporate bonds are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of investments revaluation reserve. When these corporate bonds are derecognised, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Group may make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which SFRS(I) 3 applies.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve. The cumulative gain or loss is not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, instead, it is transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss in accordance with SFRS(I) 9, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Dividends are included in the “other operating income” line item in profit or loss.

The Group designated certain investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading as at FVTOCI on initial recognition (see Note 15).

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. Specifically:

- Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Group designates an equity investment that is neither held for trading nor a contingent consideration arising from a business combination as at FVTOCI on initial recognition.
- Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria are classified as at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet either the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Group has not designated any debt instruments as at FVTPL.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognised in profit or loss to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the “other operating income” line item (Note 23). Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 4(c)(vi).

Foreign exchange gains and losses

The carrying amount of financial assets that are denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate as at each reporting date. Specifically, for financial assets measured at amortised cost that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the “other operating expenses” line item.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group and Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses (“ECL”) on debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI, as well as on financial guarantee contracts. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial asset.

The Group always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group’s historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial assets, the Group recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial asset at an amount equal to 12 months ECL.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial asset. In contrast, 12 months ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial asset that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the industries in which the Group’s debtors operate, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information that relate to the Group’s core operations.

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor’s ability to meet its debt obligations;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor; or
- an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor’s ability to meet its debt obligations.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Group presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

Despite the foregoing, the Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial asset is determined to have low credit risk if i) the financial asset has a low risk of default, ii) the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and iii) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

The Group considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when it has an external credit rating of “investment grade” in accordance with the globally understood definition or if an external rating is not available, the asset has an internal rating of ‘performing’. Performing means that the counterparty has a strong financial position and there is no past due amounts.

For financial guarantee contracts, the date that the Company becomes a party to the irrevocable commitment is considered to be the date of initial recognition for the purposes of assessing the financial instrument for impairment. In assessing whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition of a financial guarantee contract, the Company considers the changes in the risk that the specified subsidiary will default on the contract.

The Group regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

Definition of default

When information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full (without taking into account any collateral held by the Group), the Group considers this as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that receivables that meet this criteria are generally not recoverable.

Irrespective of the above analysis, the Group considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- (a) significant financial difficulty of the debtor;
- (b) a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event; or
- (c) it is becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

Write-off policy

The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group’s recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date; for financial guarantee contracts, the exposure includes the amount drawn down as at the reporting date, together with any additional amounts expected to be drawn down in the future by default date determined based on historical trend, the Company's understanding of the specific future financing needs of the subsidiary, and other relevant forward-looking information.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For a financial guarantee contract, as the Company is required to make payments only in the event of a default by the subsidiary in accordance with the terms of the instrument that is guaranteed, the expected loss allowance is the expected payments to reimburse the holder for a credit loss that it incurs less any amounts that the Company expects to receive from the holder, the subsidiary or any other party.

If the Group has measured the loss allowance for a financial asset at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12m ECL at the current reporting date except for assets for which the simplified approach was used.

The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial assets with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve, and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. 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 received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss. In addition, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. In contrast, on derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the Group has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a group entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a group entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is (1) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which SFRS(I) 3 applies, (2) held for trading, or (3) it is designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value with any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liabilities. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 4(c)(vi).

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not (1) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, (2) held-for-trading, or (3) designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and 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 liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

Financial guarantee contract liabilities

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

Financial guarantee contract liabilities are measured initially at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL and do not arise from a transfer of a financial asset, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of the loss allowance determined in accordance with SFRS(I) 9; and
- the amount recognised initially less, where appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the revenue recognition policies.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost as at each reporting date, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments. These foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the "other operating expenses" line item.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Derivative financial instruments

The Group enters into foreign currency forward contracts to manage its exposure to foreign exchange rate risk. Further details of derivative financial instruments are disclosed in Note 8.

Derivatives are recognised initially at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value as at each reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability. Derivatives are not offset in the financial statements unless the Group has both a legally enforceable right and intention to offset. A derivative is presented as a non-current asset or a non-current liability if the remaining maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months and it is not due to be realised or settled within 12 months. Other derivatives are presented as current assets or current liabilities.

LEASES

The Group as lessee

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate.

The incremental borrowing rate depends on the term, currency and start date of the lease and is determined based on the rate of interest that a lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives; and
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, measured initially using the index or rate at the commencement date.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The Group remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- the lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate;
- the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used); or
- a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Group incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under SFRS(I) 1-37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

The Group applies SFRS(I) 1-36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line "other operating expenses" in the statement of profit or loss.

As a practical expedient, SFRS(I) 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Group has not used this practical expedient. For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The Group has applied the practical expedient which permits a lessee to elect not to assess whether a COVID-19-related rent concession is a lease modification and accordingly has accounted for any change in lease payments resulting from the COVID-19-related rent concessions applying SFRS(I) 16 if the change were not a lease modification.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

INVENTORIES – Inventories comprises of equipment and spare parts (collectively known as materials, work-in-progress, and goods-in-transit). Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is calculated using the weighted average method and specific identification method according to the nature of inventories. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT – Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method, on the following bases:

Buildings	–	50 years or over the terms of land lease ranging from 25 to 33 years
Motor vehicles	–	5 years
Office equipment, furniture and fittings	–	3 to 10 years
Computers	–	1 to 6 years
Plant and machinery	–	10 years

Freehold land and construction-in-progress are not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Fully depreciated property, plant and equipment still in use are retained in the financial statements.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

GOODWILL – Goodwill is initially recognised and measured as set out in the business combinations accounting policy.

Goodwill is not amortised but is reviewed for impairment at least annually. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (or groups of 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 its carrying amount, 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 disposal of a cash generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives which are disclosed in Note 12. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognised separately from goodwill are recognised initially at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost).

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets acquired separately.

Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

IMPAIRMENT OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS EXCLUDING GOODWILL – At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment and intangible 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 to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are tested for impairment at least annually and whenever there is an indication at the end of a reporting period that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

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 (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or 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 (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss to the extent that it eliminates the impairment loss which has been recognised for the asset in prior years.

ASSOCIATE AND JOINT VENTURE – An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. 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.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates or joint ventures are incorporated in these financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with SFRS(I) 5.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Under the equity method, an investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate or joint venture. When the Group's share of losses of an associate or a joint venture exceeds the Group's interest in that associate or joint venture (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate or joint venture), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture.

An investment in an associate or a joint venture is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate or a joint venture. On acquisition of the investment in an associate or a joint venture, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

The requirements of SFRS(I) 1-36 are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in an associate or a joint venture. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with SFRS(I) 1-36 as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell) with its carrying amount, any impairment loss recognised forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with SFRS(I) 1-36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method from the date when the investment ceases to be an associate or a joint venture. When the Group retains an interest in the former associate or a joint venture and the retained interest is a financial asset, the Group measures the retained interest at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition in accordance with SFRS(I) 9. The difference between the carrying amount of the associate or a joint venture at the date the equity method was discontinued, and the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing of a part interest in the associate or a joint venture is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate or joint venture. In addition, the Group accounts for all amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required if that associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income by that associate or joint venture would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Group reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when the associate or joint venture is disposed of.

When the Group reduces its ownership interest in an associate or a joint venture but the Group continues to use the equity method, the Group reclassifies to profit or loss the proportion of the gain or loss that had previously been recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that reduction in ownership interest if that gain or loss would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities.

When a group entity transacts with an associate or a joint venture of the Group, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate or joint venture are recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate or joint venture that are not related to the Group.

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

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, 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 the effect of the time value of money is material).

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.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS – Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Group should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets (including property, plant and equipment) are recognised as deferred income in the consolidated statement of financial position and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

REVENUE RECOGNITION – The Group recognises revenue from the following major sources:

- Equipment sales and projects – Sale of cranes and other vehicle-mounted equipment including customisation, engineering and installation of products and solutions for sale;
- Repairs and servicing; and
- Training.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amount collected on behalf of third parties. The Group recognises revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements and records revenue on a gross basis because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Equipment sales and projects

Revenue is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the equipment to the customer's specific location. The normal credit term is 30 to 60 days upon delivery.

The Group considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated (e.g., warranties, installation, preventive maintenance service, training).

Repairs and servicing

The Group provides repairs and servicing for all hydraulic and mechanical equipment. Revenue is recognised for these services in the accounting period in which the performance obligation is satisfied.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Training

The Group provides training courses primarily to the construction and hospitality related industries. Revenue is recognised when such courses are being conducted and the performance obligation is satisfied.

Dividend income

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

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 to get ready 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.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

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

RETIREMENT BENEFIT COSTS – Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions. Payments made to state-managed retirement benefit plans are accounted for as payments to defined contribution plans where the Group's obligations under the plans are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit plan.

EMPLOYEE LEAVE ENTITLEMENT – Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income 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 calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted in countries where the Company and subsidiaries operate by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on 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 is accounted for using the 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 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. In addition, a deferred tax liability is not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date 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 is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax 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 taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS AND TRANSLATION – The individual financial statements of each group entity are measured and presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). The consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position and equity of the Company are presented in Singapore dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements.

In preparing the financial statements of the group entities, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at 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 retranslated.

Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated at exchange rates prevailing on the reporting date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a foreign exchange translation reserve (attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation or a partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or an associate that includes a foreign operation of which the retained interest becomes a financial asset), all of the exchange differences accumulated in a foreign exchange translation reserve in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Company are reclassified to profit or loss.

In addition, in relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation that does not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences are re-attributed to non-controlling interests and are not recognised in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals (i.e. partial disposals of associates or joint arrangements that do not result in the Group losing significant influence or joint control), the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences is reclassified to profit or loss.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS IN THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS – Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows comprise cash on hand and demand deposits that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2, management is required to make judgements (other than those involving estimations) that have a significant impact on the amounts recognised and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The 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

Management is of the view that no critical judgement was made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies that would have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements, apart from those involving estimations as below.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that may 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.

(a) Allowance for inventories

The Group's inventories comprise mainly cranes and other vehicle-mounted equipment. The determination of the net realisable value of inventories is dependent upon management's assessment of inventory obsolescence.

This assessment involves the exercise of significant estimates in determining the level of allowance for inventory obsolescence required by taking into account where relevant, the age, condition, type and use of the inventory items, past sales history, expected selling prices and the demand for these equipment.

The carrying amount of the Group's inventories and allowance for inventories recorded are disclosed in Note 9.

(b) Calculation of loss allowance for trade receivables

The Group determines the expected credit loss ("ECL") of trade receivables by using a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, debtors' ability to pay and any relevant forward-looking information that may be specific to the debtors and economic environment. This assessment requires significant assumptions and estimates. Inappropriate estimates made in the impairment assessment would result in a significant impact on the carrying amount of the trade receivables.

The carrying amount of the Group's trade receivables and loss allowance recorded are disclosed in Note 7.

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

(c) Impairment assessment of investment in subsidiaries

The recoverable amount of the Company's investment in subsidiaries are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication that the investment has suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the investment is determined on the basis of the higher of the value in use and fair values less costs to sell to determine the extent of the impairment loss. This determination requires significant estimates and management takes into consideration among other factors, the market and economic environment in which the subsidiary operates and the financial performance of the subsidiary. Management has evaluated the recoverability of these investments based on such assessment and provided impairment loss for certain subsidiaries which were assessed to be impaired.

The carrying amount of the Company's investment in subsidiaries is disclosed in Note 13.

(d) Impairment of goodwill

Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated. The value in use calculation requires the Group to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value.

