



**FUJI OFFSET PLATES
MANUFACTURING LTD**

**ANNUAL
REPORT
2014**

CONTENTS

Corporate Information	....	1
Financial Highlights	....	2
Chairman’s Statement	....	3
Corporate Structure	....	7
Directors’ Profile	....	8
Key Executives’ Profile	....	9
Corporate Governance	....	10
Directors’ Report	....	19
Statement by Directors	....	22
Independent Auditor’s Report	....	23
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	....	25
Balance Sheets	....	27
Statements of Changes in Equity	....	29
Consolidated Cash Flow Statement	....	31
Notes to the Financial Statements	....	33
Major Properties of the Group	....	90
Shareholding Statistics	....	91
Notice of Annual General Meeting	....	92
Proxy Form		

This Annual Report has been prepared by the Company and its contents have been reviewed by the Company’s Sponsor, SAC Capital Private Limited, for compliance with the relevant rules of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the “SGX-ST”). The Company’s Sponsor has not independently verified the contents of this Annual Report.

This Annual Report has not been examined or approved by the SGX-ST and the SGX-ST assumes no responsibility for the contents of this Annual Report, including the correctness of any of the statements or opinions made or reports contained in this Annual Report.

The contact person for the Sponsor is Ms Alicia Kwan (tel: 65-6532 3829) at 1 Robinson Road, #21-02 AIA Tower, Singapore 048542.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Executive:

Teo Kee Bock (Chairman)
Teo Kee Chong (Managing Director)

Non-Executive:

Ang Kim Ton
Lim Tee Kit (Lead Independent Director)
Tan Keh Eyo (Independent Director)
Lim Kang San (Independent Director)

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Lim Kang San (Chairman)
Tan Keh Eyo
Lim Tee Kit

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Tan Keh Eyo (Chairman)
Lim Tee Kit
Lim Kang San

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Lim Tee Kit (Chairman)
Tan Keh Eyo
Lim Kang San

SECRETARY

Cheng Soon Keong

REGISTERED OFFICE

2 Jalan Rajah #06-28
Golden Wall Flatted Factory
Singapore 329134
Tel: (65) 6265-9111
Fax: (65) 6268-2300
Email: contact@fopgroup.com
Website: <http://www.fopgroup.com>

SHARE REGISTRAR

Boardroom Corporate & Advisory Services Pte Ltd
50 Raffles Place, #32-01
Singapore Land Tower
Singapore 048623

AUDITORS

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

AUDIT PARTNER-IN-CHARGE

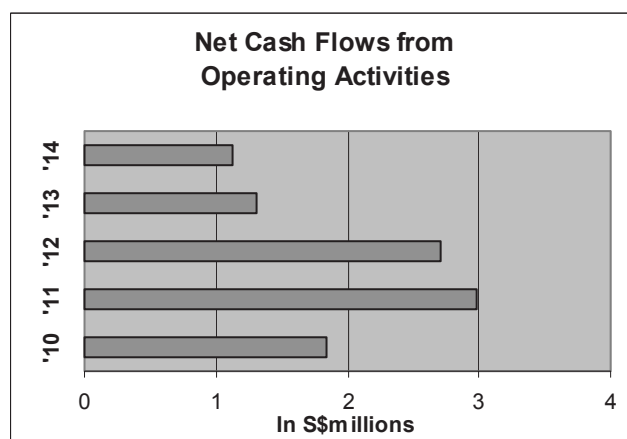
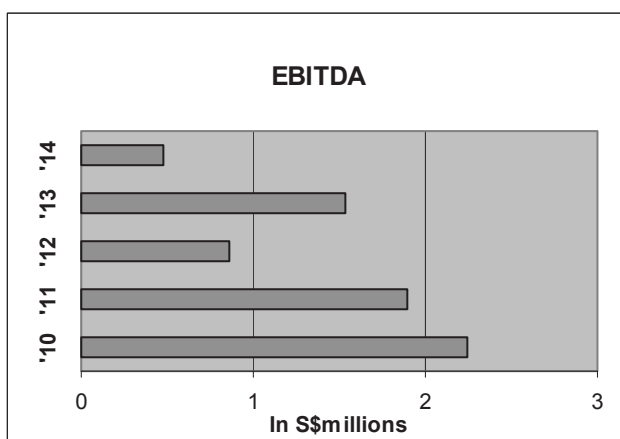
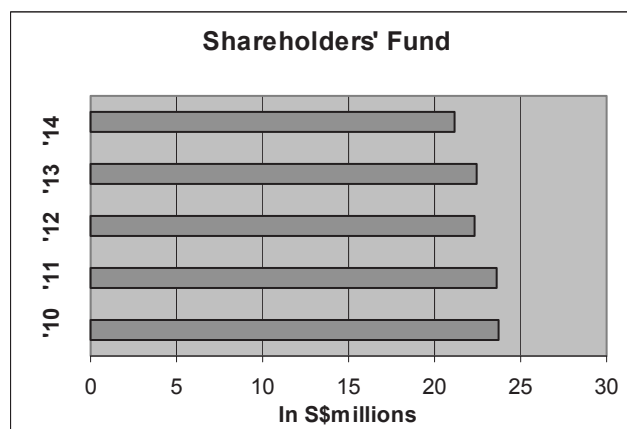
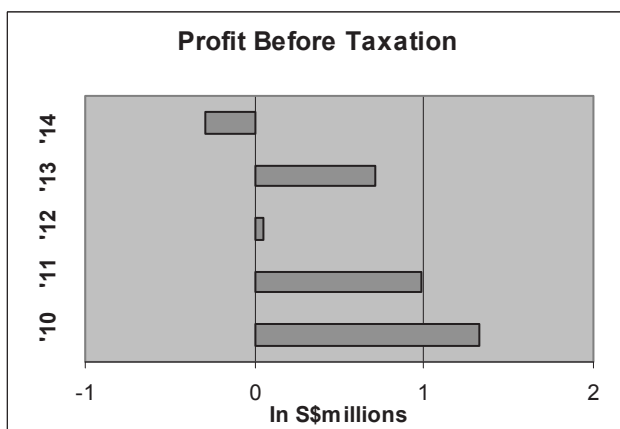
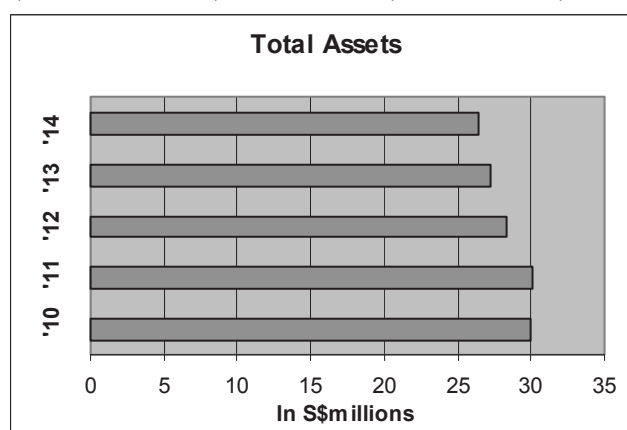
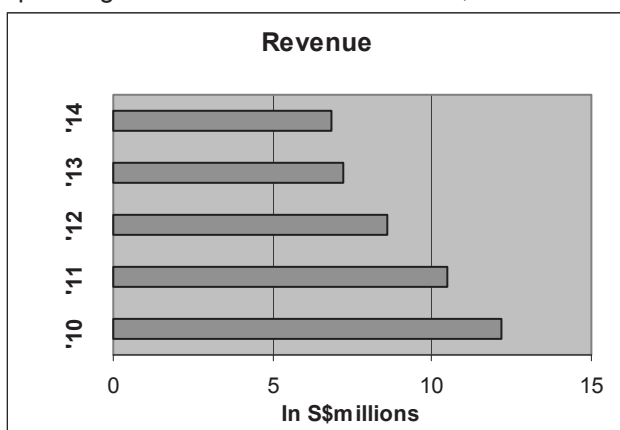
Ms Lee Lai Hiang
(Appointed since the financial year ended 31
December 2013)

SPONSOR

SAC Capital Private Limited
1 Robinson Road, #21-02 AIA Tower
Singapore 048542

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	S\$'000	S\$'000	S\$'000	S\$'000	S\$'000
<u>Continuing Operations</u>					
Revenue	12,182	10,461	8,573	7,206	6,859
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxation	1,332	987	48	709	(291)
Total Assets	29,979	30,100	28,378	27,297	26,400
Shareholders' Fund	23,703	23,636	22,286	22,424	21,212
EBITDA	2,246	1,890	856	1,533	474
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	1,838	2,983	2,702	1,303	1,120



CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the Board of Directors, it is my pleasure to present to you the Annual Report and financial results of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") for the financial year ended 31 December 2014 ("FY2014").

For the year in review, the Group's performance was mainly adversely impacted by the provision of impairment loss on other receivables amounting to S\$0.83 million. As a result, the Group suffered a net loss after tax, attributable to owners of the Company, of S\$0.92 million for FY2014 as compared with a net profit after tax of S\$0.11 million for the financial year ended 31 December 2013 ("FY2013").

As a result, the Group's loss per share was 1.83 Singapore cents for FY2014 as compared with an earnings per share of 0.22 Singapore cents for FY2013. Net asset value per share also decreased from 44.93 Singapore cents as at 31 December 2013 to 42.50 Singapore cents as at 31 December 2014 while EBITDA declined from S\$1.53 million for FY2013 to S\$0.47 million for FY2014.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

For FY2014, the Group recorded total sales revenue of S\$6.86 million, a decline of about S\$0.35 million or 5% as compared with S\$7.21 million for FY2013. The lower revenue was mainly due to lower sales of printing plates to Malaysia and Bangladesh as a result of the cessation of production of printing plates, the absence of trading sales of printing plates due to the trading embargo on transshipments to our customers in Turkey, as well as the absence of printing cylinder sales to Sri Lanka.

While sales revenue decreased by 5% for FY2014 as compared with FY2013, cost of sales declined by about 19%, from S\$4.71 million for FY2013 to S\$3.80 million for FY2014. The lower cost of sales was mainly due to the cessation of production of printing plates and lower average costs of raw materials, in particular seamless steel pipes, used in the production of printing cylinders. Production costs for printing cylinders were also lower due mainly to lower repair and maintenance costs for plant and machinery.

As a result, gross profit improved by about S\$0.56 million or 23%, from S\$2.50 million for FY2013 to S\$3.06 million for FY2014 and gross profit margin from about 35% for FY2013 to 45% for FY2014.

Other operating income were substantially lower at S\$0.09 million for FY2014 as compared with S\$1.37 million for FY2013 mainly due to the reversal of impairment loss on investments of S\$1.16 million in FY2013 resulting from an agreement reached with Fong Kah Kuen @ Foong Kah Kuen ("FKK") for the settlement of our intended investment in Shenzhen Jiaxinda Printing Co. Ltd ("JXD").

Distribution expenses were about unchanged at S\$0.49 million for FY2014. Administrative expenses, however, declined from S\$2.42 million for FY2013 to S\$2.35 million for FY2014, about 3% or S\$0.07 million, due mainly to lower stock written off for inventory obsolescence for printing plates and other administrative expenses, partially offset by higher expenses associated with the cessation of production of printing plates. Other expenses increased from S\$0.19 million for FY2013 to S\$0.83 million for FY2014 due to provision for impairment loss on Pioneer Membrane Pte Ltd ("PMPL") for FY2013 and provision for impairment loss on other receivables due from FKK for FY2014 respectively.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Net finance income amounted to S\$0.23 million for FY2014, unchanged from FY2013.

Share of results of associate (net of tax) declined from a loss of S\$0.29 million for FY2013 to S\$Nil for FY2014 as PMPL ceased research on membrane applications, membrane manufacturing and other engineering works, etc. in 2013 as the research was not successful. PMPL is currently in the process of undergoing the final stages of liquidation.

Due mainly to adjustments for underprovision of tax in prior years and higher income tax incurred by a profitable tax-paying subsidiary, income tax expense was about unchanged at S\$0.36 million for FY2014 despite the loss before tax of S\$0.29 million.

Mainly as a result of the provision for impairment loss on other receivables due from FKK, the Group suffered a loss before tax of S\$0.29 million for FY2014 as compared with a profit before tax of S\$0.71 million for FY2013, the latter mainly attributable to the write-back of provision for impairment loss on JXD. Correspondingly, loss after tax amounted to S\$0.65 million for FY2014 as compared with a profit after tax of S\$0.35 million for FY2013.

FINANCIAL POSITION

Notwithstanding the decline in Group total assets from S\$27.30 million as at 31 December 2013 to S\$26.40 million as at 31 December 2014, the Group's financial position remains healthy. The lower total assets is mainly due to lower trade and other receivables, property, plant and equipment as well as investment properties, partially offset by higher cash and cash equivalents.

However, net current assets improved from S\$13.91 million as at 31 December 2013 to S\$17.31 million as at 31 December 2014 due mainly to the reclassification of an investment property held for sale. The sale was completed on 20 January 2015.

CASH POSITION

For FY2014, the Group generated a net operating cash flow of S\$1.12 million, contributed mainly by net profit before taxation, adding back of provision for impairment loss, depreciation and amortization, as well as lower trade and other receivables and prepayments.

Cash flows from investing activities amounted to S\$1.10 million mainly due to deposit received for sale of investment property, proceeds from partial settlement of other receivables and partially offset by purchases of property, plant and equipment.

Cash flows used in financing activities of S\$1.14 million were mainly to pay dividends to a non-controlling shareholder in a subsidiary as well as to member shareholders of the Company.

As a result, the Group recorded a net increase in cash and cash equivalents of S\$1.08 million for FY2014 while cash and cash equivalents stood at S\$11.49 million as at 31 December 2014.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

SEGMENTAL REVIEW

Printing Plates and Cylinders Business Segment

For FY2014, Group sales revenue from printing plates and cylinders totalled S\$6.18 million, representing a drop of about S\$0.32 million or 5% as compared with S\$6.50 million for FY2013.

For printing plates, sales revenue declined from S\$1.03 million for FY2013 to S\$0.55 million for FY2014, representing a reduction of S\$0.48 million or about 47% due mainly to lower sales in Malaysia and Bangladesh as a result of the cessation of production of printing plates and the absence of trading sales due to the trading embargo on transshipments to our customers in Turkey. As a result of the cessation of production which were largely unprofitable, gross margins improved from 4.0% for FY2013 to about 39% for FY2014.

Sales revenue from printing cylinders, however, increased from S\$5.47 million for FY2013 to S\$5.63 million for FY2014, representing an increase of S\$0.16 million or about 3% due mainly to higher sales in Singapore and Malaysia and partially offset by the absence of sales to Sri Lanka. Gross margins from printing cylinders also improved from 35% for FY2013 to 39% for FY2014 due mainly to lower average costs of raw materials, in particular seamless steel pipes, and lower production costs on account of lower repair and maintenance costs for plant and machinery.

Consequently total gross margins for the printing plates and cylinders business segment improved from 30% for FY2013 to about 39% for FY2014.

As a result of the above factors as well as lower write-offs for product obsolescence for printing plates, the printing plates and cylinders business segment recorded a loss of S\$0.10 million for FY2014 as compared with a loss of S\$0.59 million for FY2013.

