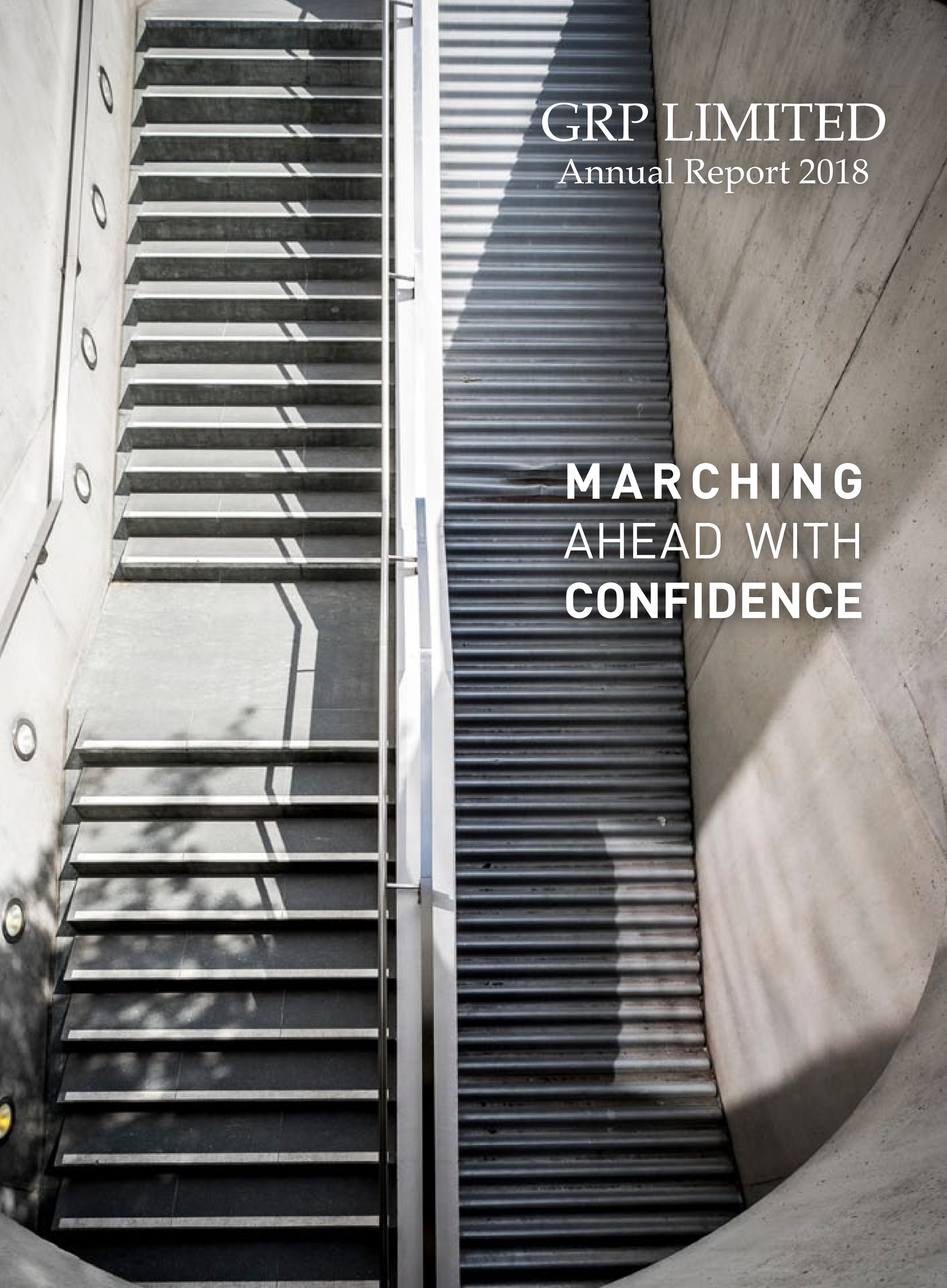


GRP LIMITED

Annual Report 2018

MARCHING
AHEAD WITH
CONFIDENCE

CONTENTS

MISSION

GRP IS COMMITTED TO ENHANCING GROUP PERFORMANCE AND DELIVERING SHAREHOLDER VALUE.

MOVING FORWARD, WE WILL LEVERAGE ON OUR STRENGTHS TO SHARPEN OUR COMPETITIVE EDGE, REINFORCE OUR PRESENCE IN EXISTING MARKETS, EXTEND OUR REACH TO PENETRATE NEW MARKETS AND TO DEVELOP AND GROW THE PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT BUSINESS.

CORPORATE PROFILE

HEADQUARTERED IN SINGAPORE AND LISTED ON THE MAINBOARD OF THE SINGAPORE EXCHANGE, GRP LIMITED COMPRISES A RANGE OF BUSINESSES, THE MAIN ACTIVITIES OF WHICH ARE PRIMARILY CATEGORISED AS:

1. PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT
2. HOSE AND MARINE
3. MEASURING INSTRUMENTS / METROLOGY

Property Development

In October 2013, the Group obtained shareholders' approval to expand its core business to include property development. With this the group commenced to pursue for opportunities to acquire and or develop property projects in Myanmar, Malaysia and China.

In FY2016, subsequent to signing of an agreement with the People's Government of Kaiping District, Tangshan City, People's Republic of China ("PRC"), the Group successfully tendered for a 165mu plot of industrial land in Tangshan PRC.

Also in FY2016, the Group acquired Starland Holdings Limited ("Starland Group"). Starland Group is listed on the Catalist Board of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited. It engages principally in the development of quality integrated residential and commercial properties in the PRC. Starland Group had completed two property development projects in Chongqing PRC, with total GFA of 148,634 square meters.

The Group continues to seek opportunities to acquire property projects in Malaysia and China.

Hose and Marine

Operating from the factory in Singapore, the Hose and Marine business has been serving the onshore, offshore, marine, pharmaceutical and petrochemical markets for over 30 years. From the trading of industrial rubber hoses and other marine-related products in the early days, this business has evolved and expanded to include engineering works and hose management services such as the design and manufacture of hose fittings and couplings. The in-house engineering setup is able to provide a complete suite of engineering services including customization of fittings and couplings, assembly, testing and certification as well as hose repair.

In addition, another competitive edge is the comprehensive range of hoses and fittings stocked that enables GRP to cater to the diverse and immediate needs of customers within a very short turnaround time. GRP is the master distributor for major brands like Dunlop, Goodyear, Elaflex, Todo-matic Dry-Break coupling, and other quality products that are widely used by major offshore exploration, pharmaceutical and petrochemical companies.

Over the years, GRP has diversified into oilfield supplies in order to expand the market share for the hose business as well as to cater to the growing needs of its customers.

Measuring Instruments / Metrology

The Measuring Instruments and Metrology division, trading under Region Suppliers, has an established track record in the trading and distribution of precision measuring instruments and equipment. Based in Singapore and Malaysia (with four branch offices), it maintains a cost effective network and has been distributing several internationally renowned brands within the precision measuring sector for over 30 years.

To further enhance support for the distribution channel, the Technical Support Department (TSD) was also setup to provide value added services to the customers.

Leveraging on the extensive range of measuring products carried, the business is able to market measuring products to a wide range of industries including machine makers, biomedical, oil and gas, institutional, laboratory as well as electronic OEM.

KEY EVENTS

2017

The Group did a Rights cum Warrants issue where $13.5 million was raised.

2016

Starland Holdings Limited ("Starland Group"), a Property Group listed on SGX-Catalist, was acquired as an indirect subsidiary of GRP group.

Starland Group engages principally in the development of quality integrated residential and commercial properties in the People's Republic of China.

The Group successfully tendered a piece of 165mu industrial land in Tangshan City PRC.

2015

Signing of agreement between the Group and the People's Government of Kaiping District, Tangshan City, PRC, which gives the Group first right of refusal to participate in an integrated mixed development project along Xinghua Dong Dao of Tangshan City.