The carrying amount of goodwill and details of the impairment assessment are disclosed in Note 12.

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

(a) *Categories of financial instruments*

The following table sets out the financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period:

	Group		Company	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Financial assets				
Derivative financial instruments	–	2	–	–
Financial assets at amortised cost	35,978	40,197	8,058	9,205
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	3,562	2,612	3,562	2,612
Financial assets at FVTOCI:				
Debt instruments classified as at FVTOCI	979	759	979	759
Equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI	140	90	–	–
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	14,553	16,892	288	496
Derivative financial instruments	47	–	–	–
Contingent consideration for a business combination	–	800	–	–
Lease liabilities	7,427	7,393	–	–

(b) *Financial instruments subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements*

The Group and the Company do not have any financial instruments which are subject to offsetting enforceable master netting arrangements or similar agreements.

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

(c) *Financial risk management policies and objectives*

The Group monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Group to ensure appropriate measures are implemented in a timely and effective manner. Where required, the Group uses foreign currency forward contracts to manage the exchange rate risks arising from trade payables and firm commitments to buy goods.

The Group does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

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

(i) Foreign exchange risk management

The Group transacts business in various foreign currencies and therefore is exposed to exchange rate fluctuations. Significant foreign currencies include the Euro, Singapore dollar, United States dollar and Chinese renminbi.

The carrying amounts of significant monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in currencies other than the respective group entities' functional currency at the reporting date are as follows:

	Group			
	Assets		Liabilities	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Euro	1,449	2,556	1,152	2,534
Singapore dollar	11	1	4,650	4,749
United States dollar	556	710	36	86
Chinese renminbi	–	–	489	–

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table details the sensitivity to a 5% increase and decrease in the relevant foreign currencies against the functional currency of each group entity. 5% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis below includes only significant outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 5% change in foreign currency rates.

If the relevant foreign currencies weaken by 5% against the functional currency of each group entity, the Group's profit before tax will increase (decrease) by:

	Group	
	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Euro	(15)	(1)
Singapore dollar	232	237
United States dollar	(26)	(31)
Chinese renminbi	24	–

If the relevant foreign currencies strengthen by 5% against the functional currency of each group entity, there would be an equal and opposite impact on the Group's profit before tax.

The Company does not have significant exposure to exchange rate fluctuations.

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(ii) Interest rate risk management

The Group's primary interest rate risk relates to its bank borrowing (Note 18) which is at floating interest rate.

Interest rate sensitivity

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the reporting date. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of liability outstanding at the reporting date was outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when assessing interest rate risk and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher or lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's profit before tax would decrease/increase by \$5,000 (2020: \$5,000).

The Company's profit is not affected by the changes in interest rates as the Company does not have significant interest-bearing financial instruments.

(iii) Equity price risk management

The Group and Company are exposed to equity price risks arising from equity investments.

Equity investments in unlisted entities (Note 15) are held for strategic rather than trading purposes. The Group does not actively trade these investments.

The Group and Company invested in a portfolio of listed shares (Note 15). This type of investment is approved by the Board of Directors as the alternative to investment in money market funds in order to generate higher investment return on the Group's spare funds.

Equity price sensitivity

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at the reporting date.

If equity prices had been 5% higher/lower:

- The Group's and Company's profit before tax would increase/decrease by \$102,000 (2020: \$79,000) as a result of the changes in fair value of the investments in listed shares; and
- The Group's other comprehensive income would increase/decrease by \$7,000 (2020: \$4,000) as a result of the changes in fair value of the investments in equity instruments.

(iv) Credit risk management

In order to minimise credit risk, 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. Investments in debt instruments as detailed in Note 15 are considered to have low credit risk for the purpose of impairment assessment. The Group uses its own trading records to rate its major customers. The Group's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties.

Before accepting any new customer, a dedicated team responsible for the determination of credit limits assesses the potential customer's credit quality and defines credit limits by customer.

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Credit approvals and other monitoring procedures are also in place to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts.

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable. The Group is exposed to a concentration of credit risk as 28% (2020: 36%) of its total trade and other receivables are due from two (2020: two) counterparties.

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

Overview of the Group's exposure to credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. As at December 31, 2021, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, which will cause a financial loss to the Group due to failure to discharge an obligation by the counterparties arises from the carrying amount of the respective recognised financial assets as stated in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Company is exposed to credit risk in relation to financial guarantees given to banks for borrowings of its subsidiaries. The Company's maximum exposure in this respect is the maximum amount the Company would have to pay if the guarantee is called upon, irrespective of the likelihood of the guarantee being exercised.

The Group's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

Category	Description	Basis for recognising expected credit losses ("ECL")
Performing	The counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts.	Trade receivables: Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired Other receivables: 12-month ECL
Doubtful	Amount is >30 days past due or there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.	Lifetime ECL – not credit-impaired
In default	Amount is >90 days past due or there is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired.	Lifetime ECL – credit-impaired
Write-off	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the Group has no realistic prospect of recovery.	Amount is written off

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

The table below details the credit quality of the Group's and Company's financial assets as well as maximum exposure to credit risk by credit risk rating grades:

	Note	Internal credit rating	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount \$'000	Loss allowance \$'000	Net carrying amount \$'000
Group						
2021						
Trade receivables	7	(i)	Lifetime ECL (simplified approach)	11,075	(1,227)	9,848
Other receivables	7	Performing	12-month ECL	1,882	–	1,882
Other receivables – joint venture	7	In default	Lifetime ECL – credit-impaired	113	(113)	–
Other receivables – related party	7	In default	Lifetime ECL – credit-impaired	160	(160)	–
Corporate bonds	15	Performing	12-month ECL (low credit risk)	979	–	979
					(1,500)	
2020						
Trade receivables	7	(i)	Lifetime ECL (simplified approach)	13,967	(755)	13,212
Other receivables	7	Performing	12-month ECL	1,687	–	1,687
Other receivables – joint venture	7	In default	Lifetime ECL – credit-impaired	113	(113)	–
Other receivables – related party	7	In default	Lifetime ECL – credit-impaired	160	(160)	–
Corporate bonds	15	Performing	12-month ECL (low credit risk)	759	–	759
					(1,028)	
Company						
2021						
Other receivables	7	Performing	12-month ECL	125	–	125
Corporate bonds	15	Performing	12-month ECL (low credit risk)	979	–	979
2020						
Other receivables	7	Performing	12-month ECL	173	–	173
Corporate bonds	15	Performing	12-month ECL (low credit risk)	759	–	759

(i) The Group determines the expected credit losses on trade receivables by using a provision matrix, estimated based on historical credit loss experience based on the past due status of the debtors, adjusted as appropriate to reflect current conditions and estimates of future economic conditions.

Cash is held with creditworthy financial institutions and is subject to immaterial credit loss.

(v) Liquidity risk management

The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and banking facilities. The Group uses combination of the cash inflows from the financial assets and available bank facilities to manage liquidity.

The Group has access to financing facilities of which \$14,554,000 (2020: \$14,509,000) were unused at the reporting date. The Group expects to meet its obligations through operating cash flows and proceeds of maturing financial assets.

The Company has provided corporate guarantees to certain banks in respect of the banking facilities granted to its subsidiaries amounting to \$24,170,000 (2020: \$25,216,000), of which \$9,616,000 (2020: \$10,707,000) was utilised at the end of the reporting period.

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

The maximum amount that the Company could be forced to settle under the corporate guarantee contract if the full guaranteed amount is claimed by the counterparty to the guarantee is disclosed above. Based on expectations at the end of the reporting period, the Company considers that it is more likely than not that no amount will be payable under the arrangement. However, this estimate is subject to change depending on the probability of the counterparty claiming under the guarantee which is a function of the likelihood that the financial receivables held by the counterparty which are guaranteed suffer credit losses.

Liquidity and interest risk analyses

Non-derivative financial liabilities

The following tables detail the Group's and the Company's remaining contractual maturity for non-derivative financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group and the Company can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows.

The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Group may be required to pay.

	Weighted average effective interest rate %	On demand or within 1 year \$'000	Within 2 to 5 years \$'000	After 5 years \$'000	Adjustments \$'000	Total \$'000
<u>Group</u>						
<u>2021</u>						
Non-interest bearing Lease liabilities (fixed rate)	–	9,693	–	–	–	9,693
Variable interest rate instruments	3.24	1,668	3,067	4,732	(2,040)	7,427
Fixed interest rate instruments	3.15	97	387	716	(206)	994
Total	2.00	<u>1,095</u>	<u>2,919</u>	–	<u>(148)</u>	<u>3,866</u>
Total		<u>12,553</u>	<u>6,373</u>	<u>5,448</u>	<u>(2,394)</u>	<u>21,980</u>
<u>2020</u>						
Non-interest bearing Lease liabilities (fixed rate)	–	11,786	–	–	–	11,786
Variable interest rate instruments	3.37	1,752	2,874	4,980	(2,213)	7,393
Fixed interest rate instruments	3.18	98	392	764	(221)	1,033
Total	2.00	<u>1,095</u>	<u>4,013</u>	–	<u>(235)</u>	<u>4,873</u>
Total		<u>14,731</u>	<u>7,279</u>	<u>5,744</u>	<u>(2,669)</u>	<u>25,085</u>
<u>Company</u>						
<u>2021</u>						
Non-interest bearing	–	<u>288</u>	–	–	–	<u>288</u>
<u>2020</u>						
Non-interest bearing	–	<u>496</u>	–	–	–	<u>496</u>

Non-derivative financial assets

The Group's and the Company's non-derivative financial assets as at the end of the financial years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are non-interest bearing and are repayable on demand or due within 1 year from the end of the reporting period, except for interest bearing fixed deposits and investments in listed corporate bonds as disclosed in Notes 6 and 15 respectively.

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Derivative financial instruments

The Group's derivative financial instruments comprise of foreign currency forward contracts with contracted gross cash flows due within 1 year.

(vi) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

Management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost in the financial statements to approximate their respective fair values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial assets and financial liabilities and the interest rates approximating market rates.

Some of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets and financial liabilities are determined.

Group								
Financial assets/ financial liabilities	Fair value as at (\$'000)				Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)	Significant unobservable input(s)	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
	2021		2020					
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments (Note 8)								
Foreign currency forward contracts	–	(47)	2	–	Level 2	Discounted cash flow. Future cash flows are estimated based on forward exchange rates (from observable forward exchange rates at the end of the reporting period) and contract forward rates, discounted at a rate that reflects the credit risk of various counterparties.	n.a.	n.a.
Financial assets measured at FVTPL (Note 15)								
Listed shares	2,034	–	1,571	–	Level 1	Quoted bid prices in an active market.	n.a.	n.a.
Listed corporate bonds	1,528	–	1,041	–	Level 1	Quoted bid prices in an active market.	n.a.	n.a.
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI (Note 15)								
Listed corporate bonds	979	–	759	–	Level 1	Quoted bid prices in an active market.	n.a.	n.a.
Investment in unlisted shares	140	–	90	–	Level 3	Net asset value of the investee.	Net asset value	The higher the net asset value, the higher the fair value.
Other payables (Note 16)								
Contingent consideration	–	–	–	(800)	Level 3	Discounted cash flow method was used to capture the present value of the expected future economic benefits that will flow out of the Group arising from the contingent consideration.	Discount rate of 5.28% per annum	An increase in the discount rate used in isolation would result in a decrease in fair value.