Investment Holding Business Segment

Total revenue from the investment holding business segment declined from S\$0.71 million for FY2013 to S\$0.68 million for FY2014, representing a reduction S\$0.03 million or about 4% due to lower rental income while gross margins declined from about 75% for FY2013 to 72% for FY2014.

The investment holding business segment recorded a loss of S\$0.08 million for FY2014 due mainly to the provision for impairment loss on other receivables for FKK as compared with a profit of S\$1.91 million for FY2013. The profit of S\$1.91 million for FY2013 was due mainly to the write-back in provision for impairment loss on JXD, pursuant to the agreement on the settlement of the intended investment in the company.

DIVIDEND

The Board is pleased to announce a first and final dividend of 0.3 Singapore cents per ordinary share, tax exempt (one-tier), amounting to S\$150,000 for FY2014, unchanged from FY2013.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

FUTURE PROSPECTS

Going forward, the prospects for the printing plates and cylinders business segment continue to remain challenging due to the keen competitive business environment and the cessation of production of printing plates in 2014.

With the phasing out of production of printing plates in 2014, the Group will continue to meet the lower demand for finished printing plates from trading and purchases as well as to seek out additional profit opportunities, as and when they arise. For printing cylinders, the Group will continue to optimize its production by seeking out cheaper alternative sources of supply of raw materials, where available.

In the investment holding business segment, the Group will continually look out for investment opportunities, as and when they arise, given the Group's healthy cash position. The Group had completed the sale of an investment property at Lot 2592, Mukim Senai, Kulaijaya, Senai Industrial Estate, Johor, on 20 January 2015. With the cessation of production of printing plates, the Group plans to lease the excess production and warehouse facility to generate additional rental income.

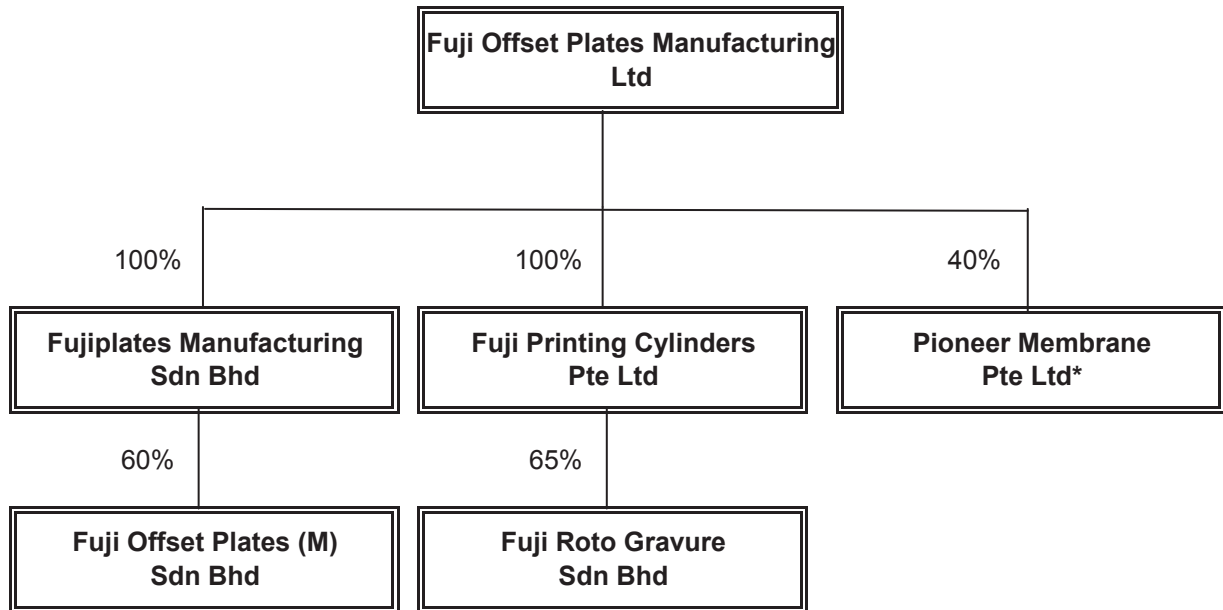
The liquidation of PMPL is currently in the final stages and is expected to be completed in 2015. The Company has received the first tranche of cash disbursement amounting to S\$0.42 million in January 2015. In this connection, the Company will make the necessary announcement via SGXNet at the appropriate time when the liquidation is completed.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I would like to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt appreciation to all our shareholders, customers, business associates and partners for their continued support and confidence in the Group. I would also like to thank the management and staff for their dedication, hard work and contributions to the Group and to our Directors for their valuable contributions and guidance.

David Teo Kee Bock
Chairman

CORPORATE STRUCTURE



* In final stages of liquidation. The Company received the first tranche of cash disbursement amounting to S\$0.42 million in January 2015.

DIRECTORS' PROFILE

David Teo Kee Bock, Chairman

Mr Teo is the founder of the Company and has been a Director and Chairman of the Company since 18 November 1982. Mr Teo has been involved in the printing industry for more than 30 years and has been the main driving force behind the growth of the Company. His areas of responsibilities include business development, strategic planning and marketing. He is currently the Chairman and Managing Director of Super Group Ltd, a company listed on the mainboard of the SGX-ST.

Steven Teo Kee Chong, Managing Director

Mr Teo has been a Director of the Company since 18 November 1982 and was appointed Managing Director on 19 May 1994. Mr Teo has been involved in the printing industry for more than 30 years. As the Managing Director of the Company, Mr Teo is responsible for the day-to-day operations and management of the Group. Mr Teo is also a Director of the subsidiaries of the Group.

Lim Tee Kit, Lead Independent Director

Mr Lim was appointed as a Director of the Company on 7 March 1991 and was subsequently appointed as the Lead Independent Director on 12 February 2010. He is currently the non-executive independent Chairman of the Remuneration Committee and also serves as a member of the Nominating and Audit Committees. Mr Lim has many years of experience in Industrial Relations and Human Resources. Currently, he is a sole proprietor of a Wellness company.

Tan Keh Eyo, Independent Director

Mr Tan was appointed as a Director of the Company on 18 November 1997. He is the non-executive independent Chairman of the Nominating Committee and is also a member of the Audit and Remuneration Committees. Mr Tan graduated with a Bachelor degree in Commerce from the Nanyang University, Singapore, in 1979. Ever since, he has been active in the Industrial Chemical Industries within the Asian region. Currently, he is a Marketing Consultant in his own company.

Lim Kang San, Independent Director

Mr Lim was appointed as a Director of the Company on 28 June 2002. He is currently the non-executive independent Chairman of the Audit Committee and also serves as a member of the Remuneration and Nominating Committees. Mr Lim graduated from Monash University, Australia, with a Bachelor's Degree majoring in Accounting in 1985 and a Bachelor's Degree in Law in 1986. He runs his own business in Malaysia. Mr Lim is a Director of several companies including Super Group Ltd and a business consultant to several other companies.

Ang Kim Ton, Non-Executive Director

Mdm Ang was re-appointed as a Director of the Company on 28 April 2014. She was a Director of the Company from 1982 until her retirement in April 2008.

KEY EXECUTIVES' PROFILE

Adrian Teo Kee Tiong

Managing Director of Fuji Roto Gravure Sdn Bhd

Mr Teo was appointed as the Managing Director of Fuji Roto Gravure Sdn Bhd ("FRG"), an indirect 65%-owned subsidiary of the Group, on 2 December 1999. He has been with FRG as its Executive Director and minority shareholder since its inception in 1995. Prior to that, Mr Teo was with Fuji Printing Cylinders Pte Ltd, the holding company of FRG, as its General Manager/Assistant to the Chairman from 1992 to 2004. Mr Teo graduated with a Bachelor degree in Business Administration from the National University of Singapore.

Lim Jit Toong

Executive Director of Fuji Offset Plates (M) Sdn Bhd, Director of Fujiplates Manufacturing Sdn Bhd

Mr Lim was appointed as an Executive Director of Fuji Offset Plates (M) Sdn Bhd ("FOPM"), an indirect 60%-owned subsidiary of the Group, on 1 January 2009. He is also a minority shareholder of FOPM. Prior to his appointment, Mr Lim was with Fujiplates Sdn Bhd, a related company of the Group, as its Executive Director from its inception in 1984 to its dissolution in December 2008.

Mr Lim has been involved in the printing industry for more than 30 years. His main areas of responsibilities include the development, sales and marketing of the Group's conventional offset and computer-to-plate ("CTP") printing plates in Malaysia.

Mr Lim is also a Director of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Fujiplates Manufacturing Sdn Bhd, the holding company of FOPM.

Chua Thiam Chye

Group Financial Controller

Mr Chua was appointed as the Group Financial Controller on 1 January 2003. He graduated with a degree in Business Administration from the University of Singapore. He has had extensive experience in various functions, mainly accounting and finance, from a multi-national company.

Eddie Teo Kwei Chieh

Assistant General Manager of Fujiplates Manufacturing Sdn Bhd

Mr Teo joined the Group on 19 July 1994 as the Financial Controller of Fujiplates Manufacturing Sdn Bhd ("FPM"), a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, and is currently the Assistant General Manager of FPM. He has more than 16 years of working experience in banking operations and finance with a local bank as well as in manufacturing, business set-up and management. He graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Finance and Management Information Systems from the Ohio State University.

Teo Weixian

Business Development Manager of the Company

Mr Teo was appointed as the Business Development Manager of the Company on 1 May 2008. He holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of New South Wales. Mr Teo's main responsibilities include assisting the Managing Director of the Company in the smooth running of its business operations and developing, planning and implementing policies and activities for the Group's diversification and development.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Directors and Management of Fuji Offset Plates Manufacturing Ltd (the “Company”) are committed to high standards of corporate governance. The Board adopts practices based on the Code of Corporate Governance 2012 (the “Code”). All references to the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST shall mean the Listing Manual Section B: Rules of Catalist of the SGX-ST.

Board’s Conduct of its Affairs – Principle 1 Board Composition and Guidance – Principle 2

The Board sets the overall strategy and policies of the Group on matters such as financial control, financial performance and risk management procedures. These functions are carried out either directly or delegated to Board committees, namely the Audit Committee (the “AC”), Nominating Committee (the “NC”) and Remuneration Committee (the “RC”).

The Board has adopted internal guidelines for matters requiring Board approval, including but not limited to the appointment of Directors (as recommended by the NC) and their remuneration packages (as recommended by the RC), Board sub-committees and material transactions, including investment in and disposal of securities, subsidiaries and associates, operation of banking accounts, credit facilities, bank deposits, provision of corporate guarantees and the provision, capitalization, and denomination of loans to subsidiaries. The Board also approves the half year and full year results announcements, Interested Person Transactions Circulars and Annual Reports of the Company.

During the financial year ended 31 December 2014 (“FY2014”), the Board consists of two executive Directors and four non-executive Directors, three of whom are independent. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr Lim Kang San, Mr Tan Keh Eyo and Mr Lim Tee Kit has each served on the Board beyond nine years, the NC and the Board considers each of them to be independent as they do not hold any shares in the Company and receive only a fixed fee income from the Company and are independent in character and judgement, and do not have any relationships with any member of the Board.

The Board meets at least twice a year. Ad-hoc Board meetings will be held as and when necessary. A total of two Board meetings were held in FY2014. Directors may participate in a meeting of the Board by means of conference telephone, videoconferencing, audio visual or other similar communications equipment under the Company’s Articles of Association.

The composition of the Board and Board committees are as follows:

Director	Designation	Committee Membership		
		Audit	Nominating	Remuneration
David Teo Kee Bock	Chairman	-	-	-
Steven Teo Kee Chong	Managing Director	-	-	-
Ang Kim Ton	Non-Executive Director	-	-	-
Lim Kang San	Independent Director	Chairman	Member	Member
Tan Keh Eyo	Independent Director	Member	Chairman	Member
Lim Tee Kit	Lead Independent Director	Member	Member	Chairman

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The attendance of the Directors at the Board and Board committees meetings held in FY2014 are as follows:

	Board		Audit Committee		Nominating Committee		Remuneration Committee	
	No. of meetings held	No. of meetings attended	No. of meetings held	No. of meetings attended	No. of meetings held	No. of meetings attended	No. of meetings held	No. of meetings attended
Name of Directors								
David Teo Kee Bock	2	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Steven Teo Kee Chong	2	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ang Kim Ton	2	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lim Kang San	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Tan Keh Eyo	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Lim Tee Kit	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1

NA denotes Not Applicable

Where appropriate, the Directors receive relevant training from time to time on new updates in relation to regulatory changes to the Listing Manual, corporate governance and other regulations or statutory requirements.

The Board comprises Directors who provide core competencies in accounting and finance, business experience, industry knowledge, strategic planning, legal knowledge and customer based experience and knowledge. Key information such as academic, professional and commercial qualifications of each Director is set out on page 8 of this Annual Report.

Chairman and Managing Director – Principle 3

Mr David Teo Kee Bock is the Chairman and Mr Steven Teo Kee Chong is the Managing Director. Both are executive Directors and are siblings.

Notwithstanding the above, there is a clear separation of the roles and responsibilities of the Chairman and Managing Director.

As the Chairman of the Company, Mr David Teo Kee Bock assumes responsibility for the workings of the Board, schedules meetings, prepares meeting agendas in consultation with the Managing Director, exercises control of the quantity, quality and timeliness of the flow of information between the Management and the Board and assists in ensuring compliance with the Group's guidelines on corporate governance. At the same time, the Chairman is also involved with providing the strategic direction of the Group, business development and enhancing ties with the Group's customers.

As the Managing Director of the Company, Mr Steven Teo Kee Chong is responsible for the day-to-day operations and management of the Group.

In view of the relationship between Mr David Teo Kee Bock and Mr Steven Teo Kee Chong, Mr Lim Tee Kit was appointed as the Lead Independent Director of the Company on 12 February 2010 and will be available to shareholders where they have concerns which cannot be resolved through the normal channel of the Chairman, Managing Director or Group Financial Controller or for which such contact is inappropriate. Also, the Independent Directors make up half the Board members. After meeting with shareholders or when there are issues to be discussed, the Lead Independent Director will lead meetings with other Independent Directors and provide feedback, where appropriate, to the Chairman after such meetings.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Nominating Committee (“NC”) – Principles 4 and 5

The NC comprises three non-executive independent Directors and its Terms of Reference govern the responsibilities and administration of the NC. The Terms of Reference were formulated with guidance from the Code.

The members of the NC are as follows:

Tan Keh Eyo (Chairman, independent/non-executive Director)
 Lim Tee Kit (Lead independent/non-executive Director)
 Lim Kang San (Independent/non-executive Director)

The responsibilities of the NC include the following:

- (a) identify and nominate candidates to the Board for the appointment of new Directors;
- (b) review Board structure, size and composition;
- (c) review and recommend to the Board the continuation in services of any Director who has reached the age of 70 and over;
- (d) review and recommend to the Board the retirement and re-election of Directors in accordance with the Company’s Articles of Association at each Annual General Meeting (“AGM”);
- (e) review the independence of Board members and assess the adequacy of Board members with multiple board representations; and
- (f) assess the effectiveness of the Board and the contributions of Board members.

