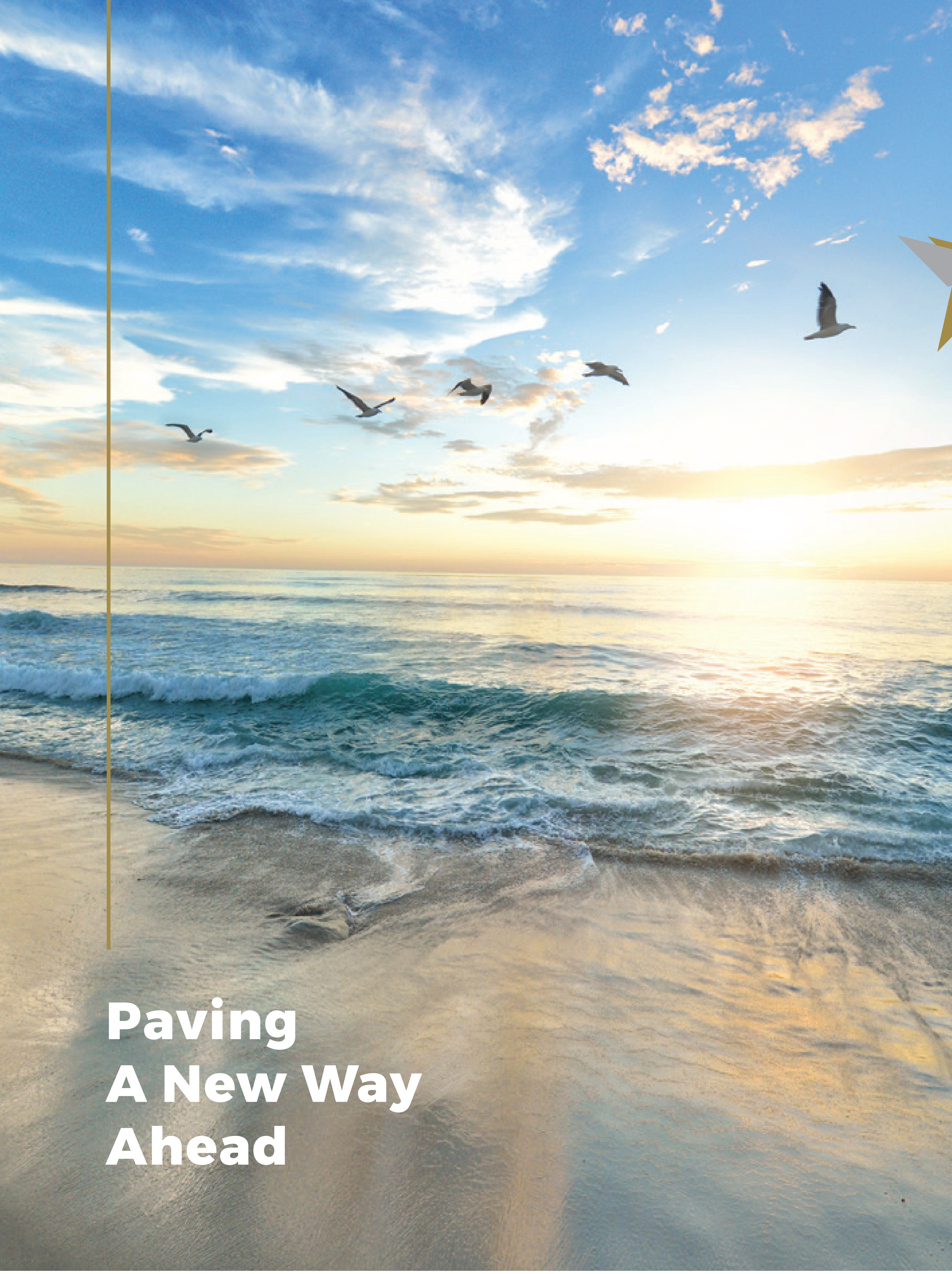


Paving A New Way Ahead

一合环保控股
ENVIRO-HUB HOLDINGS LTD
Let's Restore The Environment!

Annual Report 2016

CORPORATE **VISION**

Inspire the landscape with iconic property developments and continue to restore the environment with technology and solutions.

CORPORATE **MISSION**

We Excel as one team.
We Grow by extending our value chain.
We Expand geographical boundaries through a global perspective.
We Build capabilities by strengthening our infrastructure.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Executive Chairman
Mr Raymond Ng Ah Hua

Independent Directors
Mr Tan Kok Hiang
Mr Samuel Poon Hon Thang (Lead)

Non-Executive Director
Mr Lai Huen Poh

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Mr Tan Kok Hiang (Chairman)
Mr Samuel Poon Hon Thang
Mr Lai Huen Poh

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Mr Samuel Poon Hon Thang (Chairman)
Mr Tan Kok Hiang
Mr Raymond Ng Ah Hua

REMUNERATING COMMITTEE

Mr Tan Kok Hiang (Chairman)
Mr Samuel Poon Hon Thang
Mr Lai Huen Poh

COMPANY SECRETARIES

Ms Joanna Lim Lan Sim
Mr Lee Wei Hsiung

REGISTERED OFFICE

Enviro-Hub Holdings Ltd
200 Pandan Loop
#05-01 Pantech 21
Singapore 128388
Tel: 6863 2100
Fax: 6861 2100
Email: info@enviro-hub.com
www.enviro-hub.com

REGISTRAR & TRANSFER OFFICE

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

AUDITORS

KPMG LLP
16 Raffles Quay
#22-00 Hong Leong Building
Singapore 048581
Audit Partner-in-charge:
Mr Lau Kam Yuen
(Since financial year 2012)

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

United Overseas Bank Ltd
Malayan Banking Berhad
Hong Leong Finance Limited
DBS Bank Ltd

LEGAL ADVISERS

Shook Lin & Bok LLP
1 Robinson Road
#18-00 AIA Tower
Singapore 048542

Content

CORPORATE PROFILE

eNVIRO-HUB'S BUSINESSES INCLUDE:

1. PROPERTY INVESTMENTS AND MANAGEMENT
2. PILING CONTRACTS, CONSTRUCTION, RENTAL AND SERVICING OF MACHINERY
3. RECYCLING AND REFINING OF METALS
4. TRADING OF E-WASTE/ METALS
5. PLASTICS TO FUEL REFINING

Enviro-Hub Holdings Ltd ("Enviro-Hub") is a Singapore-listed organisation with a diverse portfolio that includes property investments and management, piling contracts, construction, rental and servicing of machinery, recycling and refining of metals, trading of e-waste/metals as well as plastics to fuel refining.

The Group is governed by the Board of Directors under the Chairmanship of Mr Raymond Ng, who has more than 16 years experience in the real estate arena and over 31 years of experience in the recycling industry. His knowledge and expertise has guided Enviro-Hub to identify and seize business opportunities to achieve growth in multiple streams of revenue.

Enviro-Hub focuses on the investment of strategic properties with good potential and strong yield. By building on our collective experience and expertise, we are well-positioned to identify valuable opportunities and optimise growth.

In the building and construction sector, Enviro-Hub has successfully built a solid reputation by leveraging on our respective subsidiaries' and associates' capabilities, to contribute to the transformation of Singapore's dynamic cityscape.

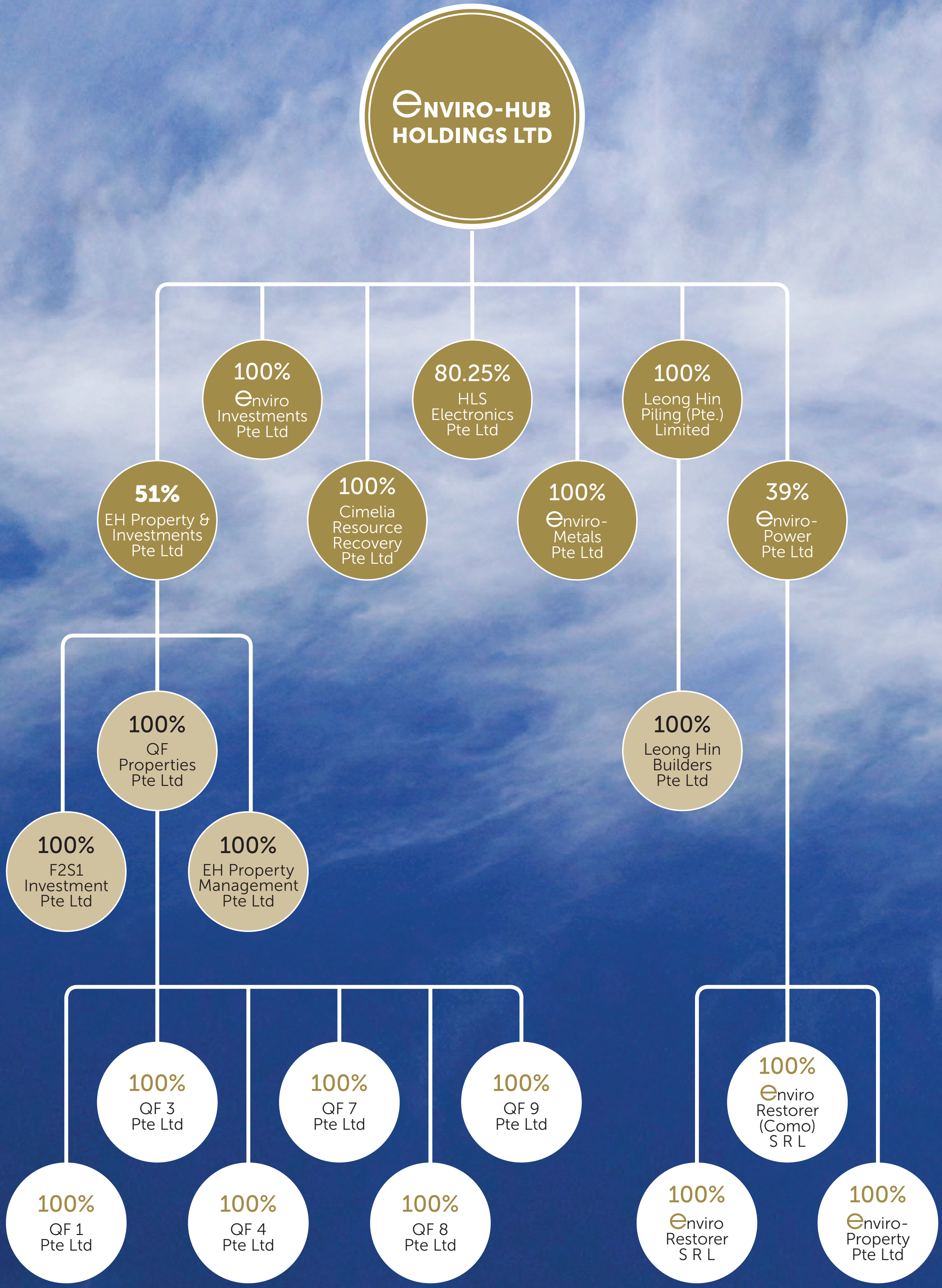
Driven by a proficient and committed management team, Enviro-Hub has continually paved the way forward to grow from strength to strength. We are not simply about building structures but enhancing the way we live. In line with this, we also have businesses that focus on sustainable living. This includes the provision of total WEEE (waste electrical electronic equipment) solutions, recovery and refining of platinum group metals, recycling of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, as well as recycling of plastics and conversion of waste plastics to fuel. These are part of our efforts to create a sustainable future and reinforce our brand presence around the globe.

The Group has possessed to a seamless value creation chain in the provision of total environmental management solutions and services. Enviro-Hub is a globally trusted brand, relied upon for our commitment to innovation and excellence.

Enviro-Hub has also ventured into a proprietary restorer technology to convert waste plastic to usable fuel oil. This is part of our continuous push to protect the environment and nurture a cleaner tomorrow.

Our success is supported by our dedicated staff and management team, working closely together with our business partners and customers to deliver quality and reliable solutions across the world. In our pursuit of greater progress, we will always work with integrity to uphold the highest standards, and strive to generate continuous growth for our stakeholders.

GROUP STRUCTURE



CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

"Our growth journey is no doubt impacted by global events and a dynamic economic landscape, but despite operating in challenging times we managed to achieve stable results."

DEAR SHAREHOLDERS,

I am pleased to report that Enviro-Hub delivered a solid performance in FY2016. Our growth journey is no doubt impacted by global events and a dynamic economic landscape, but despite operating in challenging times we managed to achieve stable results. Even though we recorded a 9% decrease in revenue to $103.9 million, gross profit for the year improved significantly by 41% to $21.3 million.

The increase in gross profit is mainly attributed to our property investment businesses, as a result of the increase in occupancy rates and reduction of property tax expense of the Group's commercial and industrial buildings during the year.

We believe in the power of partnership, and seek to strengthen the synergy we have with our valued business partners and associates. This is evident in our performance as gross profit was further improved by our construction business, attributed to our joint operation with SB Procurement Pte Ltd, which commenced since the second half of 2014. Gross profit was also enhanced by the reduction in gross loss incurred by the piling business in comparison to FY2015.

As the world continues to evolve, there is now a greater focus on sustainable development to protect the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations. This is testament to our foresight to build on the capabilities of our recycling business.

Our recycling business has performed satisfactorily during the year, where its segmental profit increased threefold from $0.9 million to $3.6 million. The improved performance was attributed to better margins achieved, gain on disposal of plant and equipment, as well as decrease in operating expense in FY2016. We believe the recycling industry will be the next frontier in global business as people enjoy the benefits of technological advancements, yet on the other hand suffer from the incidental hazards associated with it, which makes recycling activities an important and vital advantage for corporate sustainability.

The Group incurred a loss of $12.2 million for the current financial year. This was mainly due to the fair value losses for the industrial units held at 63 Hillview Avenue at approximately $17.2 million. However, this decrease was partially offset by the fair value gain of $4.5 million in PoMo, the commercial building at 1 Selegie Road based on independent valuation.

As at the end of FY2016, the Group's current liabilities exceeded current assets. However, management believes that the Group can continue to forge ahead and move towards a more stable future. This is based on strong financial support from our business partners, whose confidence are buffered by positive prospects and the Group's improved performance. We are focused on business longevity and will work together as one to overcome obstacles and achieve our goals.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I would like to express my appreciation to all our stakeholders for your unwavering dedication to Enviro-Hub. To our valued Board of Directors, thank you for your steadfast leadership that guides our way forward. To the management and staff, thank you for creating value with the work that you do. It is with your continued support that we are able to remain resilient, while at the same time build on our collective strengths to pave a new way ahead and ensure long-term growth.

MR RAYMOND NG AH HUA
Executive Chairman

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MR RAYMOND NG AH HUA
Executive Chairman

MR TAN KOK HIANG
Independent Director

MR SAMUEL POON HON THANG
Lead Independent Director

MR LAI HUEN POH
Non-Executive Director

MR RAYMOND NG AH HUA - Executive Chairman

Mr Ng joined the board on 28 October 2004 and was last re-elected as Director of the Company on 28 April 2016. He is a member of the Nominating Committee. As the Executive Chairman, he is responsible for the Group's overall management, business development, investment decisions and strategic direction and planning. He has developed a keen and astute business mindset which has enabled him to identify business opportunities, and is instrumental in spearheading the Group's businesses globally. He has accumulated over 31 years of experience in the recycling and e-waste management and recovery business. He is also an accomplished property developer with more than 16 years of industry experience.

In recognition of Mr Ng's contribution to the community, he was awarded Public Service Medal (PBM) Award in 2003 and Bintang Bakti Masyarakat (BBM) Award in 2014. He has also received a Service to Education Award – Silver in 2010 by the Ministry of Education, Singapore.

MR TAN KOK HIANG - Independent Director

Mr Tan joined the board on 21 May 1999 as an Independent Director. He was last re-elected as Director of the Company on 28 April 2016. He is also the Chairman of the Audit and Remuneration Committees and a member of the Nominating Committee. Mr Tan has more than 30 years of experience in accounting, corporate finance, strategic planning and business development. He holds a Bachelor of Accountancy (with Honours) from the University of Singapore and is a member of the Singapore Institute of Directors. He also sits on the boards of a few other public listed companies in Singapore.

MR SAMUEL POON HON THANG - Lead Independent Director

Mr Poon joined the board on 26 September 2006 and was last re-elected as Director of the Company on 28 April 2015 He is also the Chairman of Nominating Committee and a member of the Audit and Remuneration Committees. He was further appointed as Lead Independent Director on 25 February 2016. Mr Poon is a distinguished former banker with experience that spans almost three decades in the financial industry. From 1979 to 1988, he served at Citibank NA (Singapore), where he was responsible for credit, marketing, remedial management and structured finance, etc. Mr Poon was also the Senior Executive Vice President at United Overseas Bank Ltd. ("UOB"), and was closely involved in running many parts of the bank including corporate banking, corporate finance to branch and consumer banking, etc. He retired from UOB in May 2006 after almost two decades of service. In addition, Mr Poon had previously held directorships in various UOB associated companies and subsidiaries. He is also an Independent Director of other public listed companies. Mr Poon also holds directorships in other private companies.

MR LAI HUEN POH - Non-Executive Director

Mr Lai joined the board on 27 May 2008 as Independent Director and was redesignated as Non-Independent Non Executive Director on 30 October 2012. He was last re-elected as Director of the Company on 28 April 2014. He is also a member of the Audit and Remuneration Committees.

Mr Lai is involved in a wide range of projects both in Singapore and internationally. Besides his professional qualifications, he is also a Singapore Chartered Engineer, member in the Association of Consulting Engineers, UK Corporate Member for the Institute of Civil Engineers and Corporate Member for the Singapore Structural Steel Society.

Mr Lai has served on several BCA committees such as Construction Best Practice, Structural Robustness, International Panel of Experts on Construction and Prefabrication Technology, Assessment Panels for the Construction Productivity Awards, Construction Excellence Awards, Design & Engineering Safety Excellence Awards and BCA-SGBC Green Building Individual Awards, culminating in his appointment to the BCA Board and BCA Academy Advisory Panel in 2011. He is also an advisor and external reviewer to Nanyang Technological University, and was recently appointed to the International Panel of Experts for BIM Technology and the Tender Evaluation Committee for the proposed Ng Teng Fong General Hospital and Jurong Community Hospital.

For his contribution to the nation through his service on the Strata Titles Board, the Ministry of National Development conferred upon him the Meritorious Service Award (Pingat Bakti Masyarakat) in 2011. He has been appointed as a Board Member of the Singapore Land Authority and also a member of the Pro-Enterprise Panel (PEP).

Apart from RSP, Mr Lai holds directorships in Rowsley Ltd, CWG International Limited and several other companies.

KEY EXECUTIVES

MS TAN LAY MAI
Chief Financial Officer
Director

- HLS Electronics Pte Ltd
- F2S1 Investment Pte Ltd
- EH Property & Investments Pte Ltd
- Enviro-Power Pte Ltd
- Enviro Restorer (Como) SRL
- Enviro Restorer SRL
- Enviro Property Pte Ltd

Ms Tan Lay Mai joined Enviro-Hub Holdings Limited ("the Group") on 26 July 2004. She was appointed as the Group's Chief Financial Officer on 1 March 2014. She is responsible for the Group's full spectrum of financial and taxation functions, including the Group's financial planning and analysis, financial policies and budgeting, corporate finance and accounting, treasury, internal controls and compliance with corporate, legal, tax and accounting requirements. She also handles investor relations, investments and acquisitions of the Group.

Ms Tan has more than 20 years of experience in accounting, treasury and auditing. Prior to joining the Group, Ms Tan was with Miyoshi Precision Limited, a company listed on SGX-ST. She is a Certified Practicing Accountant of Australia (ASCPA), a member of the Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants (ISCA) and a member of Malaysian Institute of Accountants (MIA). Ms Tan holds the Bachelor of Business Major in Accountancy (with Honours) from the Edith Cowan University (Perth, Western Australia).

MR CHAN YEOW MENG
Director

- Leong Hin Piling (Pte.) Limited
- Leong Hin Builders Pte Ltd

Mr Chan joined Leong Hin Piling (Pte.) Limited ("LHP") since 1985. He was appointed as Director of LHP on 1 June 2009 and Leong Hin Builders Pte Ltd ("LHB") on 19 July 2013. He specialises in civil construction, geotechnic and piling projects and has vast experience of 30 years in this trade. He oversees the business activities of LHP and LHB in civil, geotechnic and piling projects as well as the construction equipment rental and trading business and building works.

He actively seeks new ideas and advance methods to overcome difficult projects. Under his charge, LHP has completed a wide variety of public and private sector projects utilizing different piling systems.

Mr Chan is the Approved Person for BCA's General and Specialist Builder's license.

MR CHENG KIAN LEONG
Director

- QF Properties Pte Ltd
- QF 1 Pte Ltd
- QF 3 Pte Ltd
- QF 4 Pte Ltd
- QF 7 Pte Ltd
- QF 8 Pte Ltd
- QF 9 Pte Ltd
- EH Property Management Pte Ltd
- Leong Hin Builders Pte Ltd

Mr Cheng was appointed as Director of QF Properties Pte Ltd, QF 1 Pte Ltd, QF 3 Pte Ltd, QF 4 Pte Ltd, QF 7 Pte Ltd, QF 8 Pte Ltd and QF 9 Pte Ltd on 4th June 2013. He was further appointed as Director of EH Property Management Pte Ltd and Leong Hin Builders Pte Ltd on 16 and 19 July 2013. He is responsible for the strategic development of the construction business. Mr Cheng has over 30 years' experience relating to building construction, development and project management consultancy works in the region. His vast experience has seen him involved in the successful completion of major residential, commercial, industrial and resort development projects in Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia and Vietnam.

Mr Cheng holds a Bachelor of Civil Engineering (Honours) and Master of Science in Civil Engineering from the National University of Singapore.

MR JERRY NG BOON SONG
Director

- Cimelia Resource Recovery Pte Ltd

Mr Ng joined Cimelia Resource Recovery Pte Ltd ("Cimelia") as a Senior Sales & Marketing Manager in 2011 and was appointed as Director on 19 November 2013. Mr Ng plays an integral role in the daily management of Cimelia, such as strategic planning, operations, international business relations and marketing events.

Graduated with a BSc. in Management (University of London) and Diploma in Electronics (Ngee Ann Polytechnic), Mr Ng possesses more than 16 years of extensive global e-waste experience. He has spearheaded numerous projects, established excellent working relationships with many MNCs in the recycling and precious metals recovery industry, and is also credited with contributing to the strategic direction of Cimelia. Prior to joining Cimelia, Mr Ng ran his own company, which had its core business in the trading of e-waste in the region. In addition, he had headed Sales & Marketing Divisions in other recycling firms before joining Cimelia.

MS ANG MUI NAH
Director

- EH Property Management Pte Ltd

Ms Ang Mui Nah joined EH Property Management Pte Ltd as a Director on 31 March 2014. She oversees the day to day management of PoMo and the advertising and promotion activities for the mall. In addition, Ms Ang is responsible for the leasing campaign for PoMo, Lam Soon Industrial Building, BS Bendemeer Centre, Pantech 21 and Carros Centre.

Ms Ang started her career in the property consultancy sector and her real estate experience spans over 15 years which includes real estate sales and marketing. Prior to her role in EH Property Management Pte Ltd, Ms Ang managed various retail properties in Orchard and city fringe.

Ms Ang holds a Bachelor of Arts (Monash University) degree and a Diploma in Building Management (Ngee Ann Polytechnic).

CORPORATE REVIEW

Revenue for 2016 decreased by $10.2 million or 9% from $114.1 million to $103.9 million, which was mainly due to the lower contribution in low margin recycling trading sales and a slower piling business. However, the decrease was partially negated by higher revenue recorded from the Group's joint operation with SB Procurement Pte Ltd (as announced via SGXNET on 18 May 2014) for the construction of a 7 storey multi-user industrial development located at 60 Jalan Lam Huat, Singapore. Nevertheless, the Group's gross profit margin has increased by 41% from $15.1 million to $21.3 million. The improvement in gross profit margin was attributed to a reduction in operating expenditure in both property and construction business segments.

The Group's bottom line was affected by a net reduction in fair value of the Group's investment properties of approximately $12.7 million in the current financial year due to the slowdown in property market.

SEGMENTAL REVIEW

Property Investments and Management Division

This division is engaged in developing, investing and managing the Group's investment properties. Segmental profit decreased significantly from $20.2 million to $1.3 million due to fair value loss recognised for the Group's strata industrial units held at 63 Hillview Avenue, Lam Soon Industrial Building, as well as a lower fair value gain on our investment property at 1 Selegie Road, PoMo. This is due to the sluggish Singapore property market in the current financial year.

Piling Contracts, Construction, Rental & Servicing of Machinery Division

This division is involved in providing piling services, as well as the rental and sale of cranes and heavy machinery for the construction industry. The segmental profit increased from $0.1 million to $2.7 million, as a result of higher revenue and gross profit generated from the construction project at 60 Jalan Lam Huat.

Recycling, Refining and Trading of Metals/E-waste Division

These divisions focus on providing e-waste management solutions and recycling services. The segmental profit increased significantly from $0.9 million to $3.6 million. The improved performance was attributed to better margins achieved, gain on disposal of plant and equipment, and decrease in operating expenses in FY2016.

Plastics to Fuel Refining Division

This division engaged in converting plastic waste to usable fuel oil, liquid petroleum gas and coke. The segment's recorded losses decreased significantly from $12.3 million in FY2015 to $0.6 million in FY2016, due to recognition of impairment losses on property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and other assets as a result of delay in the commencement of PTF refining mass production in FY2015. The delay was due to the slump in oil prices and instability of the global economy.

OUTLOOK

Under the current uncertain economic environment, the Group will continue to control operating costs, improve productivity and rationalise its operations with the ultimate aim of enhancing value and delivering greater value to all stakeholders. The Group is committed to monitoring and managing its financial position closely in meeting its commitments when they fall due.