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Company								
Financial assets/ financial liabilities	Fair value as at (\$'000)				Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)	Significant unobservable input(s)	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
	2021		2020					
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities				
Financial assets measured at FVTPL (Note 15)								
Listed shares	2,034	–	1,571	–	Level 1	Quoted bid prices in an active market.	n.a.	n.a.
Listed corporate bonds	1,528	–	1,041	–	Level 1	Quoted bid prices in an active market.	n.a.	n.a.
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI (Note 15)								
Listed corporate bonds	979	–	759	–	Level 1	Quoted bid prices in an active market.	n.a.	n.a.

There were no significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 and no transfers into or out of Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy during the current and prior years.

(d) Capital management policies and objectives

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Group consists of net debt (lease liabilities and borrowings disclosed in Notes 17 and 18 respectively after deducting cash and bank balances) and equity of the Group (comprising issued capital, reserves, retained earnings and non-controlling interests).

The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from the preceding year.

5 HOLDING COMPANY AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company is a subsidiary of Wong Fong Investments Pte. Ltd., incorporated in Singapore which is also the Company's ultimate holding company. Related companies in these financial statements refer to members of the holding company's group of companies.

Some of the Company's transactions and arrangements are between members of the Group and the effect of these on the basis determined between the parties is reflected in these financial statements. The intercompany balances are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand unless otherwise stated and are expected to be settled in cash.

Some of the Group's transactions and arrangements are with the holding company and related parties and the effect of these on the basis determined between the parties is reflected in these financial statements. The balances are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand, unless otherwise stated and are expected to be settled in cash.

During the year, group entities entered into the following transactions with related companies that are not members of the Group:

	Group	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<u>Transaction with ultimate holding company</u>		
Dividend paid	681	823
<u>Transactions with company which certain shareholders have interest in</u>		
Sales	–	(2)

5 HOLDING COMPANY AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

Compensation of directors and key management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management during the year was as follows:

	Group	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Short-term employee benefits	1,494	1,370
Post-employment benefits	78	71
	1,572	1,441

The remuneration of directors and key management is determined by the remuneration committee having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

6 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	Group		Company	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Fixed deposits	3,254	3,254	3,000	3,000
Cash in hand	51	49	–	–
Bank balances	20,943	21,986	4,933	6,032
	24,248	25,289	7,933	9,032
Less: Pledged fixed deposits	(213)	(213)	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents per statement of cash flows	24,035	25,076	7,933	9,032

Certain fixed deposits are pledged as collaterals for bank facilities. The fixed deposits have maturity of one to twelve months (2020: one to nine months), bear interest at 0.20% (2020: 1.19%) per annum and can be withdrawn before maturity without significant risk of changes in value.

7 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Group		Company	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Current assets				
Trade receivables:				
– outside parties	11,075	13,967	–	–
Loss allowance	(1,227)	(755)	–	–
	9,848	13,212	–	–
Accrued revenue ⁽¹⁾	–	9	–	–
	9,848	13,221	–	–
Other receivables:				
– outside parties	252	222	40	25
– subsidiaries	–	–	85	148
– joint venture	113	113	–	–
– related party ⁽²⁾	160	160	–	–
– grant receivable	–	347	–	–
– deposits	1,613	1,096	–	–
– prepayments	321	323	41	41
– staff loans	17	22	–	–
Loss allowance	(273)	(273)	–	–
	2,203	2,010	166	214
Total	12,051	15,231	166	214
Non-current assets				
Other receivables:				
– deposits	514	–	–	–

(1) Amount relates to services performed yet to be billed to the customer.

(2) Related party refers to a company which the Group has interest in.

7 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

As at January 1, 2020, trade receivables from contracts with customers amounted to \$13,245,000 (net of loss allowance of \$969,000).

Trade receivables

The average credit period on sale of goods is 30 to 60 days. No interest is charged on the trade receivables.

The Group always measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors and considering the general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate at the reporting date.

The expected credit loss rates are based on days past due for groupings of customer segments that have similar loss patterns. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate and the Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

There has been no change in the estimation techniques during the current reporting period.

The Group writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

The following table details the risk profile of trade receivables based on the Group's provision matrix which is segregated by customer segments.

Engineering	Group Trade receivables – days past due					Total \$'000
	Not past due \$'000	Within 90 days \$'000	91 to 180 days \$'000	181 to 360 days \$'000	More than 360 days \$'000	
<u>2021</u>						
Expected credit loss rate	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	39.4%	13.3%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	2,639	2,359	135	444	35	5,612
Lifetime ECL	(1)	(2)	*	(175)	(5)	(183)
						<u>5,429</u>
<u>2020</u>						
Expected credit loss rate	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	1.8%	20.0%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	3,382	2,731	186	68	92	6,459
Lifetime ECL	(1)	(2)	*	(1)	(18)	(22)
						<u>6,437</u>

7 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

Training	Group					Total \$'000
	Not past due \$'000	Trade receivables – days past due				
		Within 30 days \$'000	31 to 60 days \$'000	61 to 90 days \$'000	More than 90 days \$'000	
<u>2021</u>						
Expected credit loss rate	2.8%	2.0%	3.5%	3.9%	38.0%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	1,794	270	576	312	2,511	5,463
Lifetime ECL	(51)	(5)	(20)	(12)	(956)	(1,044)
						<u>4,419</u>
<u>2020</u>						
Expected credit loss rate	1.9%	2.6%	4.9%	3.5%	18.0%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	1,940	837	217	1,029	3,485	7,508
Lifetime ECL	(38)	(22)	(11)	(36)	(626)	(733)
						<u>6,775</u>

* Denotes less than \$1,000.

Company

Trade receivables as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are mostly not past due and the weighted credit loss rate is assessed as negligible. Accordingly, no loss allowance is recognised.

The table below shows the movement in lifetime ECL that has been recognised for trade receivables in accordance with the simplified approach set out in SFRS(I) 9:

<u>Group</u>	<u>Total \$'000</u>
Balance at January 1, 2020	969
Amounts written off	(415)
Amounts recovered	(14)
Change in loss allowance – Origination of new trade receivables net of those settled	215
Balance at December 31, 2020	755
Amounts written off	(28)
Change in loss allowance – Origination of new trade receivables net of those settled	530
Exchange realignment	(30)
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>1,227</u>

Other receivables

Other receivables are considered to have low credit risk as they are not due for payment at the end of the reporting period and there has been no significant increase in the risk of default on the receivables since initial recognition, other than the amounts due from joint venture and related party.

Accordingly, for the purpose of impairment assessment for these receivables, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

There is evidence indicating the amounts due from joint venture and related party are credit-impaired, hence the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL for these amounts.

In determining the ECL, management has taken into account the historical default experience and the financial position of the counterparties, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors and general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate, in estimating the probability of default as well as the loss upon default.

7 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

There is no movement in expected credit losses that has been recognised for other receivables in the current and previous years.

There has been no change in the estimation techniques during the current reporting period.

8 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	Group	
	Liabilities 2021 \$'000	Assets 2020 \$'000
Foreign currency forward contracts		
– Not designated in hedge accounting relationships	<u>47</u>	<u>2</u>

The following table details the foreign currency forward contracts outstanding as at the end of the reporting period:

Group	Average exchange rate	Foreign currency FC'000	Contract value \$'000	Changes in fair value \$'000
<u>2021</u>				
Buy EUR: less than 3 months	<u>1.56</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>2,340</u>	<u>(47)</u>
<u>2020</u>				
Buy EUR: less than 3 months	<u>1.61</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>2</u>

9 INVENTORIES

	Group	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Materials	7,885	7,096
Work-in-progress	6,703	3,454
Goods-in-transit	262	1,645
	<u>14,850</u>	<u>12,195</u>
Less: Allowance for inventories	<u>(191)</u>	<u>(115)</u>
	<u>14,659</u>	<u>12,080</u>

Movement in allowance for inventories:

	Group	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Balance at beginning of the year	115	129
Charge (Credit) to profit or loss for the year	76	(14)
Exchange realignment	*	*
Balance at end of the year	<u>191</u>	<u>115</u>

* Denotes less than \$1,000.

During the year, amount of \$29,000 in respect of slow-moving and non-usable items was written down (2020: previous write-down of \$48,000 had been reversed due to subsequent utilisation of these items).

10 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Group	Freehold land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Construction-in-progress \$'000	Motor vehicles \$'000	Office equipment, furniture and fittings \$'000	Computers \$'000	Plant and machinery \$'000	Total \$'000
Cost:								
At January 1, 2020	758	21,915	9	1,589	2,082	2,341	4,061	32,755
Additions	–	–	58	35	101	160	17	371
Arising on acquisition of a subsidiary	–	–	–	–	34	–	–	34
Exchange realignment	(3)	(4)	–	–	–	–	–	(7)
Disposals	–	–	–	(54)	(6)	(4)	(125)	(189)
Written off	–	–	(9)	–	–	(434)	(5)	(448)
At December 31, 2020	755	21,911	58	1,570	2,211	2,063	3,948	32,516
Additions	–	–	–	504	490	153	261	1,408
Reclassification	–	–	(58)	–	–	58	–	–
Exchange realignment	(10)	(16)	–	(11)	(5)	(1)	(6)	(49)
Disposals	–	–	–	(437)	(9)	(12)	–	(458)
Written off	–	–	–	–	(50)	(77)	–	(127)
At December 31, 2021	745	21,895	–	1,626	2,637	2,184	4,203	33,290
Accumulated depreciation:								
At January 1, 2020	–	7,310	–	1,115	1,041	1,697	2,463	13,626
Depreciation for the year	–	730	–	186	300	366	289	1,871
Exchange realignment	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1)	(1)
Disposal	–	–	–	(50)	(1)	(4)	(61)	(116)
Written off	–	–	–	–	–	(434)	(4)	(438)
At December 31, 2020	–	8,040	–	1,251	1,340	1,625	2,686	14,942
Depreciation for the year	–	729	–	175	331	267	289	1,791
Exchange realignment	–	(2)	–	(3)	(4)	(1)	(1)	(11)
Disposal	–	–	–	(416)	(4)	(11)	–	(431)
Written off	–	–	–	–	(27)	(33)	–	(60)
At December 31, 2021	–	8,767	–	1,007	1,636	1,847	2,974	16,231
Carrying amount:								
At December 31, 2021	745	13,128	–	619	1,001	337	1,229	17,059
At December 31, 2020	755	13,871	58	319	871	438	1,262	17,574

10 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

The carrying amount of the Group's motor vehicles includes an amount of \$455,000 (2020: \$37,000) secured in respect of assets held under finance lease arrangement.

Freehold land and buildings with a carrying amount of \$10,088,000 (2020: \$10,717,000) have been pledged to secure banking facilities granted to the Group.

<u>Company</u>	<u>Computers</u> <u>\$'000</u>
Cost:	
At January 1, 2020	3
Additions	5
At December 31, 2020	8
Additions	6
At December 31, 2021	14
Accumulated depreciation:	
At January 1, 2020	*
Depreciation for the year	1
At December 31, 2020	1
Depreciation for the year	3
At December 31, 2021	4
Carrying amount:	
At December 31, 2021	10
At December 31, 2020	7

* Denotes less than \$1,000.

11 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

<u>Group</u>	<u>Leasehold</u> <u>lands</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>Buildings</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>\$'000</u>
Cost:			
At January 1, 2020	4,229	4,264	8,493
Arising on acquisition of a subsidiary	–	989	989
Additions	135	40	175
Termination of leases	–	(441)	(441)
At December 31, 2020	4,364	4,852	9,216
Additions	–	2,220	2,220
Remeasurement	(29)	(88)	(117)
Termination of leases	–	(840)	(840)
At December 31, 2021	4,335	6,144	10,479
Accumulated depreciation:			
At January 1, 2020	159	647	806
Depreciation	164	1,222	1,386
Termination of leases	–	(134)	(134)
At December 31, 2020	323	1,735	2,058
Depreciation	164	1,616	1,780
Termination of leases	–	(444)	(444)
At December 31, 2021	487	2,907	3,394
Carrying amount:			
At December 31, 2021	3,848	3,237	7,085
At December 31, 2020	4,041	3,117	7,158

11 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

The Group leases lands and buildings for use as office premises and training space.