Director	Age	Designation	Date of Initial Appointment	Date of Last Re-election/ Re-appointment	Present Directorships in listed companies	Past Directorships in listed companies for the preceding three (3) years
David Teo Kee Bock	64	Chairman	18 November 1982	26 April 2013	Super Group Ltd	-
Steven Teo Kee Chong	61	Managing Director	18 November 1982	27 April 2012	-	-
Ang Kim Ton ⁽¹⁾	86	Non-Executive Director	28 April 2011	28 April 2014	-	-
Lim Tee Kit	64	Lead Independent Director	7 March 1991	28 April 2014	-	-
Tan Keh Eyo	60	Independent Director	18 November 1997	28 April 2014	-	-
Lim Kang San	53	Independent Director	28 June 2002	26 April 2013	Super Group Ltd	-

Note:

⁽¹⁾ Mdm Ang was first appointed as non-executive Director on 18 November 1982 until her retirement in April 2008.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The NC has reviewed and confirmed the independence of Mr Lim Tee Kit, Mr Tan Keh Eyo and Mr Lim Kang San as noted in page 10.

In the event of a vacancy or where it is considered that the Board will benefit from the services of a new Director with particular skills, the NC will, in consultation with the Board, determine the selection criteria and select new Directors based on their experience and expertise.

Based on this criteria, the NC may approach external institutions, e.g. the Singapore Institute of Directors, search consultants or via open advertisements in the search for suitable candidates. The search for suitable candidates may also be from the contacts and network of existing Directors and management. Next, the NC will conduct formal interviews with shortlisted candidates to assess their suitability and ensure that the candidates meet its criteria and expectations. After the selection process, the NC will make the necessary recommendation to the Board for approval. If necessary, the new Directors will undergo an orientation programme to provide them with background information on the Company to gain a better understanding of the Group's business.

Pursuant to the Company's Articles of Association, all Directors submit themselves for re-election at least once every three years. In accordance with Article 106, one-third of the Directors shall retire from office at every AGM. Mr Teo Kee Bock and Mr Teo Kee Chong will retire under Article 106 at the forthcoming AGM and will be offering themselves for re-election. The NC has recommended the re-elections of Mr Teo Kee Bock and Mr Teo Kee Chong as Directors of the Company. Mr Teo Kee Bock will, upon re-election as a Director of the Company, remain as Chairman of the Company while Mr Teo Kee Chong will, upon re-election as a Director of the Company, remain as Managing Director of the Company.

Section 153(6) of the Companies Act, Cap. 50 of Singapore requires the re-appointment of every Director over the age of 70 to be considered annually at the AGM. Such re-appointment of a director will no longer be subject to shareholders' approval under Section 153(6) of the Companies Act, Cap. 50 as repealed when the Companies (Amendment) Act 2014 comes into force. The Director will then be subject to retirement by rotation under the Company's Articles of Association. Mdm Ang Kim Ton, who is over 70 years of age, has offered herself for re-appointment as a Director of the Company. The NC has recommended the re-appointment of Mdm Ang Kim Ton as a Director at the forthcoming AGM. Mdm Ang Kim Ton will, upon re-appointment as a Director of the Company, remain as a non-executive and non-independent Director.

The NC is of the view that the current Board comprises members with diverse competencies, experience and skills that match the demands facing the Group. The NC is also of the opinion that the size of the Board is appropriate taking into account the size, scope and nature of the operations of the Group. The NC has established a self-assessment process to evaluate the performance of the Board and its Board committees as a whole during FY2014 given the complementary and collective nature of the Directors' contributions. The self-assessment process involves the evaluation of the performance of the Board and its Board committees as a whole, by each individual Director, based on factors such as board structure, board process, board accountability and standards of conduct. Currently, none of the Board members hold more than two listed company's board representations and, in the interest of good corporate governance and in accordance with the requirement of the Code, each individual Director may hold not more than four listed company directorships.

Remuneration Committee ("RC") – Principles 7, 8 and 9

The RC's Terms of Reference were formulated with guidance from the Code that governs the RC's responsibilities and administration. The RC comprises all non-executive independent Directors as follows:-

Lim Tee Kit	(Chairman, Lead independent/non-executive Director)
Tan Keh Eyo	(Independent/non-executive Director)
Lim Kang San	(Independent/non-executive Director)

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The responsibilities of the RC include the following:

- (a) recommend to the Board a framework of remuneration for Board members and key executives;
- (b) determine remuneration packages for each executive Director and the Managing Director;
- (c) review the remuneration packages of senior executives of the Group to ensure that they are comparable within the industry and comparable companies, including performance-related elements; and
- (d) review non-executive Directors' remuneration.

No Director is involved in determining his own remuneration. The RC and the Board are of the view that the remuneration packages of the executive Directors and key executives, which include a fixed component and a variable component linked to the Company's performance, is aligned to the interest of shareholders and are not excessive. The variable portion is linked to performance, and is dependent on the performance of the Group, as well as the contribution of the individual to the Group's performance. Non-executive Directors are paid a fixed fee appropriate to their level of contribution, taking into account factors such as effort, time spent and their responsibilities. Non-executive Directors' fees are tabled for shareholders' approval at every AGM. When required, the RC may seek advice, at the Company's expense, from external professionals in the field of executive compensation and related matters.

Executive Directors have service contracts which are subject to renewal every three years. The RC is of the view that the Directors' service contracts are not excessively long or with onerous removal clauses.

Apart from the above, the Company does not have any long-term incentives, including share option schemes in place.

The following table shows a breakdown of the remuneration of Directors and key executives (in percentage terms):

Remuneration Bands	Salary	Bonus/ Profit Sharing	Directors' Fees	Allowance & Other Benefits	Total Compensation
	%	%	%	%	%
Directors					
Below S\$250,000					
David Teo Kee Bock	54	5	8	33	100
Steven Teo Kee Chong	53	4	8	35	100
Ang Kim Ton	-	-	100	-	100
Lim Tee Kit	-	-	100	-	100
Tan Keh Eyo	-	-	100	-	100
Lim Kang San	-	-	100	-	100
Key Executives					
Below S\$250,000					
Adrian Teo Kee Tiong	49	18	-	33	100
Lim Jit Toong	86	-	-	14	100
Chua Thiam Chye	87	7	-	6	100
Eddie Teo Kwei Chieh	82	7	-	11	100
Teo Weixian	80	7	-	13	100

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Other than the remuneration disclosure for Mr Adrian Teo Kee Tiong and Mr Teo Weixian above, no employee who is an immediate family member of a Director was paid more than S\$50,000 during FY2014. Mr Adrian Teo Kee Tiong is the brother of Mr David Teo Kee Bock and Mr Steven Teo Kee Chong, all of whom are the sons of Mdm Ang Kim Ton. Mr Teo Weixian is the son of Mr Steven Teo Kee Chong, nephew of Mr David Teo Kee Bock and grandson of Mdm Ang Kim Ton.

In view of the sensitive and confidential nature of their remuneration packages, the remuneration paid to the Directors and key executives is disclosed in bands of S\$250,000. The aggregate total remuneration paid to the top five key executives (who are not directors or the Chief Executive Officer) is S\$456,000.

The remuneration disclosed is computed based on gross salaries, allowances and other benefits accruing during FY2014.

Audit Committee (“AC”) – Principles 11, 12 and 13

The AC has its own Terms of Reference, which were formulated with guidance from the Companies Act and the Code. The AC currently comprises three non-executive members, all of whom are independent within the meaning of Rule 704(7) of the Listing Manual:

Lim Kang San	(Chairman, independent/non-executive Director)
Tan Keh Eyo	(Independent/non-executive Director)
Lim Tee Kit	(Lead independent/non-executive Director)

Two members of the AC have accounting or related financial management expertise or experience. Besides performing the functions of the AC laid down in Section 201B(5) of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 of Singapore, the AC's duties and responsibilities include the following:

- (a) reviewing the financial statements, accounting policies and system of internal accounting controls, which are the responsibility of the Board of Directors acting through the AC. The AC meets periodically with management and performs the functions specified in the Companies Act. The AC held two meetings since the last Directors' report. In performing its functions, the AC reviewed the overall scope of internal and external audit. The AC met with the Company's internal and external auditors to discuss the scope of their work, the results of their examinations and evaluation of the Company's system of internal accounting controls. The AC also reviewed the assistance provided by the Company's officers to the internal and external auditors;
- (b) reviewing the Group's interim and annual announcements and reports before submission to the Board for approval. The AC reviewed the consolidated financial statements and the financial statements of the Company for FY2014 as well as the auditors' report thereon prior to their submission to the Board of Directors for adoption;
- (c) reviewing procedures set up by the Group and the Company to identify, report and, where necessary, seek approval for related party and interested person transactions (as defined in Chapter 9 of the Listing Manual) in order to discharge the responsibilities specified in the requirements;
- (d) reviewing legal and regulatory matters that may have a material impact on the financial statements, related compliance policies and programmes (including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls) and any reports received from regulators;
- (e) reviewing the independence of the external auditors annually and recommendation to the Board of Directors on the re-appointment of external auditors at the forthcoming AGM of the Company; and
- (f) reviewing the adequacy of the Group's risk management policies and systems.

During the course of the year, any changes in accounting standards and any issues which may have an impact on the Group's financial statements are highlighted to the AC by the external auditors, ensuring that the Board, through the AC, is kept abreast of such changes. The AC had conducted two meetings during the year and the duties as described above were carried out.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The AC meets with the external auditors, without the presence of the Company's management, on an annual basis.

Non-audit fees paid to the auditors of the Company for FY2014 amounted to S\$15,000 for tax planning and compliance work. The AC has undertaken a review of all non-audit services provided by the auditors and is of the opinion that such services would not affect the independence and objectivity of the auditors. Audit fees paid to auditors of the Company for FY2014 totalled S\$82,000.

The Company confirms that it has complied with Rule 712 and Rule 715 of the Listing Manual in relation to its external auditors.

The AC has full access to management and is given the resources required for it to discharge its functions. It has full authority and discretion to invite any Director or executive officer to attend its meetings.

The Directors are responsible for the Group's system of internal financial controls. While no system can provide absolute assurance against material loss or financial misstatement, the Group's internal financial controls are designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded, the proper accounting records are maintained, and financial information used within the business and for publication is reliable. In designing these controls, the Directors have given regard to the risks to which the businesses are exposed, the likelihood of such risks occurring and the costs of protecting against them.

Based on the work performed by the internal and external auditors, and having reviewed the effectiveness of the Group's system of internal controls established and maintained by the Group, the Board, with the concurrence of the AC, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, is of the opinion that:

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

(b) the existing internal controls addressing the financial, operational, compliance, information technology risks and risk management systems are adequate.

The Company outsources its internal audit function to an independent accountancy firm, M.S. Wong & Co. from Johor Bahru, Johor, Malaysia. The initial scope of the audit generally covers operational, financial controls, risk management and information technology of the two main manufacturing subsidiaries of the Group, viz. Fujiplates Manufacturing Sdn Bhd ("FPM") and Fuji Roto Gravure Sdn Bhd ("FRG"). However, with the cessation of production of printing plates and reduced scale of operations in FPM, future audits will focus primarily on FRG. The internal auditors reports their findings and recommendations to the AC and follow up on actions implemented in their next audit review. The AC reviews the scope and results of the internal audit annually and ensures that the internal audit function is adequately resourced. Following the review of the internal audit plan for FY2014 and their evaluation of the system of internal controls, the AC is satisfied that the internal audit function is adequately resourced and has the appropriate standing within the Group.

The AC has adopted a whistle-blowing policy which provides well-defined and accessible channels in the Group through which employees may raise concerns about possible improprieties in matters of financial reporting or other matters such as the encounter of any improper conduct within the Group. The AC did not receive any complaint during FY2014. Procedures are in place for the proper follow-up and investigations of such whistle-blowing incidents, as and when they arise.

Access to Information – Principle 6

Board members are provided with adequate information, including half-yearly financial management reports, prior to Board meetings and on an on-going basis. The Board has separate and independent access to senior management and the Company Secretary.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company Secretary and/or his nominee attends all meetings of the Board, the AC, the NC and the RC. The Directors have separate and independent access to the Company Secretary who assists the Board in ensuring that the Board procedures are followed and rules and regulations under the Listing Manual and the Companies Act are complied with. The Company Secretary prepares the minutes after each meeting.

Should Directors, whether as a group or individually, require independent professional advice, the Company will bear the expenses incurred if such advice is required to enable the Directors to discharge their duties professionally.

The Board is involved in the appointment and removal of the Company Secretary.

Accountability – Principle 10

The Board provides shareholders with a balanced and understandable assessment of the Group's performance, position and prospects on a half-yearly basis. The Company's management currently provides the Board with the appropriate management accounts of the Group's performance, position and prospects on a half-yearly basis.

As the Company's market capitalisation was below the S\$75 million threshold limit as at 31 December 2014, it is not mandatory for the Company to announce its quarterly results. In view of limited resources and costs, the Board has decided not to volunteer announcing quarterly results for the time being. The Board will continue to assess the situation for compliance with quarterly reporting. In the meantime, the Company will continue to comply with the half-year and full-year announcements of its financial results and other price sensitive information, as and when necessary, in compliance with the requirements under the Listing Manual.

Communication with Shareholders – Principles 14 and 15

The Company endeavors to maintain regular and effective communication with shareholders through timely and comprehensive announcements. It has adopted a policy of making all necessary disclosures in public announcements via the SGXNET. The annual report is sent to all shareholders on a timely basis and notices of all general meetings are advertised in newspapers and announced via the SGXNET.

The Company will have separate resolutions at general meetings on each distinct issue.

At general meetings, shareholders are given the opportunity to air their views and direct questions to the Board on any matter in relation to the Group's business and operations. The Company's Articles of Association allow a member to appoint up to two proxies to attend and vote in his stead at general meetings.

All Directors are encouraged to be present and available at general meetings to address shareholders' queries. The external auditors will also be present at the AGM of the Company to address any relevant queries raised by the shareholders.

Dealings in Securities

The Company has established guidelines and a system of controls in monitoring the dealings in its securities by the Directors and key employees. In particular, it covers the identification of the parties subject to the control system, the reporting of securities dealings by the affected parties and the review of such reports by the AC.

In addition, the Company has implemented a policy whereby Directors and relevant executives are prohibited from dealing in the shares of the Company commencing one month prior to the release of the half-year and full-year announcements of the Company's financial results and ending on the date of announcement of the relevant results. They are also discouraged from dealing in the Company's securities on short-term considerations.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Interested Person Transactions

The Company has adopted an internal policy with regard to transactions with interested persons and has set out procedures for the review and approval of the Group's interested person transactions to ensure that such transactions are conducted on normal commercial terms and are not prejudicial to the interests of the Company and its minority shareholders. The transactions during FY2014, for which general mandate was approved by shareholders at the AGM held on 28 April 2014, are provided below:

Name of interested person	Aggregate value of all interested person transactions during the financial year under review (excluding transactions less than S\$100,000 and transactions conducted under shareholders' mandate pursuant to Rule 920	Aggregate value of all interested person transactions conducted under shareholders' mandate pursuant to Rule 920 (excluding transactions less than S\$100,000)
Adrian Teo Kee Tiong: - sales of printing cylinders from Fuji Roto Gravure Sdn Bhd (FRG), a subsidiary of the Group and a company in which he has an interest to another subsidiary in the Group, the provision of technical services by the Group to FRG and the lease of premises by a subsidiary of the Group to FRG	-	S\$451,410

Risk Management

The Company does not have a separate risk management committee. Risk management oversight is through the AC while the Board is collectively responsible for the management of risks and sets the direction for the Group in the way risks are managed. The Board has ultimate responsibility for approving the strategy of the Group in addressing shareholders' expectations and does not expose the Group to an unacceptable level of operational, financial and compliance risks. Details of the Group's financial risk management objectives and policies are set out in pages 80 to 85 of this Annual Report.