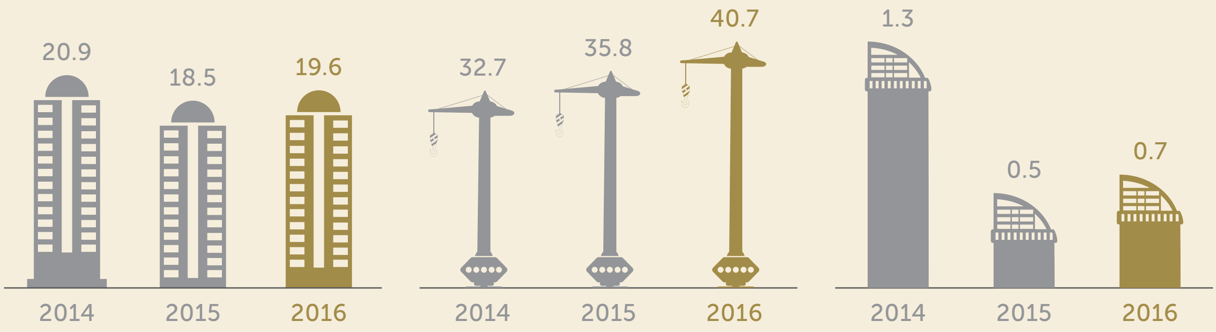
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

REVENUE

PROPERTY BUSINESS (mil)
Property Investments & Management

CONSTRUCTION BUSINESS (mil)
Pilling Contracts, Construction, Rental & Servicing of Machinery

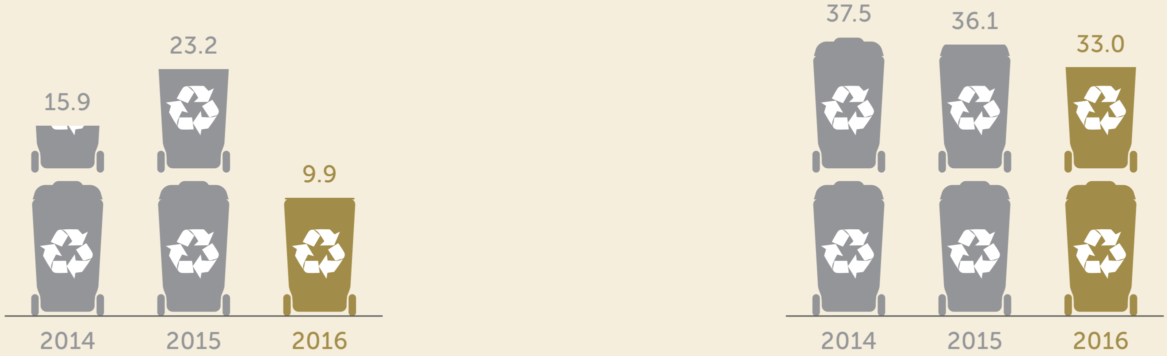
OTHERS (mil)



RECYCLING BUSINESS (mil)

Trading of e-Waste/Metals

Recycling & Refining of Metals



Total Revenue For FY2016
S$103.9 million

Loss Before Tax From Continuing Operations For FY2016
(S$11.3) million

Loss For FY2016
(S$12.2) million

FY2015: S$114.1 million in 2015
FY2014: S$108.3 million in 2014

FY2015: Loss before tax of S$9.3 million in 2015
FY2014: Profit before tax of S$32.1 million in 2014

FY2015: Loss of S$9.6 million in 2015
FY2014: Profit of S$32.4 million in 2014

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Board of Directors and Management of enviro-Hub Holdings Ltd (the "Company") remain committed to maintaining a high standard of corporate governance within the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group"). Good corporate governance establishes and maintains an ethical environment in the Group, which strives to enhance the interests of the shareholders of the Company. This report outlines the Company's corporate governance processes and activities with specific reference to the Code of Corporate Governance 2012 (the "Code") issued on 2 May 2012.

The Company is generally in compliance with the principles and guidelines as set out in the Code and in areas where there are deviations from the Code, appropriate explanations are provided within this report. The Board considers that the alternative corporate governance practices are sufficient to meet the underlying objective of the Code.

BOARD MATTERS

The Board's Conduct of its Affairs

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

Guidelines of the Code	*Corporate Governance Practices of the Company*
1.1	The Company is led and managed by an effective Board. Its primary function is to protect and enhance the long term value and returns for its shareholders. In addition to its statutory responsibilities, the Board has overall responsibility for corporate governance, strategic policies and directions, key business initiatives, major funding and investments proposals, key capital expenditure decisions and other matters to be implemented by Management to ensure that the Group's strategies and affairs are in the interests of the Company and its shareholders. The Board approves the Group's financial plans and reviews its financial performance periodically.
1.2	All directors exercise due diligence and independent judgment, and are obliged to act in good faith and in the best interests of the Company. There are corporate governance practices in place where a director will not recommend or participate in decisions of the Board or a Board Committee he sits on, if he is interested or deemed to be interested in the said decisions. The independent directors have performed and will continue to perform their duties independently of Management.
1.3	To facilitate effective management, certain functions have been delegated by the Board to various Board Committees. The Board Committees operate under clearly defined terms of reference. The Chairman of the respective Committees will report to the Board the outcome of the Committee meetings. Minutes of the Board Committee meetings are available to all Board members.
1.4	During the financial year ended 31 December 2016 ("FY2016"), the Board has held meetings for particular and specific matters as and when necessary. The Company's Articles of Association (the "Articles") allow the Board to convene meetings by tele-conferencing. Details of the frequency of Board and Board Committee meetings held in FY2016, as well as the attendance of each Board member at these meetings are disclosed in **Table 1**.
1.5	The Board has identified a number of areas for which the Board has direct responsibility for decision-making. Matters which are specifically reserved for decision making by the full Board include those involving corporate plans and budgets, material acquisitions and disposal of assets, corporate and/or financial restructuring, share issues, dividends, other returns to shareholders and interested person transactions.

Guidelines of the Code	*Corporate Governance Practices of the Company*

The Board also meets to review and consider the following corporate matters:-

- Approval of quarterly and year-end results announcements;
- Approval of the annual reports and financial statements;
- Convene shareholders' meetings;
- Material acquisition and disposal of assets;
- Major investments and funding decisions;
- Financial performance and key operational initiative; and
- Oversee the implementation of appropriate systems to manage the Group's business risk.

1.6 New directors, upon appointment, are briefed on the business and organization structure of the Group. Directors of the Company will also be updated from time to time of any news and relevant changes to statutes and regulatory requirements applicable to the Company's business. Where possible and when the opportunity arises, the non-executive directors ("NEDs") will be invited to location of plants or target property where the Group operates or invest to enable them to obtain a better perspective of the business and enhance their understandings of the Group's operations.

All directors are provided with regular updates on changes in the relevant laws and regulations to enable them to make well-informed decisions and to ensure that the directors are competent in carrying out their expected roles and responsibilities. The directors are aware of the requirements in respect of disclosure of interests in securities, disclosure of conflicts of interest in transactions involving the Company, prohibition on dealings in the Company's securities and restrictions on the disclosure of price-sensitive information.

The Company has an on-going budget for all directors to attend appropriate courses, seminars and conferences for them to stay abreast of the relevant business developments and changes in the regulatory requirements.

1.7 Formal letters had been issued to all newly appointed directors upon their appointments, setting out their duties and responsibilities as a director. The directors are aware of the requirements in respect of interest in securities, disclosure of conflicts of interests in transactions involving the Company, prohibition on dealings in the Company's securities and restrictions on the disclosure of price-sensitive information.

No new director was appointed during the year under review.

Board Composition and Guidance

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

Guidelines of the Code	*Corporate Governance Practices of the Company*

2.1 The Board comprises four directors of whom two are independent non-executive directors, one non-executive director and one executive director as at the date of this report. The Board consists of high caliber members with a wealth of knowledge, expertise and experience who contribute valuable direction and insight to the Company.

The composition of the Board is determined in accordance with the following principles:-

- Independence of each director should constitute at least one third of the Board.
- There should be adequate number of directors to serve the various Board committees without over burdening the directors or making it difficult for them to effectively discharge their responsibilities.

A summary of the current composition of the Board and Board Committees is set out on **Table 2**.

Guidelines of the Code	Corporate Governance Practices of the Company
2.2	Although the Chairman of the Board is not an independent director, there is a strong independent element on the Board, with 50% of the Board comprising independent directors.
2.3	The independence of each director is reviewed annually by the Nominating Committee ("NC") based on the guidelines as set out in the Code as well as the respective director's self-declaration in the statement of director's independence.
2.4	Concerning the independence of directors who have served on the Board beyond nine years, it was noted that Mr Tan Kok Hiang has served on the Board beyond nine years (having refreshed his independence once in 2005) whilst Mr Samuel Poon Hon Thang has attained his 9 years of service on 26 September 2015. Where a director has served on the Board for more than nine years, the Board has further reviewed whether such a director should be considered independent. The following were some of the factors considered in reviewing the independence of the director who has served beyond nine years: (a) whether the Director is free from any dealings, relationships or circumstances that could affect or appear to affect his independent judgement, particularly with regards to whether the director has indicated or demonstrated an alignment or ongoing support for any specific group of stakeholders, instead of representing the interests of all stakeholders; (b) whether the length of service has had any adverse impact on the Director's objectivity and judgement and whether during the tenure there has been any impairment to his ability to discharge his duties and responsibilities in the overall interest of the Group, taking into consideration the interests of all stakeholders; and (c) whether the director continues to exhibit a firm commitment to his role and continues to actively contribute with the knowledge and experience of the Group's business built up over the years. Each of the aforesaid non-executive directors has exercised strong independent judgment in their deliberations in the interests of the Company and maintains their objectivity and independence at all times in the discharge of his duties as director. In addition, the independence of character and judgment of each of the directors concerned was not in any way affected or impaired by the length of service. Having weighed the need for the Board's refreshment against tenure, the Board is satisfied with their continued independence of character and judgment and both Mr Tan Kok Hiang and Mr Samuel Poon Hon Thang remain as independent directors of the Company. Each of the long serving directors had duly recused himself from the discussion and taking a decision in respect of his own independence.
2.5	The Board considers that the present Board size is appropriate, taking into account the nature and scope of the Group's operation.
2.6	The Board recognizes the importance of an appropriate balance and diversity of skills, experience, gender, knowledge and professional qualifications in building an effective Board. For this purpose, the NC reviews the Board's collective skills matrix regularly. The Board and the Board Committees comprise directors who as a group provide core competencies, such as accounting and finance, business and management experience, industry knowledge, financial and strategic planning experience and knowledge that are necessary and critical to meet the Group's objectives.
2.7	The non-executive directors aim to assist in the development of proposals on strategy by constructively challenging Management. The non-executive directors would also review the performance of Management in meetings.

Guidelines of the Code	*Corporate Governance Practices of the Company*
2.8	Where warranted, the NEDs meet without the presence of Management or executive directors to review any matters that must be raised privately.

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

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

Guidelines of the Code	*Corporate Governance Practices of the Company*
3.1	The Company does not have the position of Chief Executive Officer. Mr Ng Ah Hua, Raymond currently fulfills the role of the Executive Chairman and is responsible for the day-to-day running of the Group, business development, investment decisions, and strategic direction and planning as well as exercising of control over the quality, quantity and timeliness of information flow between the Board, Management and the shareholders of the Company.
3.2	All major decisions made by the Executive Chairman are reviewed by the Board. His performance will be reviewed periodically by the Nominating Committee and his remuneration package will be reviewed periodically by the Remuneration Committee. The Executive Chairman and other executive and non-executive directors have regular meetings. All important and major decisions relating to the operations and Management of the Group are made jointly and collectively by them. The Board believes that there is a balance of power and authority within the Board as all the Board Committees are chaired by independent directors. The Executive Chairman is responsible for the workings of the Board, ensuring the integrity and effectiveness of its governance process. The Executive Chairman is also responsible for representing the Board to the shareholders, ensuring that Board meetings are held when necessary, setting the Board meeting agenda in consultation with the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") and/or Company Secretary, acting as facilitator at Board meetings and maintaining regular dialogue with the Management on all operational matters. The Executive Chairman reviews Board papers before they are presented to the Board and ensures that Board members are provided with adequate and timely information.
3.3	The Board has appointed Mr Samuel Poon Hon Thang, an independent and non-executive director, as the Lead Independent Director on 25 February 2016. Mr Samuel Poon Hon Thang will be available to address shareholders' concerns when contact through the normal channels of the Chairman and the CFO has failed to provide a satisfactory resolution or when such contact is inappropriate.
3.4	Where warranted, the independent directors, led by the lead independent director, may meet without the presence of Management to review any matters that must be raised privately before the lead independent director provides feedback to the Chairman of the Board.

Board Membership

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

Guidelines of the Code	*Corporate Governance Practices of the Company*
4.1	The responsibilities of the Nominating Committee ("NC") are described in its written terms of reference. Its main role is to ensure a rigorous process of board appointments and re-nominations, the determination of independence of each director and identification of new directors who have the appropriate knowledge, experience and skills to contribute effectively to the Board. The NC comprises three directors, a majority of whom, including the Chairman, are independent non-executive directors. The names of the members of the NC are disclosed in **Table 2**.
4.2	The principal function of the NC is to establish a formal and transparent process to:- • Review the background, academic and professional qualifications of each individual director; • Review and recommend the nomination of retiring directors for re-election at each Annual General Meeting ("AGM"); • Nominate and recommend all new appointments to the Board; • Decide, where a director has multiple board representation, whether the director is able to and has been adequately carrying out his duties as a director of the Company; • Assess the performance of the Board as a whole, as well as the contribution of each director to the effectiveness of the Board; • Review and determine annually the independence of each director; and • Review the Board structure, size and composition and makes recommendations to the Board with regards to any adjustments that are deemed necessary.
4.3	The NC reviews annually the independence declarations made by the Company's independent non-executive directors based on the criterion of independence under the guidelines provided in the Code. Based on the recommendation of the NC, the Board, having reviewed the relationships and length of service of Mr Tan Kok Hiang, is satisfied that Mr Tan Kok Hiang should continue as independent director as he does not have any existing business or professional relationships with the Group or its officers that could interfere, or be reasonably perceived to interfere, with the exercise of the director's independent business judgment. Mr Samuel Poon Hon Thang and/or his associates have entered into a lease agreement for the rental of few commercial units from the Group at arms-length rental rates. Notwithstanding this relationship, the NC and the Board having considered the character and background of Mr Samuel Poon Hon Thang and his existing relationships with the directors, is satisfied and continue to consider him as independent as he has exercised strong independent judgment in his deliberations in the best interests of the Company in the discharge of his director's duties.
4.4	The NC reviews annually the time commitment of directors. Notwithstanding that some of the directors have multiple board representations, the NC is satisfied that sufficient time and attention are being given by the directors to the affairs of the Company and each director is able to and has been adequately carrying out his/her duties as a director of the Company. The NC and the Board are of the standpoint that setting a maximum number of listed company board representations would not be meaningful as the contributions of the directors would depend on many other factors such as whether they are in full time employment and their other responsibilities or principal commitments. In addition, the board representations presently held by its directors do not impede the performance of their duties to the Company.

Guidelines of the Code	*Corporate Governance Practices of the Company*
4.5	No alternate director has been appointed to the Board.
4.6	The NC is responsible for identifying and recommending new board members to the Board, after considering the necessary and desirable competencies of the candidates which include; (i) academic and professional qualifications; (ii) industry experience; (iii) number of other directorships; (iv) relevant experience as a director; and (v) ability and adequacy in carrying out required tasks. The NC leads the process for board appointments and makes recommendations to the Board. The integrated process of appointment includes:- i. Developing a framework on desired competencies and diversity on board; ii. Assessing current competencies and diversity on board; iii. Developing desired profiles of new directors; iv. Initiating search for new directors including external search, if necessary; v. Shortlist and interview potential director candidates; vi. Recommending appointments and retirements to the board; vii. Election at general meeting.
4.7	The directors who held office during the year up to the date of this report are disclosed in the Director's Statement on pages 32 to 36. Details of the directors' profiles are set out on pages 6 and 7 of this Annual Report. The date of the directors' initial appointment and last re-election and their directorships are disclosed in **Table 3**.

Board Performance

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

Guidelines of the Code	*Corporate Governance Practices of the Company*
5.1	The NC is responsible for assessing the effectiveness of the Board as a whole, the Board Committees and for assessing the contribution of each individual director. The NC is also responsible for deciding how the Board's performance may be evaluated and proposing objective performance criteria for the Board's approval and implementing corporate governance measures to achieve good stewardship of the Company.
5.2	A Board performance evaluation is carried out annually and the assessment parameters include the evaluation of the Board's composition, size and expertise, timeliness of Board information as well as Board accountability and standards of conduct. For FY2016, the NC reviewed the performance of the Board based on the aforesaid parameters. The objective of the evaluation exercise is to provide an opportunity to obtain constructive feedback from each director on whether the Board's procedures and processes have allowed him to discharge his duties effectively and to propose changes which may be made to enhance the Board effectiveness as a whole as well as the efficiency and effectiveness of the Board Committees in assisting the Board. Review of the Board's performance, as appropriate, is undertaken collectively by the Board annually by NC with inputs from the Board members. The results of the overall performance of the Board pointed towards a consistently good position indicating that it is working well in most areas and trending towards outstanding performance.
5.3	Although the directors are not evaluated individually, the factors taken into consideration with regards to the re-nomination of directors for the current year are based on their attendances, commitment of time and contributions made at meetings of Board and Board Committees as well as general meetings.

Access to Information

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

Guidelines of the Code	*Corporate Governance Practices of the Company*
6.1 & 6.2	Board members are provided with adequate and timely information prior to Board meetings, and on an on-going basis. The Board has separate and independent access to the Group's senior management and the Company Secretary at all times. Requests for information from the Board are dealt with promptly by management. The Board is informed of all material events and transactions as and when they occur.
6.3	Besides attending all Board meetings and meetings of the Board committees of the Company, the Company Secretary also provides other corporate secretarial supports to the Board and ensures adherence to Board procedures and relevant rules and regulations which are applicable to the Company.
6.4	The appointment and replacement of Company Secretary is a Board reserved matter.
6.5	The Board seeks independent professional advice as and when necessary to enable it to discharge its responsibilities effectively. The directors, whether as a group or individually, may seek and obtain legal and other independent professional advice, at the Company's expense, concerning any aspect of the Group's operations or undertakings in order to fulfill their roles and responsibilities as directors.

REMUNERATION MATTERS

Procedures for Developing Remuneration Policies

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

Guidelines of the Code	*Corporate Governance Practices of the Company*
7.1	The Remuneration Committee ("RC"), regulated by a set of written terms of reference, comprises three members, majority of whom, including the Chairman, are independent non-executive directors. The RC comprises entirely non-executive directors. The names of the members of the RC are disclosed in **Table 2**.
7.2	The RC's role is to review and recommend to the Board the remuneration packages and terms of employment of the executive directors and key executives of the Group. The review will cover all aspects of remuneration including but not limited to directors' fees, salaries, allowances, bonuses and benefits in kind. The RC's recommendations are made in consultation with the Chairman of the Board and submitted for endorsement by the entire Board.
7.3	The RC has access to expert advice inside and/or outside the Company on remuneration of directors, where required.
7.4	The RC reviews the service contracts of the Company's executive directors and key executives. Services contracts for executive directors are for a fixed appointment period and may be terminated by not less than six-month's notice in writing served by either party or salary in lieu of notice. There are no onerous compensation commitments on the part of the Company in the event of an early termination of the service of the executive directors and key executives.

Level and Mix of Remuneration

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

Guidelines of the Code	*Corporate Governance Practices of the Company*
8.1	**Remuneration policy in respect of executive directors and other key management personnel** The Company's remuneration policy is to provide compensation packages at market rates that reward good performance and attract, retain and motivate directors and managers. It also takes into consideration of the Group's performance. The executive directors are remunerated as members of management. Their remuneration in FY2016 comprises a basic salary component, annual wage supplement, share award scheme and a profit sharing scheme, based on the performance of the Group as a whole and their individual performance.
8.2	The Company obtained shareholders' approval in FY2012 to implement a share award scheme known as the Enviro-Hub Share Award Scheme (the "Scheme"). The Scheme is administered by the RC, comprising Mr Tan Kok Hiang (Chairman), Mr Samuel Poon Hon Thang and Mr Lai Huen Poh as at the date of this report. As at the date of this report, Awards comprising 13,614,862 ordinary shares were granted to Mr Ng Ah Hua, Raymond, a controlling shareholder and Executive Chairman of the Company pursuant to the Scheme. The Awards granted to Ng Ah Hua, Raymond will be released, in whole or in part(s), from time to time during the period when the Scheme is in force at the discretion of the RC, if certain pre-determined performance conditions, as determined by the RC, are achieved, or otherwise in accordance with the rules of the Scheme. Further details of the Scheme and the Awards granted and vested under the Scheme are set out in the Directors' Statement.
8.3	**Policy in respect of non-executive directors' remuneration** The non-executive directors ("NEDs") and the non-executive independent directors ("NEIDs") are remunerated under a framework of basic fees for serving on the board and board committees. The executive director of the Board also receives a nominal fee. Fees for NEDs, NEIDs and executive director of the Board are subject to the approval of shareholders at the Annual General Meeting ("AGM"). Although shareholders' approval was obtained on 28 April 2015 on the grant of an aggregate number of 2,200,000 ordinary shares to the non-executive directors of the Company as part of their Directors' fees for FY2015 which consists of the grant of fully-paid shares under the Enviro-Hub Share Award Scheme with no performance and vesting conditions attached, such ordinary shares have not been allotted to the non-executive directors as at to date. The award of shares to the non-executive directors is intended to attract capable individuals to the Board, as well as retain and motivate them in their roles as non-executive directors. It also aligns their interest to those of the shareholders and recognizes individual contributions.
8.4	In setting remuneration packages, the Company takes into consideration the remuneration and employment conditions within the same industry and in comparable companies, as well as the Group's relative performance and the performance of the individuals.

Disclosure on Remuneration

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

Guidelines of the Code	*Corporate Governance Practices of the Company*
9.1 to 9.3	**Level and mix of remuneration of directors and key management personnel (who are not also directors or the CEO) for the year ended 31 December 2016.** Although the actual remuneration of each director and the top five key management personnel (who are not directors or the CEO) are not fully disclosed, the Company discloses their remuneration using a narrower band of S$100,000 to improve transparency and also discloses in aggregate the total remuneration paid to the directors and the top five key management personnel (who are not directors or the CEO). The compensation structure for the key management personnel (who are not directors or the CEO), of Group subsidiaries consists of three key components – salary, bonus and other benefits. **Table 4** and **Table 4A** sets out the breakdown of the remuneration of the directors and the top five key management personnel (who are not directors or the CEO), respectively, for FY2016.
Rules 1207(12) of the SGX-ST Listing Rules	Regarding the Code's recommendation to fully disclose the remuneration of directors and the top five key management personnel (who are not directors or the CEO), given the confidentiality of and commercial sensitivity attached to remuneration matters, the Company believes that disclosing remuneration in the respective bands and disclosing in aggregate the total remuneration paid to the directors and the top five key management personnel (who are not directors or the CEO) provide sufficient overview of the remuneration of directors and the top five key management personnel (who are not directors or the CEO).
9.4	**Remuneration of employees who are immediate family members of a director or the chief executive officer** There is no immediate family member (defined in the SGX-ST Listing Manual) as the spouse, child, adopted child, step-child, brother sister and parent) of a director or the CEO in the employment of the Group and the Company whose annual remuneration exceeded S$50,000 during FY2016.
9.5	Detailed information of the Enviro-Hub Share Award Scheme is disclosed in the Directors' Statement. The Circular to Shareholders dated 31 October 2012 containing the detailed information on the Enviro-Hub Share Award Scheme is available to shareholders upon their request.
9.6	Matters which are required to be disclosed in the annual remuneration report have been sufficiently disclosed in this report under Principles 7, 8 and 9 and in the financial statements of the Group and the Company.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT

Accountability

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

Guidelines of the Code	*Corporate Governance Practices of the Company*
10.1	The Board provides shareholders with quarterly and annual financial reports. Results for the first three quarters are released to shareholders within 45 days of the end of the quarter. Annual results are released within 60 days of the financial year-end. In presenting the Company's annual and quarterly financial results to shareholders,

Guidelines of the Code	*Corporate Governance Practices of the Company*
	the Board aims to provide shareholders with a balanced and understandable assessment of the Company's performance, position and prospects.
10.2	The Board also takes adequate steps to ensure compliance with legislative and regulatory requirements, including compliance with the continuing listing obligations under the SGX Listing Manual. In line with the Listing Rules of the SGX-ST, the Board issues a negative assurance statement in its interim quarterly financial statements announcements, confirming to the best of its knowledge that nothing had come to the attention of the Board which might render the financial statements false or misleading in any material aspect. The Company has also procured undertakings from all its directors and executive officers in compliance with Listing Rule 720(1). The Company has put in place the following policies: (a) Standard Operating Procedure Manual; (b) Directors' Training Policy; (c) Policy on Delegation of Authority; (d) Human Resource Policy; (e) Investor Relations Policy; (f) Financial Risk Management Policy; and (g) Policy on Matters reserved for the Board.
10.3	Management will provide directors with monthly management accounts and an analysis of those accounts, when the need arises.

Risk Management And Internal Controls

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

Guidelines of the Code	*Corporate Governance Practices of the Company*
11.1	The Group's system of internal controls is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives. The Board recognizes that the system is subject to inherent limitations and a cost effective internal control system can provide only reasonable and not absolute assurance against irregularities. During the year, the Audit Committee ("AC"), on behalf of the Board and through the assistance of internal and external auditors, had reviewed the effectiveness of the Group's material internal controls, including financial, operational, compliance, information technology controls and risk management. The process used by the AC to review the effectiveness of the system of internal controls and risk management includes:- i. Discussions with Management on risk identified by Management; ii. The audit processes; iii. The review of internal and external audit plans; and iv. The review of significant issues arising from internal and external audits.
11.2	In addition to the work carried out by the external auditors and internal auditors, the Group has engaged an international accounting firm to document the framework that enables Management to address the financial, operational and compliance risks of the key operating units. The process involved the identification of major risks for the Group's business units whereby the business units' key risks of financial, operational and compliance nature, as well as the counter measures in place or required to mitigate these risks were summarized for review by the Board. The documentation provided an overview of the Group's key risks, how they are managed, the key personnel responsible for each identified risk type and the various assurance mechanisms in place.