The average lease term for lands is 30 years which includes the options to extend the lease ranging from 19 to 30 years. The lease payments are subject to annual review by the lessor.

The lease terms for buildings range from 2 to 4 years which include the options to extend the lease of 2 years.

The additions to right-of-use assets relate to new leases entered during the year as well as the renewal of existing lease contracts for buildings which expired in the current financial year.

The Group entered into finance lease arrangement for motor vehicles amounting to \$455,000 (2020: \$37,000) which are presented within property, plant and equipment (Note 10).

12 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

<u>Group</u>	<u>Goodwill</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>Accreditation and copyright⁽¹⁾</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>Favourable leases⁽²⁾</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>Other intangible assets⁽³⁾</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>\$'000</u>
Cost:					
At January 1, 2020	1,431	4,553	59	8	6,051
Written off	–	(4)	–	–	(4)
At December 31, 2020	1,431	4,549	59	8	6,047
Written off	–	–	(59)	–	(59)
At December 31, 2021	1,431	4,549	–	8	5,988
Amortisation:					
At January 1, 2020	–	837	59	7	903
Amortisation for the year	–	391	–	–	391
At December 31, 2020	–	1,228	59	7	1,294
Amortisation for the year	–	389	–	1	390
Written off	–	–	(59)	–	(59)
At December 31, 2021	–	1,617	–	8	1,625
Impairment:					
At January 1, 2020	1	–	–	–	1
Impairment loss recognised during the year	35	–	–	–	35
At December 31, 2020	36	–	–	–	36
Impairment loss recognised during the year	96	–	–	–	96
At December 31, 2021	132	–	–	–	132
Carrying amount:					
At December 31, 2021	1,299	2,932	–	–	4,231
At December 31, 2020	1,395	3,321	–	1	4,717

(1) The accreditation pertains to the approval and status as a public training organisation under the SkillsFuture Singapore. The copyright pertains to the right to use the courseware materials for the course modules. The accreditation and copyright has useful life of 12 years, over which the assets are amortised.

(2) The favourable leases pertain to the rental agreements entered relating to the rental of classrooms and office space based on favourable rates, and has useful life of 2 years, over which the asset is amortised.

(3) The intangible asset pertains to exclusive rights to use certain intellectual property and courseware materials. These are amortised over the useful life of 3 years.

12 INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Goodwill

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated, at acquisition, to the cash generating units (“CGUs”) that are expected to benefit from the business combination. Before recognition of impairment losses, the carrying amount of goodwill had been allocated to Ascendo Academy Pte. Ltd. (“AAPL”), Educare Human Capital Private Limited (“EHC”) and Educare International Consultancy Pte Ltd (“EIC”) in the training segment.

The Group tests goodwill annually for impairment or more frequently if there are indicators that goodwill might be impaired.

The recoverable amounts of the CGUs are determined based on value in use calculations which use cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by the directors. Management estimates discount rates using pre-tax rates that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGUs. The rate used to discount the forecast cash flows from the CGUs is 10.1% (2020: 10.1%).

The key assumptions used by management in setting the financial budgets include forecast sales growth rates and expected changes to course fees and direct costs. Forecast sales growth rates are based on the business plans of the CGU taking into account the overall industry and market condition. Changes in course fees and direct costs are based on past practices and expectations of future changes in the market.

Cash flows beyond the forecast period have been extrapolated using nil growth rate.

Full impairment loss of \$96,000 (2020: \$35,000) has been recognised for goodwill allocated to EHC (2020: EIC) as management expects forecast operating losses for the CGU.

The Group has conducted an analysis of the sensitivity of the impairment test to changes in the key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for each of the group of CGUs to which goodwill is allocated. Management believes that any reasonably possible change in the key assumptions on which the recoverable amounts of the CGUs are based would not cause the aggregate carrying amount to exceed the aggregate recoverable amount of the related CGUs.

13 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

	Company	
	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Equity shares at cost – unquoted	3,896	3,896
Deemed interest ⁽¹⁾	588	588
Less: Allowance for impairment	(920)	(920)
	3,564	3,564

(1) As part of the acquisition of 60% shareholdings in Ascendo Group in prior years, the previous owners/founders of Ascendo Group, also appointed as directors of Ascendo Group, were given 20% of the issued and paid-up share capital of Wong Fong Academy (“WFA”) for a cash consideration of \$2.

Management had assessed the fair value of 20% of the issued and paid-up share capital of WFA, of which the present value of the discounted cash flow was discounted at 16.12%, resulting in a deemed interest of \$588,000.

13 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

Details of the Group's significant subsidiaries at December 31, 2021 are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Principal activities	Country of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting rights held	
			2021 %	2020 %
<u>Held by the Company</u>				
Wong Fong Engineering Works (1988) Pte. Ltd. ⁽¹⁾	Trading and installation of mechanical handling equipment, truck mounted hydraulic speed loaders, and etc, fabrication work, and after sales service and repairs.	Singapore	100	100
Wong Fong Academy Pte. Ltd. ⁽¹⁾	Training and consultancy services.	Singapore	80	80
CE Asia Holdings Pte. Ltd. ⁽³⁾	Investment holding.	Singapore	65	65
WFVEN Pte. Ltd. ⁽³⁾	Investment holding.	Singapore	100	100
1Summit Global Pte. Ltd. ⁽³⁾	Investment holding.	Singapore	100	100
<u>Subsidiaries held by Wong Fong Engineering Works (1988) Pte. Ltd.</u>				
Wong Fong Pte. Ltd. ⁽³⁾	Investment holding.	Singapore	100	100
Ascendo International Holdings Pte. Ltd. ⁽³⁾	Investment holding.	Singapore	60	60
<u>Subsidiary held by Wong Fong Pte. Ltd.</u>				
Wong Fong Myanmar Company Limited ⁽⁴⁾	Distribution, rental and marketing services of heavy machinery and construction machinery including their spare parts, accessories and engineering works.	Myanmar	60	60
<u>Subsidiaries held by Ascendo International Holdings Pte. Ltd.</u>				
Ascendo Academy Pte. Ltd. ⁽¹⁾	Business management, consultancy services and conducting of food hygiene courses.	Singapore	100	100
Ascer Pte. Ltd. ⁽¹⁾	Corporate training services in safety and consultancy services in risk management.	Singapore	100	100
Ascendo Group International Pte. Ltd. ⁽³⁾	Corporate training services and motivational course provider.	Singapore	100	100
Educare Human Capital Private Limited ⁽³⁾	Provision of educational services and recruitment of personnel.	Singapore	95	95

13 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

Name of subsidiary	Principal activities	Country of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting rights held	
			2021 %	2020 %
<u>Subsidiaries held by Ascendo International Holdings Pte. Ltd.</u>				
Educare International Consultancy Pte. Ltd. ⁽³⁾	Providing quality educational and consultancy services to schools, teachers, parents and the community.	Singapore	95	95
Educare Global Academy Pte. Ltd. (formerly known as HTMi Hotel and Tourism Management Institute Pte. Ltd.) ⁽¹⁾	Commercial schools offering higher education programmes.	Singapore	100	100
<u>Subsidiary held by Wong Fong Academy Pte. Ltd.</u>				
Academy Design of Arts and Media Pte. Ltd. (formerly known as Smatra Training Hub Pte. Ltd.) ⁽¹⁾	Safety, quality consultancy, management services, training and education services.	Singapore	100	100
<u>Subsidiary held by CE Asia Holdings Pte. Ltd.</u>				
CE Asia Heavy Machinery Sdn. Bhd. ⁽²⁾	Mechanical engineering works and installation of industry machinery and all kinds of machinery component parts.	Malaysia	100	100
<u>Subsidiary held by WFVEN Pte. Ltd.</u>				
Interactive Apps Pte. Ltd. ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	Development of E-commerce application and information technology consultancy.	Singapore	100	–

(1) Audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, Singapore.

(2) Audited by Grant Thornton Malaysia PLT.

(3) Audited by Law Piang Woon & Co.

(4) Not audited for consolidation purposes as the management is of the opinion that the results of these subsidiaries for the year are not significant.

(5) Newly incorporated during the year.

Information about the composition of the Group at the end of the financial year is as follows:

Principal activities	Place of incorporation and operation	Number of wholly owned subsidiaries	
		2021	2020
Investment holding	Singapore	3	3
Trading of machinery and equipment	Singapore	1	1
IoT solution	Singapore	1	–
		5	4

13 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

Principal activities	Place of incorporation and operation	Number of non-wholly owned subsidiaries	
		2021	2020
Investment holding	Singapore	2	2
Training and consultancy services	Singapore	8	8
Trading of machinery and equipment	Malaysia and Myanmar	2	2
		12	12

Details of non-wholly owned subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests are as below:

Name of subsidiaries	Place of incorporation and principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interests and voting rights held by non-controlling interests		Profit (Loss) allocated to non-controlling interests for the year		Non-controlling interest	
		2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
		%	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
CE Asia Holdings Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	35	35	(52)	(73)	(1,099)	(1,063)
Wong Fong Academy Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	20	20	229	18	446	417
Ascendo International Holdings Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	40	40	364	457	3,203	2,838
Individually immaterial subsidiaries with non-controlling interests				(124)	33	(2)	128
				417	435	2,548	2,320

Summarised financial information in respect of each of the Group's subsidiaries that has material non-controlling interests is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts before intragroup eliminations.

	CE Asia Holdings Pte. Ltd.		Wong Fong Academy Pte. Ltd.		Ascendo International Holdings Pte. Ltd.	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Current assets	1,869	1,894	2,812	2,474	8,411	8,571
Non-current assets	1,843	1,941	2,626	3,025	5,656	7,243
Current liabilities	(5,937)	(5,899)	(1,713)	(1,496)	(4,257)	(5,738)
Non-current liabilities	(914)	(970)	(1,447)	(1,868)	(1,929)	(1,815)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	(2,040)	(1,971)	1,832	1,718	4,678	5,423
Non-controlling interests	(1,099)	(1,063)	446	417	3,203	2,838
Revenue	1,678	1,485	7,204	3,569	12,839	11,996
Expenses	(1,827)	(1,694)	(6,061)	(3,478)	(11,921)	(10,876)
Profit (Loss) for the year	(149)	(209)	1,143	91	918	1,120
Profit (Loss) attributable to owners of the Company	(97)	(136)	914	73	554	663
Profit (Loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	(52)	(73)	229	18	364	457
Profit (Loss) for the year	(149)	(209)	1,143	91	918	1,120
Other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to owners of the Company	29	8	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	16	4	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	45	12	-	-	-	-

13 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

	CE Asia Holdings Pte. Ltd.		Wong Fong Academy Pte. Ltd.		Ascendo International Holdings Pte. Ltd.	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to owners of the Company	(68)	(128)	914	73	554	663
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	(36)	(69)	229	18	364	457
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	(104)	(197)	1,143	91	918	1,120
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	–	–	200	–	–	–
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities	85	332	2,223	1,286	4,086	1,226
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities	1	1	(215)	(13)	(328)	(277)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	(7)	(103)	(1,806)	(857)	(1,308)	(821)
Net cash inflow (outflow)	79	230	202	416	2,450	128

14(a) INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATE

	Group	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Cost of investment in associate	140	140
Share of post-acquisition loss, net of dividends received	(140)	(140)
	–	–

Details of the Group's associate at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Name of associate	Country of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting rights held		Principal activities
		2021	2020	
		%	%	
SkillsSG Ventures Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	19.5	19.5	International training provider from Singapore for skills development and competency based training programmes.