Material Contracts

Save for the service contracts mentioned under the section on "Remuneration Committee" and transactions as disclosed in the "Interested Person Transactions" section above, there were no material contracts entered into by the Group involving the interests of the Directors or controlling shareholders.

Non-Sponsor Fee

SAC Capital Private Limited was appointed as the Company's sponsor (the "Sponsor") with effect from 1 February 2010. There was no non-sponsor fee paid to the Sponsor for FY2014.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report to the members together with the audited consolidated financial statements of Fuji Offset Plates Manufacturing Ltd (the Company) and its subsidiaries (collectively, the Group) and the balance sheet and statement of changes in equity of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2014.

Directors

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

Teo Kee Bock
Teo Kee Chong
Ang Kim Ton
Lim Tee Kit
Tan Keh Eyo
Lim Kang San

Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares and debentures

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

Directors' interests in shares and debentures

The following directors, who held office at the end of the financial year, had, according to the register of directors' shareholdings required to be kept under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50, an interest in shares of the Company and related corporations (other than wholly-owned subsidiaries) as stated below:

	Direct interest		Deemed interest	
	At the beginning of financial year	At the end of financial year	At the beginning of financial year	At the end of financial year
Company				
<i>Ordinary shares</i>				
Teo Kee Bock	11,980,250	11,980,250	10,500	10,500
Teo Kee Chong	10,884,500	10,884,500	–	–
Ang Kim Ton	8,480,000	8,480,000	–	–

By virtue of Section 7 of the Act, Messrs Teo Kee Bock and Teo Kee Chong are deemed to have interests in the subsidiaries of Fuji Offset Plates Manufacturing Ltd, at the beginning and at the end of the financial year.

There were no changes in any of the above-mentioned interests in the Company between the end of the financial year and 21 January 2015.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (cont'd)

Directors' interest in shares or debentures (cont'd)

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

As disclosed in Note 25 of the accompanying financial statements, the Company and its related corporations have, in the normal course of business, entered into various transactions with two directors, and a company in which a director has substantial financial interests. However, the directors have neither received nor become entitled to receive any benefit arising out of these transactions other than those to which they are ordinarily entitled to as shareholders of these companies.

Directors' contractual benefits

Except as disclosed in the financial statements, since the end of the previous financial year, no director of the Company has received or become entitled to receive a benefit by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with the director, or with a firm of which the director is a member, or with a company in which the director has a substantial financial interest.

Share options

During the financial year, there were:

- (i) no options granted by the Company or its subsidiaries to any person to take up unissued shares in the Company or its subsidiaries; and
- (ii) no shares issued by virtue of any exercise of option to take up unissued shares of the Company or its subsidiaries.

As at the end of the financial year, there were no unissued shares of the Company or its subsidiaries under option.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee (the "AC") comprises three members, all of whom are non-executive directors. All of its members, including the Chairman, are independent.

The AC met as necessary and carried out its functions in accordance with Section 201B (5) of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter. 50, including the following:

- Reviewed the audit plans of the internal and external auditors of the Group and the Company, and reviewed the internal auditors' evaluation of the adequacy of the Company's system of internal accounting controls and the assistance given by the Group and the Company's management to the external and internal auditors;
- Reviewed the half yearly announcement and annual financial statements and the auditors' report on the annual financial statements before submission to the board of directors;
- Reviewed interested person transactions in accordance with the requirements of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited's Listing Manual;

DIRECTORS' REPORT (cont'd)

Audit Committee (cont'd)

- Reviewed legal and regulatory matters that may have a material impact on the financial statements, related compliance policies and programmes and any reports received from regulators;
- Reviewed the cost effectiveness and independence and objectivity of the external auditors; and
- Recommends to the board of directors the external auditors to be nominated and reviewed the scope and results of the audit.

The Board of Directors and the Audit Committee have reviewed the adequacy of the Group's internal controls, including financial, operational, compliance, information technology risk and risk management systems. The Board of Directors with the concurrence of the Audit Committee is of the opinion that the system of internal controls in place are adequate in meeting the current scope of the Group's business operations.

Further information regarding the AC is disclosed in the Report on Corporate Governance.

Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP have expressed their willingness to accept reappointment as auditor.

On behalf of the board of directors:

Teo Kee Chong
Director

Teo Kee Bock
Director

Singapore
27 March 2015

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS

We, Teo Kee Chong and Teo Kee Bock, being two of the directors of Fuji Offset Plates Manufacturing Ltd, do hereby state that, in the opinion of the directors,

- (a) the accompanying balance sheets, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity, and consolidated cash flow statement together with notes thereto are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and of the Company as at 31 December 2014 and of the results of the business, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group and the changes in equity of the Company for the year ended on that date, and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

On behalf of the board of directors:

Teo Kee Chong
Director

Teo Kee Bock
Director

Singapore
27 March 2015

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

For the financial year ended 31 December 2014

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Fuji Offset Plates Manufacturing Ltd

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Fuji Offset Plates Manufacturing Ltd (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") set out on pages 25 to 89, which comprise the balance sheets of the Group and the Company as at 31 December 2014, the statements of changes in equity of the Group and the Company and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and consolidated cash flow statement of the Group for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act") and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair profit and loss accounts and balance sheets and to maintain accountability of assets.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
For the financial year ended 31 December 2014 (cont'd)

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Fuji Offset Plates Manufacturing Ltd (cont'd)

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the balance sheet and statement of changes in equity of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and of the Company as at 31 December 2014 and the results, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group and the changes in equity of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

Ernst & Young LLP

Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

27 March 2015

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended 31 December 2014

	Note	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Revenue	3	6,859	7,206
Cost of sales		(3,802)	(4,711)
Gross profit		3,057	2,495
Other income		90	1,369
Distribution expenses		(488)	(482)
Administrative expenses		(2,345)	(2,418)
Other expenses		(831)	(192)
Results from operating activities		(517)	772
Finance income	4	226	231
Share of results of associate (net of tax)		–	(294)
(Loss)/profit before tax	6	(291)	709
Income tax expense	5	(356)	(362)
(Loss)/profit for the year		(647)	347
Other comprehensive income			
Item that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation		(221)	39
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(221)	39
Total comprehensive income for the year		(868)	386
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(1,062)	288
Non-controlling interests		194	98
Total comprehensive income for the year		(868)	386

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Year ended 31 December 2014 (cont'd)

	Note	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(915)	112
Non-controlling interests		268	235
		<hr/>	<hr/>
(Loss)/profit for the year		(647)	347
		<hr/>	<hr/>
(Loss)/earnings per share attributable to owners of the Company			
Basic and diluted (cents per share)	22	(1.83)	0.22
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

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

BALANCE SHEETS

As at 31 December 2014

	Note	Group		Company	
		2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	7	5,347	5,683	100	205
Intangible asset	8	–	–	–	–
Investment properties	9	1,115	6,020	–	–
Subsidiaries	10	–	–	14,786	15,380
Long-term prepayments	12	638	623	–	–
Other investment	13	–	–	–	–
Other receivables	15	–	232	–	232
		7,100	12,558	14,886	15,817
Current assets					
Investment property held for sale	9	4,504	–	–	–
Investment in associate	11	482	482	482	482
Inventories	14	811	827	5	12
Prepayments		46	57	–	–
Trade and other receivables	15	1,858	2,697	120	716
Tax recoverable		112	101	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	16	11,487	10,575	2,907	745
		19,300	14,739	3,514	1,955
Total assets		26,400	27,297	18,400	17,772
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	17	1,911	790	174	181
Employee benefits	18	34	37	12	14
Current tax payable		42	–	–	–
		1,987	827	186	195
Non-current liabilities					
Deferred tax liabilities	19	425	472	–	–
Total liabilities		2,412	1,299	186	195

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

BALANCE SHEETS

As at 31 December 2014 (cont'd)

	Note	Group		Company	
		2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Equity attributable to owners of the Company					
Share capital	20	14,807	14,807	14,807	14,807
Reserves	21	6,405	7,617	3,407	2,770
		21,212	22,424	18,214	17,577
Non-controlling interests		2,776	3,574	–	–
Total equity		23,988	25,998	18,214	17,577
Total equity and liabilities		26,400	27,297	18,400	17,772

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

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 December 2014

Group	Attributable to owners of the Company						Non-controlling interests \$'000	Total equity \$'000
	Share capital \$'000	Foreign currency translation reserve \$'000	Revaluation reserve \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total \$'000			
At 1 January 2014	14,807	(4,820)	995	11,442	22,424	3,574	25,998	
(Loss)/profit for the year	-	-	-	(915)	(915)	268	(647)	
<u>Other comprehensive income</u>								
Foreign currency translation	-	(147)	-	-	(147)	(74)	(221)	
Functional currency change in subsidiary	-	(1,724)	-	1,724	-	-	-	
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(1,871)	-	809	(1,062)	194	(868)	
Dividends on ordinary shares (Note 23)	-	-	-	(150)	(150)	-	(150)	
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests of a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	(992)	(992)	
At 31 December 2014	14,807	(6,691)	995	12,101	21,212	2,776	23,988	
At 1 January 2013	14,807	(4,996)	995	11,480	22,286	3,476	25,762	
Profit for the year	-	-	-	112	112	235	347	
<u>Other comprehensive income</u>								
Foreign currency translation	-	176	-	-	176	(137)	39	
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	176	-	112	288	98	386	
Dividends on ordinary shares (Note 23)	-	-	-	(150)	(150)	-	(150)	
At 31 December 2013	14,807	(4,820)	995	11,442	22,424	3,574	25,998	

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

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 December 2014 (cont'd)

Company	Share capital \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total \$'000
At 1 January 2014	14,807	2,770	17,577
Profit for the year	–	787	787
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	787	787
Dividends on ordinary shares (Note 23)	–	(150)	(150)
At 31 December 2014	14,807	3,407	18,214
At 1 January 2013	14,807	3,352	18,159
Loss for the year	–	(432)	(432)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	(432)	(432)
Dividends on ordinary shares (Note 23)	–	(150)	(150)
At 31 December 2013	14,807	2,770	17,577

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

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Year ended 31 December 2014

	Note	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Operating activities			
(Loss)/profit before tax		(291)	709
<u>Adjustments for:</u>			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	7	646	717
Depreciation of investment properties	9	84	74
Write-back of impairment loss on other investment	13	–	(1,158)
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	6	50	–
(Gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6	(14)	2
Inventory written off		30	275
(Write-back)/allowance of doubtful debts	15	(20)	64
Amortisation of long-term prepayments	12	35	33
Share of results of associate		–	294
Impairment loss on other receivables	6	831	–
Impairment loss on investment in an associate		–	192
Interest income	4	(124)	(126)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital		1,227	1,076
<u>Changes in working capital:</u>			
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		(30)	678
Decrease in trade and other receivables		85	323
Decrease in prepayments		11	153
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		75	(762)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash flows from operations		1,368	1,468
Income taxes paid		(372)	(291)
Interest received		124	126
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash flows from operating activities		1,120	1,303
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(120)	(281)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		14	–
Proceeds from partial settlement of other receivables		119	209
Deposit received on sale of investment property		1,085	–
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash flows generated from/(used in) investing activities		1,098	(72)
		<hr/>	<hr/>

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

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Year ended 31 December 2014 (cont'd)

	Note	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Financing activities			
Dividends paid to owners of the Company		(150)	(150)
Repayment of bank loans		–	(503)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests of a subsidiary		(992)	–
		(1,142)	(653)
Net cash flows used in financing activities			
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,076	578
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(164)	(175)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		10,575	10,172
		11,487	10,575
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	16	11,487	10,575

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

1. Corporate information

Fuji Offset Plates Manufacturing Ltd (the Company) is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Singapore and is listed on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (SGX-ST).

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is located at 2 Jalan Rajah #06-28, Golden Wall Flatted Factory, Singapore 329134.

The principal activities of the Company are those relating to the sale of aluminium offset plates, trading of related industrial chemicals for the printing industry and investment holding.

The principal activities of the subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 10 to the financial statements.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

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

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

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

Change in functional currency

With effect from 1 January 2014, as a result of a change in underlying transactions, events and conditions relevant to the subsidiary, the functional currency of the subsidiary was changed from US Dollar to Ringgit Malaysia.

2.2 Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial year, the Group has adopted all the new and revised standards that are effective for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2014. The adoption of these standards did not have any effect on the financial performance or position of the Group and the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

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

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

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

<i>Description</i>	<i>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</i>
Amendments to FRS 19 <i>Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions</i>	1 July 2014
Improvements to FRSs (January 2014)	
(a) Amendments to FRS 102 <i>Share Based Payment</i>	1 July 2014
(b) Amendments to FRS 103 <i>Business Combinations</i>	1 July 2014
(c) Amendments to FRS 108 <i>Operating Segments</i>	1 July 2014
(d) Amendments to FRS 113 <i>Fair Value Measurement</i>	1 July 2014
(e) Amendments to FRS 16 <i>Property, Plant and Equipment</i> and FRS 38 <i>Intangible Assets</i>	1 July 2014
(f) Amendments to FRS 24 <i>Related Party Disclosures</i>	1 July 2014
Improvements to FRSs (February 2014)	
(a) Amendments to FRS 103 <i>Business Combinations</i>	1 July 2014
(b) Amendments to FRS 113 <i>Fair Value Measurement</i>	1 July 2014
FRS 114 <i>Regulatory Deferral Accounts</i>	1 January 2016
Amendments to FRS 27 <i>Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements</i>	1 January 2016
Amendments to FRS 16 and FRS 38 <i>Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation</i>	1 January 2016
Amendments to FRS 111 <i>Accounting for Acquisition of Interests in Joint Operations</i>	1 January 2016
Amendments to FRS 110 and FRS 28 <i>Sales for Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i>	1 January 2016
Improvements to FRSs (November 2014)	
(a) Amendments to FRS 105 <i>Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations</i>	1 January 2016
(b) Amendments to FRS 107 <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures</i>	1 January 2016
(c) Amendments to FRS 19 <i>Employee Benefits</i>	1 January 2016
(d) Amendments to FRS 34 <i>Interim Financial Reporting</i>	1 January 2016
Amendments to FRS 1 <i>Disclosure Initiative</i>	1 January 2016
Amendments to FRS 110, FRS 112 and FRS 28 <i>Investment Entity: Applying the Consolidation Exception</i>	1 January 2016
FRS 115 <i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i>	1 January 2017
FRS 109 <i>Financial Instruments</i>	1 January 2018

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

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

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective (cont'd)

Except for FRS 115, the directors expect that the adoption of the standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application. The nature of the impending changes in accounting policy on adoption of FRS 115 is described below.

FRS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

FRS 115 was issued in November 2014 and establishes a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under FRS 115 revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The principles in FRS 115 provide a more structured approach to measuring and recognising revenue. The new revenue standard is applicable to all entities and will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under FRS. Either a full or modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 with early adoption permitted. The Group is currently assessing the impact of FRS 115 and plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date.