2014

The Group did a Placement and Rights cum Warrants issue where $35.9 million was raised. An additional $9 million was raised from the exercise of warrants. These were used to fund our activity in the property development business.

Shareholders' approval for diversification into the property business obtained.

2012

The disposal by GRP (China) Pte Ltd of its 75% equity interest in Suzhou Xinghai Plastic Products Co., Ltd and its 25% equity interest in Shanghai Xinda Building Material Co., Ltd was completed.

2007

The disposal of our 16,000 square metres industry office facility in Bukit Batok, Singapore under a sale-and-lease back arrangement was completed.

2005

Divestment by GRP (China) Pte Ltd of its 75% equity interest in Shanghai Xinda Building Material Co., Ltd and its 25% equity interest in Suzhou Xinghai Plastic Products Co., Ltd was completed.

1996

Construction of an 16,000 square metres industrial office facility in Bukit Batok, Singapore was initiated. It was completed in 1997.

1993

Region Suppliers, an international supplier of precision measuring instruments, was acquired as a wholly-owned subsidiary of the GRP group. In the same year, GRP (China) Pte Ltd was formed to take advantage of the opportunities being presented in China, particularly uPVC pipe manufacturing for the local construction industry.

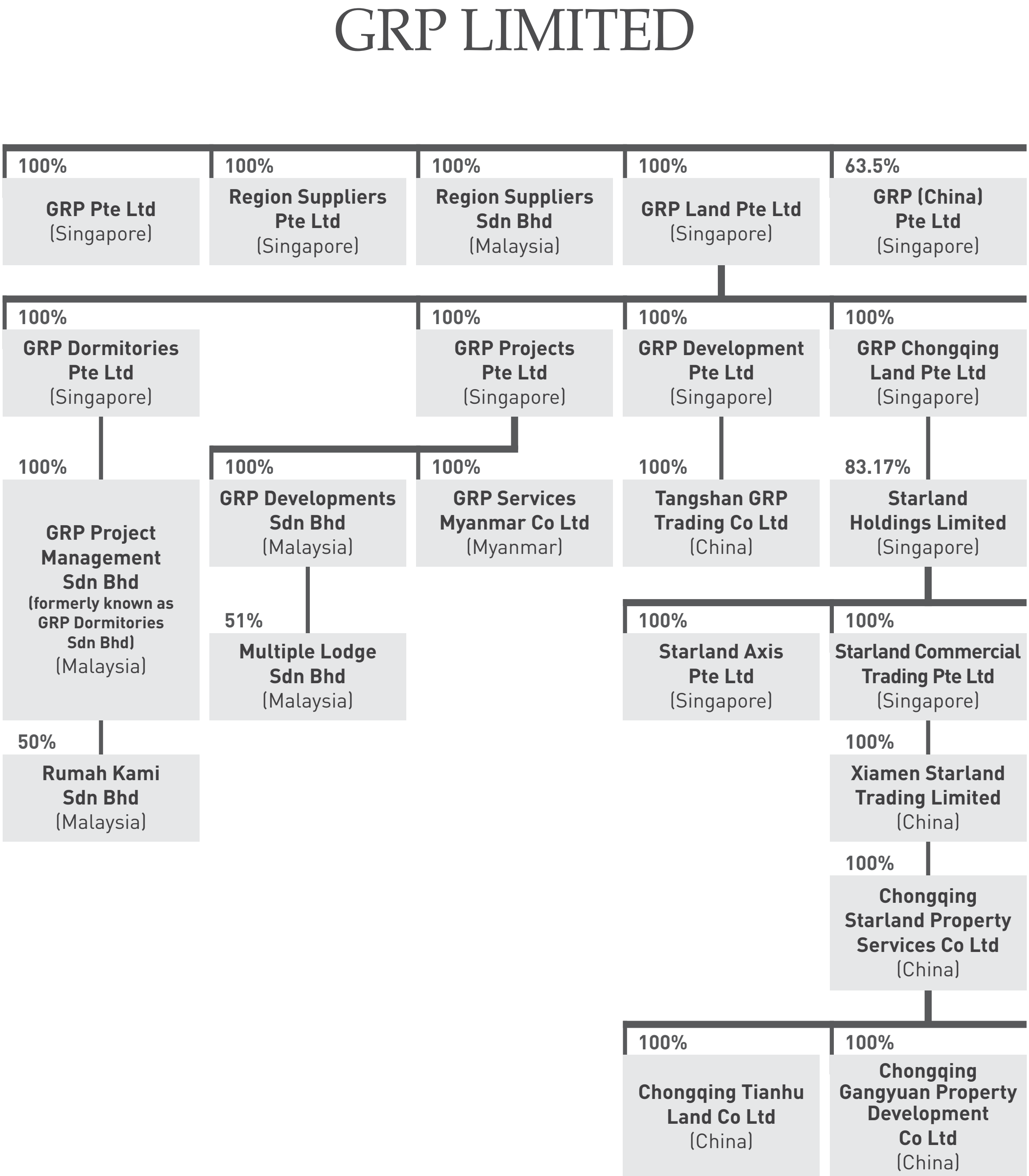
1990

An office and production facility at Tanjong Penjuru Crescent, Singapore was acquired for the purpose of machining, fabricating and warehousing hose and fittings close to our customers.

1977

The Hose and Marine business was established in 1977 as a supplier/manufacturer of high quality hose and fittings for the marine, oil and industrial sectors.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE



MESSAGE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the Board of Directors of GRP Limited (the "**Group**"), I am pleased to present to you the Annual Report of the Group for the financial year ended 30 June 2018 ("**FY2018**").

For the year under review, the revenue for the Group was $29.6 million and is 13.9% lower than the revenue of $34.4 million for FY2017. The weaker performance was mainly due to lower revenue from the Property and Hose and Marine segments. The Group's completed property projects have been almost fully sold, with only 47 residential units, 32 shop units and 183 car park lots unsold as at 30 June 2018. The Hose and Marine business was affected by the protracted weakness in the offshore and marine industry.

Local Singapore revenue in FY2018 was $8.6 million (29% of total revenue), a decrease from FY2017 at $9 million (26% of total revenue). Revenue from PRC was $13.4 million (45% of total revenue), a decrease from FY2017 at $17.6 million (51% of total revenue).

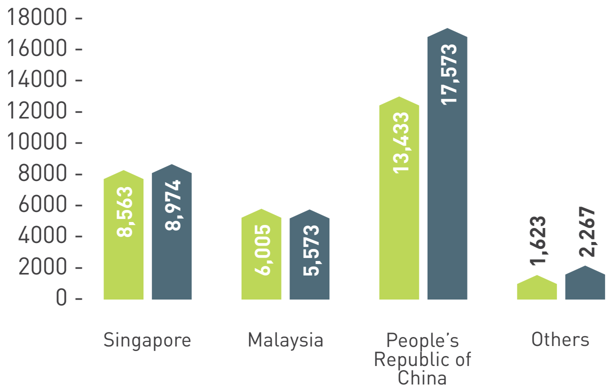
In FY2018 the Group generated a net profit of $1.3 million, as compared to a net loss of $9.6 million achieved in FY2017. The improvement in performance was mainly due to the final settlement with ayondo Holdings AG ("**ayondo**") during FY2018. With this settlement, the Group wrote back $3.2 million doubtful non-trade receivables in FY2018. This amount was provided as doubtful non-trade receivables in FY2017. In addition, the Group also recovered $1.7 million expenses previously incurred for the proposed acquisition of the equity interest of ayondo during the year under review. The $1.7 million was largely expensed off in FY2017. The above mentioned was partially offset by a $1.2 million allowance for doubtful non-trade receivable provided in FY2018. This amount pertains to a short-term loan granted to a third party towards a reverse take-over acquisition of assets, and the Company has commenced legal process for the recovery of the loan sum.

As at 30 June 2018, the Group had cash and bank balances of $49.8 million. This is $9.1 million higher than the balance at 30 June 2017. The increase is largely due to a $13.9 million cash generated from sale of properties, partially offset by $2.5 million investment in redeemable preference shares in Malaysian property company, and a $1.2 million loan granted towards a reverse takeover acquisition of assets. In addition, as at 30 June 2018, the Group had properties held for sale amounting to $23.1 million and total development properties of $18.7 million and outstanding bank loans of $5.2 million.