The associate is accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements as set out in the Group's accounting policies in Note 2.

14(a) INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATE (CONTINUED)

Summarised financial information in respect of the Group's associate is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in the associate's financial statements prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRS").

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Current assets	205	278
Non-current assets	–	–
Current liabilities	(7)	(7)
Non-current liabilities	–	–
Revenue	–	–
Loss for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year	(44)	(37)

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in associate recognised in these consolidated financial statements:

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Net assets of the associate	198	271
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest	19.5%	19.5%
Other adjustments	(39)	(53)
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in the associate	–	–

14(b) INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURE

	Group	
	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Cost of investment in joint venture	76	76
Share of post-acquisition loss, net of dividends received	(76)	(76)
	–	–

Details of the Group's joint venture at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Name of joint venture	Country of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting rights held		Principal activities
		2021	2020	
		%	%	
Ascendo International Myanmar Co., Limited	Myanmar	30	30	Corporate training and consultancy services.

The joint venture is accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements as set out in the Group's accounting policies in Note 2.

15 INVESTMENTS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Group		Company	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Investments in debt instruments classified as at FVTOCI ⁽ⁱ⁾				
Corporate bonds	979	759	979	759
Investments in equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾				
Unlisted shares	140	90	–	–
Financial assets measured at FVTPL ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾				
Listed shares	2,034	1,571	2,034	1,571
Unlisted shares	–	–	–	–
Corporate bonds	1,528	1,041	1,528	1,041
	3,562	2,612	3,562	2,612
	4,681	3,461	4,541	3,371

(i) The investments in listed corporate bonds pay interest at rates ranging from 2.15% to 2.90% (2020: 2.15% to 2.90%) per annum and the bonds will mature between year 2031 to year 2032 (FY2020: year 2032). At maturity, the Group will receive nominal amount of \$1,000,000 (FY2020: \$750,000). The corporate bonds are held by the Group within a business model whose objective is both to collect their contractual cash flows which are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and to sell these financial assets. Hence the corporate bonds are classified as at FVTOCI. See below for impairment assessment.

(ii) The Group holds 13.03% (2020: 7.61%) of the ordinary share capital of Botsync Pte. Ltd., a Singapore-based robotics start-up. The valuation methodology for the investment is disclosed in Note 4(c)(vi).

The investment is not held for trading. Instead, it is held for medium to long-term strategic purposes. Accordingly, management has elected to designate the investment in equity instruments as at FVTOCI as they believe that recognising short-term fluctuations in the investment's fair value in profit or loss would not be consistent with the Group's strategy of holding the investment for long-term purposes and realising their performance potential in the long run.

No shares have been disposed of during the current reporting period.

(iii) The Group has invested in a portfolio of listed shares which are managed and evaluated on fair value basis.

The Group also holds 10.3% interest in Vanda Electrics Pte. Ltd. The investment is classified as financial asset measured at FVTPL. Management estimated the fair value of the investment to be \$Nil (2020: \$Nil) in view of the operating losses and net capital deficiency position of the entity.

The Group has also invested in perpetual debt instruments which pay variable interest at rates ranging from 3.00% to 3.98% (2020: 3.00% to 3.58%) per annum.

Impairment of financial assets

For the purposes of impairment assessment, the corporate bonds are considered to have low credit risk. Accordingly, for the purpose of impairment assessment for these financial assets, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

In determining the expected credit losses for these assets, management has taken into account the historical default experience, the financial position of the counterparties and considering various external sources of actual and forecast economic information, as appropriate, in estimating the probability of default of each of these financial assets occurring within their respective loss assessment time horizon, as well as the loss upon default in each case.

There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period in assessing the loss allowance for these financial assets.

Note 4(c)(iv) details the gross carrying amount, loss allowance as well as the measurement basis of expected credit losses for each of these financial assets by credit risk rating grades.

16 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Group		Company	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Current liabilities				
Trade payables:				
– outside parties	4,803	5,147	–	–
Deferred revenue ⁽¹⁾	230	190	–	–
Advanced billings ⁽²⁾	3,640	3,680	–	–
Deferred grant income	120	443	–	–
Other payables:				
– outside parties	799	838	6	153
– related parties ⁽³⁾	350	1,150	–	–
– subsidiary	–	–	109	137
– accrued expenses	3,738	4,652	173	206
– others	447	525	6	–
	5,334	7,165	294	496
Total	14,127	16,625	294	496
Non-current liabilities				
Deferred grant income	34	84	–	–

(1) Revenue relating to the provision of training courses is recognised when such courses are being conducted. The consideration received up-front upon registration is recognised as deferred revenue.

As at January 1, 2020, deferred revenue amounted to \$229,000. The Group's revenue recognised during the year that was included in the amount at the beginning of the period is \$190,000 (2020: \$229,000).

(2) Amount relates to advance consideration received from customers for sales of equipment which is recognised as revenue when control of the equipment has transferred to the customer, being at the point when goods are delivered.

As at January 1, 2020, advance consideration received from customers amounted to \$3,620,000. The Group's revenue recognised during the year that was included in the amount at the beginning of the period is \$1,152,000 (2020: \$1,439,000).

(3) Amount of \$350,000 (2020: \$350,000) pertains to payable to directors of a subsidiary. In 2020, amount of \$800,000 pertained to the earn-out payable to the previous owners/founders of Ascendo Group, who remained as directors of the subsidiary. The amount has been fully paid during the year.

The average credit period taken for trade purchases is 60 days. No interest is charged on the trade payables.

Amounts due to related parties are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

17 LEASE LIABILITIES

	Group	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Maturity analysis:		
Year 1	1,668	1,752
Year 2	1,325	1,342
Year 3	810	933
Year 4	506	348
Year 5	426	251
Year 6 onwards	4,732	4,980
	9,467	9,606
Less: Unearned interest	(2,040)	(2,213)
	7,427	7,393
Analysed as:		
Current	1,467	1,532
Non-current	5,960	5,861
	7,427	7,393

The Group does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities.

18 BANK BORROWINGS

	Group	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<u>Secured borrowings at amortised cost</u>		
Bank loans	4,860	5,906
Less: Amount due for settlement within 12 months (shown under current liabilities)	<u>(1,106)</u>	<u>(1,073)</u>
Amount due for settlement after 12 months	<u>3,754</u>	<u>4,833</u>

The bank borrowings are secured by the Group's land and buildings (Note 10) and corporate guarantees given by the Company and certain directors.

The Group's bank borrowings consist of:

- (a) A secured term loan with carrying amount of \$994,000 (2020: \$1,033,000) drawn down by a subsidiary from a bank. The loan is repayable over 20 years commencing from October 2014. The loan bears interest at 2.30% per annum below the bank's base financing rate. The effective interest rate for the year is 3.15% (2020: 3.18%) per annum.
- (b) A 5-year Temporary Bridging Loan ("TBL") under Enterprise Financing Scheme with principal amount of \$5,000,000 drawn down by a subsidiary from a bank. The TBL Programme was introduced by the Singapore Government with the purpose of providing financial support to alleviate cashflow needs of enterprises affected by COVID-19. The loan is repayable over 5 years commencing from September 2020. The loan bears interest at 2% per annum.

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

The table below details changes in the Group's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Group's consolidated statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

	January 1, 2021 \$'000	Financing cash flows ⁽¹⁾ \$'000	Non-cash changes				December 31, 2021 \$'000
			New leases/ Extension \$'000	Lease termination \$'000	Foreign exchange movement \$'000	Other changes \$'000	
Lease liabilities (Note 17)	7,393	(1,755)	2,320	(539)	–	8	7,427
Bank borrowings (Note 18)	5,906	(1,031)	–	–	(15)	–	4,860
	<u>13,299</u>	<u>(2,786)</u>	<u>2,320</u>	<u>(539)</u>	<u>(15)</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>12,287</u>

	January 1, 2020 \$'000	Financing cash flows ⁽¹⁾ \$'000	Non-cash changes				December 31, 2020 \$'000
			Acquisition of subsidiary (Note 32) \$'000	New leases \$'000	Lease termination \$'000	Foreign exchange movement \$'000	
Lease liabilities (Note 17)	7,897	(1,349)	992	175	(322)	–	7,393
Bank borrowings (Note 18)	4,448	1,462	–	–	–	(4)	5,906
	<u>12,345</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>992</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>(322)</u>	<u>(4)</u>	<u>13,299</u>

- (1) The cash flows make up the net amount of proceeds from borrowings and repayments of borrowings in the statement of cash flows.

19 DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the Group, and the movements thereon, during the financial years:

	Group			Total \$'000
	Accelerated tax depreciation \$'000	Intangible assets \$'000	Others \$'000	
At January 1, 2020	1,088	644	(43)	1,689
Credit to profit or loss for the year (Note 26)	(42)	(65)	(17)	(124)
At December 31, 2020	1,046	579	(60)	1,565
Credit to profit or loss for the year (Note 26)	(32)	(65)	(18)	(115)
At December 31, 2021	1,014	514	(78)	1,450

20 SHARE CAPITAL

	Group and Company			
	2021 Number of ordinary shares	2020 Number of ordinary shares	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Issued and paid up:				
At the beginning and end of the year	235,000,000	235,000,000	11,351	11,351

Fully paid ordinary shares, which have no par value, carry one vote per share and a right to dividends as and when declared by the Company.

21 RESERVES

	Group		Company	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Foreign exchange translation reserve	335	313	–	–
Capital reserve	445	445	588	588
Investments revaluation reserve	(452)	(422)	(21)	9
	328	336	567	597

Foreign exchange translation reserve

Exchange differences relating to the translation of the net assets of the Group's foreign operations, which relate to subsidiaries only, from their functional currency into the Company's functional currency, being Singapore dollars, are recognised directly in the translation reserves.

Movement in foreign exchange translation reserve:

	Group	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
At beginning of the year	313	300
Exchange differences on translating the net assets of foreign operations	22	13
At end of the year	335	313

21 RESERVES (CONTINUED)

Capital reserve

- (i) Capital reserve at the Group level represents the gain on acquisition/disposal of additional interest in subsidiaries from/to non-controlling interest shareholders.
- (ii) Capital reserve at the Company level represents the fair value of 20% of the issued and paid-up share capital of WFA given to the previous owners/founders of Ascendo Group as part of the acquisition of 60% shareholdings in Ascendo Group by WFE in prior years. Management had assessed the fair value of 20% of the issued and paid-up share capital of WFA, of which the present value of the forecasted cash flow was discounted at 16.12%, resulting in a deemed interest of \$588,000.

Investments revaluation reserve

The investments revaluation reserve represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the revaluation of:

- (i) investments in equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI; and
- (ii) investments in debt instruments classified as at FVTOCI.

Movement in investments revaluation reserve:

	Group		Company	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
At beginning of the year	(422)	–	9	–
Fair value loss on investments in equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI	–	(431)	–	–
Fair value gain on investments in debt instruments classified as at FVTOCI	(30)	9	(30)	9
At end of the year	<u>(452)</u>	<u>(422)</u>	<u>(21)</u>	<u>9</u>

22 REVENUE

The Group derives its revenue from contracts with customers for the transfer of goods and services at a point in time in the following major revenue streams which is consistent with the revenue information that is disclosed for each reportable segment under SFRS(I) 8 (Note 30).