Guidelines of the Code	*Corporate Governance Practices of the Company*
11.3	The Board acknowledges that it is responsible for ensuring that Management maintains a sound system of internal controls to safeguard shareholders' investment and the Group's assets. The Board believes that in the absence of any evidence to the contrary and from due enquiry, the system of internal controls that has been maintained by the Group's Management and that was in place throughout the financial year and up to the date of this report is adequate to meet the needs of the Group in its current business environment. Any material non-compliance and internal control weakness noted during the internal audit and the recommendations thereof are reported to the AC as part of the review of the Group's internal control system. The Company manages risk under an overall strategy determined by the Board and supported by the AC, RC and NC. The Company sets acceptable risk management standards and periodically reviews the risks that the Group and the Company are subject to. Generally, the risks are exposure to foreign currency, interest rate, insurance, credit, liquidity and project management risk and methods used by management to control the risks are summarized on Note 33 under Notes to financial statements on pages 94 to 105. Based on the framework established and the reviews conducted by the internal and external auditors, the Board opines, with the concurrence of the AC, that there are adequate controls in place within the Group addressing material financial, operational, compliance and information technology risks to meet the needs of the Group in their current business environment. The Board has received assurance from the Executive Chairman and the Chief Financial Officer that the financial records of the Company have been properly maintained and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Group's operations and finances as well as the effectiveness of the Company's risk management and internal control systems.
11.4	As the Company has not put in place a Risk Management Committee, the Board, the AC and the Management assume the responsibility of the risk management function. Management reviews regularly the Group's business and operational activities to identify areas of significant risks as well as appropriate measures to control and mitigate these risks. Management reviews all significant policies and procedures and highlights all significant matters to the Board and the AC.

Audit Committee

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

Guidelines of the Code	*Corporate Governance Practices of the Company*
12.1	The Audit Committee ("AC"), regulated by a set of written terms of reference, comprises two independent non-executive directors and one non-executive director. The names of the members of the AC are disclosed in **Table 2**.
12.2	The AC has three members namely Mr Tan Kok Hiang, Mr Samuel Poon Hon Thang and Mr Lai Poh Huen, who have accounting or related financial management expertise or experience.
12.3	The AC has explicit authority to investigate any matter within its terms of reference; has full access to and cooperation from Management and has full discretion to invite any director and executive officer to attend its meetings; and has given reasonable resources to enable it to discharge its functions properly.

Guidelines of the Code	*Corporate Governance Practices of the Company*

12.4 The duties of the AC are:-

(a) Reviews the scope of work and results of the audit done by the external auditors, and evaluates the cost effectiveness and the independence and objectivity of the external auditors;
(b) Meets on quarterly basis to review the quarterly and full year announcements of the results and the financial position of the Group before submission to the Board for approval;
(c) Reviews the adequacy of the internal control systems of the Group through discussion with the Management and internal auditors;
(d) Reviews the effectiveness of the internal audit function, internal audit plans and discusses with the Management on the significant internal audit observations and actions to correct any deficiencies;
(e) Recommends to the Board for the re-appointment of external auditors and approving their remuneration and terms of engagement of the external auditor;
(f) Reviews the adequacy of the assistance given by the Group's officers to the external and internal auditors;
(g) Reviews the requirements for approval and disclosure of interested person transactions, and where necessary, review and seek approval for interested persons transactions;
(h) Reviews the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the Auditors' Report on those financial statements before submission to the Board;
(i) Reviews the adequacy of the group's internal controls;
(j) Undertakes such other reviews and projects as may be requested by the Board and reports to the Board its findings from time to time on matters arising and requiring the attention of the AC; and
(k) Undertakes such other functions and duties as may be required by statute or the Listing Manual and by such amendments made thereto from time to time.

Save for the fees paid for audit engagement, the non-audit services provided by the Company's external auditors, KPMG LLP, as disclosed below are immaterial and would not affect the independence of the auditors. The AC has recommended and the Board has approved the re-appointment of KPMG LLP as external auditors at the forthcoming AGM.

12.5 The AC meets annually with the external auditors without the presence of Management to review any matters that might be raised. Where warranted, the AC shall meet with the internal auditors without the presence of Management to review any matters that must be raised.

12.6 The amount of audit and non-audit fees paid to the external auditors in FY2016 was S$271,000 and S$33,000 respectively. The AC has reviewed the non-audit services (tax compliance services) provided by the external auditors to the Group in FY2016 and is satisfied that such services would not impair the independence of the external auditors in their conduct of the statutory audit.

12.7 The Group has in place, a Whistle-Blowing Policy where employees of the Group can raise concerns about improprieties. Such a policy serves to encourage and provide a channel to employees to report in good faith and in confidence, without fear of reprisals and / or concerns about possible improprieties in financial reporting or other matters. The objective for such arrangement is to ensure independent investigation of such matters and for appropriate follow-up action. Details of the whistle-blowing policies and arrangements have been made available to all employees. As at to date, no reports of fraudulent or inappropriate activities and malpractices has been received.

Guidelines of the Code	*Corporate Governance Practices of the Company*

12.8 **Summary of AC's Activities in FY2016**

During the year, the AC:-

(i) reviewed the financial statements of the Group before the announcement of the Group's quarterly and full-year results;
(ii) reviewed the key areas of Management's judgment on adequacy of provision and disclosure, critical accounting policies and any significant changes made that would have a material impact on the financials;
(iii) reviewed and approved both the Group internal auditor's and external auditor's plans to ensure that the plans covered sufficiently in terms of audit scope in reviewing the significant internal controls comprise financial, operational, information technology and compliance controls of the Company;
(iv) reviewed the independence and objectivity of the internal and external auditors through discussions with the internal and external auditors;
(v) reviewed non-audit fees and whether the provision of such services affects their independence;
(vi) reviewed the appointment of a different auditor for its subsidiaries (if any);
(vii) reviewed the accounting, auditing and financial reporting matters so as to ensure that an effective system of control is maintained in the Group;
(viii) reviewed the internal audit functions and discussed accounting implications of major transactions including significant financial reporting issues;
(ix) reviewed interested party transaction; and
(x) 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.

Financial Reporting Matters

The role of the AC in relation to financial reporting is to monitor the integrity of the quarterly and full year financial statements and that of any formal announcements relating to the Group's financial performance. For the financial year under review, the AC has considered whether accounting standards are consistently applied across the Group and whether disclosures to the financial statements are clear and sufficient.

In the review of the financial statements, the AC has discussed with management the accounting principles that were applied and their judgement of items that might affect the integrity of the financial statements. The following significant matters impacting the financial statements were discussed with management and the external auditor and were reviewed by the AC:

Matters considered	Action
Going concern basis of accounting	The Audit Committee reviewed management's assessment of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. In making this assessment, management considered the sources of liquidity and funding available to the Group, which include proceeds from a loan from a related company controlled by the Company's controlling shareholder, proceeds from the sale of the Group's available-for-sale unquoted equity securities to a third party, future cash inflows from the Group's operating activities and confirmation of financial support from the Company's controlling shareholder. Factors affecting the sources of liquidity and funding available to the Group, together with cash flows forecasts of the Group, were provided by management to the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee had considered the factors and held discussions with management and the external auditor to review management's assessment of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. As a result of the above procedures, the Audit Committee agrees that management's assessment of the sources of liquidity and funding to support the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of financial statements to be reasonable and disclosure to the financial statements is adequate.

Matters considered	Action
Valuation of investment properties – $546.7 million (91.4% of the Group's total assets)	The Audit Committee evaluated the qualifications and competence of the valuers, and considered the valuation methodologies applied by the valuers. The Audit Committee also held discussions with management and the external auditor to review the appropriateness of key assumptions applied (prices per square foot). As a result of the above procedures, the Audit Committee agrees with management that the valuers are objective and competent, the valuation methodologies used are in line with generally accepted market practices and the key assumptions used are within the range of comparable market data.

Rules 712 to 716 of the SGX-ST Listing Rules

In appointing the audit firms for the Group, the AC and the Board are satisfied that the Group has complied with Listing Rules 712 and 715.

Internal Audit

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

Guidelines of the Code	*Corporate Governance Practices of the Company*
13.1	The internal audit function of the Group has been outsourced to an audit/accounting firm. The internal auditors report directly and independently to the AC. Being an independent function; the audit work is conducted with impartiality and professional care.
13.2 to 13.5	On an annual basis, the internal auditor prepares and executes a risk-based audit plan, which complements that of the external auditors, so as to review the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls, and risk management. In addition, interested person transactions will be reviewed by Audit Committee at least on a quarterly basis. The external auditors will highlight any material internal control weaknesses which have come to their attention in the course of their statutory audit. All audit findings and recommendations made by the internal and external auditors are reported to the Audit Committee. Significant issues are discussed at Audit Committee meetings. The internal auditor follows up on all recommendations from the external auditors to ensure management has implemented them on a timely and appropriate manner and reports the results to the Audit Committee.

SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Shareholder Rights

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

14.1 All shareholders of the Company receive the Annual Report and notice of Annual General Meeting ("AGM") within the mandatory notice period.

14.2 Shareholders are encouraged to participate at the Company's general meetings. They are allowed to vote in person or appoint proxy in accordance to the Constitution.

Guidelines of the Code	*Corporate Governance Practices of the Company*
14.3	The Constitution of the Company allows each shareholder to appoint up to two proxies to attend AGMs. On 3 January 2016, the legislation was amended, amongst other things, to allow certain members, defined as "relevant intermediary" to attend and participate in general meetings without being constrained by the two-proxy requirement. Relevant intermediary includes corporations holding licenses in providing nominee and custodial services and CPF Board which purchases shares on behalf of the CPF investors.

Communication With Shareholders

Principle 15:	**Companies should actively engage their shareholders and put in place an investor relations policy to promote regular, effective and fair communication with shareholders**
15.1	The Company has not put in place an investor relations policy to promote regular and proactive communication with shareholders. The Company will review such need going forward.
15.2	The Company is in regular communication with shareholders. It does not practice selective disclosure. In line with continuous obligations of the Company pursuant to the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST, the Board's policy is that all shareholders should be equally informed of all major developments impacting the Group. Price-sensitive information are disclosed in a timely manner and quarterly and full year financial results are released to the public through SGXNet in accordance with the requirements of SGX-ST which are available on SGX website and the Company's website – www.enviro-hub.com
15.3 & 15.4	The Board welcomes the views of shareholders on matters affecting the Company, whether at shareholders' meetings or on an ad hoc basis. At AGMs, shareholders are given the opportunity to air their views and to ask the directors and Management questions regarding the Group.
15.5	As the Company has registered current year and accumulated losses as at 31 December 2016 and its current priority is to achieve long-term capital growth for the benefit of shareholders, No dividend has been proposed for FY2016. The Board continues to monitor the financial position of the Company and will propose dividends at the appropriate time to the best interest of the shareholders.

Conduct of Shareholder Meetings

Principle 16:	**Companies should encourage greater shareholder participation at general meetings of shareholders, and allow shareholders the opportunity to communicate their views on various matters affecting the company.**
16.1	Shareholders have the opportunity to participate effectively and to vote in the AGM either in person or by proxy.
16.2	Resolutions to be passed at general meetings are always separate and distinct in terms of issue and are consistent with the Code's recommendation that companies avoid 'bundling' resolutions unless the resolutions are interdependent and linked so as to form one significant proposal.
16.3	The Board (including the Chairman of the respective Board Committees), Management, as well as the external auditors attend the Company's AGM to address any question that shareholders may have.
16.4	Questions, comments received from shareholders and responses from the Board and Management were recorded in the minutes of AGM. The minutes of general meetings will be prepared and are available to shareholders upon their request.
16.5	To have greater transparency in the voting process, with effect from FY2014, the Company conducts the voting of all its resolutions by poll at all its AGM and EGM. The detailed voting results of each of the resolutions tabled are announced on the same day after the meetings. The total numbers of votes cast for or against the resolutions are also announced after the meetings via SGXNet.

Rule 1207(8) of the SGX-ST Listing Rules

DEALING IN SECURITIES

An internal code on dealing in securities of the Company has been issued to directors and officers setting out the implications on insider trading. All directors and officers are not allowed to deal in the Company's shares within two weeks and one month of the announcement of the Company's quarterly and full year results respectively. Reminders are sent to the directors and officers prior to the window periods.

The directors and officers are not expected to deal in the Company's securities on considerations of a short-term nature.

Directors and officers are required to observe insider trading provisions under the Securities & Futures Act (Chapter 289) at all times when dealing in the Company's securities. Directors of the Company are required to report all dealings to the Company Secretary.

The Company's Code of Business Conduct also sets the standards and ethical conduct expected of employees of the Enviro-Hub Group. Directors, officers and employees are required to observe and maintain high standards of integrity, as to be in compliance with the law and the regulations, and company policies.

Rule 1207(8) of the SGX-ST Listing Rules

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

A service agreement dated 1 March 2017 was entered into between the Company and Mr Raymond Ng Ah Hua in relation to his employment with the Company.

Save for the following agreements entered into with Mr Raymond Ng Ah Hua, the Executive Chairman and a controlling shareholder of the Company, or his associates, which was still subsisting as at the end of FY2016, there were no other material contracts involving the interest of the directors or controlling shareholders entered into by the Group which are still subsisting as at the end of the financial year under review or entered into during the financial year under review:-

1. the shareholders' agreement ("CPM SHA") dated 30 October 2012 entered into between the Company, BS Capital Pte Ltd ("BS Capital", being a company wholly-owned by Mr Raymond Ng Ah Hua) and Carros Project Management Pte Ltd ("Carros Project Management", previously known as "Lam Huat Development Pte Ltd"), as amended or supplemented from time to time, in relation to a joint venture between the Company and BS Capital to jointly invest in a property development project through Carros Project Management. Under the terms of the CPM SHA, the Company has, inter alia, agreed to make available a shareholder's loan of up to S$8 million to Carros Project Management to fund the joint venture ("CPM Shareholder's Loan"). Under the terms of the CPM SHA, the CPM Shareholder's Loan bearing 2% interest, unsecured and repayable at such time as the parties may agree in writing in accordance with the terms and conditions of the CPM SHA. Further details on this joint venture and the CPM Shareholder's Loan were set out in, inter alia, the Company's announcements on the SGXNet dated 30 October 2012 and 20 November 2012. Please also refer to the section entitled "Interested Person Transactions ("IPTs")" and note 31 to the financial statements entitled "Related Parties" for further details on the CPM Shareholder's Loan; and

2. the joint venture agreement ("EHP JVA") dated as of 21 June 2013 entered into between the Company, BS Capital and EH Property & Investments Pte Ltd ("EH Property"), as amended or supplemented from time to time, in relation to a joint venture between the Company and BS Capital to jointly carry on the business of property development, investment and management through EH Property. Under the terms of the EHP JVA, the Company has, inter alia, agreed to make available a shareholder's loan of up to S$60 million to EH Property to fund the joint venture ("EH Property Shareholder's Loan"). Under the terms of the EHP JVA, the EH Property Shareholder's Loan shall be interest-free, unsecured and repayable at such time as the parties may agree in writing in accordance with the terms and conditions of the EHP JVA. Further details on this joint venture and the EH Property Shareholder's Loan were set out in, inter alia, the Company's circular to shareholders dated 29 August 2013 and the Company's announcements on the SGXNet dated 25 June 2013, 8 July 2013 and 24 February 2014. Please also refer to the section entitled "Interested Person Transactions ("IPTs")" below for further details on the EH Property Shareholder's Loan.

Rule 1207(17) of the SGX-ST Listing Manual

INTERESTED PERSON TRANSACTIONS ("IPTS")

The Group has established procedures to ensure that all transactions with interested persons are reported on a timely manner to the Audit Committee and that the transactions are carried out on normal commercial terms and will not be prejudicial to the interests of the Company and its minority shareholders.

The aggregate value of interested person transactions entered into during the financial year under review are as follows:-

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)**
Carros Project Management Pte Ltd (previously known as "Lam Huat Development Pte Ltd")	Shareholder's loan - Nil (note 1)	-
	Interest income - S$107,767	-
EH Property & Investments Pte Ltd	Shareholder's loan - S$1,312,982 (note 2)	-
Kranji Development Pte Ltd	-	Construction-related revenue - S$37,114,255 (note 3)

Notes:

(1) The Company has an existing obligation to make available a shareholder's loan of up to an aggregate amount of S$8 million to Carros Project Management Pte Ltd ("CPM") to fund the joint venture entered into between the Company and BS Capital Pte Ltd ("BSC"), details of the shareholder's loan of which were set out in the Company's annual report for the financial year ended 31 December 2012. As at the financial year ended 31 December 2016, the Company has disbursed an aggregate amount of S$5,224,195 to CPM pursuant to the shareholder's loan, net of part repayment of the shareholder's loan amounting to S$287,500 during the financial year under review.

(2) The Company has an existing obligation to fund the joint venture entered into between the Company and BSC in relation to EH Property & Investments Pte Ltd ("EHPI") by way of shareholder's loan ("EHPI Shareholder's Loan"). Details of the joint venture and the EHPI Shareholder's Loan were set out in the Company's circular to shareholders dated 29 August 2013 and the Company's announcements on the SGXNet dated 25 June 2013, 8 July 2013 and 24 February 2014. As at the financial year ended 31 December 2016, the Company has disbursed an aggregate amount of S$49,266,053 to EHPI pursuant to the EHPI Shareholder's Loan.

(3) The Company has, at the Company's AGM held on 28 April 2016, obtained a renewal of the shareholders' general mandate ("IPT Mandate") for (i) the grant of corporate guarantees by the Company to banks and financial institutions for banking and financing facilities to be granted to the Company's subsidiaries which fall within the definition of "interested person" as defined in Chapter 9 of the SGX-ST Listing Manual from time to time; and (ii) the provision of construction-related services by a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, Leong Hin Piling (Pte.) Limited, its subsidiaries and associated companies from time to time, or any of them, to Mr Raymond Ng Ah Hua and his associates which are expected to be recurrent in nature. For the financial year ended 31 December 2016, the Group has entered into IPT transactions amounting to S$37,114,255 under the IPT Mandate.

TABLE 1 – ATTENDANCE AT BOARD AND BOARD COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FY2016

	Board of Directors		Nominating Committee		Audit Committee		Remuneration Committee	
	Number of Meetings							
Directors	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended
Raymond Ng Ah Hua	4	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
Tan Kok Hiang	4	4	1	1	4	4	1	1
Samuel Poon Hon Thang	4	4	1	1	4	4	1	1
Lai Huen Poh	4	4	-	-	4	4	1	1

TABLE 2 - BOARD AND BOARD COMMITTEES AS AT DATE OF REPORT

	Board	Nominating Committee	Audit Committee	Remuneration Committee
Executive Director ("ED")				
Raymond Ng Ah Hua (Executive Chairman)	Chairman	Member	–	–
Non-Executive Directors ("NED")				
Lai Huen Poh	Member	–	Member	Member
Non-Executive Independent Directors ("NEID")				
Tan Kok Hiang	Member	Member	Chairman	Chairman
Samuel Poon Hon Thang	Member	Chairman	Member	Member

TABLE 3 – DATE OF DIRECTOR'S INITIAL APPOINTMENT, LAST RE-ELECTION AND THEIR DIRECTORSHIPS

Name of Director	Date of initial Appointment	Date of last re-election	Present directorships in listed companies	Past preceding 3 years) directorships in listed companies
Raymond Ng Ah Hua	28/10/2004	28/04/2016	Enviro-Hub Holdings Ltd	–
Tan Kok Hiang	21/05/1999	28/04/2016	(a) Enviro-Hub Holdings Ltd (b) LHT Holdings Ltd (c) Transit-Mixed Concrete Ltd (d) ICP Limited	–
Samuel Poon Hon Thang	26/09/2006	28/04/2015	(a) Enviro-Hub Holdings Ltd (b) Soilbuild Construction Group Ltd (c) UOL Group Limited	–
Lai Huen Poh	27/05/2008	28/04/2014	(a) Enviro-Hub Holdings Ltd (b) Rowsley Ltd (c) CWG International Ltd	–

TABLE 4 – REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

The breakdown of the total remuneration of the Directors of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2016 is set out below:-

		Breakdown of Remuneration in Percentage (%)					Actual Total Remuneration in Compensation Bands of S$100,000
Name of Director	**Position**	**Directors' Fee**	**Salary**	**Bonus**	**Other Benefits**	**Total**	
Raymond Ng Ah Hua	ED	*	90%	8%	2%	100%	700,001 – 800,000
Tan Kok Hiang	NEID	100%	–	–	–	100%	<100,000
Tan Gim Soo#	NEID	100%	–	–	–	100%	<100,000
Samuel Poon Hon Thang	NEID	100%	–	–	–	100%	<100,000
Lai Huen Poh	NED	100%	–	–	–	100%	<100,000
The Aggregate Total Remuneration (S$'000) of Directors		S$141,690	S$696,000	S$58,000	S$21,042	S$916,732	
		16%	76%	6%	2%	100%	

Resigned on 15 February 2016
* Nominal amount < 0.2%

Notes:
ED: Executive Director
NEID: Non-Executive Independent Director
NED: Non-Executive Director

TABLE 4A –REMUNERATION OF TOP 5 KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

The breakdown of total remuneration of the top 5 key management personnel of the Group (who are not directors) for the year ended 31 December 2016 is set out below:-

		Breakdown of Remuneration in Percentage (%)				Actual Total Remuneration in Compensation Bands of S$100,000
Name of Key Management Personnel	**Position**	**Salary**	**Bonus**	**Other Benefits**	**Total**	
Tan Lay Mai	CFO/SD	89%	7%	4%	100%	400,001 – 500,000
Chan Yeow Meng	SD	78%	5%	17%	100%	100,001 – 200,000
Jerry Ng Boon Song	SD	77%	9%	14%	100%	100,001 – 200,000
Lim Kheng Boon	SD	75%	9%	16%	100%	100,001 – 200,000
Ang Mui Nah	SD	82%	6%	12%	100%	100,001 – 200,000
The Aggregate Total Remuneration (S$'000) of Key Management Personnel		S$760,556	S$66,115	S$88,674	S$915,345	
		83%	7%	10%	100%	

Legends:-

Salary: Fixed pay comprises basic salary and directors' fees from subsidiaries.
Bonus: Bonus is paid based on the Company and individual's performance.
Other Benefits: Transport Benefits and the Company's contribution towards the Singapore Central Provident Fund where applicable.

Notes:-

SD: Subsidiaries' Director
CFO: Chief Financial Officer

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

Year ended 31 December 2016

We hereby submit this annual report to the members of the Company together with the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2016.

In our opinion:

(a) the financial statements set out on pages 42 to 109 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at 31 December 2016 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group for the year ended on that date in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards; and

(b) at the date of this statement, having regard to the matters disclosed in Note 2.1 to the financial statements, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The Board of Directors has, on the date of this statement, authorised these financial statements for issue.

DIRECTORS

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

Ng Ah Hua
Tan Kok Hiang
Samuel Poon Hon Thang
Lai Huen Poh

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

According to the register kept by the Company for the purposes of Section 164 of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the Act), particulars of interests of directors who held office at the end of the financial year (including those held by their spouses and infant children) in shares, debentures, warrants and share options in the Company and in related corporations (other than wholly-owned subsidiaries) are as follows:

Name of director and corporation in which interests are held	Holdings at beginning of the year	Holdings at end of the year
Enviro-Hub Holdings Ltd.		
Ordinary shares		
Ng Ah Hua	401,998,020	401,998,020
Tan Kok Hiang	1,666,666	1,666,666
Samuel Poon Hon Thang	373,333	373,333
Lai Huen Poh	3,131,108	3,131,108

By virtue of Section 7 of the Act, Mr Ng Ah Hua is deemed to have interests in all other subsidiaries of the Company at the beginning and at the end of the financial year.

Except as disclosed in this statement, no director who held office at the end of the financial year had interests in shares, debentures, warrants or share options of the Company, or of related corporations, either at the beginning of the financial year or 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 2017.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS (CONT'D)

Except as disclosed under the "Enviro-Hub Share Award Scheme" section of this statement, 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 in or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

Except for salaries, bonuses and fees and those benefits that are disclosed in this statement and in note 31 to the financial statements, since the end of the last financial year, no director 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 he is a member, or with a company in which he has a substantial financial interest.

ENVIRO-HUB SHARE AWARD SCHEME

The Enviro-Hub Share Award Scheme (the Scheme) of the Company was approved and adopted by its members at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 22 November 2012. The Scheme is administered by the Remuneration Committee, comprising Mr Tan Kok Hiang (Chairman), Mr Samuel Poon Hon Thang and Mr Lai Huen Poh.

Scheme participants (Scheme Participants) will receive fully-paid ordinary shares of the Company free of charge, the equivalent in cash, or combinations thereof, provided that certain prescribed performance targets are met within a prescribed performance period determined at the absolute discretion of the Remuneration Committee. Performance targets set under the Scheme are intended to be based on medium-term corporate objectives covering market competitiveness, quality of returns, business growth and productivity growth. The performance targets are stretched targets aimed at sustaining long-term growth. Examples of performance targets to be set include targets based on criteria such as sales growth, earnings per share and return on investment.

The selection of a Scheme Participant and the number of shares which are the subject of each share award (the Award) to be granted to a Scheme Participant in accordance with the Scheme shall be determined at the absolute discretion of the Remuneration Committee, which shall take into account criteria such as his rank, job performance, years of service and potential for future development, his contribution to the success and development of the Group and the extent of effort required to achieve the performance target(s) within the performance period.

Other information regarding the Scheme is set out below:

(a) Rationale

The Scheme operates to attract, retain and provide incentive to Scheme Participants to encourage greater dedication and loyalty by enabling the Company to give recognition for past contributions and services as well as motivating Scheme Participants generally to contribute towards the Company's long-term prosperity.

(b) Eligibility

The Scheme allows for participation by full-time employees of the Group (including Group Executive Directors) and Non-Executive Directors who have attained the age of 21 years and above on or before the relevant date of Award provided that none shall be an undischarged bankrupt or have entered into any compositions with their respective creditors, and who, in the absolute discretion of the Remuneration Committee, will be eligible to participate in the Scheme.