The properties held for sale are commercial and residential units and car park space available for sale in Chongqing, PRC and residential units in Jalan Nipah, Singapore. At the Singapore Gardens project in Chongqing PRC, a total of 1,031 residential units were built, 98 units were sold in FY2018 and 886 units were sold in prior years. A balance of 47 units remain to be sold as

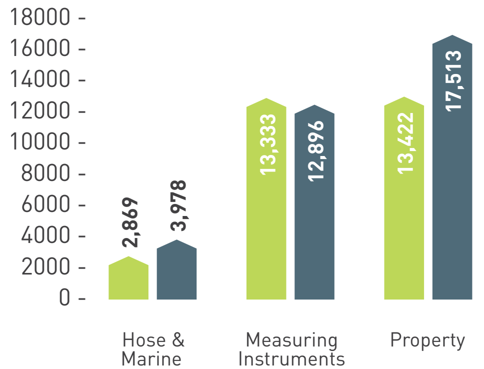
GROUP REVENUE

By Geographical Markets ($'000)



GROUP REVENUE

By Business Segments ($'000)



Group Revenue FY 2018 **$29,624** Group Revenue FY 2017 **$34,387**

at 30 June 2018. The Group obtained Temporary Occupation Permit for 2 units of semi-detached dwelling on Jalan Nipah, Singapore in June 2018. The Development properties pertain to 3 pieces of development properties, one each in Chongqing PRC, Tangshan PRC and at Ipoh, Malaysia.

The Group's profit per share for FY2018 was 0.45 cents compared with a loss of 5.59 cents for FY2017. Our net asset value per share for FY2018 was 39.47 cents (FY2017: 38.74 cents).

Review of Operations

Our Hose and Marine segment reported revenue of $2.9 million in FY2018 compared to $4.0 million in FY2017. The 27.9% decrease in revenue was mainly due to continual weak demand in FY2018 as protracted weakness in the offshore and marine industry has yet to recover.

Our Measuring Instrument segment reported revenue of $13.3 million in FY2018 compared to $12.9 million in FY2017, a marginal improvement of 3.4%.

The Property segment reported revenue of $13.4 million in FY2018 compared to $17.5 million in FY2017. The $4.1 million decrease is mainly a result of the continuous divestment of the Group's completed properties approaching its tail end.

Looking Ahead

The Group continues to seek opportunities to acquire and grow its property development business, and invest in businesses involved in the property and construction business.

On 10 October 2017 the Company announced that it has entered into a shareholders' agreement. Under the agreement, GRP Developments Sdn Bhd, a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of the Company subscribed for 51% shareholdings in Multiple Lodge Sdn Bhd ("**MLodge**"). MLodge had on 9 October 2017 executed a joint venture development agreement with Karib Tropika Sdn Bhd ("**Karib**") in respect of the development of the lands of an aggregate size of approximately 19.35 acres situated in Ipoh, Malaysia which is owned by Karib. Under the joint venture development agreement, MLodge and Karib intend to develop the lands into a mixed housing and commercial development. This development is expected to commence in FY2019.

MTP Watchlist and the Share-Buyback Mandate

On 4 June 2018, the Company was notified by the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the "**SGX-ST**") that the Company would be placed on the watch-list due to the MTP Entry Criterion, and within 36 months from 5 June 2018, they would delist the Company or suspend the trading of the Company's shares with a view to delisting, unless Listing Rule 1314(2) is complied with. The Listing Rule 1314(2) being the MTP Exit Criteria requires that the Company share shall record a volume-weighted average price of at least $0.20 and an average daily market capitalization of $40 million or more over the last 6 months.

Based on the number of shares as at the date of this report, the market price needs to be $0.207 per share in order to attain a market capitalization of $40 million. The Company notes that as at FY2018, the Net Equity attributable to the owners of the Company is $76.45 million, of which Cash and Cash Equivalents alone account for $46.75 million; that is $0.395 per share and $0.24 per share respectively.

The Company will continue to monitor the markets and the options available for an MTP exit. Meanwhile, the Board is recommending a proposal for a Share Buyback Mandate ("**SBM**"). The SBM is subject to shareholder's approval at the Extra-Ordinary General Meeting.

Dividend

To reward the Shareholders of the Company, the Board is recommending a proposed final tax exempt dividend of $0.005 per ordinary share for FY2018. The dividend payment is subject to shareholder's approval at the Annual General Meeting.

Based on the number of outstanding shares as at date of this report, the dividend payout is expected to be $0.97 million. The Company had on 7 October 2016 distributed a total of 23,718,245 ordinary shares in the share capital of Starland Holdings Limited as Dividend in-Specie to the shareholders of the Company.

In Appreciation

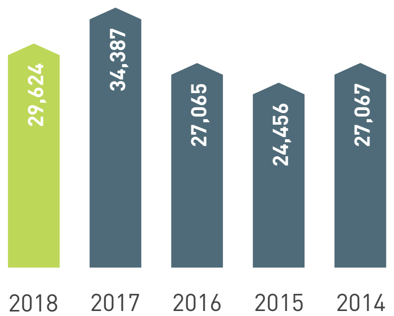
On behalf of the Board of Directors of GRP Limited, I would like to take this opportunity to thank all our customers, suppliers, business associates and shareholders for their continued support. In addition, I wish to acknowledge our appreciation to the management team and all our employees for their hard work and dedication.

Mr Teo Tong How
Chairman

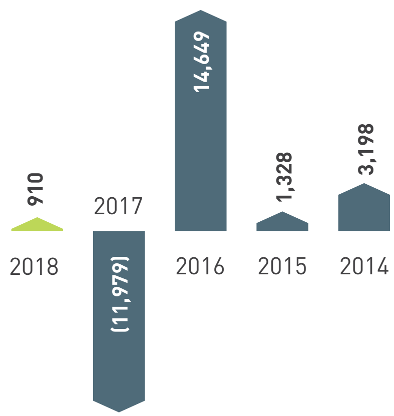
GROUP FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Financial Year ended 30 June $'000	2018	2017	2016
FOR THE YEAR			
Revenue	29,624	34,387	27,065
Profit Before Tax	910	(11,979)	14,649
Profit After Tax	1,323	(9,554)	12,718
AT YEAR END			
Total Tangible Assets	110,212	113,502	119,330
Total Cash and Bank	49,776	40,666	24,684
Shareholders' Funds	76,445	75,045	77,058
Total Loans and Borrowings	5,160	8,236	7,175

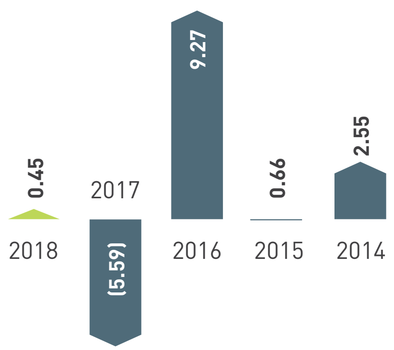
TURNOVER
($'000)



PROFIT BEFORE TAX
($'000)



EARNINGS PER SHARE
(Cents)



DIVIDENDS PER SHARE
(Cents)

Note (1): For FY2016 dividend in-specie of 0.17 Starland share for each share held by the shareholders was distributed

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr Teo Tong How, 75
Independent Non-Executive Director and Chairman

Mr Teo Tong How was appointed as an Independent Director on 4 July 2014. Mr Teo is the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Mr Teo is the Managing Director of Hong How Group of Companies and Director of Tong Eng Brothers Group. The businesses of these companies range from property development and investment holding in sectors such as commercial, residential, industrial and hospitality in Singapore, Malaysia, Australia, US, UK, Spain and Sweden.