A disaggregation of the Group's revenue for the year is as follows:

	Group	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Engineering		
– Equipment sales	31,900	21,601
– Repairs and servicing	11,004	9,423
– Projects	2,291	2,951
	<u>45,195</u>	<u>33,975</u>
Training	19,911	15,303
	<u>65,106</u>	<u>49,278</u>

The transaction price allocated to (partially) unsatisfied performance obligations for projects revenue as at the end of the reporting period is \$20,671,000 (2020: \$22,854,000).

Management expects that the transaction price allocated to the unsatisfied contracts as of December 31, 2021 will be recognised as revenue during the next reporting period.

23 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	Group	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Commission income	83	77
Dividend income	71	21
Gain on disposal of financial assets	16	23
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	153	–
Gain on fair value change on derivative financial instruments	–	7
Gain on foreign exchange – net	–	51
Gain on lease modification	26	–
Government grants	2,147	3,666
Interest income	69	116
Net gain arising on financial assets measured at FVTPL	89	120
Rental rebates and income	38	215
Reversal of allowance for inventories and inventories written off	–	62
Others	111	84
	2,803	4,442

In 2020, the Group received rental rebate of \$372,000 relating to the property tax rebate from the Government which was mandated to be fully passed on by the landlord to the Group as a tenant and the rental relief under the Rental Relief Framework as mandated by the Government for the leased buildings.

For the property tax rebate fully passed on by the landlord, the Group recognised the amount as government grant income in profit or loss and the receivable for rental rebate has been offset against the lease liability.

For the rental relief, the Group accounted for the amount as negative variable rent in profit or loss and the receivable for rental rebate has been offset against the lease liability.

In 2021, the Group received amount of \$201,000 under the Rental Support Scheme from the Singapore Government and has accounted for the amount as government grant income during the year.

In 2020 and 2021, the Group received wage support for local employees under the Jobs Support Scheme (“JSS”) from the Singapore Government as part of the Government’s measures to support businesses during the period of economic uncertainty impacted by COVID-19. The Group assessed that there is reasonable assurance that it will comply with the conditions attached to the grants and the grants will be received. Grant income is recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the period of uncertainty in which the related salary costs for which the grant is intended to compensate is recognised as expenses. Management has determined the period of uncertainty to be 17 months commencing from April 2020. Government grant income of \$713,000 (2020: \$2,431,000) was recognised during the year.

24 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	Group	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Allowance for inventories and inventories written off	105	–
Entertainment expense	35	64
Impairment of goodwill	96	35
Insurance	276	257
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	–	43
Loss on foreign exchange – net	234	–
Loss on fair value change on derivative financial instruments	49	–
Marketing expense	76	78
Printing and stationery	279	158
Professional fees	580	605
Property, plant and equipment written off	67	10
Property tax	207	207
Rental expenses	20	15
Repair and maintenance	748	484
Utility charges	285	247
Other expenses	513	756
	3,570	2,959

25 FINANCE COSTS

	Group	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Interest on lease liabilities	247	261
Interest on bank borrowings	120	123
Fair value changes on contingent consideration	–	10
Others	78	66
	<u>445</u>	<u>460</u>

26 INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	Group	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Current tax expense	701	392
(Over) Under provision in respect of prior years:		
– current tax	(218)	10
– deferred tax	–	(7)
Deferred tax (Note 19)	<u>(115)</u>	<u>(117)</u>
	<u>368</u>	<u>278</u>

Domestic income tax is calculated at 17% (2020: 17%) of the estimated assessable profit for the year. Taxation for other jurisdictions is calculated at the rates prevailing in the relevant jurisdictions.

The total charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit before tax as follows:

	Group	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Profit before tax	4,111	2,786
Income tax expenses calculated at 17% (2020: 17%)	699	474
Effect of different tax rates of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdictions	(24)	3
Tax effect of items that are not deductible (taxable) in determining taxable profits	121	(286)
Effect of tax incentives	(129)	(42)
Tax-exempt income and tax rebates	(52)	(34)
(Over) Under provision of tax in respect of prior years	(218)	3
Deferred tax assets not recognised	16	117
Others	<u>(45)</u>	<u>43</u>
	<u>368</u>	<u>278</u>

Subject to the agreement with the relevant tax authorities and compliance with conditions of the relevant tax legislations, the Group has the following unabsorbed capital allowance and unused tax losses available for offset against future taxable profits. No deferred tax asset has been recognised as it is not considered probable that there will be future taxable profits available.

	Group Unabsorbed capital allowance and unutilised tax losses \$'000
At January 1, 2020	4,377
Adjustment during the year	(59)
Arising during the year	623
At December 31, 2020	4,941
Transfer under group relief	(396)
Arising during the year	7
At December 31, 2021	<u>4,552</u>

27 PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

Profit for the year has been arrived at after charging (crediting):

	Group	
	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Depreciation and amortisation:		
– Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1,791	1,871
– Depreciation of right of use assets	1,780	1,386
– Amortisation of intangible assets	390	391
Employment benefits expenses – directors of the Company:		
– Short term benefits	689	640
– Defined contribution plans	26	24
Employment benefits expenses – directors of subsidiaries:		
– Short term and other long term benefits	2,432	1,886
– Defined contribution plans	206	159
Directors' fees:		
– Directors of the Company	133	126
– Director of a subsidiary	2	2
Employee benefit expenses (including directors' remuneration):		
– Defined contribution plans	1,701	1,339
– Others	18,323	14,547
Audit fees:		
– paid to auditors of the Company	165	155
– paid to other auditors	17	17
Non-audit fees:		
– paid to auditors of the Company	26	22
– paid to other auditors	8	5
Impairment loss on financial assets:		
– Allowance for doubtful debts – trade	530	201
– Bad debts written off – trade	24	17
Net foreign exchange losses (gains)	234	(51)
Cost of inventories recognised as an expense	28,878	21,269
Fair value loss (gain) on derivative financial instruments	49	(7)
Intangible assets written off	–	4

28 DIVIDEND

2021

- The Company declared and paid one-tier tax exempt final dividend of \$0.0043 per share (total of \$1,011,000) to the shareholders of the Company in respect of financial year ended December 31, 2020. The dividend has been paid on May 21, 2021.

2020

- The Company declared and paid one-tier tax exempt final dividend of \$0.0052 per share (total of \$1,222,000) to the shareholders of the Company in respect of financial year ended December 31, 2019. The dividend has been paid on July 17, 2020.

In respect of the current financial year, the directors proposed that final dividend of \$0.008 to be paid to the shareholders. The dividends are subject to approval by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting and have not been included as a liability in these financial statements. The total estimated final dividend to be paid is \$1,880,000.

29 COMMITMENTS

	Group	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Capital expenditure	416	49
Commitment for the acquisition of property	6,164	–
Convertible loan	472	–

30 SEGMENT INFORMATION

For the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance, the Group's chief operating decision makers focus on the business operating units which are organised into engineering and training segments. This forms the Group's reportable segments under SFRS(I) 8.

Segment revenue and results

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue and results by reportable segment:

	Group			
	Revenue		Net Profit	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Engineering	45,195	33,975	1,487	1,054
Training	19,911	15,303	3,003	2,149
	65,106	49,278	4,490	3,203
Interest income			69	116
Other operating expenses ⁽ⁱ⁾			(3)	(16)
Share of results of associate			–	(57)
Finance costs			(445)	(460)
Profit before tax			4,111	2,786
Income tax expense			(368)	(278)
Profit for the year			3,743	2,508

(i) Pertains mainly to research and development related expenses.

Revenue reported above represents revenue generated from external customers.

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies described in Note 2. Segment profit represents the profit earned by each segment without allocation of research and development related expenses, share of results of associate and joint venture, interest income, finance costs, and income tax expense. This is the measure reported to the chief operating decision makers for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

Segment assets

	Group	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Engineering	51,908	52,836
Training	18,144	19,406
Total segment assets	70,052	72,242
Unallocated assets	14,476	13,270
Consolidated total assets	84,528	85,512

30 SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

For the purposes of monitoring segment performance and allocating resources between segments, the chief operating decision makers monitor the tangible, intangible and financial assets attributable to each segment. All assets are allocated to reportable segments with the exception of assets of group entities that are investment holding in nature (Note 13), investments in associate and joint venture (Note 14) and investments in financial assets (Note 15). Goodwill has been allocated to the training segment. Assets used jointly by reportable segments are allocated on the basis of the revenue earned by individual reportable segments.

Liabilities are not allocated as they are not monitored by the chief operating decision makers for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

Other segment information

	Group			
	Depreciation and amortisation		Additions to non-current assets	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Engineering	1,548	1,642	857	326
Training	2,410	2,005	2,765	1,238
Unallocated	3	1	6	5
Total	3,961	3,648	3,628	1,569

Geographical information

The Group's operates predominantly in Singapore (country of domicile), except for two (2020: two) subsidiaries operating in Malaysia and Myanmar.

The Group's revenue from external customers and information about its segment assets (non-current assets excluding investment in associate and joint venture and financial instruments) by geographical location are detailed below:

	Group			
	Revenue from external customers		Non-current assets	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<u>Based on location of customer</u>				
Singapore	62,451	46,995	27,017	27,465
Others	2,655	2,283	1,872	1,984
	65,106	49,278	28,889	29,449

Information about major customers

There is no single customer accounted for more than 10% of the Group's total revenue.

31 EARNINGS PER SHARE

The calculation of the basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to the ordinary owners of the Company is based on the following data:

	Group	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Earnings per ordinary share ("EPS")		
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	<u>3,326</u>	<u>2,073</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of earnings per share	<u>235,000,000</u>	<u>235,000,000</u>
EPS – Basic and diluted (cents)	<u>1.42</u>	<u>0.88</u>

There were no dilutive equity instruments for 2021 and 2020.

32 ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARIES

2020

On July 1, 2020, the Group acquired 100% of the issued share capital of HTMi Hotel and Tourism Management Institute Pte Ltd ("HTMi") for total consideration of \$150,000.

HTMi is an entity incorporated in Singapore and its principal activity is that of commercial schools offering higher education programmes. The Group has acquired HTMi to further boost its existing training and consultancy business.

Assets acquired and liability assumed at the date of acquisition

	July 1, 2020 \$'000
Non-current asset	
Property, plant and equipment	34
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	30
Trade and other receivables, net of allowance	184
Current liability	
Trade and other payables	(109)
Assets acquired net of liability assumed	<u>139</u>
Consideration paid	150
Goodwill arising on acquisition	<u>11</u>

Net cash inflow on acquisition of subsidiary

	July 1, 2020 \$'000
Consideration paid in cash	(150)
Cash and cash equivalent balances acquired	<u>30</u>
	<u>120</u>

Impact of acquisition on the results of the Group

Included in the Group's profit for the year is a loss of \$712,000 attributable to the additional business generated by HTMi. Revenue for the period from HTMi amounted \$28,000.

Had the business combination during the year been effected at January 1, 2020, the revenue of the Group would have been \$49,385,000, and the profit for the year would have been \$1,941,000.

33 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

- (a) On December 30, 2021, WFVEN Pte. Ltd. (“WFVEN”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, entered into a convertible agreement regarding equity (the “CARE”) with Botsync Pte. Ltd. (“Botsync”). Under the terms of the CARE, WFVEN shall pay the amount of US\$350,000 (the “Consideration”) to Botsync, whereby the Consideration may be converted into shares in the capital of Botsync. Pending the conversion of the Consideration into shares in Botsync, Botsync shall pay interest at a rate of 5% per annum.

Subsequent to the end of the reporting period, on January 18, 2022, WFVEN extended the US\$350,000 (equivalent of S\$472,150) Consideration under the CARE agreement to Botsync.

- (b) On January 24, 2022, the acquisition of a leasehold property for consideration of \$6,488,000 has been completed.