ENVIRO-HUB SHARE AWARD SCHEME (CONT'D)

(b) Eligibility (cont'd)

Persons who are Controlling Shareholders or associates of a Controlling Shareholder are also eligible to participate in the Scheme provided that the participation by such person and the actual number of Awards granted under the Scheme to such Participant who is a Controlling Shareholder or an associate of a Controlling Shareholder shall be approved by the independent Shareholders in a separate resolution for each such person subject to the following:

(i) the aggregate of the number of Shares comprised in Awards granted to Controlling Shareholders or associates of a Controlling Shareholder under the Scheme shall not exceed twenty-five per cent (25%) of the aggregate of the total number of Shares (comprised in Awards) which may be granted under the Scheme; and

(ii) the aggregate of the number of Shares in respect of Awards granted to each Controlling Shareholder or associates of a Controlling Shareholder shall not exceed ten per cent (10%) of the total number of Shares (comprised in Awards) which may be granted under the Scheme.

Subject to the Act and any requirement of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (SGX-ST), the terms of eligibility for participation in the Scheme may be amended from time to time at the absolute discretion of the Remuneration Committee.

(c) Duration of the Scheme

The Scheme shall continue in force at the discretion of the Remuneration Committee, subject to a maximum period of ten (10) years commencing on the date the Scheme is adopted by the Company in general meeting, provided always that the Scheme may continue beyond the above stipulated period with the approval of Shareholders by ordinary resolution in general meeting and of any relevant authorities which may then be required. Notwithstanding the expiry or termination of the Scheme, any Awards made to Scheme Participants prior to such expiry or termination will continue to remain valid.

(d) Size of the Scheme

The aggregate number of Award shares (comprising new shares and/or treasury shares) to be delivered pursuant to Awards granted on any date, when added to the number of new shares issued and issuable and the number of treasury shares delivered, in respect of all other share schemes of the Company for the time being in force (if any) shall not exceed fifteen per cent (15%) of the issued share capital of the Company (excluding treasury shares) on the day preceding the relevant date of the Award. The number of existing shares which may be purchased from the market for delivery upon vesting of the Awards granted under the Scheme, will not be subject to any limit. Alternatively, the Company may make a release of Awards in cash instead of shares and Scheme Participants entitled to such Awards will receive in lieu of shares, the aggregate market value of such Shares. Such methods will not be subject to any limit as they do not involve the issue of any new shares or the transfer of any treasury shares.

ENVIRO-HUB SHARE AWARD SCHEME (CONT'D)

Details of the Awards granted, vested and cancelled during the financial year, and Awards outstanding as at the end of the financial year, were as follows:

	Balance as at 1 January 2016	Share awards granted	Share awards vested	Share awards cancelled	Balance as at 31 December 2016
Group Executive Chairman					
Mr Ng Ah Hua	8,168,918	–	–	–	8,168,918

Since the commencement of the Scheme to the date of this statement, Awards comprising 15,814,862 ordinary shares were granted to the Company's directors. Other than above, no other Awards were granted under the Scheme as at 31 December 2016.

Awards comprising 5,445,944 ordinary shares were entitled to Mr Ng Ah Hua under the Scheme for the financial years ended 31 December 2013 and 2014 but not yet allotted as at 31 December 2016.

Awards comprising 2,200,000 ordinary shares were entitled to the Company's Non-Executive Directors under the Scheme for the financial year ended 31 December 2015 but not yet allotted as at 31 December 2016.

As at 31 December 2016, apart from Mr Ng Ah Hua, a Controlling Shareholder and a Director of the Company pursuant to the Scheme, no other Scheme Participant has been granted Awards under the Scheme, in aggregate, represents five per cent (5%) or more of the aggregate of the total number of new shares and/or treasury shares available under the Scheme.

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 options granted by the Company or its subsidiaries.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The members of the Audit Committee during the year and at the date of this statement are:

- Tan Kok Hiang (Chairman), independent director
- Samuel Poon Hon Thang, independent director
- Lai Huen Poh, non-executive director (appointed on 18 February 2016)

The Audit Committee performs the functions specified in Section 201B of the Act, the SGX Listing Manual and the Code of Corporate Governance.

The Audit Committee has held 4 meetings since the last directors' statement. In performing its functions, the Audit Committee met with the Company's external and internal auditors to discuss the scope of their work, the results of their examination and evaluation of the Group's internal accounting control system.

The Audit Committee also reviewed the following:

- assistance provided by the Group's officers to the internal and external auditors;

- quarterly financial information and annual financial statements of the Group and the Company prior to their submission to the directors of the Company for adoption; and

- interested person transactions (as defined in Chapter 9 of the SGX Listing Manual).

The Audit Committee has full access to management and is given the resources required for it to discharge its functions. It has full authority and the discretion to invite any director or executive officer to attend its meetings. The Audit Committee also recommends the appointment of the external auditors and reviews the level of audit and non-audit fees.

The Audit Committee is satisfied with the independence and objectivity of the external auditors and has recommended to the Board of Directors that the auditors, KPMG LLP, be nominated for re-appointment as auditors at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting of the Company.

In appointing our auditors for the Company and subsidiaries, we have complied with Rules 712 and 715 of the SGX Listing Manual.

AUDITORS

The auditors, KPMG LLP, have indicated their willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Ng Ah Hua
Director

Tan Kok Hiang
Director

24 March 2017

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Members of the Company Enviro-Hub Holdings Ltd.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Enviro-Hub Holdings Ltd. (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group and the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2016, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows of the Group for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 42 to 109.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the Act) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group and the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2016 and of the consolidated financial performance, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

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

Key audit matters

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

Going concern basis of accounting Refer to Note 2.1 to the financial statements.	
The key audit matter	*How the matter was addressed in our audit*
The Group incurred net loss of $12.2 million during the year ended 31 December 2016. As of 31 December 2016, the Group's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by $57.4 million. The Group has loans and borrowings of $58.4 million due within 12 months from 31 December 2016. Notwithstanding this uncertainty, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis because management, having assessed the sources of liquidity and funding available to the Group, believes that the Group can continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future. As disclosed in Note 2.1 to the financial statements, in assessing the appropriateness of the use of going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements, management has considered the following sources of liquidity and funding available to the Group: (i) A $50.0 million loan from a related company controlled by the Company's controlling shareholder is expected to be received by July 2017; (ii) $19.0 million proceeds from the sale of the Group's unquoted equity securities to a third party is expected to be received by June 2017; (iii) Future cash inflows from the Group's operating activities for the financial year ending 31 December 2017; and (iv) Additionally, the Company's controlling shareholder has confirmed that he will provide necessary financial support to the Group if required. As this assessment involves consideration of uncertain future events there is a risk that the judgement is inappropriate, and the required disclosures in the financial statements is inadequate.	We have evaluated management's assessment of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, relying on the sources of liquidity and funding available to the Group, as mentioned in (i) to (iv) in the key audit matter. We have read the loan agreement between the Company and the related company for the loan of $50.0 million, evaluated the conditions precedent to the loan being made available to the Group and assessed if it is reasonable to expect that the Group will receive the loan proceeds by July 2017. We have sighted the signed sale and purchase agreements between the Company and the third party for the sale of the Group's unquoted equity securities for net proceeds of $19.0 million, evaluated the conditions precedent to the completion of sale and assessed if it is reasonable to expect the completion of the sale by June 2017. We evaluated the cash flows forecasts prepared by management, for the next 12 months from the date of the financial statements based on the understanding we obtained from our audit and assess if these forecasts are reasonable. We challenged the appropriateness of the key assumptions used by management comprising the Group's forecasts of revenue and gross profit margin. Additionally, we have assessed the composition of the Group's current assets as at 31 December 2016 and how readily these are convertible to cash. We obtained a letter of financial support from the Company's controlling shareholder to the Group, confirming in writing his continued financial support to the Group for at least the next 12 months from the date of the financial statements. We considered the adequacy of the required disclosures in Note 2.1 to the financial statements.

Our findings

We found management's assessment of the sources of liquidity and funding referred in (i) to (iv) above to support the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of financial statements to be reasonable and appropriate. Adequate disclosure of the pertinent information has also been set out in Note 2.1 to the financial statements.

Valuation of investment properties – $546.7 million Refer to Note 6 and Note 34 to the financial statements.	
The key audit matter	*How the matter was addressed in our audit*
The Group owns a portfolio of investment properties, comprising POMO and Lam Soon Industrial Building, that are leased to third parties under operating leases. Investment properties represent the largest category of assets on the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group. These investment properties are stated at fair values based on independent external valuations, using the market comparison approach. The valuations are sensitive to the choice of valuation methodology and key assumptions applied; where a change in the assumptions can have a significant impact to the valuation.	We evaluated the qualifications and competence of the valuers and held discussions with the valuers to understand their valuation methods and assumptions and basis used, where appropriate. We evaluated the appropriateness of key assumptions applied (prices per square foot) by comparing these against historical rates and available industry data, taking into consideration comparability and market factors.

Our findings

The valuers are members of generally-recognised professional bodies for valuers and have considered their own independence in carrying out their work. The valuation methodologies used are in line with generally accepted market practices and the key assumptions used are within the range of comparable market data.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the corporate profile, group structure, Chairman's statement, Board of Directors, key executives, corporate review, financial highlights, corporate governance, Directors' statement and statistics of shareholdings (the "Reports").

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

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

Responsibilities of management and directors for the financial statements

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

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

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Lau Kam Yuen.

KPMG LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
24 March 2017

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2016

		Group		Company	
	Note	2016 $'000	2015 $'000	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	4	19,884	24,396	124	204
Intangible assets	5	–	–	–	–
Investment properties	6	546,720	562,610	–	–
Subsidiaries	7	–	–	18,298	18,379
Joint venture	8(a)	–	24	–	–
Other investments	10	5,224	5,512	5,224	5,512
Trade and other receivables	11	69	658	–	–
Other assets	15	–	–	–	–
		571,897	593,200	23,646	24,095
Current assets					
Inventories	12	2,725	5,335	–	–
Trade and other receivables	11	17,013	26,220	51,974	53,526
Cash and cash equivalents	14	3,107	4,182	53	202
Assets held for sale	16	3,180	–	–	–
		26,025	35,737	52,027	53,728
Total assets		597,922	628,937	75,673	77,823
Equity attributable to owners of the Company					
Share capital	18	95,888	95,888	95,888	95,888
Foreign currency translation reserve	19	(6,936)	(6,790)	–	–
Other reserve	20	(6,852)	(6,852)	–	–
Accumulated losses		(18,517)	(13,262)	(80,053)	(73,245)
		63,583	68,984	15,835	22,643
Non-controlling interests	9	19,929	26,815	–	–
Total equity		83,512	95,799	15,835	22,643
Non-current liabilities					
Loans and borrowings	21	366,978	409,435	–	30,000
Deferred tax liabilities	22	278	361	–	–
Trade and other payables	23	63,685	46,306	11,680	–
		430,941	456,102	11,680	30,000
Current liabilities					
Loans and borrowings	21	58,448	38,517	30,000	–
Trade and other payables	23	23,958	38,202	18,158	25,180
Current tax payable		1,063	317	–	–
		83,469	77,036	48,158	25,180
Total liabilities		514,410	533,138	59,838	55,180
Total equity and liabilities		597,922	628,937	75,673	77,823

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	Group 2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue	24	103,850	114,131
Cost of sales		(82,563)	(99,010)
Gross profit		21,287	15,121
Other income	25	7,976	12,102
Selling and distribution expenses		(2,757)	(2,669)
General and administrative expenses		(5,560)	(7,483)
Other expenses	26	(18,734)	(12,700)
Results from operating activities		2,212	4,371
Finance income	27	126	124
Finance costs	27	(13,597)	(13,777)
Net finance costs		(13,471)	(13,653)
Loss before tax		(11,259)	(9,282)
Income tax expense	28	(929)	(251)
Loss from continuing operations		(12,188)	(9,533)
Discontinued operation			
Loss from discontinued operation (net of tax)	17	–	(44)
Loss for the year		(12,188)	(9,577)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Translation differences relating to financial statements of foreign operations and a subsidiary with functional currency in foreign currency		(99)	(419)
Other comprehensive income for the year		(99)	(419)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(12,287)	(9,996)
Loss attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(5,255)	(5,659)
Non-controlling interests		(6,933)	(3,918)
Loss for the year		(12,188)	(9,577)
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(5,401)	(5,985)
Non-controlling interests		(6,886)	(4,011)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(12,287)	(9,996)
Loss per share:			
Basic and diluted (cents)	30	(0.51)	(0.55)
Loss per share – continuing operations:			
Basic and diluted (cents)	30	(0.51)	(0.55)

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 December 2016

	Share capital $'000	Foreign currency translation reserve $'000	Other reserve $'000	Accumulated losses $'000	Total attributable to owners of the Company $'000	Non-controlling interests $'000	Total equity $'000
At 1 January 2015	95,888	(6,464)	(6,852)	(7,603)	74,969	30,826	105,795
Total comprehensive income for the year							
Loss for the year	–	–	–	(5,659)	(5,659)	(3,918)	(9,577)
Other comprehensive income							
Translation differences relating to financial statements of foreign operations and a subsidiary with functional currency in foreign currency	–	(326)	–	–	(326)	(93)	(419)
Total other comprehensive income	–	(326)	–	–	(326)	(93)	(419)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	(326)	–	(5,659)	(5,985)	(4,011)	(9,996)
At 31 December 2015	95,888	(6,790)	(6,852)	(13,262)	68,984	26,815	95,799
At 1 January 2016	95,888	(6,790)	(6,852)	(13,262)	68,984	26,815	95,799
Total comprehensive income for the year							
Loss for the year	–	–	–	(5,255)	(5,255)	(6,933)	(12,188)
Other comprehensive income							
Translation differences relating to financial statements of foreign operations and a subsidiary with functional currency in foreign currency	–	(146)	–	–	(146)	47	(99)
Total other comprehensive income	–	(146)	–	–	(146)	47	(99)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	(146)	–	(5,255)	(5,401)	(6,886)	(12,287)
At 31 December 2016	95,888	(6,936)	(6,852)	(18,517)	63,583	19,929	83,512

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	Group 2016 $'000	Group 2015 $'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Loss for the year		(12,188)	(9,577)
Adjustments for:			
Amortisation of intangible assets	5	–	114
Amortisation of deferred income		(754)	(750)
Bad debts written off	29	–	2
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4	3,629	3,954
Fair value loss/(gain) on investment properties	6	12,710	(10,238)
Finance costs	27	13,597	13,806
Finance income	27	(126)	(124)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	25	(1,516)	(610)
Gain on disposal of other investments	25	(1,100)	–
Impairment loss on joint venture	8	8	–
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	4	185	8,134
Impairment loss on other assets	15	–	2,249
Impairment loss on intangible assets	5	–	1,253
Income tax expense		929	251
Property, plant and equipment written off	29	–	23
Allowance for/(reversal of) impairment loss on trade and other receivables	26	309	(239)
Reversal of allowance for write-down of inventories	12	(132)	(338)
		15,551	7,910
Changes in working capital:			
Inventories		2,864	204
Trade and other receivables		9,665	(8,289)
Trade and other payables		(6,747)	8,714
Cash generated from operating activities		21,333	8,539
Income taxes paid		(266)	(546)
Net cash from operating activities		21,067	7,993

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment (Note A)	4	(125)	(452)
Deposit received from disposal of other investments		2,300	–
Interest received		18	14
Payment for renovation of investment properties	6	–	(472)
Proceeds from disposal of other investments		1,100	–
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		2,359	819
Proceeds from disposal of discontinued operation	37	–	2,427
Proceeds from reduction of capital in joint venture	8	16	–
Repayment of loans to a related company		288	–
Net cash from investing activities		5,956	2,336
Cash flows from financing activities			
Deposits pledged		–	158
Interest paid		(13,925)	(14,063)
Loans from a non-controlling interest		1,261	405
Loans from a related party		3,751	3,975
Loan from a related company		3,660	250
Payment of finance lease liabilities		(456)	(443)
(Repayment of)/proceeds from short-term loans and borrowings		(13,600)	4,091
(Repayment of)/proceeds from long-term loans and borrowings		(8,001)	25,677
Repayment of unsecured notes		–	(30,000)
Net cash used in financing activities		(27,310)	(9,950)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(287)	379
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		140	(326)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		20	87
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	14	(127)	140

Note A

During the financial year, the Group acquired property, plant and equipment with an aggregate cost of $147,000 (2015: $1,354,000) (note 4) of which $22,000 (2015: $902,000) were acquired under finance leases.

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

These notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 24 March 2017.

1 DOMICILE AND ACTIVITIES

Enviro-Hub Holdings Ltd. (the Company) is incorporated in the Republic of Singapore. The address of the Company's registered office is 200 Pandan Loop, #05-01 Pantech 21, Singapore 128388.

The financial statements of the Group as at and for the year ended 31 December 2016 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the Group and individually as Group entities) and the Group's interest in equity accounted investee.

The principal activity of the Company is that of an investment holding company. The principal activities of the Group consist of investing in and management of commercial and industrial properties, trading of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, trading of electronic waste (e-waste), e-waste recycling and Platinum Group Metals (PGM) refining, piling and construction works, sale, rental and servicing of engineering hardware, construction machinery and equipment, and investment holding.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Going concern basis of accounting

The Group incurred net loss of $12,188,000 during the year ended 31 December 2016. As of 31 December 2016, the Group's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by $57,444,000. The Group has loans and borrowings of $58,448,000 due within 12 months from 31 December 2016.

Notwithstanding this uncertainty, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis because management, having assessed the sources of liquidity and funding available to the Group, believes that the Group can continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

In assessing the appropriateness of the use of going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements, management has considered the sources of liquidity and funding available to the Group. These include a loan from a related company controlled by the Company's controlling shareholder (the "Loan"), proceeds from the sale of the Group's available-for-sale unquoted equity securities to a third party (the "Sale of Unquoted Investments"), future cash inflows from the Group's operating activities and confirmation of financial support from the Company's controlling shareholder.

The lender of the Loan is a related company controlled by the Company's controlling shareholder. The related company intends to obtain funding through bank borrowings secured on a property being developed by the related company. At the date of these financial statements, the related company has obtained a letter of offer from the bank for total loans of $140 million. The drawdown of the loans is conditional upon the issuance of the temporary occupation permit of the property, the completion of strata-title of the property and the completion of the legal title transfer of the property. The related company has also obtained a letter from the bank that is financing the property's development costs (the "financing bank") stating that the financing bank has no objection for the Group to refinance the property with the bank. The Group expects the conditions precedent to be met by June 2017. On 15 March 2017, the Company entered into an agreement with the related company for the $50 million loan which is repayable on or before 29 March 2019. The Group expects to receive the Loan by July 2017.

On 13 March 2017, the Company signed sale and purchase agreements to sell the Group's available-for-sale unquoted equity securities to a third party. The Company has sought guidance from the SGX-ST on the applicability of Chapter 10 of the SGX-ST Listing Manual ("Chapter 10") in relation to the Sale of Unquoted Investments. Chapter 10 sets out the rules relating to acquisitions and realisations by issuers. In the event that the Sale of Unquoted Investments is determined to nonetheless fall within the ambit of Chapter 10, the approval of shareholders of the Company will be required. Net proceeds from the sale is $19 million. The Group expects to receive the sale proceeds by June 2017.

Future cash inflows is estimated to be $13 million from the Group's operating activities for the financial year ending 31 December 2017.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONT'D)

2.1 Going concern basis of accounting (cont'd)

Additionally, the Company's controlling shareholder has confirmed in writing his continued financial support to the Group at least for the next twelve months from the dates of these financial statements to enable the Group to continue as a going concern and to discharge its liabilities.

2.2 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (FRS).

2.3 Basis of measurement

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

2.4 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Singapore dollars, which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Singapore dollars have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

2.5 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are included in the following notes:

- Note 4 – key assumptions used in discounted cash flow projections of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and other assets of the plastics to fuel (PTF) CGU
- Note 7 – estimation of recoverable amounts of investment in subsidiaries
- Note 34 – fair value determination of investment properties, cranes and piling machineries

2.6 Changes in accounting policies

On 1 January 2016, the Group adopted new or amended FRS and interpretations to FRS (INT FRS) that are mandatory for application from that date. Changes to the Group's accounting policies have been made as required in accordance with the transitional provisions in the respective FRS and INT FRS.

The adoption of these new or amended FRS and INT FRS did not result in substantial changes to the Group's accounting policies and had no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial years.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, and have been applied consistently by Group entities.

3.1 Basis of consolidation

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method in accordance with FRS 103 *Business Combination* as at the acquisition date, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Group.

The Group measures goodwill at the acquisition date as:

- the fair value of the consideration transferred; plus
- the recognised amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree; plus
- if the business combination is achieved in stages, the fair value of the pre-existing equity interest in the acquiree,

over the net recognised amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment.

When the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration payable is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date and included in the consideration transferred. If the contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, it is not remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, other contingent consideration is remeasured at fair value at each reporting date and subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets in the event of liquidation are measured at either fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, at the date of acquisition. The measurement basis taken is elected on a transaction-by-transaction basis. All other non-controlling interests are measured at acquisition-date fair value, unless another measurement basis is required by FRSs.

Costs related to the acquisition, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed when necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Group. Losses applicable to the non-controlling interests in a subsidiary are allocated to the non-controlling interests even if doing so causes the non-controlling interests to have a deficit balance.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.1 Basis of consolidation (cont'd)

Loss of control

Upon the loss of control, the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any non-controlling interests and other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognised in profit or loss.

Joint ventures

A joint venture is an arrangement in which the Group has joint control, whereby the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities.

Investments in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. They are recognised initially at cost, which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of equity-accounted investees, after adjustments to align the accounting policies with those of the Group, from the date that significant influence or joint control commences until the date that significant influence or joint control ceases.

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an equity-accounted investee, the carrying amount of the investment, together with any long-term interests that form part thereof, is reduced to zero, and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has an obligation to fund the investee's operations or has made payments on behalf of the investee.

Joint operations

A joint operation is an arrangement in which the Group has joint control whereby the Group has rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to an arrangement. The Group accounts for each of its assets, liabilities and transactions, including its share of those held or incurred jointly, in relation to the joint operation.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income or expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity-accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

Subsidiaries and joint ventures in separate financial statements

Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures are stated in the Company's statement of financial position at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.2 Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of Group entities at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the year.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, excluding goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to Singapore dollars at exchange rates at the reporting period. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to Singapore dollars at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation on or after 1 January 2005 are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the exchange rates at the reporting period. For acquisitions prior to 1 January 2005, the exchange rates at the date of acquisition were used.

Foreign currency differences are recognised in other comprehensive income, and presented in the foreign currency translation reserve (translation reserve) in equity. However, if the foreign operation is a non-wholly-owned subsidiary, then the relevant proportionate share of the translation difference is allocated to the non-controlling interests. When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When the Group disposes of only part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interests.

When the settlement of a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, foreign exchange gains and losses arising from such a monetary item that are considered to form part of a net investment in a foreign operation are recognised in other comprehensive income, and are presented in the translation reserve in equity.

3.3 Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes:

- the cost of materials and direct labour;
- any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use;
- when the Group has an obligation to remove the asset or restore the site, an estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located; and
- capitalised borrowing costs.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.3 Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

Recognition and measurement (cont'd)

Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

The gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised in profit or loss.

Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a component of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the component will flow to the Group, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value. Significant components of individual assets are assessed and if a component has a useful life that is different from the remainder of that asset, that component is depreciated separately.

Depreciation is recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment, unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Property, plant and equipment under construction are not depreciated.

Depreciation is recognised from the date that the property, plant and equipment are installed and are ready for use, or in respect of internally constructed assets, from the date that the asset is completed and ready for use.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years are as follows:

Leasehold properties	6 to 24 years
Plant and machinery	3 to 20 years
Motor vehicles	5 to 10 years
Furniture and fixtures	3 to 10 years
Office equipment	3 to 10 years
Renovations	5 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted if appropriate.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.4 Intangible assets

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets (patented technology) that are acquired by the Group and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated based on the cost of the asset, less its residual value.

Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the patented technology of 15 years from the date that it is available for use.

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted if appropriate.

3.5 Investment property

Investment property is property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods and services or for administrative purposes. Investment property is measured at cost on initial recognition and subsequently at fair value with any change therein recognised in profit or loss.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the investment property. Any gain or loss on disposal of an investment property (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised in profit or loss.

3.6 Financial instruments

Non-derivative financial assets

The Group initially recognises loans and receivables on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets (including financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially on the trade date, which is the date that the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, or it neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the transferred asset. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Group is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group has a legally enforceable right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Group classifies non-derivative financial assets into the following categories: loans and receivables, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale financial assets.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.6 Financial instruments (cont'd)

Non-derivative financial assets (cont'd)

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are initially measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Loans and receivables comprise cash and cash equivalents, and trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments).

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and short-term deposits with maturities of three months or less that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Group in the management of its short-term commitments. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, pledged deposits are excluded whilst bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and that form an integral part of the Group's cash management are included in cash and cash equivalents.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial assets are designated at fair value through profit or loss if the Group manages such investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Group's documented risk management or investment strategy. Attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss comprise equity securities that otherwise would have been classified as available-for-sale.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified in any of the above categories of financial assets. Available-for-sale financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses and foreign currency differences on available-for-sale debt instruments, are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in the fair value reserve in equity. When an investment is derecognised, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is reclassified to profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets comprise loans to a related company and equity securities.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Group initially recognises financial liabilities on the trade date, which is the date that the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group has a legally enforceable right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.6 Financial instruments (cont'd)

Non-derivative financial liabilities (cont'd)

The Group classifies non-derivative financial liabilities into the other financial liabilities category. Such financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Financial guarantees

Financial guarantees are financial instruments issued by the Company that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for the loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to meet payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantees are recognised initially at fair value and are classified as financial liabilities. Subsequent to initial measurement, the financial guarantees are stated at the higher of the initial fair value less cumulative amortisation and the amount that would be recognised if they were accounted for as contingent liabilities. When financial guarantees are terminated before their original expiry date, the carrying amount of the financial guarantee is transferred to profit or loss.