Mr Teo is presently the Honorary Chairman of the Securities Investors Association (Singapore). From 2000 to 2001, he was the World President (Singapore) of the International Real Estate Federation (FIABCI). From 1998 to 1999, he was the President of the Real Estate Developers Association of Singapore. As an renowned figure in the real estate industry, he brings to the Board his deep networks and a wealth of experience. Mr Teo graduated from University of Melbourne, Australia with a Bachelor of Architecture (Hons) Degree.

Mr Kwan Chee Seng, 60
Executive Director

Mr Kwan Chee Seng was appointed as an Executive Director on 1 March 2013 and is responsible for the Group's business development. Mr Kwan is a member of the Nominating Committee.

Mr Kwan has extensive experience in management and investment, particularly in the area of Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A). Besides being the Chairman of Van der Horst Holdings Pte Ltd, his investment holding company, Mr Kwan has been a Non-Executive Director and substantial shareholder of ASX-listed Variscan Mines Ltd since 2008. Mr Kwan is also a Non-Executive Director of Starland Holdings Limited, a 83.17% indirect-owned subsidiary of GRP Limited.

In 2009, Mr Kwan began his fund management business with Luminor Capital Pte Ltd, a manager of private equity funds, as a founding director. Thus, he brings to the Board a unique set of skills with an M&A angle.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr Goh Lik Kok, 56
Independent Non-Executive Director

Mr Goh Lik Kok was appointed as an Independent Director on 6 November 2012. Mr Goh is the Chairman of the Audit Committee and is a member of the Nominating, Remuneration and Risk Committee.

Mr Goh has over 20 years of experience in engineering services and had held various senior management positions in Singapore Technologies Engineering Group. Mr Goh had also served in various engineering academic advisory and skill qualification technical committee. He is now the service consultant to the NIPSEA Management Company Pte Ltd.

Mr Goh holds a degree in Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering (Hons) from National University of Singapore and a pioneer Post-Graduate Diploma in Automation, sponsored by Singapore Economic Development Board.

Mr Mahtani Bhagwandas, 51
Independent Non-Executive Director

Mr Mahtani Bhagwandas was appointed as an Independent Director on 1 June 2013. Mr Bhagwandas is the Chairman of the Nominating and Risk Committee and a member of the Audit and Remuneration Committee.

Mr Bhagwandas has been practicing as an advocate and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Singapore since 1993 and is currently a Partner of Legal Standard LLP, a law firm in Singapore. He is also currently the Independent Director of Alliance Mineral Assets Limited.

Mr Bhagwandas graduated from National University of Singapore with a Bachelor of Laws (Hons) degree in 1992.

Mr Peter Moe, 64
Independent Non-Executive Director

Mr Peter Moe was appointed as an Independent Director on 1 September 2013. Mr Moe is the Chairman of the Remuneration Committee and a member of the Audit, Nominating and Risk Committee.

Mr Moe has been a practicing lawyer in Singapore since 1983 and is currently a Director of Optimus Chambers LLC. He is also the Independent Director of Swee Hong Limited.

Mr Moe graduated from University of Kent, Canterbury, United Kingdom with a Bachelor of Laws degree in 1976.

KEY MANAGEMENT

Mr Kantilal Champaklal
Chief Financial Officer

Mr Kantilal Champaklal was appointed as Chief Financial Officer of GRP Limited in 2013. Mr Champaklal has more than 30 years of experience in Financial Management and Business evaluation. His previous employer was the Van der Horst group, whom he joined in March 2002.

Mr Champaklal graduated from the University of Singapore with a Bachelor degree in Accountancy and is a member of the Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants.

He has held senior finance and management positions with large US and European MNCs, active in engineering and offshore construction. His former employers include a Big-4 audit firm, and he has had various assignments in Indonesia and Philippines.

A former national sportsman, he was from 2005 to 2012, an Executive Committee member of the Singapore Cricket Association, a national sports body.

Ms Lim Siok Lin
General Manager

Ms Lim Siok Lin was appointed as General Manager of Region Suppliers Pte Ltd. Ms Lim has more than 25 years of experience in accounting and previously served as the Finance Manager of GRP Limited. She subsequently joined Sun Microsystems Pte Ltd, as a Finance Analyst but returned to the Group in 2004 as General Manager of Region Suppliers Pte Ltd.

Ms Lim holds a Diploma in Finance and Management from Productivity and Standards Board, Singapore.

Mr Kelvin Kwan Chee Hong
General Manager

Mr Kelvin Kwan Chee Hong was appointed as General Manager of Starland Holdings Limited in 2016. Prior to this, Mr Kwan was the General Manager of the Property Division of GRP Limited since 2014. Mr Kwan was the Investment Director of Van der Horst Holding Pte Ltd before joining GRP Limited.

Mr Kwan was the Assistant General Manager of GKE International Ltd from 2008 to 2012. He has more than 30 years of manufacturing and sales experiences.

Mr Kwan holds a Full Technology Certificate in Electricity from City & Guild of London Institute and a Masters degree in Business Administration from Henley Brunel University.

Ms Peng Peck Yen
Financial Controller

Ms Peng Peck Yen was appointed as Financial Controller of GRP Limited in 2013. She has more than 20 years of experience in accounts and finance.

Ms Peng holds a degree in Bachelor of Accountancy (Hons) from Nanyang Technological University of Singapore and is a member of the Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants.

Mr Khoo Fredrick Christopher Junior
General Manager

Mr Khoo was appointed as the General Manager of GRP Pte Ltd on 1 October 2018. Mr Khoo's responsibilities include the management of the Group's Hose and Marine business, particularly in the areas of sales and marketing. Mr Khoo was with GRP Pte Ltd from 1998 to 2013. He rejoined the Group in 2016 as an Assistant Sales Manager. Mr Khoo has over 20 years of experience in the sales and marketing of industrial products catering to the oil and marine industry.

Mr Khoo holds a Diploma in Business Administration.

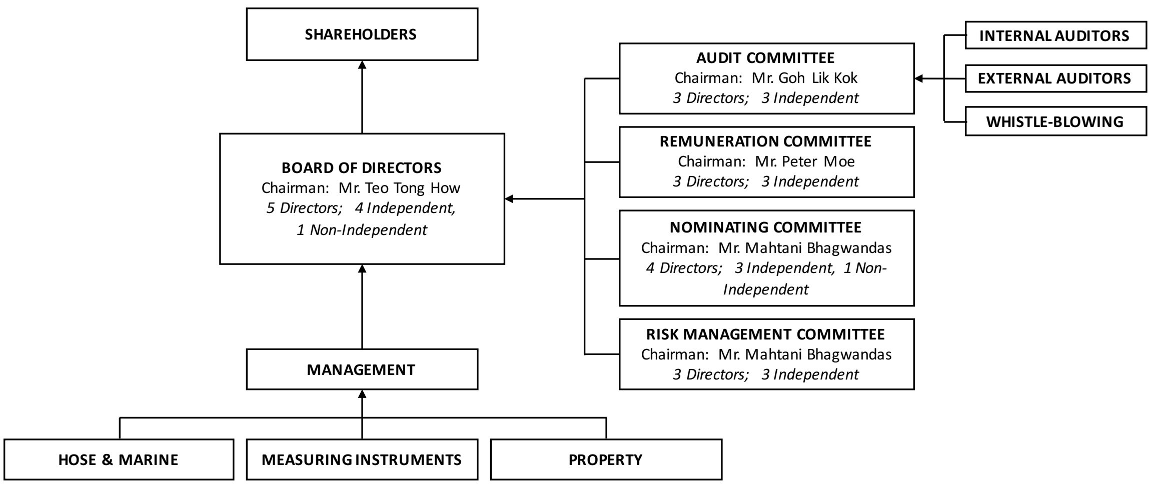
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The Board of Directors (the "**Board**") of GRP Limited ("**GRP**") aspires to achieve the highest standards of corporate governance and places importance on continuous improvement of its corporate governance processes and systems so as to ensure greater transparency, accountability and maximisation of long-term shareholder value.