SHAREHOLDING STATISTICS

AS AT 16 MARCH 2022

Number of issued shares	: 235,000,000
Issued and fully paid-up capital	: S\$11,350,674
Number of treasury shares held	: Nil
Number of subsidiary holdings	: Nil
Class of shares	: Ordinary shares
Voting rights	: 1 vote per ordinary share

SHAREHOLDINGS HELD IN HANDS OF PUBLIC

Based on information available to the Company as at 16 March 2022, approximately 26.39% of the issued ordinary shares of the Company were held by the public and therefore Rule 723 of the Listing Manual Section B: Rules of Catalist of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited has been complied with.

ANALYSIS OF SHAREHOLDINGS

Size of Shareholdings	No. of Shareholders	%	No. of Shares	%
1 – 99	0	0.00	0	0.00
100 – 1,000	12	3.66	7,400	0.00
1,001 – 10,000	74	22.56	518,600	0.22
10,001 – 1,000,000	230	70.12	22,533,000	9.59
1,000,001 and above	12	3.66	211,941,000	90.19
	328	100.00	235,000,000	100.00

TOP 22 SHAREHOLDERS

No.	Name of Shareholder	No. of Shares	%
1	WONG FONG INVESTMENTS PTE. LTD.	158,280,000	67.35
2	LEE CHONG SENG	11,520,000	4.90
3	ESTATE OF LEE TECK LEONG, DECEASED	9,644,000	4.10
4	KGI SECURITIES (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.	9,589,800	4.08
5	LEW SIEW CHENG	3,069,000	1.31
6	UOB KAY HIAN PTE. LTD.	5,300,000	2.26
7	DBS NOMINEES PTE. LTD.	4,774,200	2.03
8	NG ENG SENG	3,494,500	1.49
9	PE KOK BOON	1,800,000	0.77
10	TAN ENG HUI	1,800,000	0.77
11	PHILLIP SECURITIES PTE. LTD.	1,571,500	0.67
12	HAN SEE KWANG	1,098,000	0.47
13	WONG SIEW KEONG	920,000	0.39
14	HAN CHOON SIANG	896,500	0.38
15	SIM SEM PENG	800,000	0.34
16	WHANG CHIN KEONG	700,000	0.30
17	TEHC INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.	530,000	0.23
18	RAFFLES NOMINEES (PTE) LIMITED	505,800	0.22
19	ER KEE SING	500,000	0.21
20	LILY LIM HWEE LI	500,000	0.21
21	POH CHOON KAH	500,000	0.21
22	WONG KOH HOI	500,000	0.21
		218,293,300	92.90

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

Name of Substantial Shareholder	Direct Interests		Deemed Interests	
	No. of Shares	Percentage (%)	No. of Shares	Percentage (%)
Wong Fong Investments Pte. Ltd.	158,280,000	67.35	–	–
Liew Ah Kuie ⁽¹⁾	–	–	158,280,000	67.35
Liew Khuen Choy ⁽²⁾	–	–	158,280,000	67.35
Jimmy Lew Holding Pte. Ltd. ⁽³⁾	–	–	158,280,000	67.35
Liew Chern Yean ⁽⁴⁾	–	–	158,280,000	67.35
Lew Chern Yong (Liu Zhengrong) ⁽⁴⁾	–	–	158,280,000	67.35
Ng Thye Eng ⁽⁵⁾	140,000	0.06	158,280,000	67.35

Notes:

- (1) Liew Ah Kuie holds approximately 27.96% of the issued and paid-up share capital in Wong Fong Investments Pte. Ltd. (“**Wong Fong Investments**”), which in turn holds 158,280,000 shares in the Company. Accordingly, Liew Ah Kuie is deemed to be interested in the 158,280,000 shares held by Wong Fong Investments pursuant to Section 4 of the Securities and Futures Act 2001 (“**SFA**”).
- (2) Liew Khuen Choy holds approximately 22.37% of the issued and paid-up share capital in Wong Fong Investments, which in turn holds 158,280,000 shares in the Company. Accordingly, Liew Khuen Choy is deemed to be interested in the 158,280,000 shares held by Wong Fong Investments pursuant to Section 4 of the SFA.
- (3) Jimmy Lew Holding Pte. Ltd. (“**Jimmy Lew Holding**”) holds approximately 40.39% of the issued and paid-up share capital in Wong Fong Investments, which in turn holds 158,280,000 shares in the Company. Accordingly, Jimmy Lew Holding is deemed to be interested in the 158,280,000 shares held by Wong Fong Investments pursuant to Section 4 of the SFA.
- (4) Liew Chern Yean and Lew Chern Yong (Liu Zhengrong) each holds 25.00% of the issued and paid-up share capital in Jimmy Lew Holding, which in turn is deemed interested in the 158,280,000 shares held by Wong Fong Investments. Accordingly, Liew Chern Yean and Lew Chern Yong (Liu Zhengrong) are deemed to be interested in the 158,280,000 shares held by Wong Fong Investments pursuant to Section 4 of the SFA.
- (5) Ng Thye Eng holds 20.00% of the issued and paid-up share capital in Jimmy Lew Holding, which in turn is deemed interested in the 158,280,000 shares held by Wong Fong Investments. Accordingly, Ng Thye Eng is deemed to be interested in the 158,280,000 shares held by Wong Fong Investments pursuant to Section 4 of the SFA. Ng Thye Eng is the spouse of the late Lew Kit Foo @ Liew Foo who ceased to be a substantial Shareholder subsequent to his demise on 10 August 2018.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual general meeting (“**AGM**” or “**Meeting**”) of **Wong Fong Industries Limited** (the “**Company**”) will be held by way of electronic means on Thursday, 28 April 2022 at 10.00 a.m. to transact the following business:

As Ordinary Business

1. To receive and adopt the Directors’ statement and the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2021 (“**FY2021**”) together with the auditors’ report thereon. **(Resolution 1)**
2. To declare a first and final tax exempt (one-tier) dividend of 0.80 Singapore cents per ordinary share for FY2021. **(Resolution 2)**
3. To re-elect the following directors of the Company (“**Directors**”) retiring in accordance with Regulation 114 of the Company’s constitution (“**Constitution**”):
 - (i) Mr James Liew **(Resolution 3)**
 - (ii) Mr Wong Chit Chong **(Resolution 4)**
[See Explanatory Note (i)]
4. To approve the sum of S\$140,000/- as Directors’ fees for the financial year ending 31 December 2022 and the payment thereof on a semi-annually in arrears. **(Resolution 5)**
5. To re-appoint Deloitte & Touche LLP as auditors of the Company and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration. **(Resolution 6)**
6. To transact any other business that may be transacted at an AGM.

As Special Business

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

7. Authority to allot and issue shares in the capital of the Company

That pursuant to Section 161 of the Companies Act 1967 (“**Companies Act**”) and Rule 806 of the Listing Manual Section B: Rules of Catalist of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (“**SGX-ST**”) (“**Catalist Rules**”) and the Constitution, authority be and is hereby given to the Directors to:

- (i) allot and issue new ordinary shares in the capital of the Company (“**Shares**”) 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) options, warrants, debentures or other instruments convertible into Shares, at any time and upon such terms and conditions and for such purposes and to such persons as the Directors may in their absolute discretion deem fit; and

- (iii) (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:

- (a) the aggregate number of Shares (including Shares to be issued in pursuance of the Instruments, made or granted pursuant to this resolution) to be issued pursuant to this resolution shall not exceed 100% of the total number of issued share capital of the Company (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings) (as calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (b) below), of which the aggregate number of Shares to be issued (including Shares to be issued pursuant to the Instruments) other than on a pro rata basis to existing shareholders (“**Shareholders**”) shall not exceed 50% of the total number of issued share capital of the Company (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings) (as calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (b) below);
- (b) (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 (a) above, the percentage of Shares that may be issued shall be based on the total number of issued share capital of the Company (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings) at the time of passing of this resolution, after adjusting for:
 - a. new Shares arising from the conversion or exercise of the Instruments or any convertible securities;
 - b. new Shares arising from exercising of any share options or vesting of share awards outstanding and/or subsisting at the time of passing of this resolution provided that such options or awards (as the case may be) were granted in compliance with the Catalyst Rules; and
 - c. any subsequent bonus issue, consolidation or sub-division of Shares;
- (c) in exercising such authority conferred by this resolution, the Company shall comply with the provisions of the Catalyst Rules for the time being in force (unless such compliance has been waived by the SGX-ST) and the Constitution for the time being; and
- (d) unless revoked or varied by the Company in a general meeting, such authority shall continue in force until the conclusion of the next AGM or the date by which the next AGM is required by law to be held, whichever is earlier.

[See Explanatory Note (ii)]

(Resolution 7)

8. **Authority to grant awards and issue shares pursuant to the Wong Fong Performance Share Plan**

That pursuant to Section 161 of the Companies Act, authority be and is hereby given to the Directors to:

- (i) offer and grant awards (“**Awards**”) from time to time in accordance with the provisions of the Wong Fong Performance Share Plan (the “**PSP**”); and
- (ii) allot and issue from time to time such number of new Shares as may be required to be issued pursuant to the vesting of Awards granted under the PSP,

provided always that the aggregate number of Shares issued and issuable pursuant to the Awards granted under the PSP, when added to:

- (a) the number of Shares issued and issuable and/or transferred or transferable in respect of all Awards granted thereunder; and

- (b) all other Shares issued and issuable and/or transferred or transferable in respect of all options granted or awards granted under any other share incentive schemes or share plans adopted by the Company,

shall not exceed 15% of the total issued share capital of the Company (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings) from time to time and that such authority shall, unless revoked or varied by the Company in a general meeting, continue in force until the conclusion of the next AGM or the date by which the next AGM is required by law to be held, whichever is earlier.

[See Explanatory Note (iii)]

(Resolution 8)

By Order of the Board

Low Mei Mei Maureen
Lai Foon Kuen
Joint Company Secretaries

Singapore, 12 April 2022

Explanatory notes on ordinary resolutions to be passed:

- (i) **Resolutions 3 and 4** – Detailed information on Mr James Liew and Mr Wong Chit Chong can be found in the Company's annual report. Mr James Liew, if re-elected as a Director, will remain as the Group Chief Executive Officer. Mr Wong Chit Chong, if re-elected as a Director, will remain as an Independent Non-Executive Director, a member of the Audit Committee of the Company and the Chairman of Nominating and Remuneration Committees of the Company. Mr Wong Chit Chong will be considered independent for the purposes of Rule 704(7) of the Catalist Rules.

Mr James Liew currently holds approximately 27.96% of the issued and paid-up share capital in Wong Fong Investments Pte. Ltd., which in turn holds 158,280,000 Shares. Accordingly, Mr James Liew is deemed to be interested in the 158,280,000 Shares held by Wong Fong Investments Pte. Ltd. pursuant to Section 4 of the Securities and Futures Act 2001.

- (ii) **Resolution 7**, if passed, will empower the Directors to allot and issue Shares and convertible securities in the Company up to an amount not exceeding 100% of the total number of issued share capital of the Company (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings), of which the total number of Shares issued other than on a pro rata basis to existing Shareholders, shall not exceed 50% of the total number of issued share capital of the Company (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings).
- (iii) **Resolution 8**, if passed, will empower the Directors to offer and grant Awards under the PSP, and to allot and issue Shares pursuant to the vesting of Awards granted under the PSP, provided that the aggregate number of Shares issued and issuable pursuant to the PSP, when added to:
- (a) the number of Shares issued and issuable and/or transferred or transferable in respect of all Awards granted thereunder; and
- (b) all other Shares issued and issuable and/or transferred or transferable in respect of all options granted or Awards granted under any other share incentive schemes or share plans adopted by the Company,

shall not exceed 15% of the total number of issued share capital of the Company (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings) from time to time.