2.4 Basis of consolidation

(a) Basis of consolidation

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

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

2.4 Basis of consolidation (cont'd)

(a) Basis of consolidation (cont'd)

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

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

(b) Business combinations and goodwill

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

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

In business combinations achieved in stages, previously held equity interests in the acquiree are remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date and any corresponding gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

The Group elects for each individual business combination, whether non-controlling interest in the acquiree (if any), that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of net assets in the event of liquidation, is recognised on the acquisition date at fair value, or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Other components of non-controlling interests are measured at their acquisition date fair value, unless another measurement basis is required by another FRS.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

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

2.5 *Transactions with non-controlling interests*

Non-controlling interest represents the equity in subsidiaries not attributable, directly or indirectly, to owners of the Company.

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

2.6 *Foreign currency*

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

(a) *Transactions and balances*

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

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

(b) *Consolidated financial statements*

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

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

2.6 Foreign currency (cont'd)

(b) Consolidated financial statements (cont'd)

In the case of a partial disposal without loss of control of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences are re-attributed to non-controlling interest and are not recognised in profit or loss. For partial disposals of associates or jointly controlled entities that are foreign operations, the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences is reclassified to profit or loss.

The Group has elected to recycle the accumulated exchange differences in the separate component of other comprehensive income that arises from the direct method of consolidation, which is the method the Group uses to complete its consolidation.

2.7 Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying property, plant and equipment. The accounting policy for borrowing costs is set out in Note 2.19. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

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

Buildings are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses recognised after the date of revaluation. Valuations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from the fair value of the buildings at the end of the reporting period.

Any revaluation surplus is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the asset revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss, in which case the increase is recognised in profit or loss. A revaluation deficit is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset carried in the asset revaluation reserve.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

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

2.7 *Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)*

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. The revaluation surplus included in the asset revaluation reserve in respect of an asset is transferred directly to retained earnings on retirement or disposal of the asset.

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Leasehold buildings	-	30 to 60 years
Plant and machinery	-	2 to 10 years
Renovations	-	2 to 10 years
Office equipment, furniture and fittings	-	2 to 10 years
Motor vehicles	-	6 years

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

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

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

2.8 *Intangible assets*

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

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised over the estimated useful lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite useful lives is recognised in profit or loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

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

2.9 *Long-term prepayments*

Long-term prepayments represents premium paid on leasehold land. Long-term prepayments are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. They are amortised in profit or loss using the straight-line method over their lease terms ranging from 30 to 60 years.

2.10 *Investment properties*

Investment properties are properties that are either owned by the Group or leased under a finance lease in order to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, or both, rather than for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, or in the ordinary course of business. Investment properties comprise completed investment properties. Properties held under operating leases are classified as investment properties when the definition of investment properties is met and they are accounted for as finance leases.

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at cost less depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided on the straight-line basis so as to write-off the cost of the investment property over its estimated useful life of 50 years.

The carrying value of investment properties are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The residual values, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year end to ensure that the amount, method and period of depreciation are consistent with previous estimates and the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the investment properties.

Investment properties are de-recognised when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gain or loss on the retirement or disposal of an investment property is recognised in profit or loss in the year of retirement or disposal.

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. For a transfer from owner-occupied property to investment property, the property is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy for property, plant and equipment set out in Note 2.7 up to the date of change in use.

2.11 *Subsidiaries*

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

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

2.12 Associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but does not have control or joint control of those policies.

The Group account for its investments in associates using the equity method from the date on which it becomes an associate.

On acquisition of the investment, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the investee's identifiable assets and liabilities is accounted as goodwill and is included in the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the investee's identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment is included as income in the determination of the entity's share of the associate profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

Under the method, the investment in associates is carried in the balance sheet at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associates. The profit or loss reflects the share of results of the operations of the associates. Distributions received from associates reduce the carrying amount of the investment. Where there has been a change recognised in other comprehensive income by the associates, the Group recognises its share of such changes in other comprehensive income. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and associate are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associates.

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

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

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

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits, and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These also include bank overdrafts that form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

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

2.14 Financial instruments

(a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Loans and receivables

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are de-recognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

De-recognition

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

Regular way purchase or sale of a financial asset

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised or derecognised on the trade date i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace concerned.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

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

2.14 *Financial instruments (cont'd)*

(b) **Financial liabilities**

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Other financial liabilities

After initial recognition, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are de-recognised, and through the amortisation process.

De-recognition

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

2.15 *Impairment of financial assets*

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired.

(a) **Financial assets carried at amortised cost**

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

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

2.15 Impairment of financial assets (cont'd)

(a) Financial assets carried at amortised cost (cont'd)

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

When the asset becomes uncollectible, the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly or if an amount was charged to the allowance account, the amounts charged to the allowance account are written off against the carrying value of the financial asset.

To determine whether there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets has been incurred, the Group considers factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or significant delay in payments.

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date. The amount of reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

(b) Financial assets carried at cost

If there is objective evidence (such as significant adverse changes in the business environment where the issuer operates, probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the issuer) that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment losses are not reversed in subsequent periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

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

2.16 *Impairment of non-financial assets*

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

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset 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. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Group's cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

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

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is measured at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

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

2.17 *Inventories*

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition are accounted for on a weighted average cost basis.

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

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

2.18 *Provisions*

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

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

2.19 *Borrowing costs*

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

2.20 *Employee benefits*

(a) *Defined contribution plans*

The Group participates in the national pension schemes as defined by the laws of the countries in which it has operations. The Singapore companies in the Group make contributions to the Central Provident Fund scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. As for the companies in Malaysia, the companies make contributions to the Employee Provident Fund Scheme in Malaysia, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

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

2.20 *Employee benefits (cont'd)*

(b) Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A provision is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(c) Employee leave entitlement

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

2.21 *Leases*

(a) As lessee

Finance leases, which transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Any initial direct costs are also added to the amount capitalised. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged to profit or loss. Contingent rents, if any, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Capitalised leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

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

(b) As lessor

Leases where the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same bases as rental income. The accounting policy for rental income is set out in Note 2.23(b). Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

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

2.22 *Non-current assets held for sale*

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

Investment properties once classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortised.

2.23 *Revenue*

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The Group assesses its revenue arrangements to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Group has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements except for a subsidiary which is acting as an agent. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

(a) **Sale of goods**

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised upon the transfer of significant risk and rewards of ownership of the goods to the customer, usually on delivery of goods. Revenue is not recognised to the extent where there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due, associated costs or the possible return of goods.

(b) **Rental income**

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

(c) **Interest income**

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

(d) **Dividend income**

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

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

2.24 Taxes

(a) *Current income tax*

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

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

(b) *Deferred tax*

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

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

- Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

- Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

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

2.24 Taxes (cont'd)

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

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

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

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

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

(c) *Sales tax*

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

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

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

2.25 *Segment reporting*

For management purposes, the Group is organised into operating segments based on their products and services which are independently managed by the respective segment managers responsible for the performance of the respective segments under their charge. The segment managers report directly to the management of the Company who regularly review the segment results in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess the segment performance. Additional disclosures on each of these segments are shown in Note 30, including the factors used to identify the reportable segments and the measurement basis of segment information.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

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

2.26 Contingencies

A contingent liability is:

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

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

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognised on the balance sheet of the Group, except for contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination that are present obligations and which the fair values can be reliably determined.

2.27 Share capital and share issuance expenses

Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares are recognised as share capital in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares are deducted against share capital.

2.28 Related parties

A related party is defined as follows:

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Group and Company if that person:
 - (i) Has control or joint control over the Company;
 - (ii) Has significant influence over the Company; or
 - (iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or Company or of a parent of the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

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

2.28 Related parties (cont'd)

- (b) An entity is related to the Group and the Company if any of the following conditions applies:
- (i) The entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company;
 - (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);
 - (vii) A person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

2.29 Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

2.29.1 Judgments made in applying accounting policies

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which has the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

(a) Valuation of leasehold buildings

The Group's property is valued by the directors based on an independent professional valuation made on the basis of depreciated replacement cost (DRC). The carrying amount of the Group's leasehold buildings as at 31 December 2014 was \$3,688,000 (2013: \$3,533,000). For more details on valuation of leasehold buildings refer to Note 27.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

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

2.29 Significant accounting judgments and estimates (cont'd)

2.29.1 Judgments made in applying accounting policies (cont'd)

(b) Impairment of investment in an associate

The Group records impairment charges on investment in an associate when there is objective evidences that the investment in the associate is impaired. The Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the receivable amount of the associate and its carrying amount value and recognises the amount in profit and loss. For the financial year ended 31 December 2014, an impairment loss of \$Nil (2013: \$192,000) was recognised in the investment in an associate. As at 31 December 2014, the carrying value of the investment in an associate is \$482,000 (2013: \$482,000) as disclosed in Note 11.

2.29.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of each reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements was prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(a) Useful lives of plant and machinery

The cost of plant and machinery for the printing plates and cylinders components is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the plant and machinery's estimated economic useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of these plant and machinery to be within 2 to 10 years. These are common life expectancies applied in the industry. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, therefore, future depreciation charges could be revised. The carrying amount of the Group's plant and machinery at the balance sheet date is disclosed in Note 7 to the financial statements. A 5% difference in the expected useful lives of these assets from management's estimates would result in approximately 100% (2013: >72%) variance in the Group's profit before tax.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

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

2.29 Significant accounting judgments and estimates (cont'd)

2.29.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty (cont'd)

(b) Impairment of loans and receivables

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. To determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment, the Group considers factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or significant in delay in payments.

Where there is objective evidence of impairment, the amount and timing of future cash flows are estimated based on historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics. The carrying amount of the Group's loans and receivables at the end of the reporting period is disclosed in Note 15 to the financial statements.

(c) Income taxes

The Group has exposure to income taxes in 2 jurisdictions. Significant judgment is involved in determining the Group-wide provision for income taxes. There are certain transactions and computations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group recognises liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. The carrying amount of the Group's income tax payable and deferred tax liabilities at the balance sheet date was \$42,000 (2013: \$Nil) and \$425,000 (2013: \$472,000) respectively.

3. Revenue

	Group	
	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Sales of goods	6,178	6,501
Rental income	681	705
	6,859	7,206

Revenue represents the net invoiced value of goods sold and services rendered in the normal course of business. All inter-company transactions have been eliminated in arriving at the Group's revenue.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

4. Finance income

	Group	
	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest income on bank deposits	124	126
Exchange gain, net	102	105
	226	231
	226	231

5. Income tax expense

	Group	
	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Current tax expense		
Current year	319	227
Underprovision in respect of prior years	82	167
	401	394
Deferred tax expense (Note 19)		
Movement in temporary differences	(25)	14
Overprovision in respect of prior years	(20)	(46)
	(45)	(32)
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	356	362

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

5. Income tax expense (cont'd)

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Relationship between tax expense and (loss)/profit before tax

The reconciliation between tax expense and the product of (loss)/profit before tax multiplied by the applicable corporate tax rate for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 is as follows:

	Group	
	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
(Loss)/profit before tax	(291)	709
Tax at the domestic rates applicable to profits in the countries where the Group operates	50	138
Income not subject to taxation	–	(200)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	181	169
Deferred tax assets not recognized	106	144
Tax incentive	(12)	(40)
Share of results of associate	–	50
Underprovision in respect of prior years	62	121
Others	(31)	(20)
	356	362

The corporate income tax rate applicable to Singapore companies of the Group is 17% (2013: 17%).

Malaysian subsidiaries current income tax is calculated at the statutory rate of 25% (2013: 25%) of the estimated assessable profit for the years.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

6. (Loss)/profit before tax

The following items have been included in arriving at (loss)/profit before tax:

	Group	
	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Allowance for doubtful receivables	1	79
Write back of allowance for doubtful receivables	(21)	(15)
Impairment loss on investment in an associate	–	192
Impairment loss on other receivables	831	–
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	50	–
Writeback on impairment loss on other investment	–	(1,158)
Amortisation of long-term prepayments	35	33
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	646	717
Depreciation of investment properties	84	74
Audit fees paid to:		
Auditors of the Company	58	58
Other auditors	24	24
Non-audit fees paid to:		
Auditors of the Company	10	10
Other auditors	5	5
Operating lease expenses	53	69
Employee benefits expenses (Note 18)	2,172	2,083
(Gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(14)	2
Other income arising from sale of aluminium scrap	(24)	(72)
Inventories recognised as an expense in cost of sales	1,543	1,728
	1,543	1,728

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

7. Property, Plant and Equipment

Group	At valuation		At cost			Total \$'000
	Leasehold buildings \$'000	Plant and machinery \$'000	Renovations \$'000	Office equipment, furniture and fittings \$'000	Motor vehicles \$'000	
Cost/valuation						
At 1 January 2013	3,531	16,043	289	2,244	1,524	23,631
Additions	–	264	7	10	–	281
Disposals	–	(46)	–	(109)	–	(155)
Translation difference	64	(183)	(6)	(9)	(34)	(168)
At 31 December 2013	3,595	16,078	290	2,136	1,490	23,589
Additions	–	85	–	27	8	120
Disposals	–	–	–	–	(60)	(60)
Translation difference	234	(982)	(24)	(210)	126	(856)
At 31 December 2014	3,829	15,181	266	1,953	1,564	22,793
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses						
At 1 January 2013	–	14,199	199	2,157	951	17,506
Depreciation for the year	60	374	24	50	209	717
Disposals	–	(46)	–	(107)	–	(153)
Translation difference	2	(128)	(4)	(9)	(25)	(164)
At 31 December 2013	62	14,399	219	2,091	1,135	17,906
Depreciation for the year	71	345	7	37	186	646
Impairment loss	–	26	–	24	–	50
Disposals	–	–	–	–	(60)	(60)
Translation difference	8	(947)	(1)	(273)	117	(1,096)
At 31 December 2014	141	13,823	225	1,879	1,378	17,446
Net carrying amount						
At 31 December 2013	3,533	1,679	71	45	355	5,683
At 31 December 2014	3,688	1,358	41	74	186	5,347

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

7. Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

Company	Plant and machinery \$'000	Renovations \$'000	Office equipment, furniture and fittings \$'000	Motor vehicles \$'000	Total \$'000
Cost/valuation					
At 1 January 2013 and 2014	12	114	92	646	864
Additions	–	–	4	–	4
Disposals	–	–	–	(40)	(40)
At 31 December 2014	12	114	96	606	828
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2013	9	97	82	347	535
Depreciation for the year	2	17	5	100	124
At 31 December 2013	11	114	87	447	659
Depreciation for the year	1	–	6	102	109
Disposals	–	–	–	(40)	(40)
At 31 December 2014	12	114	93	509	728
Net carrying amount					
At 31 December 2013	1	–	5	199	205
At 31 December 2014	–	–	3	97	100

Revaluation of leasehold buildings

The Group's leasehold buildings at PLO 210, Jalan Angkasa Mas Utama, Tebrau II Industrial Estate 81100 Johor Bahru, Johor, Malaysia and PLO 158, Jalan Angkasa Mas 6, Tebrau II Industrial Estate 81100 Johor Bahru, Johor, Malaysia are stated based on an independent professional valuation carried out on 31 December 2012 by PA International Property Consultants Sdn Bhd based on most recent construction cost of similar industrial building less certain allowances to reflect the building's existing condition. Details of valuation techniques and inputs used are disclosed in Note 27.

If the leasehold buildings were measured using the cost model, the carrying amount would have been \$2,256,000 (2013: \$1,916,000).