This corporate governance report ("**Report**") outlines the Company's corporate governance structures and practices that were in place during the financial year ended 30 June 2018 ("**FY2018**"), with specific references made to the principles of the Code of Corporate Governance 2012 (the "**Code**") and the disclosure guide developed by the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the "**SGX-ST**") in January 2016 (the "**Guide**").

The Board is pleased to confirm that for the financial year ended 30 June 2018, the Group has complied with and adhered to the principles and guidelines as set out in the Code. Where there are deviations from the Code, appropriate explanations are provided within the Report below.

GRP's GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK



PRINCIPLE 1: THE BOARD'S CONDUCT OF AFFAIRS

Guideline 1.1 – Principal Duties of the Board

In FY2018, the Board performed the following roles:

i. Provided entrepreneurial leadership, setting corporate strategies and ensuring that the necessary financial and human resources were in place for the Group to meet its objectives;
ii. Identifying the principal risks of the Group's business and establishing a framework of prudential supervision and control to assess and manage these risks;
iii. Oversaw the Group's overall performance objectives, key operational initiatives and major business decisions;

iv. Reviewed performance of the management and approved remuneration matters;
v. Assumed responsibility for corporate governance and ensured the adequacy of internal controls (financial, information technology, operational and compliance) and risk management frameworks and standards, including ethical standards, to safeguard shareholders' investments and the Group's assets;
vi. Oversaw the conduct of the Group, evaluated and satisfied themselves that the business was properly managed; and
vii. Considered sustainability issues as part of the Group's overall strategy.

Guideline 1.2 – Objective Decision Making

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

All Directors are committed to objectively discharge their duties and responsibilities at all times as fiduciaries in the interests of GRP.

GRP has processes in place for the authorisation and approval for operating and capital expenditure and the acquisition and disposal of investments. Specific written resolutions by the Board are required on the formation of all new entities, new investments, purchase of land, business acquisitions, divestments and liquidation of entities. The Board approves transactions that exceed certain thresholds, while the rest are delegated to senior management within the ordinary course of business.

Guideline 1.3 – Delegation by the Board

Board Committees, namely the Audit Committee ("**AC**"), the Remuneration Committee ("**RC**"), the Nominating Committee ("**NC**") and Risk Management Committee ("**RMC**") (collectively the "**Board Committees**") have been constituted to assist the Board in the discharge of its responsibilities. The duties, authorities and responsibilities of each committee are set out in their respective terms of reference later on in this report. The terms of references are reviewed on a regular basis to ensure its continued relevance. Any change to the terms of reference for any Board committees requires the specific written approval of the Board.

Board Committee	**AC**	**NC**	**RC**	**RMC**
Chairman	Mr Goh Lik Kok	Mr Mahtani Bhagwandas	Mr Peter Moe	Mr Mahtani Bhagwandas
Members	• Mr Mahtani Bhagwandas • Mr Peter Moe	• Mr Goh Lik Kok • Mr Kwan Chee Seng • Mr Peter Moe	• Mr Goh Lik Kok • Mr Mahtani Bhagwandas	• Mr Goh Lik Kok • Mr Peter Moe
Composition	Three members – All Independent Non-Executive Directors (**INED**)	Four members – Three INEDs, one Executive Director (**ED**)	Three members – All INEDs	Three members – All INEDs

Guideline 1.4 – Board and Board Committee Meetings

The Board and Board Committees meet regularly for the purpose of reviewing the financial performance and approving the release of financial results, deliberating and approving key business strategies and investments as well as reviewing remuneration matters and governance issues. The dates of the Board meetings, the Board Committee meetings and Annual General Meeting of the Company ("AGM") are generally scheduled at least one year in advance and all Board members are notified accordingly. The Company Secretary consults every Director before fixing the dates of these meetings so as to ensure optimal attendance and participation from the Directors. The Board meets at least half-yearly and as warranted by circumstances. Details of how the meetings are conducted can be found under Principle 6: Access to Information. The Company's Constitution allows the Directors to participate in a meeting of the Directors by means of telephone conference or other similar communications equipment whereby all persons participating in the meeting can hear one another contemporaneously, without a Director having to be in the physical presence of another Director or Directors, and participation in a meeting shall constitute presence in person at such meeting.

In between scheduled meetings, matters that require the Board's or the Board Committee's approval are circulated via email to the Directors for their consideration and decision. Ad-hoc Board meetings are convened as and when necessary to consider other specific matters or as warranted by particular circumstances.

As part of the Group's corporate governance practice, all Directors are also invited to attend the various Board Committee meetings. Records of all Board and Board Committee meetings including discussions on key deliberations and decisions taken are maintained by the Company Secretary and circulated to all Directors to keep them updated.

To enable the Board and the Board Committees to prepare adequately for the meetings, the meeting agenda and materials are circulated before the meetings. Should a Director be unable to attend a Board or Board Committee meeting, he will still receive the materials that were tabled for discussion and have the opportunity to separately convey any views to the Chairman for consideration or further discussion with other Directors. If necessary, a separate session may be organised for the Management to brief that Director and obtain his comments and/or approval.

In FY2018, the number of the Board and Board Committee meetings held and the attendance of each Board member are shown below. Given the size of the Group's operations, the Board believes that the current frequency of the meetings are sufficient for the Board to discharge its responsibilities effectively.

Name	AGM FY2017	Scheduled Board Meetings	Ad-Hoc Board Meetings	AC	NC	RC	RMC
Number of meetings held	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
Directors		**Number of Meetings Attended**					
Mr Teo Tong How	1	2	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mr Kwan Chee Seng	1	2	1	NA	1	NA	NA
Mr Goh Lik Kok	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
Mr Mahtani Bhagwandas	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
Mr Peter Moe	1	2	1	2	1	1	1

Guideline 1.5 – Matters Requiring Board's Approval

The Group has established guidelines to determine matters that require the Board's approval. Such matters include:

i. Approval of the Group's strategic objectives
ii. Approval of the half yearly/full year's results announcements and release of annual reports
iii. Approval of the dividend policy, if any, declaration of the interim dividend and recommendation of the final dividend
iv. Approval of resolutions and corresponding documentation to be put forward to shareholders at a general meeting including approval of all circulars, prospectuses, etc
v. Approval of matters which involve a conflict of interest for a controlling shareholder or Director, in which case the conflicted Director shall abstain from participating in the relevant discussion and voting for approval

Standard agenda items during Board meetings:

i. Reports of the various Board Committees
ii. Management business updates
iii. Review and approval of all announcements
iv. Disclosure of Directors' interests pursuant to Sections 156/165 of the Companies Act, Cap. 50
v. Formation of new entities

Material transactions that require the Board's approval include:

i. GRP's strategic plans
ii. GRP's dividend policy and payout
iii. Acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries
iv. Acquisitions and disposals of other material assets
v. Changes relating to the Group's capital structure, including reduction of capital, share issues and share buy backs
vi. Major changes to the Group's corporate structure
vii. Material investments, divestments or capital expenditure
viii. Any decision likely to have a material impact on the Group from any perspective, including, but not limited to, financial, information technology, operational, strategic or reputational, in the ordinary course of business

Guidelines 1.6 & 1.7 – Induction for New Directors & Continuous Development of the Board

A formal letter of appointment is provided to every new Director, setting out his duties and obligations and other relevant matters.

Upon appointment to the Board, the Director will be given guidance and a comprehensive orientation programme including onsite visits. The new Director will be introduced to the Company's senior management and will be familiarised with the Group's businesses, organisation structure, corporate strategies and policies and corporate governance practices to ensure the effective discharge of their duties.

Incoming Directors, especially those who do not have prior experience as a Director of a public listed company in Singapore, are encouraged to attend professional development courses organised by the Singapore Institute of Directors or other training institutions in areas such as accounting, legal and industry-specific knowledge, where appropriate, in connection with their duties.

All Directors are updated regularly on any new developments in regulatory, legal and accounting frameworks that are of relevance to the Company through participation in training courses, seminars and workshops, at the Company's expense.

In addition, the Company Secretary informs the Directors of upcoming conferences and seminars relevant to their roles as Directors of the Company. The Company has an on-going budget for all Directors to attend appropriate courses, conferences and seminars conducted by external professionals for them to stay abreast of relevant business developments and outlook.