3.7 Impairment

Non-derivative financial assets

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss, including interest in joint venture is assessed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets (including equity securities) are impaired can include default or delinquency by a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy, adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers in the group, economic conditions that correlate with defaults or the disappearance of an active market for a security. In addition, for an investment in an equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

Loans and receivables

The Group considers evidence of impairment for loans and receivables at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant loans and receivables are assessed for specific impairment. All individually significant loans and receivables found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Loans and receivables that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together loans and receivables with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment, the Group uses historical trends of the probability of default, the timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgement as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.7 Impairment (cont'd)

Non-derivative financial assets (cont'd)

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and receivables. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised. When the Group considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Impairment losses on available-for-sale financial assets are recognised by reclassifying the losses accumulated in the fair value reserve in equity to profit or loss. The cumulative loss that is reclassified from equity to profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost, net of any principal repayment and amortisation, and the current fair value, less any impairment loss recognised previously in profit or loss. Changes in cumulative impairment provisions attributable to application of the effective interest method are reflected as a component of interest income. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale debt security increases and the increase can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, then the impairment loss is reversed. The amount of the reversal is recognised in profit or loss. However, any subsequent recovery in the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale equity security is recognised in other comprehensive income.

Joint venture

An impairment loss in respect of a joint venture is measured by comparing the recoverable amount of the investment with its carrying amount in accordance with note 3.1. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than investment properties and inventories, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its related cash generating unit (CGU) exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The Group's corporate assets do not generate separate cash inflows and are utilised by more than one CGU. Corporate assets are allocated to CGUs on a reasonable and consistent basis and tested for impairment as part of the testing of the CGU to which the corporate asset is allocated.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated to reduce the carrying amounts of the assets in the CGU (group of CGUs) on a *pro rata* basis.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, as if no impairment loss had been recognised.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.8 Inventories

Trading inventories, raw materials and consumables

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventory items that are not ordinarily interchangeable (electronic waste and other scraps) is assigned by using specific identification of their individual costs and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition.

The cost of inventory items that are ordinarily interchangeable (precious group metal, and cathodes and anodes) is based on the first-in first-out principle, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition.

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

3.9 Construction contracts-in-progress

Construction contracts-in-progress represents the gross unbilled amount expected to be collected from customers for contract work performed to date. It is measured at cost plus profit recognised to date less progress billings and recognised losses. Cost includes all expenditure related directly to specific projects and an allocation of fixed and variable overheads incurred in the Group's contract activities based on normal operating capacity.

Construction contracts-in-progress is presented as part of trade and other receivables in the statement of financial position for all contracts in which costs incurred plus recognised profits exceed progress billings and recognised losses. If progress billings and recognised losses exceed the costs incurred plus recognised profits, then the difference is presented as billing in excess of construction contracts-in-progress in the statement of financial position. Customer advances are presented as other payables in the statement of financial position.

3.10 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised in profit or loss in the periods during which related services are rendered by employees.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans 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.

Share-based payment transactions

The grant date fair value of equity-settled share-based payment awards granted to employees is recognised as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees unconditionally become entitled to the awards. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market performance conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognised as an expense is based on the number of awards that meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date. For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.11 Current assets held for sale

Current asset, or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities that are highly probable to be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use, are classified as held for sale. Immediately before classification as held for sale, the assets, or components of a disposal group, are remeasured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. Thereafter, the assets, or disposal group, are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Any impairment loss on a disposal group is allocated to individual assets and liabilities on *pro rata* basis, except that no loss is allocated to inventories, financial assets and investment property, which continue to be measured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. Impairment losses on initial classification as held for sale and subsequent gains or losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss. Gains are not recognised in excess of any cumulative impairment loss.

3.12 Revenue

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods in the course of ordinary activities is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue is recognised when significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. If it is probable that discounts will be granted and the amount can be measured reliably, then the discount is recognised as a reduction of revenue as the sales are recognised.

The timing of the transfers of risks and rewards varies depending on the individual terms of the sales agreement. For trading sales, transfer usually occurs when the product is received at the customer's warehouse; however, for some international shipments, transfer occurs upon loading the goods onto the relevant carrier at the port. Generally for such products, the customer has no right of return.

Construction contracts

Contract revenue includes the initial amount agreed in the contract plus any variations in contract work and claims and incentive payments, to the extent that it is probable that they will result in revenue and can be measured reliably. When the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised in profit or loss in proportion to the stage of completion of the contract. Contract expenses are recognised as incurred unless they create an asset related to future contract activity.

The stage of completion is assessed by reference to the value of work done. When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised only to the extent of contract costs incurred that are likely to be recoverable. An expected loss on a contract is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

When contract costs incurred to date plus recognised profits less recognised losses exceed progress billings, the surplus representing amounts due from customers is shown as construction contracts-in-progress and included under trade and other receivables. For contracts where progress billings exceed contract costs incurred to-date plus recognised profits less recognised losses, the surplus representing amounts due to customers is shown as billing in excess of construction contracts in progress and included under trade and other payables. Amounts received before the related work is performed are shown as other payables and included under trade and other payables.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.12 Revenue (cont'd)

Rental income

Rental income from investment property is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease. Rental income from subleased property is recognised as other income.

Services rendered

Revenue from the provision of services is recognised in profit or loss when the services are rendered.

3.13 Government grants

Cash grants received from the government are recognised as income upon receipt.

3.14 Leases

When entities within the Group are lessees of a finance lease

Leases in terms of which the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition, the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Other leases are operating leases and are not recognised in the Group's statement of financial position.

Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Contingent lease payments are accounted for by revising the minimum lease payments over the remaining term of the lease when the lease adjustment is confirmed.

When entities within the Group are lessees of an operating lease

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

At inception of an arrangement, the Group determines whether such an arrangement is or contains a lease. This will be the case if the following two criteria are met:

- the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of that specific asset or assets; and
- the arrangement contains a right to use the asset(s).

At inception or upon reassessment of the arrangement, the Group separates payments and other consideration required by such an arrangement into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If the Group concludes for a finance lease that it is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, then an asset and a liability are recognised at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset. Subsequently, the liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance charge on the liability is recognised using the Group's incremental borrowing rate.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.15 Finance income and finance costs

Finance income comprises interest income on funds deposited with financial institutions and is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings and unwinding of the discount on deferred consideration and payables. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

3.16 Tax

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss; and
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries and joint arrangements to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The measurement of deferred taxes reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. For investment property that is measured at fair value, the presumption that the carrying amount of the investment property will be recovered through sale has not been rebutted. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

In determining the amount of current and deferred tax, the Group takes into account the impact of uncertain tax positions and whether additional taxes and interest may be due. The Group believes that its accruals for tax liabilities are adequate for all open tax years based on its assessment of many factors including interpretations of tax law and prior experience. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of judgements about future events. New information may become available that causes the Group to change its judgement regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities; such changes to tax liabilities will impact tax expense in the period that such a determination is made.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.17 Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year, adjusted for own shares held. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, adjusted for own shares held, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

3.18 Discontinued operation

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group's business, the operations and cash flows of which can be clearly distinguished from the rest of the Group and which:

- represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations;
- is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations; or
- is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

Classification as a discontinued operation occurs upon disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale, if earlier, when an operation is classified as a discontinued operation, the comparative statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is re-presented as if the operation had seen discontinued from the start of the comparative year.

3.19 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Group's Executive Chairman to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Segment results that are reported to the Group's Executive Chairman include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly corporate assets and liabilities, cash and cash equivalents, loans and borrowings, deferred income, corporate expenses, finance costs and income tax expenses.

Segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the year to acquire property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets other than goodwill.

3.20 New standards and interpretations not adopted

A number of new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2016 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Group has not early applied the following new or amended standards in preparing these statements.

For those new standards and amendments to standards that are expected to have an effect on the financial statements of the Group and the Company in future financial periods, the Group has set up teams to assess the transition options and the potential impact on its financial statements, and to implement these standards. Management provides updates to the Board of Directors on the progress of implementing these standards. The Group does not plan to adopt these standards early.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.20 New standards and interpretations not adopted (cont'd)

Applicable to 2018 financial statements

FRS 115 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

FRS 115 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. It also introduces new cost guidance which requires certain costs of obtaining and fulfilling contracts to be recognised as separate assets when specified criteria are met.

When effective, FRS 115 replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, including FRS 18 *Revenue*, FRS 11 *Construction Contracts*, INT FRS 113 *Customer Loyalty Programmes*, INT FRS 115 *Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate*, INT FRS 118 *Transfers of Assets from Customers* and INT FRS 31 *Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services*. FRS 115 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted.

FRS 115 offers a range of transition options including full retrospective adoption where an entity can choose to apply the standard to its historical transactions and retrospectively adjust each comparative period presented in its 2018 financial statements. When applying the full retrospective method, an entity may also elect to use a series of practical expedients to ease transition.

The Group plans to adopt the standard when it becomes effective in 2018. Based on the Group's initial assessment, the Group does not expect significant adjustments on the adoption of FRS 115.

FRS 109 *Financial Instruments*

FRS 109 replaces most of the existing guidance in FRS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. It includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets, and new general hedge accounting requirements. It also carries forward the guidance on recognition and derecognition of financial instruments from FRS 39.

FRS 109 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted. Retrospective application is generally required, except for hedge accounting. For hedge accounting, the requirements are generally applied prospectively, with some limited exceptions. Restatement of comparative information is not mandatory. If comparative information is not restated, the cumulative effect is recorded in opening equity as at 1 January 2018.

The Group plans to adopt the standard when it becomes effective in 2018. The Group does not expect a significant adjustment from the adoption of FRS 109, except for reclassification of loans to a related company currently classified as available-for-sale financial assets and the effect of applying the impairment requirements of FRS 109. The Group is gathering data to quantify the potential impact arising from the adoption.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.20 New standards and interpretations not adopted (cont'd)

Applicable to 2018 financial statements (cont'd)

Convergence with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

In addition, the Accounting Standards Council (ASC) announced on 29 May 2014 that Singapore-incorporated companies listed on the Singapore Exchange (SGX) will apply a new financial reporting framework identical to the International Financial Reporting Standards (referred to as SG-IFRS in these financial statements) for the financial year ending 31 December 2018 onwards.

The Group has performed a preliminary assessment of the impact of SG-IFRS 1 First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards for the transition to the new reporting framework. Based on the Group's preliminary assessment, the Group expects that the impact on adoption of SG-IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and SG-IFRS 9 Financial Instruments will be similar to adopting FRS 115 and FRS 109 as described in this Note.

Other than arising from the adoption of new and revised standards, the Group does not expect to change its existing accounting policies on adoption of the new framework.

The Group is currently performing a detailed analysis of the available policy choices, transitional optional exemptions and transitional mandatory exceptions under SG-IFRS 1 and the preliminary assessment may be subject to changes arising from the detailed analyses.

Applicable to 2019 financial statements

FRS 116 *Leases*

FRS 116 eliminates the lessee's classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases and introduces a single lessee accounting model. Applying the new model, a lessee is required to recognise right-of-use (ROU) assets and lease liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value.

FRS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in FRS 17 *Leases*. Accordingly, a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for these two types of leases using the FRS 17 operating lease and finance lease accounting models respectively. However, FRS 116 requires more extensive disclosures to be provided by a lessor.

When effective, FRS 116 replaces existing lease accounting guidance, including FRS 17, INT FRS 104 *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, INT FRS 15 *Operating Leases – Incentives*, and INT FRS 27 *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*. FRS 116 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with early adoption permitted if FRS 115 is also applied.

The Group has performed a preliminary high-level assessment of the new standard on its existing operating lease arrangements as a lessee (see Note 35). Based on the preliminary assessment, the Group expects these operating leases to be recognised as ROU assets with corresponding lease liabilities under the new standard.

The Group plans to adopt the standard when it becomes effective in 2019. The Group will perform a detailed analysis of the standard, including the transition options and practical expedients before the date of mandatory adoption. The Group expects that the impact on adoption of IFRS 16 Leases to be similar to adopting SG-FRS 116, after the transition to SG-IFRS in 2018 as described above.

4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold properties $'000	Plant and machinery $'000	Motor vehicles $'000	Furniture and fixtures $'000	Office equipment $'000	Renovations $'000	Construction-in-progress $'000	Total $'000
Group								
Cost								
At 1 January 2015	16,371	43,495	1,359	373	2,480	1,028	20,041	85,147
Additions	–	921	59	15	231	127	1	1,354
Transfers	–	219	–	–	1	–	(220)	–
Disposals/write offs	–	(1,622)	(38)	–	(31)	(18)	–	(1,709)
Effect of movement in exchange rates	–	782	17	15	41	27	(165)	717
At 31 December 2015	16,371	43,795	1,397	403	2,722	1,164	19,657	85,509
Additions	–	5	75	–	15	52	–	147
Disposals/write offs	–	(6,611)	(127)	–	(13)	–	–	(6,751)
Effect of movement in exchange rates	–	134	8	5	15	10	(51)	121
At 31 December 2016	16,371	37,323	1,353	408	2,739	1,226	19,606	79,026
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses								
At 1 January 2015	3,523	30,769	1,229	331	781	668	12,440	49,741
Depreciation charge for the year	1,117	1,888	74	18	682	175	–	3,954
Impairment loss	–	818	–	–	–	–	7,316	8,134
Disposals/write offs	–	(1,413)	(30)	–	(31)	(3)	–	(1,477)
Transfers	–	(2)	–	–	–	2	–	–
Effect of movement in exchange rates	–	780	13	16	29	22	(99)	761
At 31 December 2015	4,640	32,840	1,286	365	1,461	864	19,657	61,113
Depreciation charge for the year	1,118	1,564	65	12	710	160	–	3,629
Impairment loss	–	185	–	–	–	–	–	185
Disposals/write offs	–	(5,777)	(118)	–	(13)	–	–	(5,908)
Effect of movement in exchange rates	–	133	7	6	16	12	(51)	123
At 31 December 2016	5,758	28,945	1,240	383	2,174	1,036	19,606	59,142
Carrying amounts								
At 1 January 2015	12,848	12,726	130	42	1,699	360	7,601	35,406
At 31 December 2015	11,731	10,955	111	38	1,261	300	–	24,396
At 31 December 2016	10,613	8,378	113	25	565	190	–	19,884

4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

	Motor vehicles $'000	Office equipment $'000	Total $'000
Company			
Cost			
At 1 January 2015	95	298	393
Additions	–	47	47
Write-off	–	(10)	(10)
At 31 December 2015	95	335	430
Additions	–	14	14
At 31 December 2016	95	349	444
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2015	38	115	153
Depreciation charge for the year	9	74	83
Write-off	–	(10)	(10)
At 31 December 2015	47	179	226
Depreciation charge for the year	10	84	94
At 31 December 2016	57	263	320
Carrying amounts			
At 1 January 2015	57	183	240
At 31 December 2015	48	156	204
At 31 December 2016	38	86	124

Leased motor vehicles and machineries

The Group leases motor vehicles and machineries under a number of finance leases. At 31 December 2016, the net carrying amounts of leased assets were $1,522,000 (2015: $1,829,000) for the Group.

During the year, the Group acquired a motor vehicle with carrying amount of $28,000 (2015: a motor vehicle and machineries with carrying amounts of $807,000) under finance leases.

Security

As at 31 December 2016, various property, plant and equipment of the Group with the following carrying amounts were pledged as security to secure bank loans and borrowings (see note 21):

	Group 2016 $'000	Group 2015 $'000
Leasehold properties	9,825	11,731
Plant and machinery	2,734	3,047

Assets under finance leases were pledged to banks as security for the finance lease liabilities of the Group (see note 21).

4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

Impairment loss and subsequent reversal

The Group assesses at the end of the financial year whether there are any indications that property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and other assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the Group shall estimate the recoverable amount of the assets.

In assessing whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the Group considers any changes in the asset's market value, changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment, movements in market interest rates and other market rates of return on investments that are likely to affect the discount rate used in calculating the asset's value in use, evidence of obsolescence or physical damage of the asset that the economic performance of the asset is, or will be, worse than expected, other changes with an adverse effect on the Group.

Cranes and piling machineries

During the year, due to changes in market condition for cranes and piling machineries, impairment loss of $185,000 (2015: reversal of allowance for impairment of $579,000) was recognised as other expenses in profit or loss. The estimates of recoverable amounts of $7,831,000 as at 31 December 2016 (2015: $10,099,000), based on fair value less costs to sell, were supported by valuation reports obtained from an independent professional valuer. The fair values of the relevant cranes and piling machineries determined by the independent professional valuer were based on the estimated selling price utilising an open market value basis. The fair value measurement of the relevant cranes and piling machineries has been categorised as a Level 3 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation technique used (see note 34).

Plastics to fuel (PTF) CGU

In 2015, due to the continuous delay in the commencement of PTF refining production as a result of the slump in fuel oil prices and instability of the global economy, management determined that there were indications of impairment for the PTF CGU. As such, an impairment assessment was performed on the PTF CGU.

The recoverable amount of the PTF CGU, which comprises 6 PTF plants, was determined by discounting the pre-tax future cash flows to be generated from the continuing use of the assets in the CGU. The carrying amount of the CGU was fully impaired as at 31 December 2015. The recoverable amount of the CGU was based on value in use, and an impairment loss of $11,057,000 was recognised as other expenses in profit or loss in 2015.

The impairment loss was allocated pro-rata to the assets within the CGU as follows:

	Note	2015 $'000
PTF CGU		
Property, plant and equipment		7,555
Intangible assets	5	1,253
Other assets	15	2,249
		11,057

Key assumptions used in the calculation of value in use were discount rate, useful lives of PTF plants, commencement date for commercial operation of each PTF plant, terminal value, projected annual revenue (including fuel price) and operating costs for each PTF plant and budgeted revenue growth rate. The recoverable amounts could change significantly as a result of changes in market conditions and the assumptions used in determining the value in use.

4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

Discount rate

The estimate of value-in use was determined using a pre-tax discount rate of 22%, based on the risk-free rate for 10-year bonds issued by the government in the relevant market, adjusted for a risk premium to reflect both the increased risk of investing in comparable equities and the inherent risk of the PTF CGU.

Fuel price

The projected annual revenue of PTF CGU's operation used in the value in use projection was derived by referring to the current market price of an equivalent fuel oil category with similar energy characteristic and composition as the PTF fuel.

5 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Group	Note	Patented technology $'000
Cost		
At 1 January 2015, 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2016		4,600
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses		
At 1 January 2015		3,233
Amortisation during the year		114
Impairment loss	4	1,253
At 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2016		4,600
Carrying amounts		
At 1 January 2015		1,367
At 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2016		–

Impairment loss

Information on assumptions and estimation uncertainties relating to impairment loss of intangible assets of the PTF CGU is disclosed in note 4.

6 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Note	Group 2016 $'000	Group 2015 $'000
At 1 January		562,610	551,900
Additions – renovations		–	472
Change in fair value			
– Fair value gain	25	4,500	10,238
– Fair value loss	26	(17,210)	–
		(12,710)	10,238
Classified as current assets held for sale	16	(3,180)	–
At 31 December		546,720	562,610

6 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (CONT'D)

Investment properties comprise a number of industrial and commercial properties that are leased to third parties. Generally, each of the leases contains an initial non-cancellable period of 1 to 3 years. Subsequent renewals are negotiated with the lessee and on average, the renewal period is 1 to 3 years. No contingent rents are charged.

Changes in fair value are recognised as gain or loss in profit or loss and included in other income or other expenses. All gains and losses are unrealised. The fair value measurement of the investment properties is disclosed in note 34.

Security

Investment properties are pledged as security to secure bank loans and borrowings (see note 21).

7 SUBSIDIARIES

	Company	
	2016	**2015**
	$'000	**$'000**
Unquoted equity shares, at cost	186,083	186,083
Impairment losses	(167,785)	(167,704)
	18,298	18,379

Impairment loss

The Company evaluates, amongst other factors, the future profitability of the subsidiary and its financial health and near term business outlook, including factors such as industry and sector performance, changes in technology and operational and financial cash flows, to assess the recoverable amounts of its investments of its subsidiaries. The recoverable amount of the subsidiary could change significantly as a result of changes in market conditions and the assumptions used in determining the recoverable amount.

Differences between the actual performance of the subsidiaries and management's annual impairment review will affect the results of the period in which such differences are determined. An increase in impairment losses will increase other expenses and decrease non-current assets.

The movement in impairment losses in respect of investments in subsidiaries during the year was as follows:

	Company	
	2016	**2015**
	$'000	**$'000**
At 1 January	167,704	167,704
Impairment loss	81	–
At 31 December	167,785	167,704

Due to delay in commencement of operations of ReEnviro (Thailand) Co. Ltd ("ReEnviro"), a 99.99% owned subsidiary, the Company's investment in ReEnviro was impaired in 2016. The Company determined that the recoverable amount was lower than the carrying value and consequently, impairment loss of $81,000 was recognised as part of other expenses in the Company's profit or loss in 2016.

7 SUBSIDIARIES (CONT'D)

Details of subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	Effective equity interest held by the Group 2016 %	2015 %
Cimelia Resource Recovery Pte Ltd[1]	E-waste recycling and PGM refining	Singapore	100	100
EH Property & Investments Pte Ltd[1]	Investment holding	Singapore	51	51
Enviro-Metals Pte Ltd[1,2]	Recovery and processing of ferrous and non-ferrous metals and rental, servicing and sale of machinery and equipment	Singapore	100	100
Enviro Investments Pte Ltd[2]	Investment holding	Singapore	100	100
Enviro-Power Pte Ltd[1,4]	Converting plastics to fuel and investment holding	Singapore	39	39
HLS Electronics Pte Ltd[1]	Trading of e-waste and investment holding	Singapore	80.25	80.25
Leong Hin Piling (Pte.) Limited[1]	Piling contractor	Singapore	100	100
ReEnviro (Thailand) Co. Ltd[2]	Recycling, recovery, refining and trading of electronic waste and precious metals	Thailand	99.99	99.99
Held by Enviro-Power Pte Ltd				
Enviro Property Pte Ltd[1,4]	Property holding	Singapore	39	39
Enviro Restorer S R L[2,3,4]	Converting plastics to fuel	Italy	39	39
Enviro Restorer (Como) S R L[2,3,4]	Converting plastics to fuel	Italy	39	39
Held by Leong Hin Piling (Pte.) Limited				
Leong Hin Builders Pte Ltd[1]	Building and construction related engineering and technical services	Singapore	100	100
Held by EH Property & Investments Pte Ltd				
EH Property Management Pte Ltd[1]	Commercial and industrial real estate management	Singapore	51	51

7 SUBSIDIARIES (CONT'D)

Name of subsidiary	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	Effective equity interest held by the Group 2016 %	2015 %
QF Properties Pte Ltd[1]	Investment holding	Singapore	51	51
F2S1 Investment Pte Ltd[1]	Real estate-related investments and activities	Singapore	51	51
Held by QF Properties Pte Ltd				
QF 1 Pte Ltd[1]	Real estate activities with own or leased property	Singapore	51	51
QF 3 Pte Ltd[1]	Real estate activities with own or leased property	Singapore	51	51
QF 4 Pte Ltd[1]	Real estate activities with own or leased property	Singapore	51	51
QF 7 Pte Ltd[1]	Real estate activities with own or leased property	Singapore	51	51
QF 8 Pte Ltd[1]	Real estate activities with own or leased property	Singapore	51	51
QF 9 Pte Ltd[1]	Real estate activities with own or leased property	Singapore	51	51

1 Audited by KPMG LLP, Singapore.
2 Dormant.
3 Audit is not required under local regulations.
4 These entities are classified as subsidiaries of the Group as management has determined that the Group controls these entities. Although the Group owns less than half of these entities, the Group holds more than half of the voting power of these entities by virtue of an agreement with its other investors. Based on the terms of agreements under which these entities are established, the Group has the ability to direct these entities' activities that most significantly affect their returns.

8 JOINT VENTURE AND JOINT OPERATION

(a) Joint venture

	Note	Group 2016 $'000	Group 2015 $'000
Interest in joint venture		24	24
Reduction in capital		(16)	–
Impairment loss	26	(8)	–
		–	24

Details of the joint venture are as follows:

Name of joint venture	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	Effective equity interest held by the Group 2016 %	Effective equity interest held by the Group 2015 %
Plastic to Fuel S R L[1]	Construction, operation and maintenance of plastics to fuel plant and marketing of PTF final products and by-products	Italy	50	50

1 Dormant

Plastic to Fuel S R L is structured as a separate vehicle and the Group has a residual interest in its net assets. Accordingly, the Group has classified its interest in Plastic to Fuel S R L as a joint venture, which is equity-accounted.

The financial information of the joint venture, which are not adjusted for the percentage of ownership held by the Group, are as follows:

	Joint venture 2016 $'000	Joint venture 2015 $'000
Assets and liabilities		
Total assets	16	48
Total liabilities	–	*
Results		
Revenue	–	–
Loss after tax	*	*
Contingent liabilities	–	–
Joint venture's capital commitments	–	–

* Denotes amount < $1,000

(b) Joint operation

The Group through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Leong Hin Builders Pte Ltd, is a 40% partner in a joint arrangement formed with SB Procurement Pte Ltd to jointly develop the building of a 7-storey multiple-user general industrial development at 60 Jalan Lam Huat, Singapore 737869. The principal place of business of the joint arrangement is in Singapore. As the joint arrangement is not structured through a separate vehicle, the Group has classified it as a joint operation.

9 NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

The following subsidiaries have non-controlling interests (NCI) that are material to the Group:

Name	Principal places of business/Country of incorporation	Operating segment	Ownership interests held by NCI 2016 %	2015 %
EH Property & Investments Pte Ltd	Singapore	Property investments and management	49	49
Enviro-Power Pte Ltd	Singapore	Plastics to fuel refining	61	61
HLS Electronics Pte Ltd	Singapore	Trading of e-waste/metals	19.75	19.75

The following summarises the financial information of each of the Group's subsidiaries with material NCI, based on their respective (consolidated) financial statements prepared in accordance with FRS, modified for fair value adjustments on acquisition and differences in the Group's accounting policies.