Assets pledged as security

The Group's leasehold buildings with a carrying amount of \$3,688,000 (2013: \$3,533,000) are pledged to secure banking facilities granted to a subsidiary.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

8. Intangible asset		Technical know-how
	Group	\$'000
	Cost	
	At 1 January 2013, 31 December 2013, 1 January 2014 and 31 December 2014	110
		<hr/>
	Accumulated amortisation	
	At 1 January 2013, 31 December 2013, 1 January 2014 and 31 December 2014	110
		<hr/>
	Net carrying amount	
	At 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2014	–
		<hr/> <hr/>
9. Investment properties		Group
		2014
		2013
		\$'000
		\$'000
	Balance Sheet:	
	Cost	
	At 1 January	7,193
	Transfer to investment property held for sale	(5,539)
	Translation difference	(210)
		<hr/>
	At 31 December	1,444
		<hr/>
	Accumulated depreciation	
	At 1 January	1,173
	Transfer to investment property held for sale	(1,035)
	Depreciation for the year	84
	Translation difference	107
		<hr/>
	At 31 December	329
		<hr/>
	Net carrying amount	
	At 1 January	6,020
		<hr/> <hr/>
	At 31 December	1,115
		<hr/> <hr/>
	Valuation of investment properties	2,191
		14,634
		<hr/> <hr/>
	Income Statement:	
	Rental income from investment properties:	
	- Minimum lease payments	681
		705
		<hr/> <hr/>
	Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) arising from:	
	- Rental generating properties	91
		82
		<hr/> <hr/>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

9. Investment properties (cont'd)

The Group has no restrictions on the realisability of its investment properties and no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or for repairs, maintenance or enhancements.

Valuation of investment properties

The fair value of the investment properties is based on valuations performed as at 31 December 2013 by Vest Land Real Estate Agency, an independent valuer with recent experience in the location and category of the properties being valued. The valuations are based on estimated marketable price of the factory and industrial land by the independent valuer.

Properties pledged as security

Investment properties amounting to \$467,000 (2013: \$615,000) were mortgaged to secure banking facilities granted to a subsidiary.

The investment properties held by the Group as at 31 December 2014 are as follows:

Description and Location	Existing Use	Tenure
PTD 62910, Mukim Tebrau	Industrial	Freehold
Lots 4070 and 4078, Mukim of Tebrau	Industrial	Freehold
Lot 2592, Jalan Perindustrian 3, Senai Industrial Estate II, Senai	Industrial	Freehold

Investment property held for sale

The Group has entered into a sale and purchase agreement with K-Fix Production Sdn. Bhd., an unrelated party on 29 August 2014, in respect of the investment property located at Lot 2592, Jalan Perindustrian 3, Senai Industrial Estate II, Senai with a carrying value of \$4,504,000 (2013: \$4,666,000).

The purchase consideration of the investment property is \$13,671,000. The purchase consideration is based on the valuation performed as at 2 September 2014 by an independent valuer with consideration of current market conditions with the prevailing transacted prices in the vicinity of the investment property held for sale.

The sale of this investment property was completed on 20 January 2015. As at 31 December 2014, management has reclassified it to current asset held for sale from non-current investment properties.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

10. Subsidiaries

	Company	
	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Shares, at cost	5,758	5,758
Long-term loan to a subsidiary	9,028	9,622
	14,786	15,380

The long-term loan to a subsidiary is non-trade in nature, unsecured and interest-free. Accordingly, the fair value of the loan is not determinable as the settlement of the amount is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future. As this amount is, in substance, a part of the entity's net investment in the subsidiary, it is stated at cost.

(a) Composition of the Group

Details of the subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of subsidiaries	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	Proportion (%) of ownership interest	
			2014 %	2013 %
<i>Held by the Company:</i>				
Fuji Printing Cylinders Pte Ltd *	Singapore	Trading in printing cylinders and its related products	100	100
Fujiplates Manufacturing Sdn. Bhd. **	Malaysia	Manufacturing and sale of offset printing plates and materials in printing industries and letting of properties	100	100
<i>Held through Fuji Printing Cylinders Pte Ltd:</i>				
Fuji Roto Gravure Sdn. Bhd. **	Malaysia	Manufacture and sale of gravure printing cylinders and related services in the printing industry	65	65
<i>Held through Fujiplates Manufacturing Sdn Bhd:</i>				
Fuji Offset Plates (M) Sdn Bhd. **	Malaysia	Sale of offset printing plates and materials in printing industries	60	60

* Audited by Ernst & Young LLP Singapore.

** Audited by member firm of Ernst & Young Global in Malaysia

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

10. Subsidiaries (cont'd)

(b) Interest in a subsidiary with material non-controlling interest ("NCI")

The Group has the following subsidiary that has NCI that is material to the Group.

Name of Subsidiary	Principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interest held by non- controlling interest %	Profit allocated to NCI during the reporting period \$'000	Accumulated NCI at the end of reporting period \$'000	Dividends paid to NCI \$'000
31 December 2014:					
Fuji Roto Gravure Pte Ltd	Malaysia	35	298	1,501	992
31 December 2013:					
Fuji Roto Gravure Pte Ltd	Malaysia	35	267	3,255	–

(c) Summarised financial information about a subsidiary with material NCI

Summarised financial information before intercompany eliminations of a subsidiary with material NCI are as follows:

	Fuji Roto Gravure Pte Ltd	
	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Summarised statement of financial position		
Current		
Assets	6,362	8,056
Liabilities	(570)	(413)
Net current assets	5,792	7,643
Non-current		
Assets	1,417	1,793
Liabilities	(88)	(134)
Net non-current assets	1,329	1,659
Net assets	7,121	9,302

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

10. Subsidiaries (cont'd)

	Fuji Roto Gravure Pte Ltd	
	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Summarised statement of comprehensive income		
Revenue	5,498	5,346
Profit before taxation	1,118	987
Profit for the year	852	764
Other comprehensive income	–	–
Total comprehensive income	852	764
Other summarised information		
Net cash flows from operating activities	1,035	1,535
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(103)	(280)

11. Investment in associate

	Group		Company	
	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Shares, at cost	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Less:				
Share of results	(326)	(326)	–	–
Provision for impairment loss	(192)	(192)	(518)	(518)
	482	482	482	482

Name	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	Proportion (%) of ownership interest	
			2014 %	2013 %
Pioneer Membrane Pte Ltd (formerly known as JSE Engineering Pte Ltd)*	Singapore	Research of membrane applications, membrane manufacturing & other manufacturing works	40	40

* No audit was performed as the company is in the process of a voluntary winding-up.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

11. Investment in associate (cont'd)

The summarised financial information of the associates, not adjusted for the proportion of ownership interest held by the Group, is as follows:

	Group	
	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Assets and liabilities:		
Total assets	786	803
Total liabilities	–	17
Results:		
Loss for the year	–	734

The associate is in the process of a voluntary winding-up which is expected to be completed in 2015. The Group has provided impairment loss based on the expected residual receipt of the Group from the liquidation. As such, the investment in associate has been reclassified to current asset.

12. Long-term prepayments

	Group	
	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Premium paid on leasehold land, at cost	1,512	1,512
Effect in change in functional currency	(295)	–
	1,217	1,512
Less:		
Accumulated amortisation		
At 1 January	579	546
Effect in change in functional currency	(75)	–
Amortisation charge for the year	35	33
At 31 December	539	579
Translation differences	678	933
	(40)	(310)
Net carrying amount	638	623

The long-term prepayments are mortgaged to secure banking facilities granted to a subsidiary.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

13. Other investment

	Group		Company	
	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
<i>Equity instrument (unquoted)</i>				
Cost	–	1,158	–	1,158
Reclass to other receivables	–	(1,158)	–	(1,158)
Equity instrument (unquoted)	–	–	–	–

In 2013, the Company entered into an agreement with a third party whereby the third party agreed to reimburse the Company for the purchase price of the investment. As such, the investment is reclassified to other receivables (Note 15). Accordingly, the impairment loss in investment of \$1,158,000 previously provided for was written back in 2013.

14. Inventories

	Group		Company	
	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Balance sheet:				
Raw materials	612	543	–	–
Work-in-progress	95	109	–	–
Finished goods	104	175	5	12
	811	827	5	12
Statement of comprehensive income:				
Inventories recognised as an expense in cost of sales	1,543	1,728	50	37

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

15. Trade and other receivables

	Group		Company	
	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
<u>Current:</u>				
Trade receivables	1,687	1,867	14	24
Deposits	16	18	3	3
Other receivables	127	781	3	684
Amounts due from related parties (trade)	28	31	12	5
Amounts due from a subsidiary	–	–	88	–
	1,858	2,697	120	716
<u>Non-current:</u>				
Other receivables	–	232	–	232
	1,858	2,929	120	948
Total trade and other receivables (current and non- current)	1,858	2,929	120	948
<u>Add:</u>				
Cash and cash equivalent (Note 16)	11,487	10,575	2,907	745
Total loan and receivables	13,345	13,504	3,027	1,693

Trade receivables and amounts due from related parties and amount due from a subsidiary are non-interest bearing, generally on 30 to 90 days' terms and to be settled in cash. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition.

Trade receivables that are past due but not impaired

The Group and the Company have trade receivables (including amounts due from related parties) amounting to \$866,000 (2013: \$1,063,000) and \$9,000 (2013: \$10,000) respectively, that are past due at the end of the reporting period but not impaired. These receivables are unsecured and the analysis of their ageing at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

Group	Gross	
	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Past due 0 – 30 days	265	319
Past due 31 – 90 days	503	519
More than 90 days	98	225
	866	1,063

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

15. Trade and other receivables (cont'd)

Trade receivables that are past due but not impaired (cont'd)

Company	Gross	
	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Past due 0 – 30 days	3	4
Past due 31 – 90 days	1	6
More than 90 days	5	–
	9	10

Based on historical default rates, the Group believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of trade receivables not past due or past due up to 90 days. These receivables are mainly due from customers that have a good payment record with the Group.

(a) Trade receivables that are impaired

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

	Group		Company	
	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Trade receivables – nominal amounts	185	332	7	3
Less: Allowance for doubtful amounts	(87)	(107)	(2)	(3)
	98	225	5	–

Movement in allowance accounts:

At 1 January	(107)	(43)	(2)	(13)
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(1)	(79)	–	–
Impairment loss reversed	21	15	–	11
At 31 December	(87)	(107)	(2)	(2)

Amounts due from related parties are unsecured. There is no allowance for doubtful debts on these outstanding balances.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

15. Trade and other receivables (cont'd)

(b) Other receivables that are impaired

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

	Group		Company	
	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Other receivables – nominal amounts	831	–	831	–
Less: Allowance for doubtful amounts	(831)	–	(831)	–
	–	–	–	–

	Group		Company	
	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Movement in allowance accounts:				
At 1 January	–	–	–	–
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(831)	–	(831)	–
At 31 December	(831)	–	(831)	–

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

	Group		Company	
	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
United States Dollar	–	28	–	–
Ringgit Malaysia	1,344	1,397	–	–
	1,344	1,425	–	–

16. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group		Company	
	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Cash at banks and in hand	5,274	5,448	907	745
Fixed deposits with banks	6,213	5,127	2,000	–
	11,487	10,575	2,907	745

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

16. Cash and cash equivalents (cont'd)

As at 31 December 2014, the Group does not have any outstanding bank overdraft balance. The Group's bank overdraft facilities are secured by the leasehold buildings and investment properties of a subsidiary with net carrying values of approximately \$3,688,000 (2013: \$3,533,000) and \$467,000 (2013: \$615,000) respectively.

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group and the Company, and earn interests at the respective short-term deposit rates.

The weighted average effective interest rates per annum for the financial year are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	%	%	%	%
Cash at banks	0.10	0.10-0.65	0.10	0.10
Fixed deposits with banks	0.17-4.05	0.10-3.30	0.47	–

Interest rates are repriced at interval of not more than twelve months.

Cash and cash equivalents denominated in foreign currencies at 31 December are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
United States Dollar	1,595	1,479	37	35
Ringgit Malaysia	5,805	5,242	–	–

17. Trade and other payables

	Group		Company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Trade payables	188	145	–	–
Accrued operating expenses	457	438	171	178
Deposits received	1,112	68	–	–
Other payables	154	139	3	3
Trade and other payables representing total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	1,911	790	174	181

Included in deposits received as at 31 December 2014 is an amount of \$1,058,000 as deposit received for the sale of the investment property located at Senai. (Note 9).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

17. Trade and other payables (cont'd)

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

	Group		Company	
	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
United States Dollar	–	2	–	–
Ringgit Malaysia	255	259	–	–
	255	261	–	–
	255	261	–	–

18. Employee benefits

	Group	
	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Employee benefits expenses (including directors):		
Staff costs	1,989	1,888
Defined contribution pension schemes	149	158
Liability for short-term accumulating compensated absences	34	37
	2,172	2,083
	2,172	2,083

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

19 Deferred Tax

Movements in deferred tax liabilities during the year are as follows:

Group	Recognised in profit or			Recognised in profit or			At 31/12/2014 \$'000
	At 1/1/2013 \$'000	loss (Note 5) \$'000	Exchange differences \$'000	At 31/12/2013 \$'000	loss (Note 5) \$'000	Exchange differences \$'000	
Deferred tax liabilities							
Differences in depreciation of property, plant and equipment for tax purposes	(171)	32	5	(134)	45	2	(87)
Revaluation to fair value: Leasehold buildings	(338)	–	–	(338)	–	–	(338)
	(509)	32	5	(472)	45	2	(425)

Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) have not been recognised in respect of the following temporary differences:

	Group		Company	
	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Deferred tax assets:				
Tax losses	10,141	9,427	10,141	9,427
Others	12	12	12	12
	10,153	9,439	10,153	9,439

There are no temporary differences relating to investment in subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period.

Unrecognised tax losses

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the Group or the Company can recognise the benefits.

The recognised tax losses and investment tax allowances are available for set off against future taxable profits subject to agreement by the tax authority and compliance with the tax regulations of the respective tax jurisdiction.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

19 Deferred Tax (cont'd)

There are no income tax consequences (2013: Nil) attached to the dividends to the shareholders proposed by the Company but not recognised as a liability in the financial statements (Note 23).

20. Share capital

	Group and Company			
	2014		2013	
	No. of shares '000	\$'000	No. of shares '000	\$'000
Issued and fully paid ordinary shares				
At 1 January and 31 December	49,913	14,807	49,913	14,807

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

21. Reserves

	Group		Company	
	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Foreign currency translation reserve	(6,691)	(4,820)	–	–
Revaluation reserve	995	995	–	–
Retained earnings	12,101	11,442	3,407	2,770
	6,405	7,617	3,407	2,770

Foreign currency translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve comprises:

- (a) foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations whose functional currencies are different from that of the Group's presentation currency; and
- (b) the exchange differences on monetary items which form part of the Group's net investment in foreign operations, provided certain conditions are met.

Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve comprises the net cumulative increase in the fair value of the leasehold buildings, net of tax.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

22. (Loss)/earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing (loss)/profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year.

	Group	
	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
(Loss)/profit per share is based on:		
(Loss)/profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	(915)	112
	No. of shares	
	2014	2013
Weighted average number of shares in issue during the year	49,912,500	49,912,500

Diluted (loss)/earnings per share is similar to basic (loss)/earnings per share as there are no potential dilutive ordinary shares.