For FY2018, the Directors received briefings by the Group's external auditors on changes and amendments to the Singapore Financial Reporting Standards. The Board was also briefed on and received a copy of new releases issued by Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("SGX-ST") and Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") relevant to the Directors, by management.

PRINCIPLE 2: BOARD COMPOSITION & GUIDANCE

BOARD COMPOSITION

The Board is made up of the following individuals:

Name of Director	Designation
Mr Teo Tong How	Chairman, Independent Non-Executive Director
Mr Kwan Chee Seng	Executive Director
Mr Goh Lik Kok	Independent Non-Executive Director
Mr Mahtani Bhagwandas	Independent Non-Executive Director
Mr Peter Moe	Independent Non-Executive Director

The Company does not have any alternate Directors.

Guidelines 2.1 & 2.2 – Composition of Independent Directors on the Board

Currently, the Board has five Directors, of which four are independent non-executive Directors. Only Mr Kwan Chee Seng is a non-independent Director.

The Chairman is independent, non-executive, is not related to the Executive Director, and is not part of the management team. Hence, there is a strong element of independence in the Board as the independent Directors constitute more than half of the Board, and no individual or small group of individuals dominates the Board's decision making process. This far exceeds the requirements in the Code.

Guideline 2.3 – Independence of Directors

The Board, taking into account the views of the Nominating Committee ("**NC**"), assesses the independence of each Director annually in accordance with the guidance in the Code. A Director is considered independent if he has no relationship with GRP or its officers that could interfere, or be reasonably perceived to interfere with the exercise of his independent business judgement in the best interest of GRP. Aside from Mr Kwan Chee Seng, all the other Directors were assessed to be independent.

Guideline 2.4 – Independence of Directors who have served on the Board for more than 9 Years

There is also no Director who has served on the Board for more than 9 years.

Guideline 2.5 – Board Size

Given the current size of GRP's operations, GRP believes that the size and composition of the Board is appropriate and provides sufficient diversity without interfering with efficient decision making. The Board exercises independent judgement on corporate affairs and provides management with a diverse, professional and objective perspective on issues.

Guideline 2.6 – Board Diversity & Expertise

The Board has adopted a diversity policy, and recognizes the importance of having a good balance of industry knowledge, experience and professional qualifications. The NC believes in the merits of gender diversity in relation to the composition of the Board. When identifying suitable candidates for new appointment to the Board, the NC is committed to doing its best to ensure female candidates are included for consideration. Ultimately, however, all Board appointments are made based on merit, in the context of the skills, experience, independence and knowledge which the Board as a whole requires to be effective.

The Board's policy in identifying Director nominees is primarily to have an appropriate mix of members with core competencies such as accounting and finance, business acumen, management experience, industry knowledge, strategic planning experience, customer-based knowledge, familiarity with regulatory requirements and knowledge of risk management.

The Board is satisfied that the members of the Board as a whole possess relevant core competencies required to be effective. Our Board members have accumulated deep industry expertise across a broad range of industries. For example, GRP's Chairman, Mr Teo Tong How is a veteran in the property sector, the key industry that GRP is focusing on for its long-term growth. The profile of each Director and other relevant information are set out under "Board of Directors".

A summary of the Board's core competencies are listed in the table below:

	Number of Directors	Proportion of Board (%)
Core Competencies		
- Accounting or finance	3	60
- Business management	5	100
- Legal or corporate governance	5	100
- Relevant industry knowledge or experience	2	40
- Strategic planning experience	5	100
- Customer based experience or knowledge	2	40
Gender		
- Male	5	100
- Female	-	-

The Board will take the following steps to maintain or enhance its balance and diversity:

- Annual review by the NC to assess if the existing attributes and core competencies of the Board are complementary and enhance the efficacy of the Board; and
- Annual evaluation by the Directors of the skill sets the other Directors possess, with a view to understand the range of expertise which is lacking by the Board.

The NC will consider the results of these exercises in its recommendation for the appointment of new Directors and/or the re-appointment of incumbent Directors.

Guideline 2.7 – Non-Executive Directors

The Non-Executive Directors actively participate in setting strategies and goals for the Company and regularly assess the performance of Management. As Non-Executive Directors constitute a majority of the Board, objectivity on such deliberations is assured.

Guideline 2.8 – Meetings within Non-Executive Directors without the presence of management

Non-Executive Directors constructively challenge and help to develop proposals and strategy of GRP and also review the performance of management in meeting agreed goals and objectives and monitor the reporting of performance. To facilitate a more effective check on management, the Non-Executive Directors meet at least once yearly without the presence of management.

PRINCIPLE 3: CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Guideline 3.1 – The Chairman and the CEO

The independent non-executive Chairman of the Company is Mr Teo Tong How.

The Group does not have a CEO in place, the responsibilities of the Group's business are undertaken by the Executive Director, Mr Kwan Chee Seng and the management.

The Chairman and the Executive Director are separate persons to ensure an appropriate balance of power, increased accountability and greater capacity of the Board for independent decision making. The division of responsibilities is set out clearly under Guideline 3.2 below.

Mr Teo Tong How is not related to Mr Kwan and the management.

Guideline 3.2 – The Role of the Chairman

Mr Teo Tong How is responsible for the leadership of the Board and is vital for ensuring the Board's effectiveness both in and out of the board room. This is done by setting the agenda and ensuring that adequate time is available for discussion of all agenda items, in particular strategic issues.

Mr Teo promotes high standards of corporate governance. He does this by ensuring that the performance of the Board is evaluated regularly. Mr Teo also promotes active engagement and encourages constructive relations among the Directors, as well as between the Board and management.

On the other hand, Mr Kwan oversees the execution of GRP's strategy and is responsible for managing the operations and spearheading the strategic development of GRP. He also ensures that the Directors are kept updated and informed of GRP's business.

The roles of Mr Teo and Mr Kwan are deliberately kept distinct through a clear division of responsibilities to ensure an appropriate balance of power, increased accountability and greater capacity of the Board for independent decision making.

There is a constructive working relationship between Mr Teo and Mr Kwan. Mr Teo Tong How maintains open lines of communication with Mr Kwan and management, and guides and advises them on key issues. Both Mr Teo and Mr Kwan meet outside of the boardroom regularly to discuss on matters.

Guideline 3.3 – Lead Independent Director

A Lead Independent Director may be appointed by the Board to lead the non-executive Directors in circumstances where it would be inappropriate for the Chairman to serve in such capacity. As the Chairman of the Group is independent and the board size of five members with four being independent Directors, the Board is of the view that the appointment of a Lead Independent Director is not necessary at the moment.

The Directors and management are always accessible to the Company's shareholders, and the Group has always responded to queries raised by its shareholders. The absence of a Lead Independent Director has not impacted and is unlikely to impact such accessibility or the Group's response to shareholders' queries.

Guideline 3.4 – Meetings without management led by Lead Independent Director

Though the Group has no Lead Independent Director, the independent Directors meet periodically without the presence of the Executive Director and management.

PRINCIPLE 4: BOARD MEMBERSHIP

Guideline 4.1 – Nominating Committee & Key Terms of Reference

The appointment and re-appointment of Directors are assessed and recommended by the NC.

The NC is chaired by Mr Mahtani Bhagwandas and its members are Mr Goh Lik Kok, Mr Kwan Chee Seng and Mr Peter Moe. The majority of the Directors in the committee, including the Chairman are independent.

The NC has reviewed the time spent and attention given by each of the Directors to the Company's affairs, and is satisfied that all Directors have discharged their duties adequately for FY2018.

The NC holds at least one (1) meeting in each financial year and is guided by its written Terms of Reference which stipulates its principal roles as follows:

i. Reviewing Board succession plans for Directors, in particular, the Chairman and Executive Director;
ii. Making recommendations to the Board on all Board appointments;
iii. Developing a process to evaluate the performance of the Board, its Board Committees and Directors;
iv. On an annual basis, determining whether a Director is independent;
v. Reviewing the training and professional development programs for the Board;
vi. Formulating guidelines to ensure that a Director with multiple board representations has sufficient time and attention devoted to the affairs of the Company; and
vii. Recommending the re-nomination and re-election of Directors.