	EH Property & Investments Pte Ltd $'000	Enviro-Power Pte Ltd $'000	HLS Electronics Pte Ltd $'000	Intra-group eliminations $'000	Total $'000
2016					
Revenue	19,567	–	15,522		
(Loss)/profit	(11,844)	(2,126)	620		
Other comprehensive income (OCI)	–	77	–		
Total comprehensive income	(11,844)	(2,049)	620		
Attributable to NCI:					
– (Loss)/profit	(5,804)	(1,297)	122	46	(6,933)
– OCI	–	47	–	–	47
– Total comprehensive income	(5,804)	(1,250)	122	46	(6,886)
Non-current assets	547,247	9,848	113		
Current assets	7,015	208	10,809		
Non-current liabilities	(408,449)	(5,720)	(7)		
Current liabilities	(70,480)	(34,460)	(3,493)		
Net assets/(liabilities)	75,333	(30,124)	7,422		
Net assets/(liabilities) attributable to NCI	36,913	(18,376)	1,466	(74)	19,929
Cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	14,581	(1,033)	2,670		
Cash flows from/(used in) investing activities	2,364	1	(34)		
Cash flows (used in)/from financing activities	(16,876)	922	(3,105)		
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	69	(110)	(469)		

9 NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS (CONT'D)

	EH Property & Investments Pte Ltd $'000	Enviro-Power Pte Ltd $'000	HLS Electronics Pte Ltd $'000	Intra-group eliminations $'000	Total $'000
2015					
Revenue	18,509	853	33,148		
Profit/(loss)	8,782	(13,926)	560		
OCI	–	(152)	–		
Total comprehensive income	8,782	(14,078)	560		
Attributable to NCI:					
– Profit/(loss)	4,303	(8,495)	111	163	(3,918)
– OCI	–	(93)	–	–	(93)
– Total comprehensive income	4,303	(8,588)	111	163	(4,011)
Non-current assets	563,579	10,496	166		
Current assets	4,565	342	13,894		
Non-current liabilities	(418,211)	(6,381)	–		
Current liabilities	(62,752)	(32,532)	(7,258)		
Net assets/(liabilities)	87,181	(28,075)	6,802		
Net assets/(liabilities) attributable to NCI	42,719	(17,126)	1,343	(121)	26,815
Cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	9,465	(889)	(5,005)		
Cash flows from/(used in) investing activities	1,771	–	(30)		
Cash flows (used in)/from financing activities	(11,679)	913	5,421		
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(443)	24	386		

10 OTHER INVESTMENTS

	Group		Company	
	2016 $'000	2015 $'000	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Non-current investments				
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss:				
– Equity securities (quoted)	427	427	–	–
Less: Impairment losses	(427)	(427)	–	–
	*	*	–	–
Available-for-sale financial assets:				
– Equity securities (unquoted)	*	*	*	*
– Loans to a related company (note 36(ii))	5,224	5,512	5,224	5,512
	5,224	5,512	5,224	5,512

* Denotes amount < $1,000

10 OTHER INVESTMENTS (CONT'D)

The Group and the Company's exposure to market risk and fair value information related to other investments are disclosed in note 33.

Loans to a related company is unsecured, bear interest of 2.00% (2015: 2.00%) and repayable on demand.

11 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

		Group		Company	
	Note	2016 $'000	2015 $'000	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Trade receivables		2,558	4,466	–	1
Amounts due from a related party (trade)		3,590	7,613	–	–
Impairment losses		(439)	(305)	–	–
		5,709	11,774	–	1
Accrued trade receivables		2,792	5,203	–	–
Impairment losses		(69)	(92)	–	–
		2,723	5,111	–	–
Amounts due from subsidiaries:					
– interest bearing loans		–	–	18,454	16,686
– non-interest bearing loans		–	–	49,266	47,953
– trade		–	–	6,313	5,623
– non-trade		–	–	2,403	1,969
Impairment losses		–	–	(25,041)	(19,523)
		–	–	51,395	52,708
Other deposits		442	710	–	41
Other receivables		746	594	329	221
Loans and receivables		9,620	18,189	51,724	52,971
Construction contracts-in-progress	13	6,152	6,782	–	–
Prepayments		1,310	1,907	250	555
		17,082	26,878	51,974	53,526
Representing:					
Non-current		69	658	–	–
Current		17,013	26,220	51,974	53,526
		17,082	26,878	51,974	53,526

11 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONT'D)

As at 31 December 2016, non-current and current trade and other receivables of the Group include retention sums of $69,000 and $4,001,000 (2015: $658,000 and $3,199,000) respectively.

The interest-bearing loans to subsidiaries are unsecured, bear interest of 2.00% (2015: 2.00%) and are repayable on demand. The non-interest bearing loans to subsidiaries, trade and non-trade amounts due from subsidiaries are unsecured, interest-free and are repayable on demand.

The Group and the Company's exposure to credit and currency risks, and impairment loss related to trade and other receivables, are disclosed in note 33.

12 INVENTORIES

	Group	
	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Trading inventories	2,683	5,297
Raw materials and consumables	42	38
	2,725	5,335

During the year, inventories of $35,337,000 (2015: $51,385,000) were recognised as an expense during the year and included in cost of sales. In addition, following a change in net realisable value of the inventories, the Group reversed allowance for write-down of inventories of $132,000 (2015: $338,000).

Certain inventories of the Group were pledged as security to secure bank loans and borrowings (see note 21).

13 CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS-IN-PROGRESS

	Note	Group	
		2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Costs incurred		55,810	34,754
Attributable profits		7,443	3,158
Progress billings to-date		(57,101)	(31,130)
Construction contracts-in-progress	11	6,152	6,782

Construction contracts-in-progress represents the gross unbilled amount expected to be collected from customers for piling and construction contract work performed to date.

14 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Note	Group 2016 $'000	Group 2015 $'000	Company 2016 $'000	Company 2015 $'000
Bank balances		1,904	2,979	53	202
Deposits with financial institutions		1,203	1,203	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents in the statements of financial position		3,107	4,182	53	202
Bank overdrafts	21	(2,234)	(3,042)	–	–
Deposits pledged	21	(1,000)	(1,000)	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows		(127)	140	53	202

The effective interest rates relating to deposits with financial institutions as at 31 December 2016 for the Group range between 0.25% to 1.20% (2015: 0.25% to 1.45%). Interest rates were repriced within 1 year, upon maturity of the fixed deposits.

Deposits pledged comprised bank balances and deposits of certain subsidiaries pledged as security to secure bank loans and borrowing (see note 21).

15 OTHER ASSETS

Group	Note	2015 $'000
At 1 January		2,249
Impairment losses	4	(2,249)
At 31 December		–

Other assets represent advance payments made to Restorer Corp Pte Ltd for the Group's purchase of PTF related property, plant and equipment.

Information on assumptions and estimation uncertainties relating to impairment loss of the other assets of the PTF CGU is disclosed in note 4.

16 ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

On 23 December 2016, management committed to a plan to sell two strata units of an investment property held by a subsidiary of the Group, QF1 Pte Ltd. Accordingly the two strata units are classified as current assets held for sale and disclosed separately in the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016. The sale was completed in February 2017. The two strata units are measured at fair value of $3,180,000 as at 31 December 2016, with fair value loss of $1,855,000 recognised in profit or loss in 2016. The fair value measurement of the two strata units is disclosed in note 34.

17 DISCONTINUED OPERATION

The Group completed the sale of a subsidiary within the property investments and management segment, QF10 Pte Ltd, in April 2015. This disposal group is presented as a discontinued operation in 2015 and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the discontinued operation is as follows:

	Note	Group 2015 $'000
Result of discontinued operation		
Revenue		52
Other income		–
Expenses		(95)
Result from operating activities		(43)
Tax		(1)
Result from operating activities, net of tax (loss)/profit of the year		(44)
Basic and diluted earnings per share (cents)	30	(*)
Cash flows used in discontinued operation		
Net cash from operating activities		11
Net cash used in financing activities		(13)
Net cash flows for the year		(2)

* Denotes amount < 0.01 cent

18 SHARE CAPITAL

	Group and Company	
	Number of shares 2016 '000	Number of shares 2015 '000
Fully paid ordinary shares, with no par value:		
At 1 January and 31 December	1,026,650	1,026,650

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

Capital management

The Group's capital management objective is focused on ensuring its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide an adequate return to shareholders and economic benefits for stakeholders. The capital managed is defined as the shareholders' equity of the Group and the Company.

The Board of Directors monitors its operating results and net assets. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in consideration of many factors including (a) the changes in economic conditions, (b) the availability of comparatively advantageous financing strategies, (c) the cost of financing and (d) the impact of changes in the Group's liquidity and funding needs pertaining to the Group's business activities.

In order to adjust or maintain the capital structure, the Group may consider issuing debt of either on fixed or floating nature, arrange or restructure committed debt facilities, issue new shares or adjust dividend payments. There were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the year.

18 SHARE CAPITAL (CONT'D)

Share Award Scheme

The Enviro-Hub Share Award Scheme (the Scheme) of the Company was approved and adopted by its members at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 22 November 2012.

Share Award I

Pursuant to the Scheme, a grant of Award was made to Mr Ng Ah Hua, a Controlling Shareholder and Director of the Company, on 21 December 2012. Details of the grant are as follows:

Number of shares granted and/or entitled	13,614,862 ordinary shares
Vesting period	The Awards granted to Mr Ng Ah Hua will be released, in whole or in part(s), from time to time during the period when the Scheme is in force at the discretion of the Scheme Committee, if certain pre-determined performance conditions, as determined by the Scheme Committee, are achieved, or otherwise in accordance with the rules of the Scheme.
Number of shares to be vested for each year that the Performance Conditions are met	2,722,972 ordinary shares

Awards comprising 5,445,944 ordinary shares were entitled to Mr Ng Ah Hua under the Scheme for the financial years ended 31 December 2013 and 2014 but not yet allotted as at 31 December 2016.

Share Award II

Awards comprising 2,200,000 ordinary shares were entitled to the Company's Non-Executive Directors under the Scheme for the financial year ended 31 December 2015 but not yet allotted as at 31 December 2016.

19 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION RESERVE

The foreign currency translation reserve comprises foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of entities (including foreign operations) whose functional currencies are different from the presentation currency of the consolidated financial statements.

20 OTHER RESERVE

Other reserve comprises adjustments to equity attributable to the Company's shareholders arising from transactions with non-controlling interests without a change in control.

21 LOANS AND BORROWINGS

		Group		Company	
	Note	2016 $'000	2015 $'000	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Non-current liabilities					
Secured bank loans		366,566	408,649	–	30,000
Finance lease liabilities		412	786	–	–
		366,978	409,435	–	30,000
Current liabilities					
Unsecured bank overdrafts		685	657	–	–
Secured bank overdrafts		1,549	2,385	–	–
	14	2,234	3,042	–	–
Secured bank loans		43,078	9,016	30,000	–
Secured trust receipts		12,746	26,010	–	–
Finance lease liabilities		390	449	–	–
		58,448	38,517	30,000	–
Total loans and borrowings		425,426	447,952	30,000	30,000

21 LOANS AND BORROWINGS (CONT'D)

Terms and debt repayment schedule

Terms and conditions of all outstanding loans and borrowings are as follows:

	Nominal interest rate	Year of maturity	2016 Face value $'000	2016 Carrying amount $'000	2015 Face value $'000	2015 Carrying amount $'000
Group						
S$ floating rate loans I	COF^ + 1.75%	2016 – 2025	6,376	6,376	7,420	7,420
S$ floating rate loans III	COF^ + 2.00%	2016 – 2017	500	500	500	500
S$ floating rate loans IV	EBR# – 2.40%	2016 – 2029	110,115	110,115	112,515	112,515
S$ floating rate loans V	SOR* + 1.75% – 3.50%	2016 – 2020	262,000	262,000	266,000	266,000
S$ floating rate loans VII	SIBOR* + 2.50%	2016 – 2018	653	653	1,230	1,230
S$ floating rate loan VIII	SOR* + 3.50% – 4.50%	2017	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
S$ finance lease liabilities	1.50% – 2.60%	2016 – 2020	834	802	1,297	1,235
S$ trust receipts	1.98% – 3.32%	2016 – 2017	6,109	6,109	17,804	17,804
US$ trust receipts	1.84% – 2.32%	2016 – 2017	6,637	6,637	8,206	8,206
Secured S$ bank overdrafts	Prime lending rate + 0.50%	2016 – 2017	1,549	1,549	2,385	2,385
Unsecured S$ bank overdrafts	Prime lending rate +0.25% – 0.75%	2016 – 2017	685	685	657	657
			425,458	425,426	448,014	447,952
Company						
S$ floating rate loan	SOR* + 3.50% – 4.50%	2017	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
			30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000

^ The respective bank's cost of funds.
* Singapore Swap Offer Rate (SOR) and Singapore Interbank Offer Rate (SIBOR) represent the average cost of funds used by banks in Singapore for commercial lending.
# The respective bank's enterprise base rate.

The bank loans and trust receipts are secured as follows:

(a) First legal mortgage over a leasehold property with carrying amount of $1,380,000 as at 31 December 2015. The legal mortgage was discharged during the year;

(b) First and second legal mortgages over a leasehold property with carrying amount of $9,825,000 (2015: first legal mortgage of $10,351,000);

(c) First legal mortgage over investment properties, including the two strata units classified as current assets held for sale (see note 16), with carrying amounts of $179,400,000 (2015: $196,610,000);

(d) First, second and third legal mortgages over an investment property with carrying amount of $370,500,000 (2015: First and second legal mortgages over the investment property with carrying amount of $366,000,000);

(e) Deposits amounting to $1,000,000 (2015: $1,000,000);

(f) Fixed charges on inventories with carrying amount of $2,725,000 (2015: $5,319,000);

(g) Guarantee by the Executive Chairman of the Company;

21 LOANS AND BORROWINGS (CONT'D)

(h) Fixed charges on 200 million shares (2015: 200 million shares) of the Company held by the Executive Chairman;

(i) Fixed charge on certain plant and machinery with carrying amount of $2,734,000 (2015: $3,047,000).

Waiver of loan covenant

Leong Hin Piling (Pte.) Ltd (the "Group entity"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, has a secured banking facility amounting to $2,926,000 as at 31 December 2016 with a bank (the "Bank"). The facility contains a financial covenant stating that at the end of the year and/or at all times, the Group entity shall maintain a minimum tangible net worth (defined as total assets less total liabilities and intangibles) of $10,000,000.

As at 31 December 2016, the Group entity's tangible net worth was $9,386,000. Bank overdrafts of $190,000 drawn from this facility is outstanding and is classified as current loans and borrowings as at 31 December 2016.

Subsequent to year end, the Group entity has been notified by the Bank that the Bank has waived the financial covenant requirement.

Finance lease liabilities

As at 31 December, the Group have obligations under finance leases payable as follows:

		2016			2015	
	Principal $'000	Interest $'000	Payments $'000	Principal $'000	Interest $'000	Payments $'000
Group						
Payable within 1 year	390	18	408	449	31	480
Payable after 1 year but within 5 years	412	14	426	786	31	817
Total	802	32	834	1,235	62	1,297

The finance lease liabilities are secured by property, plant and equipment under the leases (see note 4). The Group and the Company's exposure to interest rate, foreign currency and liquidity risks are disclosed in note 33.

22 DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

Deferred tax liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Group	
	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Accrued trade receivables	1,640	2,127

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

	At 1 January 2015 $'000	Recognised in profit or loss (note 28) $'000	At 31 December 2015 $'000	Recognised in profit or loss (note 28) $'000	At 31 December 2016 $'000
Group					
Deferred tax liabilities					
Accrued trade receivables	408	(47)	361	(83)	278

23 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

		Group		Company	
		2016	2015	2016	2015
	Note	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Deferred income	(i)	238	1,009	–	–
Trade payables		6,783	13,871	39	–
Project costs accruals		2,744	3,748	–	–
Deposit received from disposal of other investments		2,300	–	2,300	–
Other accruals		3,825	3,688	2,148	1,605
Other payables		7,983	7,186	695	1,051
Amount due to a director		85	–	85	–
Amounts due to non-controlling interests:					
- non-interest bearing loan	(ii)	51,731	46,073	–	–
- interest bearing loan	(iii)	–	4,397	–	–
- non-trade	(iv)	274	274	–	–
Amounts due to a related company:					
- interest bearing loan	(v)	3,910	250	3,910	250
- non-trade		7	–	7	–
Amount due to a related party:					
- non-interest bearing loan	(vi)	7,763	4,012	7,763	4,012
Amounts due to subsidiaries:					
- interest bearing loan	(vii)	–	–	10,728	17,006
- non-trade	(viii)	–	–	2,163	1,256
		87,643	84,508	29,838	25,180
Representing:					
Non-current		63,685	46,306	11,680	–
Current		23,958	38,202	18,158	25,180
		87,643	84,508	29,838	25,180

(i) The deferred income on sale and leaseback relates to the excess profit (the excess of the sale price over the fair value) arising from the sale and leaseback of a leasehold property previously held by the Group. The excess profit were deferred and amortised over the lease period of 10 years.

(ii) The amounts are unsecured, interest-free and are repayable on demand after 2017.

(iii) The amount is unsecured and bears interest from 2.00% to 3.10% (2015: 2.00%).

(iv) The amounts are unsecured, interest-free and are repayable on demand after 2017.

(v) The amounts are unsecured, bear interest from 2.85% to 3.25% (2015: 3.10%) and are repayable on demand after 2017.

(vi) The amounts are due to a company where a director of the Company has a controlling interest. The amounts are unsecured, interest-free and are repayable on demand after 2017.

(vii) The amounts are unsecured, bear interest at 2.00% (2015: 2.00%) and are repayable on demand.

(viii) The amounts are unsecured, interest-free and are repayable on demand.

The Group and the Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risk related to trade and other payables are disclosed in note 33.

24 REVENUE

	2016	← 2015		→
		Continuing operations	Discontinued operation (note 17)	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Sales of goods	42,921	59,269	–	59,269
Sales of machinery and accessories	28	14	–	14
Revenue from construction contracts	37,114	25,167	–	25,167
Revenue from piling contracts	3,151	10,056	–	10,056
Revenue from rental of machinery and equipment	428	517	–	517
Rental income	641	651	–	651
Rental income from investment properties	19,567	18,457	52	18,509
	103,850	114,131	52	114,183

25 OTHER INCOME

	2016	← 2015		→
		Continuing operations	Discontinued operation (note 17)	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Fair value gain on investment properties	4,500	10,238	–	10,238
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,516	610	–	610
Government grants	261	531	–	531
Gain on disposal of other investments	1,100	–	–	–
Rental income on subleased properties	313	449	–	449
Others	286	274	*	274
	7,976	12,102	*	12,102

* Denotes amount < $1,000

26 OTHER EXPENSES

	2016	← 2015		→
		Continuing operations	Discontinued operation (note 17)	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Allowance for/(reversal of) impairment loss on:				
– Intangible assets	–	1,253	–	1,253
– Other assets	–	2,249	–	2,249
– Property, plant and equipment	185	8,134	–	8,134
– Trade and other receivables	309	(239)	–	(239)
– Joint venture	8	–	–	–
Amortisation of intangible assets	–	114	–	114
Fair value loss on investment properties	17,210	–	–	–
Pre–operating expenses of PTF project	1,022	1,164	–	1,164
Others	–	25	–	25
	18,734	12,700	–	12,700

27 FINANCE INCOME AND FINANCE COSTS

	2016	← 2015		→
		Continuing operations	Discontinued operation (note 17)	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Finance income:				
– Cash and cash equivalents	126	124	–	124
Finance costs:				
– Bank overdrafts	(136)	(127)	–	(127)
– Bank loans	(12,955)	(10,829)	(29)	(10,858)
– Finance leases	(33)	(31)	–	(31)
– Trust receipts	(442)	(697)	–	(697)
– Unsecured notes	–	(2,012)	–	(2,012)
– Loans from a related party and a related company	(93)	(88)	–	(88)
– Others	62	7	–	7
	(13,597)	(13,777)	(29)	(13,806)
Net finance costs recognised in profit or loss	(13,471)	(13,653)	(29)	(13,682)

28 INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	Note	Group 2016 $'000	Group 2015 $'000
Current tax expense			
– Current year		937	248
– Under provided in prior years		75	50
		1,012	298
Deferred tax expense			
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	22	(83)	(47)
Tax expense on continuing operations		929	251
Reconciliation of effective tax rate			
Loss before tax from continuing operations		(11,259)	(9,282)
Tax calculated using Singapore tax rate of 17% (2015: 17%)		(1,914)	(1,578)
Income not subject to tax		(1,892)	(2,919)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes		4,480	3,391
Utilisation of prior years' capital allowance brought forward		(412)	–
Utilisation of prior years' tax losses brought forward		(124)	(54)
Utilisation of current year tax losses		–	(314)
Deferred tax assets not recognised		716	1,675
Under provided in prior years		75	50
		929	251

28 INCOME TAX EXPENSE (CONT'D)

The following temporary differences have not been recognised:

	Group 2016 $'000	Group 2015 $'000
Deductible temporary differences	10,255	12,413
Unutilised tax losses	63,254	60,850
Unutilised capital allowances	2,168	1,356
	75,677	74,619

The utilisation of tax losses are subject to agreement by the tax authorities and compliance with tax regulations in the respective countries in which certain subsidiaries operate. The deductible temporary differences, unutilised tax losses and capital allowance do not expire under current tax legislation. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these items due to the uncertainty of the availability of future taxable profit against which the Group can utilise the benefits.

29 LOSS FOR THE YEAR

The following items have been included in arriving at loss for the year:

	2016	2015		
		Continuing operations	Discontinued operation (note 17)	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Amortisation of intangible assets	–	114	–	114
Audit fees paid/payable to auditors of the Company	271	280	–	280
Bad debts written off	–	2	–	2
Contributions to defined contribution plans included in staff costs	518	541	–	541
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3,629	3,954	–	3,954
Foreign exchange loss	72	8	–	8
Non-audit fees paid to auditors of the Company	33	231	–	231
Property, plant and equipment written off	–	23	–	23
Reversal of allowance for write-down of inventories	(132)	(338)	–	(338)
Staff costs	6,759	7,775	–	7,775

30 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders

The calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share at 31 December 2016 was based on loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of $5,255,000 (2015: $5,659,000), and a weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding of 1,026,650,000 (2015: 1,026,650,000), calculated as follows:

	2016	←	2015	→
		Continuing operations	Discontinued operation	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Loss attributable to ordinary shareholders	(5,255)	(5,615)	(44)	(5,659)

	Group	
	2016	2015
	'000	'000
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares		
Issued ordinary shares at 1 January, representing weighted-average number of ordinary shares during the year	1,026,650	1,026,650

In 2016 and 2015, diluted earnings per share are the same as basic earnings per share as the Group had no potential dilutive ordinary shares.

31 RELATED PARTIES

Key management personnel compensation

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

The Group's key management personnel are entitled to basic remuneration plan such as salaries, bonuses and fees. In addition, the Controlling Shareholder and a Director of the Company is entitled to profit-sharing and share-based payments plan. The quantum of profit sharing is based on certain percentage of the Group's profit as stipulated in the profit-sharing plan and details of the share-based payments plan are disclosed in note 18 – Share Award Scheme.

Key management personnel compensation comprises remuneration of directors and other key management personnel as follows:

	Group	
	2016	2015
	$'000	$'000
Short-term employee benefits	1,676	1,772
Post-employment benefits (including contribution to Central Provident Fund)	91	83
Directors' fees paid/payable to directors of the Group	142	176

31 RELATED PARTIES (CONT'D)

Other transactions with key management personnel

	Note	Group 2016 $'000	Group 2015 $'000
Repayment of loans to a related company	(i)	288	–
Loans from a non-controlling interests	(ii)	1,261	405
Loans from a related party	(ii)	3,751	3,975
Loan from a related company	(ii)	3,660	250
Interest paid/payable on unsecured fixed rate notes to a director of the Company	(iii)	–	905

(i) The Group has make available loans of up to an aggregate amount of $8 million to a related company, which the Company's controlling shareholder has a controlling interest in. The Group has disbursed an aggregate amount of $5,224,000 (2015: $5,512,000) to the related company as at 31 December 2016.

(ii) Details of the loans are disclosed in note 23.

(iii) The interest paid/payable relates to the $30 million unsecured notes issued by the Group during financial year 2013, which had been fully repaid in October 2015.

The terms and conditions of the transactions with the Group's related parties were no more favourable than those available, or which might reasonably be expected to be available, on similar transactions to non-key management personnel related entities on an arm's length basis.

Other related party transactions

For the purpose of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Group if the Group has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, where the Group and the party are subject to common control. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

Other than as disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the transactions carried out in the normal course of business on terms agreed with related parties are as follows:

	Company 2016 $'000	Company 2015 $'000
Management fee from subsidiaries	3,060	3,060
Interest income from subsidiaries	357	311
Interest expense paid to subsidiaries	(237)	(305)

32 OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Group has five reportable segments, as described below, which are the Group's strategic business units. The strategic business units offer different products and services, and are managed separately because they require different technology and marketing strategies. For each of the strategic business units, the Group's Executive Chairman reviews internal management reports on at least a quarterly basis. The following summary describes the operations in each of the Group's reportable segments:

(a) **Property investments and management**

Investment in properties for rental income and capital appreciation.

(b) **Recycling and refining of metals**

Recycling and refining of metals, comprising the recycling, extraction and refining of Platinum Group Metals (PGM) and copper.

(c) **Piling contracts, construction, rental and servicing of machinery**

Relates to provision of piling, building and construction related engineering and technical services as well as rental and servicing of machinery.

(d) **Trading of e-waste/metals**

Trading of electronic waste (e-waste) and metals.

(e) **Plastics to fuel refining**

Involve in conversion of waste plastic to usable liquid hydrocarbon fuel oil. This segment has yet to commence operation (see note 4).

Information regarding the results of each reportable segment is included below. Performance is measured based on segment profit before tax and finance costs, as included in the internal management reports that are reviewed by the Group's Executive Chairman. Segment profit before tax and finance costs is used to measure performance as management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of certain segments relative to other entities that operate within these industries. Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis.