23. Dividends

	Group and Company	
	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Declared and paid during the financial year:		
<i>Dividends on ordinary shares:</i>		
- final tax exempted (one-tier) dividend of 0.3 cents per share (2013: 0.3 cents per share)	150	150
Proposed but not recognised as a liability as at 31 December:		
<i>Dividends on ordinary shares, subject to shareholder's approval at the AGM:</i>		
Proposed final tax exempted (one-tier) dividend of 0.3 cents per share (2013: 0.3 cents per share)	150	150

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

24. Commitments

(a) Operating lease commitments – as lessee

- (i) On 1 August 2008, the Company entered into a 3-year lease for the Company's office at Jalan Rajah with a renewal option. The lease was renewed for another 2 years with effect from 1 August 2013 at the same rental rate.

On 1 December 2010, the Company entered into a 1-year lease for the Company's storeroom at Jalan Rajah with a renewal option. The lease was terminated with effect from 1 October 2013.

On 1 January 2010, Fuji Offset Plates (M) Sdn Bhd, a subsidiary of Fujiplates Manufacturing Sdn Bhd, a subsidiary of the Company, entered into a 3-year lease for the Company's office in Kuala Lumpur with a renewal option. The lease expired on 31 December 2012 and continued on a monthly basis with effect from 1 January 2013 at the same rental rate.

The amount paid under the leases for 2014 was \$53,000 (2013: \$69,000).

- (ii) The future minimum lease payments under the non-cancellable operating leases at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	Group	
	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Not later than 1 year	18	33
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	–	18
	18	51
	18	51

(b) Operating lease commitments – as lessor

The Group leases out its investment properties. The non-cancellable leases have remaining lease terms not more than three years. Future minimum rental receivable under non-cancellable operating leases at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	Group	
	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Not later than 1 year	82	192
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	116	25
	198	217
	198	217

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

25. Related party transactions

(a) Compensation of key management personnel

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

Key management personnel compensation comprised:

	Group	
	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Directors' fees	90	90
Central Provident Fund contributions	11	12
Short-term employee benefits	423	429
	524	531
	524	531

Key management personnel compensation comprised:

Directors of the Company	524	531
	524	531

(b) Sale and purchase of goods and services

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

	Group	
	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Associate		
Service Income	–	55
Company in which a director of the Company have substantial financial interests		
Rental income	21	44
Sales	42	41
Printing expenses	4	4
	53	69
Two directors of the Company		
Rental expenses	53	69
	53	69

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

26. Contingent liabilities (unsecured)

Intra-group financial guarantees comprise guarantees granted by the Company to banks in respect of banking facilities granted to subsidiaries amounting to \$6,083,000 (2013: \$6,200,000). At 31 December 2014, the amount of banking facilities utilised was \$Nil (2013: \$Nil). The financial guarantees will expire when the banking facilities are no longer available to the subsidiaries.

27. Fair value of assets and liabilities

(a) Fair value hierarchy

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

- Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can access at the measurement date,
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, and
- Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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

(b) Assets and liabilities measured at fair value

The following table shows an analysis of each class of assets and liabilities measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period:

	2014			
	Fair value measurements at the end of the reporting period using			
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs other than quoted prices (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Non-financial assets:				
<u>Property, plant and equipment</u>				
Leasehold buildings	–	–	3,829	3,829

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

27. Fair value of assets and liabilities (cont'd)

(b) Assets and liabilities measured at fair value (cont'd)

	2013			Total \$'000	
	Fair value measurements at the end of the reporting period using				
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments (Level 1) \$'000	Significant observable inputs other than quoted prices (Level 2) \$'000			Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) \$'000
Non-financial assets:					
<u>Property, plant and equipment</u>					
Leasehold buildings	–	–	3,595	3,595	

(c) Level 3 fair value measurements

The following table shows the information about fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

Description	Fair value as at 31 December \$'000	Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)
2014				
Leasehold building	3,829	Depreciated replacement cost (DRC)	Replacement cost - New (price per square metre)	NA
2013				
Leasehold building	3,595	Depreciated replacement cost (DRC)	Replacement cost - New (price per square metre)	NA

Assets that do not transact with enough frequency or transparency to develop objective opinions of value from observable market evidence have been measured utilising the cost (depreciated replacement cost or DRC) approach. The valuation of leasehold buildings is based on most recent construction cost of similar industrial buildings less certain allowances to reflect the buildings' condition.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

27. Fair value of assets and liabilities (cont'd)

(c) Level 3 fair value measurements (cont'd)

Level 3 fair value measurements - sensitivity of inputs

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of leasehold building asset classes relate to the consumed economic benefit/asset obsolescence. A significant increase/(decrease) in this input would result in a significantly lower/(higher) fair value measurement.

The following table presents the reconciliation for assets measured at fair value based on significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Group		
At 1 January	3,595	3,531
Translation differences	234	64
	3,829	3,595
At 31 December	3,829	3,595

(d) Assets and liabilities not carried at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed

The following table shows an analysis of the Group's asset not measured at fair value at 31 December 2014 but for which fair value is disclosed:

	2014				Carrying Amount
	Fair value measurements at the end of the reporting period using				
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs other than quoted prices (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Non-current assets					
<i>Investment properties</i>	–	–	2,191	2,191	1,115
Current assets					
<i>Investment property held for sale</i>	–	–	13,671	13,671	4,504

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

27. Fair value of assets and liabilities (cont'd)

(d) Assets and liabilities not carried at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed (cont'd)

	2013				Carrying Amount \$'000
	Fair value measurements at the end of the reporting period using				
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs other than quoted prices (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Assets					
<i>Investment properties</i>	–	–	14,634	14,634	6,020

Determination of fair value

The fair values as disclosed in the table above are based on estimated marketable price of the factory and industrial land by independent valuer.

(e) Fair value of financial instruments that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair value

Cash and cash equivalents (Note 16), trade and other receivables (Note 15) and trade and other payables (Note 17).

The carrying amounts of these financial assets and liabilities are reasonable approximation of fair values, either due to their relatively short-term nature or that they are floating rate instruments that are re-priced to market interest rates on or near the end of the reporting period.

The fair value of non-current other receivables is not materially different from its carrying amounts as at end of the reporting period.

28. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group and Company are exposed to financial risks arising from its operations. The key financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk, interest risk and foreign currency risk.

Risk management is integral to the whole business of the Group. The Group has a system of controls in place to create an acceptable balance between the cost of risks occurring and the cost of managing the risks. The management continually monitors the Group's risk management process to ensure that an appropriate balance between risk and control is achieved. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities.

The Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

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

(a) Credit risk

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

The Group has established credit limits for customers and monitors their balances. Credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit over a certain amount. The Group does not require collateral in respect of financial assets.

The Group establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables. The main components of this allowance are a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures, and a collective loss component established for groups of similar assets in respect of losses that have been incurred but not yet identified. The collective loss allowance is determined based on historical data of payment statistics for similar financial assets.

At the end of the reporting period, approximately 13% (2013: 11%) of the Group's trade receivable was due from a major customer in the printing plates and cylinders business segment.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are creditworthy debtors with good payment record with the Group. Cash and cash equivalents that are neither past due nor impaired are placed with or entered into with reputable financial institutions or companies with high credit ratings and no history of default.

Financial assets that are either past due or impaired

Information regarding financial assets that are either past due or impaired is disclosed in Note 15 (Trade and other receivables).

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group or the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Group and the Company monitor and maintain a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by management to finance the Group's operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. Typically the Group and the Company ensure that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses, including the servicing of financial obligations which excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

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

(b) Liquidity risk (cont'd)

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

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

Group 2014	Note	Cash flows		
		Within 1 year \$'000	1 to 5 years \$'000	Total \$'000
Financial assets:				
Trade and other receivables	15	1,858	–	1,858
Cash and cash equivalents	16	11,487	–	11,487
Total undiscounted financial assets		13,345	–	13,345
Financial liabilities:				
Trade and other payables	17	1,911	–	1,911
Total undiscounted financial liabilities		1,911	–	1,911
Total net undiscounted financial assets		11,434	–	11,434
2013				
Financial assets:				
Trade and other receivables	15	2,730	235	2,965
Cash and cash equivalents	16	10,575	–	10,575
Total undiscounted financial assets		13,305	235	13,540
Financial liabilities:				
Trade and other payables	17	790	–	790
Total undiscounted financial liabilities		790	–	790
Total net undiscounted financial assets		12,515	235	12,750

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

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

(b) Liquidity risk (cont'd)

Company 2014	Note	Cash flows		
		Within 1 year \$'000	1 to 5 years \$'000	Total \$'000
Financial assets:				
Trade and other receivables	15	120	–	120
Cash and cash equivalents	16	2,907	–	2,907
Total undiscounted financial assets		3,027	–	3,027
Financial liabilities:				
Trade and other payables	17	174	–	174
Total undiscounted financial liabilities		174	–	174
Total net undiscounted financial assets		2,853	–	2,853
2013				
Financial assets:				
Trade and other receivables	15	716	232	948
Cash and cash equivalents	16	745	–	745
Total undiscounted financial assets		1,461	232	1,693
Financial liabilities:				
Trade and other payables	17	181	–	181
Total undiscounted financial liabilities		181	–	181
Total net undiscounted financial assets		1,280	232	1,512

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

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

(c) *Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Group's and the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Group's and the Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from their variable rate bank deposits.

Sensitivity analysis

For variable rate bank deposits, a change of 100 basis points ("bp") in interest rate at the end of the year ends would increase/(decrease) the statement of comprehensive income by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

Group 2014	100 bp increase \$'000	100 bp decrease \$'000
Variable rate bank deposits	57	(57)
<hr/>		
2013		
Variable rate bank deposits	53	(53)
<hr/>		
Company 2014	100 bp increase \$'000	100 bp decrease \$'000
Variable rate bank deposits	10	(10)
<hr/>		
2013		
Variable rate bank deposits	-	-
<hr/>		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

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

(d) Foreign currency risk

The Group has transactional currency exposures arising from sales and purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of Group entities. The currencies giving rise to this risk are primarily US Dollar and Ringgit Malaysia. Exposure to currency risk is monitored on an on-going basis and the Group endeavours to keep the net exposure at an acceptable level.

Sensitivity analysis

A 10% strengthening of Singapore Dollar against the following currencies at the reporting date would increase the (loss)/profit before tax by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	Loss before tax 2014 \$'000	Profit before tax 2013 \$'000
Group		
US Dollar	(159)	151
Ringgit Malaysia	(687)	634
	<hr style="border-top: 3px double #000;"/>	<hr style="border-top: 3px double #000;"/>
Company		
US Dollar	4	4
	<hr style="border-top: 3px double #000;"/>	<hr style="border-top: 3px double #000;"/>

A 10% weakening of Singapore Dollar against the above currencies would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

29. Capital management

Capital includes debt and equity items as disclosed in the table below.

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013.

There were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the year. The Company and its subsidiaries are not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Group includes within net debt, trade and other payables, less cash and short-term deposits. Capital includes equity attributable to the owners of the Company less the fair value adjustment reserve.

	Group	
	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000
Trade and other payables (Note 17)	1,911	790
Less: Cash and short-term deposits (Note 16)	11,487	10,575
<i>Net debt</i>	–	–
Equity attributable to the owners of the Company	21,212	22,424
<i>Total capital</i>	21,212	22,424
Capital and net debt	21,212	22,424
Gearing ratio	–	–

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

30. Segment reporting

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on their products and services, and has two reportable operating segments as follows:

- (i) Printing plates and cylinders is the manufacture and sale of aluminium offset plates and printing cylinders and trading of related industrial chemicals for the printing industry;
- (ii) Investment holding.

Except as indicated above, no operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss which in certain respects, as explained in the table below, is measured differently from operating profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements. Group financing (including finance costs) and income taxes are managed on a group basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

Transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

30 Segment Reporting (cont'd)

	Printing plates and cylinders		Investment holding		Adjustments and eliminations		Notes	Total operations	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013		2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		\$'000	\$'000
Revenue:									
External customers	6,178	6,501	681	705	–	–		6,859	7,206
Inter-segment revenue	–	–	222	228	(222)	(228)	A	–	–
Total revenue	6,178	6,501	903	933	(222)	(228)		6,859	7,206
Results:									
Segment (loss)/profit	(95)	(590)	(76)	1,908	(120)	(609)	B	(291)	709
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	576	657	70	60	–	–		646	717
Depreciation of investment properties	84	74	–	–	–	–		84	74
Amortisation of long-term prepayments	35	33	–	–	–	–		35	33
Write-back of impairment loss on other investment	–	–	–	(1,158)	–	–		–	(1,158)
Impairment loss on other receivables	–	–	831	–	–	–		831	–
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	50	–	–	–	–	–		50	–
Interest income	78	82	46	44	–	–		124	126
Inventories written off	30	275	–	–	–	–		30	275
Assets and Liabilities									
Segment assets	20,149	20,694	6,139	6,503	112	100		26,400	27,297
Capital expenditure – property, plant and equipment	120	281	–	–	–	–		120	281
Segment liabilities	1,885	766	60	61	467	472	C	2,412	1,299

Notes:

- (A) Inter-segment revenues are eliminated on consolidation.
- (B) The following items are (deducted from)/added to segment (loss)/profit to arrive at “(loss)/profit before tax” presented in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income:

	2014 S\$'000	2013 S\$'000
Profit from inter-segment sales	(222)	(228)
Unallocated finance costs	102	105
Share of results of associate	–	(294)
Impairment loss on investment in associate	–	(192)
	(120)	(609)

- (C) Unallocated segment liabilities in respect of tax payable and deferred tax liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

30. Segment reporting (cont'd)

Geographical information

Revenue and non-current assets information based on the geographical location of customers and assets respectively are as follows:

	Revenue		Non-current assets	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	S\$'000	S\$'000	S\$'000	S\$'000
Singapore	1,644	1,448	100	436
Malaysia	5,149	5,276	7,000	12,122
Bangladesh	61	184	–	–
Sri Lanka	–	145	–	–
Thailand	–	11	–	–
Other countries	5	142	–	–
	6,859	7,206	7,100	12,558
	6,859	7,206	7,100	12,558

Information about a major customer

Revenue from one major customer amounted to \$581,000 (2013: \$594,000) arising from rental income by the investment holding business segment.

31. Authorisation of financial statements

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 27 March 2015.

MAJOR PROPERTIES OF THE GROUP

As at 31 December 2014

Description & Location	Effective Group Interest	Site Area (Sq Metres)	Built-up Area (Sq Metres)	Remaining Tenure
2-storey factory warehouse cum office building at PLO 210, Jalan Angkasa Mas Utama Tebrau II Industrial Estate 81100 Johor Bahru Johor, Malaysia	100%	8,094	5,381	38 years
Industrial building at 10 Jalan Hasil Industrial Estate 81200 Johor Bahru Johor, Malaysia	100%	3,728	1,923	Freehold
Warehouse building which is rented out at Lot 2592, Mukim Senai-Kulai Senai Industrial Estate, Johor Bahru Johor, Malaysia ⁽¹⁾	100%	37,104	14,690	Freehold
Vacant industrial land at Lot 4070 & 4078 Taman Gembira, Johor Bahru Johor, Malaysia	100%	5,590	N/A	Freehold
2-storey factory warehouse cum office building at PLO 158, Jalan Angkasa Mas 6 Tebrau II Industrial Estate 81100 Johor Bahru Johor, Malaysia	100%	8,094	4,945	49 years

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ The Group has completed the sale of the property to K-Fix Production Sdn Bhd for a cash consideration of RM35.0 million (S\$13.67 million) on 20 January 2015.