Guideline 4.2 – Responsibilities of the Nominating Committee

In FY2018, the NC reviewed the following:

i. The independence of Directors and whether any Director has served for more than nine years
ii. The size of the Board and its composition
iii. The commitment of Directors serving on multiple Boards
iv. The performance of the Board as a whole
v. Board succession and renewal plans

The NC also considered the appointment and re-appointment of Directors so as to ensure compliance with the Constitution of GRP which stipulates that at each AGM, one-third of the Board (inclusive of the CEO, the sole Executive Director), two in the case of GRP, shall retire from office by rotation at least once every three years in accordance with the Constitution, and may stand for re-election.

The Directors longest in office since their last re-appointment are Mr Kwan Chee Seng, Mr Teo Tong How and Mr Goh Lik Kok. The NC having reviewed and recommended, the Board has agreed for the following Directors to retire by rotation and seek re-election at the Company's forthcoming AGM:

- Mr Kwan Chee Seng
- Mr Teo Tong How

Guideline 4.3 – Annual Review of Directors' Independence

The NC determines annually, and as and when circumstances require, if a Director is independent, bearing in mind the circumstances set forth in Guidelines 2.3 and 2.4 of the Code of Corporate Governance 2012, and any other salient factors. If the NC considers that a Director who has one or more of the relationships mentioned therein can be considered independent, it will provide its views to the Board for the Board's consideration. Conversely, the NC has the discretion to consider a Director is not independent even if he does not fall under the circumstances set forth in Guideline 2.3 and 2.4 and will similarly provide its views to the Board for the Board's consideration.

The NC has conducted their annual review and confirm the independence of all the independent Directors, Mr Teo Tong How, Mr Goh Lik Kok, Mr Mahtani Bhagwandas and Mr Peter Moe for FY2018.

Guideline 4.4 – Directors' Time Commitment

The Directors must ensure that they are able to give sufficient time and attention to Board matters.

Some guidelines that the NC takes into account include but are not limited to the following:

- The Board has determined that a Director may not serve on the Board of more than six public listed companies. This is to ensure that each Director has given sufficient time and attention to the affairs of GRP.
- Each Director is expected to make reasonable effort to attend at least 50% of the regularly scheduled meetings of the Board as well as any other ad-hoc meetings be it in person or through a conference call.

All Directors have met the above requirements on time commitment for the FY2018.

Guideline 4.5 – Appointment of Alternate Directors

During FY2018, the Group had no alternate Director on its Board.

Guideline 4.6 – Selection, Appointment and Re-Appointment of Directors

Selection Criteria & Nomination Process for New Directors

The NC has established a transparent process for the selection and appointment of new Directors, as well as for the re-election of incumbent Directors.

When the need for the appointment of a new Director arises, the NC will first identify the current needs of the Board in terms of experience and skills that are required in the context of the strengths and weaknesses of the existing Board to complement and strengthen the Board. The Board will also consider a variety of factors, including the core competencies, skills and experience that are required on the Board and Board Committees, diversity, independence, conflicts of interest and time commitments.

With the criteria in mind, suitable candidates are identified from various sources. For example, the NC and each Director will source for suitable candidates based on their extensive networks. External consultants may also be appointed to identify potential candidates.

Next, the NC will conduct an assessment to review the candidate (including but not limited to qualifications, attributes, capabilities, skills, age, past experience) to determine whether the candidate is fit and proper in accordance with the Monetary Authority of Singapore's fit and proper guidelines. The NC will also ascertain the independence of the candidate.

The NC then interviews the short listed candidates and makes its recommendations to the Board. Upon the appointment of a new Director, the NC will recommend to the Board his/her appointment to the appropriate Board committee(s) after matching the Director's skillset to the needs of each Board committee.

Re-Appointment of Directors

The Company's Constitution provides that a Director must retire from office and be subject to re-election at least once every three years. Newly appointed Directors during the year must also submit themselves for retirement and re-election at the next AGM immediately following their appointment.

The NC will assess the contributions and performance of the Director in accordance with the performance criteria set by the Board. The NC will also review the range of expertise, skills and attributes of current Board members and consider the current needs of the Board. With that, subject to the NC's satisfactory assessment, the NC will recommend the proposed re-appointment of the Director to the Board for its consideration and approval.

Guideline 4.7 – Key Information on Directors

Information on each Director as required under the Guideline is published under the "Board of Directors" section of this annual report. Similar information is also published on the Group's website.

The key information of the Directors, including their appointment dates and Directorships held in the past 3 years, are set out as below.

Name of Director	Appointment	Date of initial appointment	Date of last re-election/re-appointment	Directorships in other listed companies	
				Current	Past 3 Years
Mr Teo Tong How	Independent Non-Executive Director and Chairman	4 July 2014	27 October 2016	NA	NA
Mr Kwan Chee Seng	Executive Director	1 March 2013	27 October 2016	Starland Holdings Limited Variscan Mines Limited	NA
Mr Goh Lik Kok	Independent Non-Executive Director	6 November 2012	27 October 2016	NA	NA
Mr Mahtani Bhagwandas	Independent Non-Executive Director	1 June 2013	26 October 2017	Alliance Mineral Assets Limited	GKE Corporation Limited SBI Offshore Limited
Mr Peter Moe	Independent Non-Executive Director	1 September 2013	26 October 2017	Swee Hong Limited	NA

PRINCIPLE 5: BOARD PERFORMANCE

Guideline 5.1 – Board Evaluation Process

The NC performs an annual assessment to determine how the Board and the Board committees are performing. The Board has not engaged any external consultant to conduct an assessment of the performance of the Board and each individual Director. Where relevant and when the need arises, the NC will consider such an engagement.

For FY2018, each Director was asked to complete a board evaluation questionnaire and an individual evaluation questionnaire, and was asked to submit it directly to GRP's Corporate Secretary who collated the responses and produced a summary report for the NC.

The Board is pleased to share that it has met its performance objectives for FY2018 and that the Board is satisfied with the performance of all Directors in the most recent evaluation exercise.

Guidelines 5.2 & 5.3 – Performance Criteria & Individual Evaluation

The table below sets out the performance criteria, as recommended by the NC and approved by the Board, to be relied upon to evaluate the effectiveness of the Board as a whole and its Board Committees, and for assessing the contribution by each Director to the effectiveness of the Board:

Performance Criteria	Board and Board Committees	Individual Directors
Qualitative	1. Size and composition 2. Access to information 3. Board processes and accountability 4. Strategic planning 5. Risk management and Internal Control 6. Succession Planning	1. Commitment of time 2. Participation 3. Knowledge and abilities 4. Independence 5. Disclosure of Interested Person Transactions ("IPT")
Quantitative	1. Measuring and monitoring performance 2. Financial reporting	1. Attendance at Board and Board Committee meeting

The results of the evaluation are submitted to the Chairman (and the rest of the Board), for the Chairman to review, where appropriate, and in consultation with the NC, to support the NC's proposals for Board Renewal.

PRINCIPLE 6: ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Guideline 6.1 – Complete, Adequate & Timely Information

To ensure meaningful participation, all Board meetings are scheduled well in advance in consultation with the Directors.

Closer to the date of the Board meeting, the meeting agenda and relevant materials will be circulated to the Board. The agenda is carefully thought out and allows for flexibility. Board members are free to insert additional discussion items on the agenda where appropriate.

When a Director is unable to attend a meeting in person, telephone conference facilities will be prepared so the Director is still able to participate.

The Board has separate and independent access to GRP's senior management and the Company Secretary at all times.

Guideline 6.2 – Provision of Information

At every meeting, the management presents the latest development on GRP's business and operations to the Board. The Chairman promotes open and frank debates. Also, the Directors come well-prepared and engage the Board and the management in robust discussions regarding the matter at hand.