32 OPERATING SEGMENTS (CONT'D)

Information about reportable segments

	Property investments and management $'000	Recycling and refining of metals $'000	Piling contracts, construction, rental and servicing of machinery $'000	Trading of e-waste/ metals $'000	Plastics to fuel refining $'000	Total $'000
2016						
External revenue	19,567	33,013	40,721	9,908	–	103,209
Inter-segment revenue	1,876	6,967	–	5,614	–	14,457
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(494)	(210)	(2,091)	(87)	(18)	(2,900)
Reportable segment profit/(loss) before tax and finance costs	1,264	2,301	2,732	1,306	(552)	7,051
Other material non-cash items:						
– Allowance for impairment loss on trade and other receivables	(4)	(241)	(64)	–	–	(309)
– Reversal of allowance for/(Allowance for) write-down of inventories	–	133	–	15	(16)	132
– Amortisation of deferred income	–	754	–	–	–	754
– Fair value loss on investment properties, net	(12,710)	–	–	–	–	(12,710)
– Finance income	15	–	3	*	*	18
– Finance costs	(11,254)	*	(137)	(119)	(26)	(11,536)
– Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	–	468	1,032	–	8	1,508
– Impairment loss on joint venture	–	–	–	–	(8)	(8)
– Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	–	–	(185)	–	–	(185)
Reportable segment assets	553,173	3,035	21,573	1,061	317	579,159
Capital expenditure	52	29	18	34	–	133
Reportable segment liabilities	427,593	11,835	12,032	3,455	5,334	460,249

* Denotes amount < $1,000

32 OPERATING SEGMENTS (CONT'D)

	Property investments and management $'000	Property investments and management (Discontinued operation) $'000	Recycling and refining of metals $'000	Piling contracts, construction, rental and servicing of machinery $'000	Trading of e-waste/ metals $'000	Plastics to fuel refining $'000	Total $'000
2015							
External revenue	18,457	52	36,098	35,754	23,171	–	113,532
Inter-segment revenue	1,878	–	18,716	–	9,978	–	30,572
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(426)	–	(232)	(2,362)	(83)	(115)	(3,218)
Reportable segment profit/ (loss) before tax and finance costs	20,210	(12)	(251)	99	1,192	(12,262)	8,976
Other material non-cash items:							
– Amortisation of deferred income	–	–	622	–	–	–	622
– Amortisation of intangible assets	–	–	–	–	–	(114)	(114)
– Fair value gain on investment properties	10,238	–	–	–	–	–	10,238
– Finance income	10	–	–	3	*	*	13
– Finance costs	(10,237)	(29)	–	(247)	(132)	(114)	(10,759)
– Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	–	–	–	610	–	–	610
– Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	–	–	–	(579)	–	(7,555)	(8,134)
– Impairment loss on intangible assets	–	–	–	–	–	(1,253)	(1,253)
– Impairment loss on other assets	–	–	–	–	–	(2,249)	(2,249)
– Property, plant and equipment written off	(15)	–	(8)	–	–	–	(23)
– (Allowance for)/Reversal of impairment loss on trade and other receivables	(2)	–	241	–	–	–	239
– Reversal of allowance for write-down of inventories	–	–	316	–	22	–	338
Reportable segment assets	567,124	–	7,020	31,931	1,364	420	607,859
Capital expenditure	362	–	170	745	30	–	1,307
Reportable segment liabilities	431,957	–	21,805	20,719	7,046	5,622	487,149

* Denotes amount < $1,000

32 OPERATING SEGMENTS (CONT'D)

Reconciliations of reportable segment revenues, profit or loss, assets and liabilities and other material items

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Revenue		
Total revenue for reportable segments	117,666	144,104
Revenue for other segments	641	651
Elimination of inter-segment revenue	(14,457)	(30,572)
Elimination of discontinued operation	–	(52)
Consolidated revenue	103,850	114,131
Profit or loss		
Total profit for reportable segments before tax and finance costs	7,051	8,976
Elimination of inter-segment loss	–	31
Elimination of discontinued operation	–	12
Unallocated amounts:		
– Other corporate expenses	(18,310)	(18,301)
Consolidated loss before tax from continuing operations	(11,259)	(9,282)
Assets		
Total assets for reportable segments	579,159	607,835
Joint venture	–	24
Other unallocated amounts	18,763	21,078
Consolidated total assets	597,922	628,937
Liabilities		
Total liabilities for reportable segments	460,249	487,149
Other unallocated amounts	54,161	45,989
Consolidated total liabilities	514,410	533,138

32 OPERATING SEGMENTS (CONT'D)

Other material items

	Reportable segment totals $'000	Adjustments $'000	Consolidated totals $'000
2016			
Allowance for impairment loss on trade and other receivables	(309)	–	(309)
Amortisation of deferred income	626	128	754
Capital expenditure	133	14 [a]	147
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(2,900)	(729) [a]	(3,629)
Fair value loss on investment properties	(12,710)	–	(12,710)
Finance costs	(11,536)	(2,061) [a]	(13,597)
Finance income	18	108 [a]	126
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,508	8 [a]	1,516
Impairment loss on joint venture	(8)	–	(8)
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	(185)	–	(185)
Reversal of allowance for write-down of inventories	132	–	132
2015			
Amortisation of deferred income	622	128 [a]	750
Amortisation of intangible assets	(114)	–	(114)
Capital expenditure	1,307	47 [a]	1,354
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(3,218)	(736) [a]	(3,954)
Fair value gain on investment properties	10,238	–	10,238
Finance costs	(10,759)	(3,047) [a]	(13,806)
Finance income	13	111 [a]	124
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	610	–	610
Impairment loss on intangible assets	(1,253)	–	(1,253)
Impairment loss on other assets	(2,249)	–	(2,249)
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	(8,134)	–	(8,134)
Property, plant and equipment written off	(23)	–	(23)
Reversal of allowance for write-down of inventories	338	–	338
Reversal of impairment loss on trade and other receivables	239	–	239

[a] Other unallocated amounts.

32 OPERATING SEGMENTS (CONT'D)

Geographical segments

The Group's five business segments operate in four main geographical areas: Singapore, Hong Kong and China, Europe and Malaysia.

In presenting information on the basis of geographical segments, segment revenue is based on the geographical location of customers. Segment non-current assets are based on the geographical location of the assets.

	Revenue $'000	Non-current assets[1] $'000
2016		
Singapore	84,094	571,897
Hong Kong and China	15,988	–
Europe	2,835	–
Malaysia	506	–
Other countries	427	–
	103,850	571,897
2015		
Singapore	102,698	593,199
Hong Kong and China	8,294	–
Europe	2,040	1
Malaysia	720	–
Other countries	379	–
	114,131	593,200

[1] Non-current assets consist of property, plant and equipment, trade receivables, intangible assets, investment properties, joint venture and other investments.

Major customer

In 2016, revenue from a customer of the piling contracts, construction, rental and servicing of machinery segment and a customer of the recycling and refining of metals segment represent approximately 36% (2015: 22%) and 12% (2015: 14%) of the Group's revenue respectively.

33 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial risk management

Overview

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk.

Risk management framework

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.

The Audit Committee oversees management's monitoring of compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the Group's operations and risks faced by the Group. The Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers.

The carrying amounts of financial assets in the statements of financial position represent the Group and Company's respective maximum exposure to credit risk, before taking into account any collateral held.

Trade and other receivables

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The Group has a credit policy in place which establishes credit limits for customers and monitors their balances on an ongoing basis. Credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit over a certain amount. The credit quality of customers is assessed after taking into account its financial position and the Group's past experience with the customers.

The Group establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables. The main component of this allowance is a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures.

The allowance account in respect of trade and other receivables is used to record impairment loss unless the Group is satisfied that no recovery of the amount owing is possible. At that point, the financial asset is considered irrecoverable and the amount charged to the allowance account is written off against the carrying amount of the impaired financial asset.

33 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

Exposure to credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk for loans and receivables at the reporting date (by type of customer) was as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2016	**2015**	**2016**	**2015**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Contractors	2,308	5,195	–	–
Developer	3,590	7,613	–	–
Traders	694	1,895	–	–
Tenants	28	56	–	–
Others	3,000	3,430	51,724	52,971
	9,620	18,189	51,724	52,971

The Group's most significant customer, a developer, accounts for $3,590,000 (2015: $7,613,000) of the Group's loans and receivables carrying amount as at 31 December 2016. Amounts due from subsidiaries accounts for 99.4% (2015: 99.5%) of the Company's loans and receivables as at 31 December 2016.

Impairment loss

The ageing of loans and receivables at the reporting date was:

	Gross	**Impairment**	**Gross**	**Impairment**
	2016	**2016**	**2015**	**2015**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Group				
Not past due	8,356	77	13,452	92
Past due 0 – 30 days	614	–	3,627	–
Past due 31 – 120 days	592	–	396	11
Past due 121 – 365 days	37	4	769	106
More than one year	529	427	342	188
	10,128	508	18,586	397
Company				
Not past due	76,765	25,041	72,494	19,523

33 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of loans and receivables during the year was as follows:

		Group		Company	
	Note	2016 $'000	2015 $'000	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
At 1 January		397	5,998	19,523	19,523
Allowance for/(reversal of) impairment loss	26	309	(239)	5,518	–
Amounts written off		(211)	(5,381)	–	–
Translation difference		13	19	–	–
At 31 December		508	397	25,041	19,523

The Group and the Company believes that the unimpaired amounts are still collectible in full, based on historic payment behaviour and extensive analyses of customer credit risk, including underlying customers' credit ratings, when available.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and fixed deposits are placed with banks and financial institutions which are regulated. The Group invests its surplus cash only in financial instruments of high credit rating and with pre-approved counterparties of high credit quality.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The Group monitors its liquidity risk on an on-going basis and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents supplemented by various short term bank facilities deemed adequate by management to fund the Group's operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

As at 31 December 2016, the Group's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by $57,444,000 (2015: $41,299,000). Such net current assets deficit mainly resulted from the accumulated working capital deficit within recycling and refining of metals and trading of e-waste/metals segments. In addition, the net current liabilities position is due to the mismatching between maturity of liabilities and realisation of assets within the property investments and management segment.

The sources of liquidity and funding available to the Group are proceeds from a loan from a related company controlled by the Company's controlling shareholder, proceeds from the sale of the Group's available-for-sale unquoted equity securities to a third party, future cash inflows from the Group's operating activities and financial support from the Company's controlling shareholder (see note 2.1).

33 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements:

Group	Carrying amount $'000	Cash flows: Contractual cash flows $'000	Within 1 year $'000	Within 2 to 5 years $'000	More than 5 years $'000
31 December 2016					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Variable interest rate loans	409,644	(474,769)	(55,621)	(301,123)	(118,025)
Finance lease liabilities	802	(834)	(408)	(426)	–
Bank overdrafts	2,234	(2,355)	(2,355)	–	–
Trust receipts	12,746	(13,110)	(13,110)	–	–
Trade and other payables*	87,405	(87,625)	(23,813)	(63,812)	–
	512,831	(578,693)	(95,307)	(365,361)	(118,025)
31 December 2015					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Variable interest rate loans	417,665	(503,018)	(23,466)	(352,381)	(127,171)
Finance lease liabilities	1,235	(1,297)	(480)	(817)	–
Bank overdrafts	3,042	(3,201)	(3,201)	–	–
Trust receipts	26,010	(26,172)	(26,172)	–	–
Trade and other payables*	83,499	(83,598)	(37,525)	(46,073)	–
	531,451	(617,286)	(90,844)	(399,271)	(127,171)

* Excludes deferred income

Company	Carrying amount $'000	Cash flows: Contractual cash flows $'000	Within 1 year $'000	Within 2 to 5 years $'000	More than 5 years $'000
31 December 2016					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Variable interest rate loan	30,000	(31,325)	(31,325)	–	–
Trade and other payables	29,838	(30,223)	(30,223)	–	–
Intra-group financial guarantees	–	(388,468)	(35,594)	(291,179)	(61,695)
	59,838	(450,016)	(97,142)	(291,179)	(61,695)
31 December 2015					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Variable interest rate loan	30,000	(33,170)	(1,615)	(31,555)	–
Trade and other payables	25,180	(25,503)	(25,503)	–	–
Intra-group financial guarantees	–	(418,837)	(46,713)	(306,903)	(65,221)
	55,180	(477,510)	(73,831)	(338,458)	(65,221)

The maturity analysis show the contractual undiscounted cash flows of the Group and the Company's financial liabilities on the basis of their earliest possible contractual maturity. Except for the cash flow arising from the intra-group financial guarantee, it is not expected that the cash flows included in the above analysis based on contractual maturity could occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

33 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, commodity prices, foreign exchange rates and equity prices will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to changes in interest rates relates primarily to its interest-earning financial assets and interest-bearing financial liabilities. Interest rate risk is managed by the Group on an on-going basis with the primary objective of limiting the extent to which net interest expense could be affected by an adverse movement in interest rates.

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments, as reported to the management, was as follows:

	Group Nominal amount		Company Nominal amount	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Fixed rate instruments				
Financial assets	6,427	6,715	18,454	16,686
Financial liabilities	(802)	(5,632)	(10,728)	(17,006)
	5,625	1,083	7,726	(320)
Variable rate instruments				
Financial assets	1,904	2,979	53	202
Financial liabilities	(428,534)	(446,967)	(33,910)	(30,250)
	(426,630)	(443,988)	(33,857)	(30,048)

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Group does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2015.

	Profit or loss	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
Group	$'000	$'000
2016		
Variable interest rate loans	(4,266)	4,266
2015		
Variable interest rate loans	(4,440)	4,440

33 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

Company	Profit or loss 100 bp increase $'000	Profit or loss 100 bp decrease $'000
2016		
Variable interest rate loans	(3,386)	3,386
2015		
Variable interest rate loans	(3,005)	3,005

Foreign currency risk

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk on sales, purchases, expenses and borrowings, including inter-company sales, purchases and inter-company balances that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of Group entities. The currencies in which these transactions primarily are denominated are Singapore dollar (SGD), United States dollar (USD), Euro (EUR) and Thai Baht (THB).

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk is closely monitored by management on an on-going basis.

The Group's exposure to foreign currencies in Singapore dollar equivalent are as follows:

	SGD $'000	USD $'000	EUR $'000	THB $'000
Group				
2016				
Trade and other receivables	370	1	86	–
Cash and cash equivalents	330	8	10	–
Loans and borrowings	(3,494)	(13)	–	–
Trade and other payables	(656)	(3)	(39)	–
Net statement of financial position exposure	(3,450)	(7)	57	–
2015				
Trade and other receivables	1,188	180	650	–
Cash and cash equivalents	1,607	310	47	1
Loans and borrowings	(10,335)	–	–	–
Trade and other payables	(181)	(515)	(90)	(33)
Net statement of financial position exposure	(7,721)	(25)	607	(32)

33 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

	USD $'000	THB $'000
Company		
2016		
Trade and other payables	*	–
Net statement of financial position exposure	*	–
2015		
Trade and other receivables	11	–
Trade and other payables	–	(49)
Net statement of financial position exposure	11	(49)

* Denotes amount < $1,000

Sensitivity analysis

A 10% strengthening of the Singapore dollar, as indicated below, against USD, EUR and THB as at 31 December would have increased/(decreased) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Group considered to be reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores the impact of forecasted sales and purchases. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2015.

	Profit/(loss) before tax	
	Group $'000	Company $'000
31 December 2016		
SGD	(345)	–
USD	*	*
EUR	(6)	–
31 December 2015		
SGD	(772)	–
USD	3	(1)
EUR	(61)	–
THB	3	5

* Denotes amount < $1,000

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.

33 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

Equity price risk

Equity price risk arises from available-for-sale securities held for earning long-term income as well as investments at fair value through profit or loss. Management of the Group monitors the equity securities in its investment portfolio based on market indices. Material investments within the portfolio are managed on an individual basis and all buy and sell decisions are approved by the Company's Board of Directors.

The primary goal of the Group's investment strategy is to maximise long-term profits for the Group. In accordance with this strategy, certain equity investments are designated at fair value through profit or loss because their performance is actively monitored and they are managed on a fair value basis, while the remaining investments are classified as available-for-sale because the Group intends to hold those investments over longer period to earn income in the form of dividends.

Sensitivity analysis

For available-for-sale financial instruments, no sensitivity analysis is available as they are unquoted securities. The Group is not exposed to significant equity price risk on its investments at fair value through profit or loss.

33 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

Accounting classifications and fair values

The carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy are as follows. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

		Carrying amount					Fair value			
	Note	Financial assets available-for-sale	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	Loans and receivables	Other financial liabilities	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Group										
31 December 2016										
Financial assets measured at fair value										
Other investments (quoted equity securities)	10	–	*	–	–	*	*			*
Financial assets not measured at fair value										
Cash and cash equivalents	14	–	–	3,107	–	3,107				
Other investments (available-for-sale)	10	5,224	–	–	–	5,224				
Loans and receivables	11	–	–	9,620	–	9,620				
		5,224	–	12,727	–	17,951				
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value										
Loans and borrowings	21	–	–	–	(425,426)	(425,426)	–	(425,426)	–	(425,426)
Trade and other payables^	23	–	–	–	(87,405)	(87,405)				
		–	–	–	(512,831)	(512,831)				

* Denotes amount < $1,000
^ Excludes deferred income

33 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

		Carrying amount					Fair value			
	Note	Financial assets available-for-sale $'000	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss $'000	Loans and receivables $'000	Other financial liabilities $'000	Total $'000	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total $'000
Group										
31 December 2015										
Financial assets measured at fair value										
Other investments (quoted equity securities)	10	–	*	–	–	*	*			*
Financial assets not measured at fair value										
Cash and cash equivalents	14	–	–	4,182	–	4,182				
Other investments (available-for-sale)	10	5,512	–	–	–	5,512				
Loans and receivables	11	–	–	18,189	–	18,189				
		5,512	–	22,371	–	27,883				
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value										
Loans and borrowings	21	–	–	–	(447,952)	(447,952)	–	(447,952)	–	(447,952)
Trade and other payables^	23	–	–	–	(83,499)	(83,499)				
		–	–	–	(531,451)	(531,451)				

* Denotes amount < $1,000
^ Excludes deferred income

33 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

Company	Note	Carrying amount: Financial assets available-for-sale $'000	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss $'000	Loans and receivables $'000	Other financial liabilities $'000	Total carrying amount $'000	Fair value: Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total $'000
31 December 2016										
Financial assets not measured at fair value										
Cash and cash equivalents	14	–	–	53	–	53				
Other investments (available-for-sale)	10	5,224	–	–	–	5,224				
Loans and receivables	11	–	–	51,724	–	51,724				
		5,224	–	51,777	–	57,001				
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value										
Loans and borrowings	21	–	–	–	(30,000)	(30,000)	–	(30,000)	–	(30,000)
Trade and other payables	23	–	–	–	(29,838)	(29,838)				
		–	–	–	(59,838)	(59,838)				
31 December 2015										
Financial assets not measured at fair value										
Cash and cash equivalents	14	–	–	202	–	202				
Other investments (available-for-sale)	10	5,512	–	–	–	5,512				
Loans and receivables	11	–	–	52,971	–	52,971				
		5,512	–	53,173	–	58,685				
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value										
Loans and borrowings	21	–	–	–	(30,000)	(30,000)	–	(30,000)	–	(30,000)
Trade and other payables	23	–	–	–	(25,180)	(25,180)				
		–	–	–	(55,180)	(55,180)				

* Denotes amount < $1,000

33 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

Fair value hierarchy

The tables below analyse fair value measurements for financial assets and financial liabilities, by the levels in the fair value hierarchy based on the inputs to valuation techniques. The different levels are defined as follows:

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

34 MEASUREMENT OF FAIR VALUES

A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the respective methods mentioned below. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

Cranes and piling machineries

External, independent valuation company, Hilco Appraisal Singapore Pte Ltd, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the type of plant and machinery being valued, value the Group's certain units of cranes and piling machineries. The fair values were based on market values (i.e. market comparison approach), being the estimated amount for which a plant and machinery could be exchanged on the date of the valuation between a willing buyer and seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably. Such valuation is based on transaction price of similar plant and machinery from observable market data.

Investment properties and investment properties classified as current assets held for sale

External, independent valuation company, ECG Consultancy Pte Ltd, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of property being valued, valued the Group's strata units at Lam Soon Industrial Building located at 63 Hillview Avenue, Singapore 669569 and the commercial property, POMO, located at 1 Selegie Road, Singapore 188306. The fair values were based on market values (i.e. market comparison approach), being the estimated amount for which a property could be exchanged on the date of the valuation between a willing buyer and seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably. Such valuation was based on price per square foot for the buildings derived from observable market data from an active and transparent market.

Investments in equity securities

The fair value of investments in quoted equity securities is determined by reference to their quoted closing bid prices at the measurement date.

34 MEASUREMENT OF FAIR VALUES (CONT'D)

Non-derivative financial liabilities

Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. For finance leases, the market rate of interest is determined by reference to similar lease agreements. For bank loans, the market rate of interest is determined by reference to current market bank rates for loans of similar nature.

Financial guarantees

The value of financial guarantees provided by the Company to its subsidiaries and a related company is determined by reference to the amortised cost of the probable specified payments required to reimburse the holder for the loss it incurs as a result of the subsidiaries and/or the related company's failure to meet payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument. Management of the Group has determined that probability of default by its subsidiaries and/or related company was remote and immaterial at year-end.

Other financial assets and liabilities

The notional amounts of financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one year (including trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, and trade and other payables) are assumed to approximate their fair values because of the short period to maturity. All other financial assets and liabilities are discounted to determine their fair values.

Fair value hierarchy

Fair value and fair value hierarchy information on financial instruments are disclosed in note 33.

The table below analyses non-financial assets carried at fair value. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

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

34 MEASUREMENT OF FAIR VALUES (CONT'D)

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability might be categorised in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is 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 (with Level 3 being the lowest).

	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total $'000
Group				
31 December 2016				
Investment properties and investment properties classified as current assets held for sale	–	–	549,900	549,900
Cranes and piling plant and machinery	–	–	7,831	7,831
31 December 2015				
Investment properties	–	–	562,610	562,610
Cranes and piling plant and machinery	–	–	10,099	10,099

Level 3 fair values

The following table shows a reconciliation from the beginning balances to the ending balances for Level 3 fair values measurements of investment properties, classified under recurring fair value measurement.

	Investment properties $'000
Group	
Balance at 1 January 2015	551,900
Additions (renovation)	472
Gains for the period:	
Changes in fair value – Other income – Unrealised	10,238
Balance at 31 December 2015	562,610
Gains for the period:	
Changes in fair value – Other income – Unrealised	4,500
Changes in fair value – Other expenses – Unrealised	(17,210)
Reclassified as assets held for sale	(3,180)
Balance at 31 December 2016	546,720

34 MEASUREMENT OF FAIR VALUES (CONT'D)

Significant unobservable inputs

Investment properties prices per square foot are derived from specialised publications and government database from the related markets and comparable transactions.

Significant unobservable inputs include premium (discount) on the quality of the building, lease terms, size discount and level discount for strata units. The estimated fair value would increase if:

- prices per square foot were higher;
- premium/(discount) for higher/(lower) quality building were higher/(lower);
- lease terms were longer;
- size discount for strata units were lower; and
- level discount for strata units were lower.

35 COMMITMENTS

	Group 2016 $'000	Group 2015 $'000
(a) Non-cancellable operating leases payable:		
– Within 1 year	2,023	3,002
– After 1 year but within 5 years	4,415	3,446
– After 5 years	4,400	5,044
	10,838	11,492
(b) Non-cancellable operating lease rentals receivable:		
– Within 1 year	17,452	17,258
– After 1 year but within 5 years	24,496	29,948
	41,948	47,206

The Group leases a number of office and warehouse premises under operating leases. One of the operating leases arose from a sale and leaseback transaction (see note 23). This lease run for an initial period of ten years, with an option to renew leases after that date.

The lease payments are subject to annual revisions based on the market rates at the respective revision dates.

36 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

(i) The Company issued financial guarantees to certain banks in respect of banking facilities granted to certain subsidiaries amounting to $497,556,000 (2015: $508,525,000), of which the amount utilised at 31 December 2016 was $388,468,000 (2015: $418,837,000). The periods in which the financial guarantees will expire are as follows:

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Within 1 year	35,594	46,713
After 1 year but within 5 years	291,179	306,903
After 5 years	61,695	65,221
	388,468	418,837

(ii) The Company is committed to make available loans of up to an aggregate amount of $8 million to a related company, which the Company's controlling shareholder has a controlling interest in. The Group has disbursed an aggregate amount of $5,224,000 (2015: $5,512,000) to the related company as at 31 December 2016 (see note 10).

In addition, the Company has obligation to provide an indemnity to a related party, which the Company's controlling shareholder has a controlling interest in, for an amount up to $48.00 million (2015: $45.94 million) in relation to the related party's $400.00 million (2015: $367.52 million) corporate guarantee provided to bankers for bank loans relating to a property development project. The amount represents the Group's 12.0% (2015: 12.5%) share of the corporate guarantee provided by the related party.

37 DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES

The Group sold a subsidiary within the property investments and management segment, QF10 Pte Ltd, for a cash consideration of $2,777,000 in 2015. The disposal was completed in April 2015, and QF10 ceased to be a subsidiary of the Group thereafter. The disposal of QF10 had the following effect on the Group's assets and liabilities on the disposal date:

	2015 $'000
Net assets disposed off	2,778
Gain on disposal	–
Consideration received, satisfied in cash	2,778
Cash and cash equivalent disposed of	(1)
Net cash inflows from the disposal	2,777
Cash deposit received in 2014	(350)
Net cash inflow from the disposal in 2015	2,427

38 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

(i) On 15 February 2017, ReEnviro (Thailand) Co. Ltd, a dormant 99.99% owned subsidiary of the Company has been struck off from the Registrar of Ministry of Commerce of Thailand, and ReEnviro (Thailand) Co. Ltd ceased to be a subsidiary of the Group thereafter.

(ii) On 15 February 2017, Plastic to Fuel S R L, a joint venture between the Company 39% owned, Enviro-Power Pte Ltd, and ACSM Agam S p A, has been liquidated via voluntary liquidation under the Como Chamber of Commerce in Italy.

(iii) On 27 February 2017, the Group completed the sale of two strata units of an investment property held by a subsidiary of the Group, QF1 Pte Ltd, for sale proceeds of $3,180,000.

(iv) On 7 March 2017, a third party signed an option to purchase one strata unit of an investment property held by a subsidiary of the Group, QF1 Pte Ltd, for consideration of $2,679,000. The sale is expected to be completed in May 2017.

STATISTICS OF SHAREHOLDINGS

AS AT 15 MARCH 2017

Issued and Fully Paid-Up Capital	:	S$95,888,463
Number of Share Issued	:	1,026,650,198
Class of Shares	:	Ordinary Shares
Voting Rights	:	1 vote per ordinary share

The Company has no treasury shares as at 15 March 2017.