SHAREHOLDING STATISTICS

As at 20 March 2015

Number of issued and paid-up shares (excluding treasury shares)	- 49,912,500 ordinary shares
Number/Percentage of treasury shares	- Nil
Class of shares	- Ordinary shares
Voting rights	- 1 vote per ordinary share

Distribution of Shareholdings

Size of Shareholdings	No. of Shareholders	%	No. of Shares	%
1 - 99	5	0.64	98	0.00
100 - 1,000	161	20.64	88,598	0.18
1,001 - 10,000	473	60.64	1,976,250	3.96
10,001 - 1,000,000	133	17.05	5,254,804	10.53
1,000,001 and above	8	1.03	42,592,750	85.33
Total	780	100.00	49,912,500	100.00

Twenty Largest Shareholders

No.	Name	No. of Shares	%
1	Teo Kee Bock	11,980,250	24.00
2	Teo Kee Chong	10,884,500	21.81
3	Ang Kim Ton	8,480,000	16.99
4	UOB Kay Hian Private Limited	5,232,000	10.48
5	Phillip Securities Pte Ltd	2,321,000	4.65
6	Toh Boon Chuan	1,460,000	2.93
7	Lek San Construction Pte Ltd	1,157,000	2.32
8	CIMB Securities (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	1,078,000	2.16
9	Chang Hin Chong	449,000	0.90
10	United Overseas Bank Nominees (Private) Limited	349,250	0.70
11	Lim Yok Tiong	307,000	0.62
12	Oh Cher Kiat	300,000	0.60
13	Poh Heng	192,000	0.38
14	Lim Poh Fah Victor	121,000	0.24
15	Goh Kheng Sing	115,000	0.23
16	Koh Beng Han	100,000	0.20
17	Hoo Len Yuh	90,000	0.18
18	DBS Vickers Securities (Singapore) Pte Ltd	85,000	0.17
19	Bolsen Cement Products Pte Ltd	84,000	0.17
20	Sim Sing Chon	82,000	0.16
	Total	44,867,000	89.89

Substantial Shareholders

(as recorded in the Register of Substantial Shareholders)

Name	Direct Interest	%	Deemed Interest	%
Teo Kee Bock	11,980,250	24.00	10,500 ⁽¹⁾	0.02
Teo Kee Chong	10,884,500	21.81	-	-
Ang Kim Ton	8,480,000	16.99	-	-
OKG Construction & Trading Pte Ltd	-	-	7,528,000 ⁽²⁾	15.08

(1) Deemed interest in shares held by spouse and CPF Board Nominee.

(2) Deemed interest in shares held by Phillip Securities Pte Ltd and UOB Kay Hian Private Limited by virtue of Section 7 of the Companies Act, Cap. 50.

Approximately 22.0% of the Company's shares are held in the hands of the public. Accordingly, the Company has complied with Rule 723 of the Listing Manual Section B: Rules of Catalist of the SGX-ST.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

FUJI OFFSET PLATES MANUFACTURING LTD

(Company Registration No. 198204769G)

(Incorporated in Singapore with limited liability)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of FUJI OFFSET PLATES MANUFACTURING LTD (“the Company”) will be held at Conference Room, 2 Jalan Rajah, #06-28, Golden Wall Flatted Factory, Singapore 329134 on Monday, 27 April 2015 at 2.30 p.m. for the following purposes:

AS ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To receive and adopt the Directors’ Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2014 together with the Auditors’ Report thereon.

(Resolution 1)
2. To declare a first and final one-tier tax-exempt dividend of 0.30 cents per share for the year ended 31 December 2014 (2013: 0.30 cent per share).

(Resolution 2)
3. To re-elect the following Directors of the Company retiring pursuant to Article 106 of the Articles of Association of the Company:

Mr Teo Kee Bock **(Resolution 3)**
Mr Teo Kee Chong **(Resolution 4)**

Mr Teo Kee Bock will, upon re-election as a Director of the Company, remain as Chairman of the Company and will be considered non-independent.

Mr Teo Kee Chong will, upon re-election as a Director of the Company, remain as Managing Director of the Company and will be considered non-independent.
4. To re-appoint Mdm Ang Kim Ton, a Director of the Company, in accordance with Section 153(6) of the Companies Act, Cap. 50 and as may be amended, to hold office from the date of this Annual General Meeting.
[See Explanatory Note (i)]

(Resolution 5)

Mdm Ang Kim Ton will, upon re-appointment as a Director of the Company, remain as a non-executive and non-independent Director.
5. To approve the payment of Directors’ fees of S\$90,000 for the year ended 31 December 2014 (2013: S\$90,000).

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

(Resolution 7)
7. To transact any other ordinary business which may properly be transacted at an Annual General Meeting.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

AS SPECIAL BUSINESS

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

8. Authority to issue shares

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

- (a) (i) issue shares in the Company ("shares") whether by way of rights, bonus or otherwise; and/or
- (ii) make or grant offers, agreements or options (collectively, "Instruments") that might or would require shares to be issued, including but not limited to the creation and issue of (as well as adjustments to) options, warrants, debentures or other instruments convertible into shares,

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

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

provided that:

- (1) the aggregate number of shares (including shares to be issued in pursuance of the Instruments, made or granted pursuant to this Resolution) to be issued pursuant to this Resolution shall not exceed one hundred per centum (100%) of the total number of issued shares in the capital of the Company (as calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (2) below), of which the aggregate number of shares to be issued other than on a pro-rata basis to shareholders of the Company shall not exceed fifty per centum (50%) of the total number of issued shares in the capital of the Company (as calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (2) below);
- (2) (subject to such calculation as may be prescribed by the SGX-ST) for the purpose of determining the aggregate number of shares that may be issued under sub-paragraph (1) above, the total number of issued shares shall be based on the total number of issued shares in the capital of the Company at the time of the passing of this Resolution, after adjusting for:
 - (a) new shares arising from the conversion or exercise of any convertible securities;
 - (b) new shares arising from exercising share options or vesting of share awards which are outstanding or subsisting at the time of the passing of this Resolution; and
 - (c) any subsequent bonus issue, consolidation or subdivision of shares;
- (3) in exercising the authority conferred by this Resolution, the Company shall comply with the provisions of the Catalist Rules for the time being in force (unless such compliance has been waived by the SGX-ST) and the Articles of Association of the Company; and

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

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

[See Explanatory Note (ii)]

(Resolution 8)

9. Renewal of Shareholders' Mandate for Interested Person Transactions

That for the purposes of Chapter 9 of the Catalist Rules:

- (a) approval be given for the renewal of the mandate for the Company, its subsidiaries and associated companies or any of them to enter into any of the transactions falling within the types of Interested Person Transactions as set out in the Appendix to the Annual Report to Shareholders dated 10 April 2015 (the "Appendix") with any party who is of the class of Interested Persons described in the Appendix, provided that such transactions are carried out on normal commercial terms and in accordance with the review procedures of the Company for such Interested Person Transactions as set out in the Appendix (the "Shareholders' Mandate");
- (b) the Shareholders' Mandate shall, unless revoked or varied by the Company in a general meeting, continue in force until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company or the date by which the next Annual General Meeting of the Company is required by law to be held, whichever is earlier; and
- (c) authority be given to the Directors of the Company to complete and do all such acts and things (including executing all such documents as may be required) as they may consider necessary, desirable or expedient to give effect to the Shareholders' Mandate as they may think fit.

[See Explanatory Note (iii)]

(Resolution 9)

By Order of the Board

Cheng Soon Keong
Secretary
Singapore, 10 April 2015

Explanatory Notes:

- (i) The effect of the Ordinary Resolution 5 proposed in item 4 above, is to re-appoint a Director of the Company who is over 70 years of age and if passed, she will hold office until the next Annual General Meeting. Such re-appointment of a Director will no longer be subject to shareholders' approval under Section 153(6) of the Companies Act, Cap. 50 as repealed when the Companies (Amendment) Act 2014 comes into force. The Director will then be subject to retirement by rotation under the Company's Articles of Association.

Mdm Ang Kim Ton is the mother of Teo Kee Bock and Teo Kee Chong, Directors and substantial shareholders of the Company.

- (ii) The Ordinary Resolution 8 in item 8 above, if passed, will empower the Directors of the Company, effective until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company, or the date by which the next Annual General Meeting of the Company is required by law to be held or such authority is varied or revoked by the Company in a general meeting, whichever is the earlier, to issue shares, make or grant Instruments convertible into shares and to issue shares pursuant to such Instruments, up to a number not exceeding, in total, 100% of the total number of issued shares in the capital of the Company, of which up to 50% may be issued other than on a pro-rata basis to shareholders.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

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

- (iii) The Ordinary Resolution 9 proposed in item 9 above, if passed, will authorise the Interested Person Transactions as described in the Appendix and recurring in the year and will empower the Directors of the Company to do all acts necessary to give effect to the Shareholders' Mandate. This authority will, unless previously revoked or varied by the Company in a general meeting, expire at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company or the date by which the next Annual General Meeting of the Company is required by law to be held, whichever is the earlier.

Notes:

1. A Member entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting (the "Meeting") is entitled to appoint not more than two proxies to attend and vote in his/her stead. A proxy need not be a Member of the Company.
2. The instrument appointing a proxy must be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company at 2 Jalan Rajah, #06-28, Golden Wall Flatted Factory, Singapore 329134 not less than forty-eight (48) hours before the time appointed for holding the Meeting.

Personal data privacy:

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

This Notice has been prepared by the Company and its contents have been reviewed by the Company's Sponsor, SAC Capital Private Limited, for compliance with the relevant rules of the SGX-ST. The Company's Sponsor has not independently verified the contents of this Notice.

This Notice has not been examined or approved by the SGX-ST and the SGX-ST assumes no responsibility for the contents of this Notice, including the correctness of any of the statements or opinions made or reports contained in this Notice.

The contact person for the Sponsor is Ms Alicia Kwan (tel: 65-6532 3829) at 1 Robinson Road, #21-02 AIA Tower, Singapore 048542.

FUJI OFFSET PLATES MANUFACTURING LTD
 Company Registration No. 198204769G
 (Incorporated In The Republic of Singapore)

PROXY FORM

(Please see notes overleaf before completing this Form)

I/We, _____ (Name)
 of _____ (Address)
 being a member/members of Fuji Offset Plates Manufacturing Ltd (the "Company"), hereby appoint:

IMPORTANT:

- For investors who have used their CPF monies to buy Fuji Offset Plates Manufacturing Ltd's shares, this Report is forwarded to them at the request of the CPF Approved Nominees and is sent solely FOR INFORMATION ONLY.
- This Proxy Form is not valid for use by CPF investors and shall be ineffective for all intents and purposes if used or purported to be used by them.
- CPF investors who wish to attend the Meeting as an observer must submit their requests through their CPF Approved Nominees within the time frame specified. If they also wish to vote, they must submit their voting instructions to the CPF Approved Nominees within the time frame specified to enable them to vote on their behalf.

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

and/or (delete as appropriate)

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

or failing the person, or either or both of the persons, referred to above, the Chairman of the Meeting as my/our proxy/proxies to vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting (the "Meeting") of the Company to be held on Monday, 27 April 2015 at 2.30 p.m. and at any adjournment thereof. I/We direct my/our proxy/proxies to vote for or against the Resolutions proposed at the Meeting as indicated hereunder. If no specific direction as to voting is given or in the event of any other matter arising at the Meeting and at any adjournment thereof, the proxy/proxies will vote or abstain from voting at his/her discretion. The authority herein includes the right to demand or to join in demanding a poll and to vote on a poll.

(Please indicate your vote "For" or "Against" with a tick [✓] within the box provided.)

No.	Resolutions relating to:	For	Against
1	Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2014		
2	Payment of proposed first & final one-tier tax-exempt dividend of 0.3 cents per share		
3	Re-election of Mr Teo Kee Bock as a Director		
4	Re-election of Mr Teo Kee Chong as a Director		
5	Re-appointment of Mdm Ang Kim Ton as a Director		
6	Approval of Directors' fees amounting to S\$90,000		
7	Re-appointment of Ernst & Young LLP as Auditors		
8	Authority to issue shares		
9	Renewal of Shareholders' Mandate for Interested Person Transactions		

Dated this _____ day of _____ 2015

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

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

*Delete where inapplicable

Notes:

1. Please insert the total number of Shares held by you. If you have Shares entered against your name in the Depository Register (as defined in Section 130A of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 of Singapore), you should insert that number of Shares. If you have Shares registered in your name in the Register of Members, you should insert that number of Shares. If you have Shares entered against your name in the Depository Register and Shares registered in your name in the Register of Members, you should insert the aggregate number of Shares entered against your name in the Depository Register and registered in your name in the Register of Members. If no number is inserted, the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies shall be deemed to relate to all the Shares held by you.
2. A member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at a meeting of the Company is entitled to appoint one or two proxies to attend and vote in his/her stead. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.
3. Where a member appoints two proxies, the appointments shall be invalid unless he/she specifies the proportion of his/her shareholding (expressed as a percentage of the whole) to be represented by each proxy.
4. Completion and return of this instrument appointing a proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting at the Meeting. Any appointment of a proxy or proxies shall be deemed to be revoked if a member attends the meeting in person, and in such event, the Company reserves the right to refuse to admit any person or persons appointed under the instrument of proxy to the Meeting.
5. The instrument appointing a proxy or proxies must be deposited at the registered office of the Company at 2 Jalan Rajah, #06-28, Golden Wall Flatted Factory, Singapore 329134 not less than forty-eight (48) hours before the time appointed for the Meeting.
6. The instrument appointing a proxy or proxies must be under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorised in writing. Where the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies is executed by a corporation, it must be executed either under its seal or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorised. Where the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies is executed by an attorney on behalf of the appointor, the letter or power of attorney or a duly certified copy thereof must be lodged with the instrument.
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, Chapter 50 of Singapore.

PERSONAL DATA PRIVACY:

By submitting an instrument appointing a proxy(ies) and/or representative(s), the member accepts and agrees to the personal data privacy terms set out in the Notice of Annual General Meeting dated 10 April 2015.

General:

The Company shall be entitled to reject the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies if it is incomplete, improperly completed or illegible, or where the true intentions of the appointor are not ascertainable from the instructions of the appointor specified in the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies. In addition, in the case of Shares entered in the Depository Register, the Company may reject any instrument appointing a proxy or proxies lodged if the member, being the appointor, is not shown to have Shares entered against his name in the Depository Register as at forty-eight (48) hours before the time appointed for holding the Meeting, as certified by The Central Depository (Pte) Limited to the Company.

.....
FOLD HERE

AFFIX POSTAGE STAMP

THE COMPANY SECRETARY
Fuji Offset Plates Manufacturing Ltd
2 Jalan Rajah #06-28
Golden Wall Flatted Factory
Singapore 329134

FUJI OFFSET PLATES MANUFACTURING LTD (CO. REG. NO. 198204769G)
2 JALAN RAJAH # 06-28, GOLDEN WALL FLATTED FACTORY, SINGAPORE 329134



(65) 62659111



(65) 62682300



www.fopgroup.com



contact@fopgroup.com