Notes:

1. Pursuant to the COVID-19 (Temporary Measures) (Alternative Arrangements for Meetings for Companies, Variable Capital Companies, Business Trusts, Unit Trusts and Debenture Holders) Order 2020 (as amended from time to time), the AGM will be held by way of electronic means and members of the Company will NOT be allowed to attend the AGM in person. Printed copies of this notice will not be sent to members. Instead, this notice will be sent to members by electronic means via publication on the SGX-ST's website at the URL <https://www.sgx.com/securities/company-announcements>.
2. Alternative arrangements relating to attendance at the AGM via electronic means (including arrangements by which the AGM can be electronically accessed via live audio-visual webcast or live audio-only stream), submission of questions to the Chairman of the Meeting in advance of the AGM, addressing of substantial and relevant questions at the AGM and voting by appointing the Chairman of the Meeting as proxy at the AGM, are set out in the Company's announcement dated 12 April 2022.
3. Due to the current COVID-19 restriction orders in Singapore, a member will not be able to attend the AGM in person. The live webcast will not provide for online voting. If a member of the Company (whether individual or corporate) wishes to exercise his/her/its voting rights at the AGM, he/she/it must appoint the Chairman of the Meeting as his/her/its proxy to attend, speak and vote on his/her/its behalf at the AGM. In appointing the Chairman of the Meeting as proxy, such member (whether individual or corporate) must give specific instructions as to voting, or abstentions from voting, in the instrument appointing the Chairman of the Meeting as proxy ("**Proxy Form**"), failing which the appointment will be treated as invalid.
4. The Chairman of the Meeting, as proxy, need not be a member of the Company.
5. Investors whose shares are held with relevant intermediaries under Section 181(1C) of the Companies Act 1967 such as CPF and SRS investors, who wish to appoint the Chairman of the Meeting as proxy, should approach their respective intermediaries such as CPF Agent Banks or SRS Operators.
6. The Proxy Form must be submitted through any one of the following means:
 - (a) by depositing a physical copy at the registered office of the Company's at 79 Joo Koon Circle, Singapore 629107; or
 - (b) by sending a scanned PDF copy via email to wongfong-agm-egm@complete-corp.com,in each case, not less than 72 hours before the time fix for holding the AGM, and failing which, the Proxy Form will not be treated as valid. **In view of the current COVID-19 situation, members are strongly encouraged to submit completed and signed proxy forms electronically via email.** Due to the constantly evolving COVID-19 situation in Singapore, the Company may be required to change the arrangements for the AGM at short notice. Members are advised to check the announcement on SGXNET at the URL <https://www.sgx.com/securities/company-announcements> for the latest updates on the status of the AGM.
7. The Company shall be entitled to, and will, treat any valid instrument appointing the Chairman of the Meeting which was delivered by a member to the Company before 10.00 a.m. on 25 April 2022 as a valid instrument appointing the Chairman of the Meeting as the member's proxy to attend, speak and vote at the AGM if:
 - (a) the member had indicated how he/she/it wished to vote for or vote against or abstain from voting on each resolution; and
 - (b) the member has not withdrawn the appointment.
8. If the member is a corporation, the instrument appointing the proxy must be under seal or the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorised.

PERSONAL DATA PRIVACY

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

Photographic, sound and/or video recordings of the AGM may be made by the Company for record keeping and to ensure the accuracy of the minutes prepared of the AGM. Accordingly, the personal data of a member of the Company (such as his name) may be recorded by the Company for such purpose.

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WONG FONG INDUSTRIES LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)
(Company Registration No. 201500186D)

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING PROXY FORM

IMPORTANT:

1. The AGM (as defined below) is being convened, and will be held, by way of electronic means pursuant to the COVID-19 (Temporary Measures) (Alternative Arrangements for Meetings for Companies, Variable Capital Companies, Business Trusts, Unit Trusts and Debenture Holders) Order 2020. Printed copies of this proxy form will not be sent to shareholders. Instead, this proxy form will be sent to shareholders by electronic means via publication on the Company's website at the URL <http://wongfongindustries.com/>. This proxy form will also be made available on the SGX-ST's website at the URL <https://www.sgx.com/securities/company-announcements>.
2. Alternative arrangements relating to attendance at the AGM via electronic means (including arrangements by which the Meeting (as defined below) can be electronically accessed via live audio-visual webcast or live audio-only stream), submission of questions to the Chairman of the Meeting in advance of the AGM, addressing of substantial and relevant questions at the AGM and voting by appointing the Chairman of the Meeting as proxy at the AGM, are set out in the Company's accompanying announcement dated 12 April 2022. The announcement may be accessed at the Company's website at the URL <http://wongfongindustries.com/> and will also be made available on the SGX-ST's website at the URL <https://www.sgx.com/securities/company-announcements>.
3. Due to the current COVID-19 restriction orders in Singapore, a shareholder will not be able to attend the AGM in person. A shareholder (whether individual or corporate) must appoint the Chairman of the Meeting as his/her/its proxy to attend, speak and vote on his/her/its behalf at the AGM if such shareholder wishes to exercise his/her/its voting rights at the AGM.
4. This proxy form is not valid for use by SRS investors and shall be ineffective for all intents and purposes if used or purported to be used by them.
5. Prior to the AGM, shareholders are encouraged to email their questions via the Pre-registration website at the URL <https://complete-corp.com/wongfong-agm-egm> no later than 10.00 a.m. on 20 April 2022.
6. **PLEASE READ THE NOTES TO THIS PROXY FORM WHICH CONTAIN INSTRUCTIONS ON, INTER ALIA, THE APPOINTMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MEETING AS A SHAREHOLDER'S PROXY TO ATTEND, SPEAK AND VOTE ON HIS/HER BEHALF AT THE AGM.**

I/We _____ NRIC/Passport/Co.Registration No. _____

of _____
being a member/members of **WONG FONG INDUSTRIES LIMITED** (the "**Company**") hereby appoint the Chairman of the annual general meeting of the Company ("**AGM**" or "**Meeting**") as my/our proxy/proxies to vote for me/us on my/our behalf, at the Meeting, to be held by way of electronic means on Thursday, 28 April 2022 at 10.00 a.m. and at any adjournment thereof.

No.	Resolutions Relating To:	Number of Votes		
		For*	Against*	Abstain*
AS ORDINARY BUSINESS				
1	Directors' Statement and the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2021 (" FY2021 ") together with the auditors' report thereon			
2	Payment of proposed first and final tax exempt (one-tier) dividend of 0.80 Singapore cents per ordinary share for FY2021			
3	Re-election of Mr James Liew as a director of the Company (" Director ")			
4	Re-election of Mr Wong Chit Chong as a Director			
5	Approval of Directors' fees for the financial year ending 31 December 2022			
6	Re-appointment of Deloitte & Touche LLP as auditors of the Company			
AS SPECIAL BUSINESS				
7	Authority to allot and issue shares in the capital of the Company			
8	Authority to grant awards and issue shares pursuant to the Wong Fong Performance Share Plan			

* *If you wish to appoint the Chairman of the Meeting as your proxy to exercise all your votes, please indicate your vote "For" or "Against" or "Abstain" with a "1" within the boxes provided. Alternatively, if you wish to exercise some and not all of your votes "For" and "Against" the resolution and/or to abstain from voting in respect of the resolutions, please indicate the number of votes "For", the number of votes "Against" and/or the number "Abstain" in the boxes provided for the resolutions.*

Dated _____ this day of _____ 2022

Total Number of Shares Held

Signature(s) of Member(s) or
Common Seal of Corporate Member

IMPORTANT
PLEASE READ NOTES OVERLEAF

Notes:

1. Please insert the total number of shares you hold. If you have shares entered against your name in the Depository Register (as defined in Section 81SF of the Securities and Futures Act 2001), you should insert that number of shares. If you have shares registered in your name in the register of shareholders of our Company, you should insert that number of shares. If you have shares entered against your name in the Depository Register and shares registered in your name in the register of shareholders, you should insert the aggregate number of shares entered against your name in the Depository Register and registered in your name in the register of shareholders. If no number is inserted, the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies shall be deemed to relate to all the shares in the capital of the Company held by you.
2. Due to the current COVID-19 restriction orders in Singapore, a member of the Company will not be able to attend the AGM in person. If a member of the Company (whether individual or corporate) wishes to exercise his/her/its voting rights at the AGM, he/she/it must appoint the Chairman of the Meeting as his/her/its proxy to attend, speak and vote on his/her/its behalf at the AGM. In appointing the Chairman of the Meeting as proxy, a member of the Company (whether individual or corporate) must give specific instructions as to voting, or abstentions from voting, in the form of proxy, failing which the appointment will be treated as invalid. The proxy form may be accessed on the SGX website at the URL <https://www.sgx.com/securities/company-announcements>.
3. The Chairman of the Meeting, as proxy, need not be a member of the Company.
4. This instrument appointing the Chairman of the Meeting as proxy must:
 - (a) if sent personally or by post, be lodged at the registered office of the Company at 79 Joo Koon Circle, Singapore 629107; or
 - (b) if submitted by email, please email to wongfong-agm-egm@complete-corp.com,

in either case, by 10.00 a.m. on 25 April 2022 (being not less than 72 hours before the time appointed for holding the AGM) (or at any adjournment thereof) and in default the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid.

A member who wishes to submit an instrument of proxy must first download, complete and sign the proxy form, before submitting it by post to the address provided above, or before scanning and sending it by email to the email address provided above. **In view of the current COVID-19 situation, members are strongly encouraged to submit completed and signed proxy forms electronically via email.**

5. For any member who acts as an intermediary pursuant to Section 181(6) of the Companies Act 1967 who is either:
 - (a) a banking corporation licensed under the Banking Act 1970 or its wholly-owned subsidiary which provides nominee services and holds shares in that capacity;
 - (b) a capital markets services licence holder which provides custodial services for securities and holds shares in that capacity; and
 - (c) Central Provident Fund (“**CPF**”) Board established by the Central Provident Fund Act 1953 in respect of shares purchased on behalf of CPF investors.

Investors whose shares are held with relevant intermediaries including CPF and SRS investors, who wish to appoint the Chairman of the Meeting as proxy, should approach their respective intermediaries such as SRS Operators to submit their voting instructions at least seven (7) working days prior to the date of the AGM.

6. The instrument appointing the Chairman of the Meeting must be under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorised in writing or where it is executed by a corporation, it must be executed either under its common seal or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorised. Where the instrument appointing the Chairman of the Meeting is executed by an attorney on behalf of the appointor, the letter or power of attorney or a duly certified copy thereof shall if required by law, be duly stamped must be lodged with the instrument.
7. A corporation which is a member may authorise by resolution of its directors or other governing body such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at the Meeting, in accordance with Section 179 of the Companies Act 1967.
8. The Company shall be entitled to reject the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies if it is incomplete, improperly completed or illegible or where the true intentions of the appointor are not ascertainable from the instructions of the appointor specified in the instrument appointing the Chairman of the Meeting. In addition, in the case of shares entered in the Depository Register, the Company may reject any instrument appointing a proxy or proxies lodged if the member, being the appointor, is not shown to have shares entered against his name in the Depository Register as at 72 hours before the time fixed for holding the Meeting, as certified by The Central Depository (Pte) Limited to the Company.

Personal Data Privacy

By submitting an instrument appointing a proxy/(ies) and/or representative(s), the member accepts and agrees to the personal data privacy terms set out in the Notice of AGM dated 12 April 2022.