DISTRIBUTION OF SHAREHOLDINGS

Size of Shareholdings	No. of Shareholders	%	No. of Shares	%
1 - 99	68	3.95	1,110	0.00
100 - 1,000	88	5.11	64,608	0.01
1,001 - 10,000	495	28.76	3,010,863	0.29
10,001 - 1,000,000	1,009	58.63	105,436,654	10.27
1,000,001 AND ABOVE	61	3.55	918,136,963	89.43
Total	1,721	100.00	1,026,650,198	100.00

TWENTY LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS

No.	Name	No. of Shares	%
1	HONG LEONG FINANCE NOMINEES PTE LTD	200,464,800	19.53
2	NG AH HUA	196,518,020	19.14
3	SEOW BAO SHUEN	82,838,025	8.07
4	CITIBANK NOMINEES SINGAPORE PTE LTD	72,309,884	7.04
5	SU MING TONG	51,841,076	5.05
6	HUANG YUZHU	45,500,000	4.43
7	UNG YOKE HOOI	35,960,000	3.50
8	CHEW GHIM BOK	32,238,333	3.14
9	TAN TAI KIM	24,437,500	2.38
10	MAYBANK KIM ENG SECURITIES PTE. LTD.	12,896,966	1.26
11	LOW CHIN KWEE	11,912,000	1.16
12	UOB KAY HIAN PRIVATE LIMITED	10,198,865	0.99
13	NG CHUEN GUAN	10,137,549	0.99
14	ONG CHEE KANG	8,195,625	0.80
15	LOW HWEE THENG	7,987,000	0.78
16	CHEN HO-CHING	7,281,554	0.71
17	DBS NOMINEES (PRIVATE) LIMITED	6,666,293	0.65
18	NG SOK ENG	5,480,000	0.53
19	TAM CHEE CHONG	5,455,000	0.53
20	YOONG SHAW LEONG	5,332,000	0.52
	Total	833,650,490	81.20

STATISTICS OF SHAREHOLDINGS

AS AT 15 MARCH 2017

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS AS AT 15 MARCH 2017
(As shown in the Company's Register of Substantial Shareholders)

Name	No. of shares registered in the name of the substantial shareholders	No. of shares held by the substantial shareholders in the name of nominees	No. of shares in which substantial shareholders are deemed to be interested	Total Number of Shares	% of Issued Shares
Ng Ah Hua	196,518,020	200,000,000[1]	5,480,000*	401,998,020	39.15
Seow Bao Shuen	82,838,025	65,000,000[2]	-	147,838,025	14.40
Su Ming Tong	51,841,076	2,553,333[3]	2,201,000*	56,595,409	5.51

Notes:-

1. This represents Mr Ng Ah Hua's direct interest of 200,000,000 shares held in the name of Hong Leong Finance Nominees Pte Ltd.

2. This represents Ms Seow Bao Shuen's direct interest of 65,000,000 shares held in the name of Citibank Nominees Singapore Pte Ltd.

3. This represents Mr Su Ming Tong's direct interest of 2,553,333 shares held in the name of UOB Kay Hian Pte Ltd.

* This represents his deemed interest held through spouse.

SHAREHOLDINGS HELD BY THE PUBLIC

Based on the information provided to the Company as at 15 March 2017, approximately 39.94% of the total number of issued shares of the Company is held by the public. Accordingly, the Company has compiled with Rule 723 of the SGX-ST Listing Manual.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 19th Annual General Meeting of the enviro-Hub Holdings Ltd (the "Company") will be held at 200 Pandan Loop, #05-01 Pantech 21, Singapore 128388 on Thursday, 27 April 2017 at 10.30 a.m. to transact the following business:-

AS ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To receive and adopt the Audited Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2016, Directors' Statement and Report of the Auditors thereon. **(Resolution 1)**

2. To approve Directors' fees of S$176,000 for the financial year ending 31 December 2017, payable quarterly in arrears. (2016: S$176,000) **(Resolution 2)**

3. To re-elect Mr Lai Huen Poh, who is retiring in accordance with Article 107 of the Company's Articles of Association, and who, being eligible, will offer himself for re-election. **(Resolution 3)**

   [See Explanatory Note (A) below]

4. To re-appoint Messrs KPMG LLP as auditors of the Company and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration. **(Resolution 4)**

5. To transact any other ordinary business that may properly be transacted at an 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:-

6. **Authority to Issue Shares**

   "That pursuant to Section 161 of the Companies Act, Cap. 50 ("**Companies Act**") and Rule 806 of the Listing Manual of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("**SGX-ST**"), approval be and is hereby given to the Directors to:

   (A) (i) issue shares in the capital of 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) warrants, debentures or other instruments convertible into shares,

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

   (B) (notwithstanding the authority conferred by this Resolution may have ceased to be in force) issue shares in pursuance of any Instrument made or granted by the Directors 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 be limited as follows:

(a) without prejudice to sub-paragraph (1)(b) below, the aggregate number of shares to be issued shall not exceed 50 per centum (50%) of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company (as calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (4) 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 20 per centum (20%) of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company (as calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (4) below) ("**General Limit**");

(b) in addition to the General Limit, the aggregate number of shares to be issued by way of renounceable rights issues on a pro rata basis ("**Renounceable Rights Issues**") shall not exceed 50 per centum (50%) of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company (as calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (4) below ("**Additional Limit**");

(c) where an issue of shares is to be issued by way of Renounceable Rights Issues, that issue shall first use the Additional Limit, and in the event that the Additional Limit has been fully used and is insufficient to satisfy that issue, that issue may use the General Limit, but only to the extent of the then remaining General Limit;

(d) where an issue of shares is to be issued otherwise than by way of Renounceable Rights Issue, that issue may only use the General Limit, but only to the extent of the then remaining General Limit;

(e) an issue of shares that is not for a financing purpose may only use the General Limit, but the number of such shares that may be issued shall be limited to the numerical number of the then remaining Additional Limit;

(2) the General Limit and the Additional Limit shall not, in aggregate, exceed 100 per centum (100%) of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company (as calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (4) below);

(3) no shares shall be issued pursuant to this Resolution after 31 December 2018, if on that date the aggregate number of shares (including shares to be issued in pursuance of the Instruments, made or granted pursuant to this Resolution) exceeds 50 per centum (50%) of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company (as calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (4) below);

[See Explanatory Note (B) below]

(4) (subject to such manner of calculation as may be prescribed by the SGX-ST) for the purpose of determining the aggregate number of shares that may be issued under sub-paragraph (1)(a) and (1)(b) above, the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) shall be based on the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) of the Company at the time of the passing of this Resolution, after adjusting for:-

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

(ii) 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, provided that the options or awards were granted in compliance with the provisions of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST; and

(iii) any subsequent bonus issue, consolidation or subdivision of shares;

(5) in exercising the authority conferred by this Resolution, the Company shall comply with the provisions of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST for the time being in force (unless such compliance has been waived by the SGX-ST) and the Articles of Association for the time being of the Company; and

(6) (unless revoked or varied by the Company in general meeting) the authority conferred by this Resolution shall continue in force (i) until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company or the date by which the next Annual General Meeting of the Company is required by law to be held, whichever is the earlier; or (ii) in the case of shares to be issued in pursuance of the Instruments, made or granted pursuant to this Resolution, until the issuance of such shares in accordance with the terms of the Instruments.

(Resolution 5)

7. **Proposed Renewal of the Shareholders' General Mandate for Interested Person Transactions**

That:

(a) approval be and is hereby given for the renewal of the general mandate for the purpose of Chapter 9 of the Listing Manual of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("**SGX-ST**"), for the Company and its subsidiaries, and their associated companies, or any of them, to enter into any of the transactions falling within the types of "interested person transactions", particulars of which are set out in the Company's circular to shareholders dated 12 April 2017 ("**Circular**"), with any party who is of the class or classes of "interested persons" described in the Circular, provided that such transactions are made on normal commercial terms and in accordance with the guidelines and procedures for review and administration of "interested person transactions" as described in the Circular and will not be prejudicial to the interests of the Company and its minority shareholders; and

(b) the approval given in paragraph (a) above ("**IPT Mandate**") shall, unless revoked or varied by the Company in a general meeting of the Company, continue in force until the date on which the next annual general meeting of the Company is held or is required by law to be held, whichever is the earlier; and

(c) the audit committee of the Company be and is hereby authorised to take such action as it deems proper in respect of procedures and/or to modify or implement such procedures as may be necessary for the IPT Mandate to take into consideration any amendment to Chapter 9 of the SGX-ST Listing Manual which may be prescribed by the SGX-ST from time to time, and such other applicable laws and rules; and

(d) the Directors and any of them be and are hereby authorised and empowered to approve and complete and do all such acts and things (including to approve, modify, ratify, sign, seal, execute and deliver all such documents as may be required) as he or they may consider expedient, desirable or necessary or in the interests of the Company to give effect to the IPT Mandate and this resolution and the transactions contemplated and/or authorised by the IPT Mandate and this resolution.

(Resolution 6)

8. **Proposed Renewal of the Shares Purchase Mandate**

That:

(a) pursuant to Article 52(2) and for the purposes of the Companies Act (Chapter 50) of Singapore, the Directors of the Company be and are hereby authorised generally and unconditionally to make purchases of ordinary shares in the share capital of the Company ("**Shares**") from time to time (whether by way of market purchases or off-market purchases on an equal access scheme) of up to ten per cent. (10%) of the issued Shares (ascertained as at the date of the passing of this resolution, but excluding any Shares held as treasury Shares) at the price of up to but not exceeding the Maximum Price (as defined below), in accordance with the guidelines described in the Circular, including the "Guidelines on Shares Purchases" set out in Appendix I of the Circular, and otherwise in accordance with all other laws and regulations, and the rules of the SGX-ST ("**Shares Purchase Mandate**"); and

(b) the Shares Purchase Mandate shall, unless revoked or varied by the Company in general meeting, continue in force until the earlier of:-

(i) the conclusion of the next annual general meeting of the Company;

(ii) the expiration of the period within which the next annual general meeting of the Company is required by law to be held; or

(iii) the date on which the purchases or acquisitions of Shares pursuant to the Shares Purchase Mandate are carried out to the full extent mandated; and

(c) in this Ordinary Resolution 8, "**Maximum Price**" means:

(i) in the case of a market purchase of Shares on the SGX-ST transacted through the SGX-ST's trading system or on another stock exchange on which the Company's equity securities are listed, one hundred and five per cent. (105%) of the Average Closing Price; and

(ii) in the case of an off-market purchase pursuant to an equal access scheme in accordance with Section 76C of the Companies Act (Chapter 50) of Singapore, one hundred and twenty per cent. (120%) of the Highest Last Dealt Price,

in either case, excluding related expenses of the Shares purchase.

For the above purposes:

"**Average Closing Price**" means the average of the closing market prices of a Share over the last five (5) market days on which transactions in the Shares were recorded preceding the day of the market purchase (which is deemed to be adjusted for any corporate action that occurs after the relevant 5-day period);

"**Highest Last Dealt Price**" means the highest price transacted for a Share as recorded on the market day on which there were trades in the Shares immediately preceding the day of the making of the offer pursuant to the off-market purchase; and

"**day of the making of the offer**" means the day on which the Company announces its intention to make an offer for the purchase of Shares from shareholders, stating the purchase price (which shall not be more than the Maximum Price calculated on the foregoing basis) for each Share and the relevant terms of the equal access scheme for effecting the off-market purchase; and

(d) the Directors of the Company and any of them be and are hereby authorised to complete and do all such acts and things (including executing such documents as may be required) as they or he may consider necessary, expedient, incidental or in the interests of the Company to give effect to the Shares Purchase Mandate and this resolution, and the transactions contemplated and/or authorised by the Shares Purchase Mandate and this resolution.

(Resolution 7)

9. **Authority to Offer and Grant Awards and to Allot and Issue Shares under the Enviro-Hub Share Award Scheme**

That pursuant to Section 161 of the Companies Act, the Directors of the Company be and are hereby authorized to offer and grant awards ("**Awards**") in accordance with the provisions of the "Enviro-Hub Share Award Scheme" ("**Scheme**") and (notwithstanding the authority conferred by this resolution may have ceased to be in force) to allot and issue from time to time such number of fully-paid new ordinary shares in the capital of the Company ("**Shares**") as may be required to be issued pursuant to the vesting of the Awards under the Scheme provided always that the aggregate number of Shares (comprising new Shares and/or treasury Shares) to be delivered pursuant to the Scheme, when added to the number of new Shares issued and issuable and the number of treasury Shares delivered in respect of all other share schemes or share plans of the Company (if any), shall not exceed fifteen per cent. (15%) of the total issued share capital of the Company (excluding treasury Shares) from time to time, and provided also that, subject to such adjustments as may be made to the Scheme as a result of any variation in the capital structure of the Company, and that such authority shall, unless revoked or varied by the Company in a general meeting, continue in force until the conclusion of the next 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.

(Resolution 8)

By Order of the Board

Joanna Lim Lan Sim
Company Secretary

12 April 2017

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(A) Resolution 3
In relation to Ordinary Resolution 3 proposed in item 3 above, the detailed information on Mr Lai Huen Poh is set out in the section entitled "Board of Directors" and Table 3 in the Corporate Governance Report of the Company's 2016 Annual Report.

There are no relationships (including immediate family relationships) between Mr Lai Huen Poh and the other directors of the Company.

(B) Resolution 5
The authority for the Additional Limit (as defined herein) is proposed pursuant to SGX-ST Practice Note 8.3 which became effective on 13 March 2017 until 31 December 2018 by which date no further shares shall be issued pursuant to this Resolution, if on that date the aggregate number of shares (including shares to be issued in pursuance of the Instruments, made or granted pursuant to this Resolution) exceeds 50% of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company (the "Enhanced Rights Issue Limit"). The Enhanced Rights Issue Limit is aimed at helping companies raise funds expediently for expansion activities or working capital. It is subject to the condition that the Company complies with applicable legal requirements including but not limited to provisions in the Companies Act requiring the Company to seek shareholders' approval and disclosure requirements under the Listing Manual on the use of the proceeds as and when the funds are materially disbursed and a status report on the use of proceeds in the annual report, and limitations in any existing mandate from shareholders.

The Board is of the view that the Enhanced Rights Issue Limit is in the interests of the Company and its shareholders as it would help to allow the Company more expedient means of fund-raising.

The Enhanced Rights Issue Limit will be exercised only if the Directors believe that to do so would be likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of shareholders as a whole.

STATEMENT PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 61(3) OF THE COMPANY'S ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

The effect of the resolutions under the heading "Special Business" in the Notice of the Annual General Meeting is:-

1. The **Ordinary Resolution 5** proposed in item 6 above, if passed, will authorise the Directors of the Company, effective until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting ("**AGM**") of the Company, or the date by which the next AGM 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 the aggregated of (i) 50% of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company, of which up to 20% may be issued other than on a pro-rata basis to shareholders of the Company (the "General Limit") and (ii) additional 50% for Renounceable Rights Issues, of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company (the "Additional Limit"), provided that the total number of shares which may be issued pursuant to (i) and (ii) shall not exceed 100% of the issued shares (excluding treasury shares) at the time Ordinary Resolution 5 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.

2. The **Ordinary Resolution 6** proposed in item 7 above, if passed, will authorise the types of "interested person transactions" as described in the Company's circular to shareholders dated 12 April 2017 and recurring in the year and will empower the Directors of the Company to do all acts necessary to give effect to the IPT Mandate (as defined in Resolution 6 above). This authority will, unless revoked or varied by the Company at a general meeting, expire on the date on which the next annual general meeting of the Company is held or is required by law to be held, whichever is earlier. Details of the IPT Mandate are set out in the Company's circular to shareholders dated 12 April 2017.

3. The **Ordinary Resolution 7** proposed in item 8 above, if passed, will authorise the Directors of the Company to make on-market and off-market purchases or acquisitions of ordinary shares in the share capital of the Company ("**Shares**") of up to 10 per cent. (10%) of the issued Shares excluding treasury Shares (ascertained as at the date of the passing of Resolution 7 above) at such price(s) up to the Maximum Price (as defined in Resolution 7 above) and will empower the Directors of the Company to do all acts necessary to give effect to the Shares Purchase Mandate (as defined in Resolution 7 above). This authority will, unless revoked or varied by the Company at a general meeting, expire on the date on which the next annual general meeting of the Company is held, or the day by which the next annual general meeting of the Company is required by law to be held, or the date on which the purchases or acquisitions of Shares pursuant to the Shares Purchase Mandate are carried out to the full extent mandated, whichever is the earlier. Detailed information on the Shares Purchase Mandate, including the sources of funds to be used for the purchase or acquisition, the amount of financing (if any) and the illustrative financial impact on the Company's financial position, is set out in the Company's circular to shareholders dated 12 April 2017.

4. The **Ordinary Resolution 8** proposed in item 9 above, if passed, will authorise the Directors of the Company to offer and grant awards and to allot and issue new ordinary shares in the capital of the Company ("**Shares**") pursuant to the "Enviro-Hub Share Award Scheme" ("**Scheme**"), the details of the Scheme and a summary of the rules of which are set out in the Company's circular to shareholders dated 31 October 2012, provided always that the aggregate number of Shares (comprising new Shares and/or treasury Shares) to be delivered pursuant to the Scheme, when added to the number of new Shares issued and issuable and the number of treasury Shares delivered in respect of all other share schemes or share plans of the Company (if any), shall not exceed fifteen per cent. (15%) of the total issued share capital of the Company (excluding treasury Shares) from time to time. This authority 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 the earlier.

IMPORTANT: Please read notes below.

NOTES:

(1) A member of the Company (other than a depository agent) entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting is entitled to appoint not more than two proxies to attend and vote in his stead. Subject to the Articles of Association of the Company, a member of the Company who is a depository agent entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint any sub-account holder who maintains an account with such depository agent to attend and vote in his stead.

(2) A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

(3) Pursuant to Section 181 of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 of Singapore, any member who is a relevant intermediary is entitled to appoint one or more proxies to attend, speak and vote at the Annual General Meeting. Where such member's form of proxy appoints more than one proxy, the proportion of his shareholding concerned to be represented by each proxy shall be specified in the form of proxy. Relevant intermediary is either:

(a) a banking corporation licensed under the Banking Act (Cap. 19) or its wholly-owned subsidiary which provides nominee services and holds shares in that capacity;

(b) a capital markets services licence holder which provides custodial services for securities under the Securities and Futures Act (Cap. 289) and holds shares in that capacity; or

(c) the Central Provident Fund ("CPF") Board established by the Central Provident Fund Act (Cap. 36), in respect of shares purchased on behalf of CPF investors.

(4) If the appointer is a corporation, the proxy must be executed under seal or the hand of its duly authorised officer or attorney.

(5) An investor who buys shares using CPF monies ("CPF Investor") and/or SRS monies ("SRS Investor") (as may be applicable) may attend and cast his vote(s) at the Meeting in person. CPF and SRS Investors who are unable to attend the Meeting but would like to vote, may inform their CPF and/or SRS Approved Nominees to appoint the Chairman of the Meeting to act as their proxy, in which case, the CPF and SRS Investors shall be precluded from attending the Meeting.

The instrument appointing a proxy must be deposited at the registered office of the Company at 200 Pandan Loop, #05-01 Pantech 21, Singapore 128388 not later than 48 hours before the time appointed for the Meeting.

PERSONAL DATA PRIVACY:

By submitting a proxy form appointing a proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) to attend, speak and vote at the Annual General Meeting ("AGM") and/or any adjournment thereof, a shareholder of the Company (i) consents to the collection, use and disclosure of the shareholder's personal data by the Company (or its agents or service providers) for the purpose of the processing, administration and analysis by the Company (or its agents or service providers) 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 or service providers) to comply with any applicable laws, listing rules, take-over rules, regulations and/or guidelines (collectively, the "Purposes"), (ii) warrants that where the shareholder discloses the personal data of the shareholder's proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) to the Company (or its agents or service providers), the shareholder 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 or service providers) of the personal data of such proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) for the Purposes, and (iii) agrees that the shareholder will indemnify the Company in respect of any penalties, liabilities, claims, demands, losses and damages as a result of the shareholder's breach of warranty.

ENVIRO-HUB HOLDINGS LTD.

(Company Registration No. 199802709E)
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Important:

1. For investors who have used their CPF monies to buy the Company's shares, this Annual Report is sent to them at the request of their CPF Approved Nominees solely FOR INFORMATION ONLY.
2. This Proxy Form is not valid for use by CPF investors and shall be ineffective for all intents and purposes if used or purported to be used by them.
3. CPF investors who wish to vote should contact their CPF Approved Nominees.

PROXY FORM

*I / We, ______________________________ NRIC/Passport no. ____________________

of ____

being *a member/members of Enviro-Hub Holdings Ltd. (the "Company"), hereby appoint:

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

and/or (delete as appropriate)

as *my/our *proxy/proxies to vote for *me/us on *my/our behalf at the 19th Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of the Company to be held at 200 Pandan Loop, #05-01 Pantech 21, Singapore 128388 on Thursday, 27 April 2017 at 10.30 a.m. and at any adjournment thereof. The *proxy is/proxies are to vote for or against the Resolutions to be proposed at the AGM as indicated hereunder. If no specific direction as to voting is given, the *proxy/proxies will vote or abstain from voting at *his/their discretion, as *he/they will on any other matter arising at the Meeting:-

No.	Ordinary Resolutions	For	Against
1	To receive and consider the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2016, the Directors' Statement and the Report of the Auditors thereon.		
2	To approve Directors' fees of S$176,000 for the financial year ending 31 December 2017, payable quarterly in arrears. (2016: S$176,000)		
3	To re-elect Mr Lai Huen Poh (Retiring under Article 107)		
4	To re-appoint Messrs KPMG LLP as auditors of the Company and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration.		
5	To authorise the Directors to issue shares.		
6	To approve the Proposed Renewal of the Shareholders' General Mandate for Interested Person Transactions.		
7	To approve the Proposed Renewal of the Shares Purchase Mandate.		
8	To authorise the Directors to offer and grant awards and to allot and issue shares under the Enviro-Hub Share Award Scheme.		

Please indicate with a tick [√] in the space provided whether you wish your vote to be cast for or against the Resolutions as set out in the Notice of the Meeting.

Dated this ________________ day of ________________ 2017

Total Number of Shares Held

____
Signature(s) of Member(s) / Common Seal

** Delete where applicable*

Notes:-

1. A member of the Company (other than a depository agent) entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting is entitled to appoint not more than two proxies to attend and vote in his stead. Subject to the Articles of Association of the Company, a member of the Company who is a depository agent entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint any sub-account holder who maintains an account with such depository agent to attend and vote in his stead. Such proxy need not be a member of the Company.
2. Where a member of the Company appoints two proxies, he shall specify the proportion of his shareholding (expressed as a percentage of the whole) to be represented by each such proxy.
3. Pursuant to Section 181 of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 of Singapore, any member who is a relevant intermediary is entitled to appoint one or more proxies to attend, speak and vote at the Annual General Meeting. Where such member's form of proxy appoints more than one proxy, the proportion of his shareholding concerned to be represented by each proxy shall be specified in the form of proxy. Relevant intermediary is either:
   (a) a banking corporation licensed under the Banking Act (Cap. 19) or its wholly-owned subsidiary which provides nominee services and holds shares in that capacity;
   (b) a capital markets services licence holder which provides custodial services for securities under the Securities and Futures Act (Cap. 289) and holds shares in that capacity; or
   (c) the Central Provident Fund ("CPF") Board established by the Central Provident Fund Act (Cap. 36), in respect of shares purchased on behalf of CPF investors.
4. The instrument appointing a proxy or proxies must be under the hand of the appointor or his attorney duly authorised in writing. Where the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies is executed by a corporation, it must be executed under its common seal or under the hand of its attorney or duly authorised officer.
5. A corporation which is a member of the Company may authorise by resolution of its directors or other governing body such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at the Annual General Meeting, in accordance with its Articles of Association and Section 179 of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 of Singapore.

Fold along this line

Affix
Postage
Stamp
Here

The Company Secretary
eNVIRO-HUB HOLDINGS LTD.
200 Pandan Loop
#05-01 Pantech 21
Singapore 128388

Fold along this line

6. The instrument appointing proxy or proxies, together with the power of attorney or other authority (if any) under which it is signed, or notarially certified copy thereof, must be deposited at the registered office of the Company at 200 Pandan Loop, #05-01 Pantech 21, Singapore 128388 not later than 48 hours before the time set for the Annual General Meeting.
7. A member should insert the total number of shares held. If the member has shares entered against his name in the Depository Register (as defined in Section 81SF of the Securities Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore), he should insert that number of shares. If the member has shares registered in his name in the Register of Members of the Company, he should insert that number of shares. If the member has shares entered against his name in the Depository Register and shares registered in his name in the Register of Members of the Company, he should insert the aggregate number of shares. If no number is inserted, this form of proxy will be deemed to relate to all the shares held by the member of the Company.
8. The Company shall be entitled to reject the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies if it is incomplete, improperly completed or illegible or where the true intentions of the appointor are not ascertainable from the instructions of the appointor specified in the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies. In addition, in the case of members of the Company whose shares are entered against their names in the Depository Register, the Company may reject any instrument appointing a proxy or proxies lodged if such members are not shown to have shares entered against their names in the Depository Register 72 hours before the time appointed for holding the Annual General Meeting as certified by The Central Depository (Pte) Limited to the Company.
9. A Depositor shall not be regarded as a member of the Company entitled to attend the Annual General Meeting and to speak and vote thereat unless his name appears on the Depository Register 72 hours before the time set for the Annual General Meeting.
10. An investor who buys shares using CPF monies ("CPF Investor") and/or SRS monies ("SRS Investor") (as may be applicable) may attend and cast his vote(s) at the Meeting in person. CPF and SRS Investors who are unable to attend the Meeting but would like to vote, may inform their CPF and/or SRS Approved Nominees to appoint the Chairman of the Meeting to act as their proxy, in which case, the CPF and SRS Investors shall be precluded from attending the Meeting.

Personal data privacy:

By submitting an instrument appointing a proxy(ies) and/or representative(s), the member accepts and agrees to the personal data privacy terms set out in the Notice of Annual General Meeting dated 12 April 2017.

ENVIRO-HUB HOLDINGS LTD
Company Registration No. 199802709E

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