Examples of types of information to Directors		
	Information	**Frequency**
1.	Board papers (with background or explanatory information relating to the matters brought before the Board, where necessary)	As and when relevant
2.	Updates to the Group's operations and the markets in which the Group operates in	As and when relevant
3.	Budgets and/or forecasts (with variance analysis), management accounts (with financial ratios analysis), and external auditors' report(s)	Half-yearly
4.	Reports on on-going or planned corporate actions	As and when relevant
5.	Internal auditors' reports	Half-yearly
6.	Shareholding statistics	Yearly

To ensure that the independent Directors are well supported by accurate, complete and timely information, they have unrestricted access to management, and have sufficient time and resources to discharge their oversight functions effectively. They are also welcome to request from management any additional information.

Throughout the year, the Directors also have various opportunities to interact with management (for instance at hosted dinners or catch-up sessions).

The independent Directors do discuss and/or meet on a need-basis without the presence of the management to discuss matters such as the Group's financial performance, corporate governance initiatives, board processes, succession planning as well as leadership development and the remuneration of the executive Director.

The independent Directors have met at least once without the presence of management in FY2018.

Guideline 6.3 – Access to Company Secretary

All Directors have separate and independent access to the Group Secretary at all times through emails, telephone and face-to-face meetings. During FY2018, the Company Secretary attended all meetings of the Board and its committees and minutes of such meetings were promptly circulated to all members of the Board and Board Committees.

The role of the Company Secretary, the appointment and removal of whom requires the approval of the Board, is as follows:

- To assist the Chairman and the Chairman of each Board Committee in the development of the agendas for the various Board and Board Committee meetings;
- To administer and attend all Board and Board Committees meetings of the Company and prepare minutes of meetings;
- To ensure that Board procedures are observed and that applicable rules are complied with; and
- To advise the Board on implementing and strengthening corporate governance practices and processes, with a view to enhancing long-term shareholder value, as well as to assist the Chairman in ensuring good information flows within the Board and its Board Committees.

Guideline 6.4 – Appointment & Removal of Company Secretary

The appointment and removal of the Company Secretary is only permissible with the approval of the Board.

Guideline 6.5 – Independent Professional Advice

The Directors are free, whether individually or collectively, to seek independent professional advice in furtherance of their duties. The cost of obtaining such professional advice will be borne by the Company.

PRINCIPLE 7: PROCEDURES FOR DEVELOPING REMUNERATION POLICIES

Guideline 7.1 – Remuneration Committee

The RC is chaired by Mr Peter Moe and its members are Mr Goh Lik Kok and Mr Mahtani Baghwandas. The entire RC comprises of independent non-executive Directors so as to minimise the risk of any potential conflict of interest.

The RC is guided by key terms of reference as follows:

i. Review and recommend to the Board a framework of remuneration for each Executive Director and executive officer and determine specific remuneration packages for each Executive Director and executive officer;
ii. Review annually the remuneration packages of the employees who are related to any of the Directors or any substantial shareholder of the Company;
iii. Review all aspect of remuneration of the Board and executive officers, including but not limited to Directors' fees, salaries, allowances, bonuses, options and benefits-in-kind;
iv. Review the design of all long term and short term incentive plans including option plans, stock plans and /or other equity based plans that the Group proposes to implement and oversee the administration of GRP's Performance Share Plan ("**GRP PSP**"); and
v. Review the Company's obligations arising in the event of termination of the Executive Directors and executive officers contracts of service, to ensure that such contracts of service contain fair and reasonable termination clauses which are not overly generous.

Guideline 7.2 – Remuneration Framework

To attract, retain and motivate Directors and employees, the RC establishes appropriate remuneration frameworks for the Directors and employees of the Company. Such frameworks are reviewed periodically to ensure that they remain relevant.

When reviewing the Directors' remuneration, the RC takes into consideration each Director's role and responsibility in the Board and Board Committees. Each Non-Executive Director receives a base Director's fee. The Chairman receives an additional fee to reflect his expanded responsibilities. Directors will also receive additional fees in respect of each Board Committee they serve on.

In FY2018, the RC reviewed and approved the remuneration package of key management personnel. The RC also reviewed and endorsed the management's recommendation of the other employees' bonus for the financial year.

Guideline 7.3 – Expert Advice on Remuneration

Where necessary, the RC has full discretion to seek expert advice inside and/or outside the company on remuneration of all Directors, at the company's expense.

Guideline 7.4 – Termination of Contracts of Service

The company's obligations arising in the event of termination of the executive Directors and key management personnel are spelt out clearly in their contracts of service. The RC is satisfied that they contain fair and reasonable termination clauses which are not overly generous.

PRINCIPLE 8: LEVEL & MIX OF REMUNERATION

Guideline 8.1 – Remuneration of the Executive Director and Key Management Personnel

The Company's remuneration policy is one that consists of both fixed and variable portions which seeks to attract, retain and motivate employees to achieve the Company's long-term growth and prosperity on a sustainable basis. The fixed compensation comprises base salary and fixed allowances. The variable component, on the other hand, is a cash-based short-term incentive that is performance related which is linked to the performance of the Company as well as the individual.

For FY2018, the RC is satisfied that the salaries as well as the performance-related bonuses granted to all key management personnel were commensurate with their performance and contribution.

Guideline 8.2 – Long-Term Incentive Scheme

The Company believes in aligning its level and structure of remuneration with the interest of shareholders to promote the long-term success of the Company. To initiate this, the GRP PSP has been adopted to link rewards to eligible employees and Directors, especially key executives based on corporate and individual performance and align their interests with those of shareholders.

Guideline 8.3 – Remuneration of Non-Executive Directors

Non-Executive Directors have no service contracts with the Company and their terms are specified in the Constitution. Non-Executive Directors are paid a basic retainer fee for serving as Director, an additional fee for serving on Board committees and an attendance fee for participation in meetings of the Board and any of the Board committees. In order not to compensate the Non-Executive Directors excessively, the RC takes into consideration factors such as frequency of meetings, time spent, responsibilities of Non-Executive Directors and the need to stay competitive with industry practices.

The Board concurred with the RC's proposal for Non-Executive Directors' fees for FY2018 which are computed in accordance with the current framework. The RC and the Board collectively are of the view that the remuneration of the Directors for FY2018 is appropriate and not excessive. The aggregate fees of the Non-Executive Directors are subject to the approval of the shareholders at the AGM.

Guideline 8.4 – Contractual Provisions to Reclaim Incentive Components

Having reviewed and considered the variable components of the Executive Director and key management personnel, which are moderate, the RC is of the view that there is no requirement to institute contractual provisions in the terms of employment to reclaim incentive components of their remuneration paid in prior years.

PRINCIPLE 9: DISCLOSURE ON REMUNERATION

Guideline 9.1 – Remuneration Report

Details on remuneration of Directors and key management personnel for FY2018 are reported below. During the year, there was no termination, retirement or post-employment benefits granted to any Director or key management personnel.

Guideline 9.2 – Directors' Remuneration

The Board concurred with the RC that the proposed Directors' fees for the year ended 30 June 2018 is appropriate and that the independent Directors receive Directors' fees in accordance with their level of contributions, taking into account factors such as effort and time spent for serving on the Board and Board Committees, as well as the responsibilities and obligations of the Directors. The Company recognises the need to pay competitive fees to attract, motivate and retain Directors without being excessive to the extent that their independence might be compromised.

Directors' fees are recommended by the RC, agreed by the Board and submitted for approval by the shareholders at the AGM of the Company. No Director decides his own fees.

Having reviewed and considered the variable components of the Executive Directors and the key management personnel, which are moderate, the RC is of the view that there is no requirement to institute contractual provisions to allow the Company to reclaim incentive components of their remuneration paid in prior years in exceptional circumstances of misstatement of financial results, or of misconduct resulting in financial loss.

In addition, the Executive Director owes a fiduciary duty to the Company. The Company should be able to avail itself to remedies against the Executive Director in the event of breach of fiduciary duties.

The total remuneration paid to the Non-Executive Directors for FY2018 was $150,000.

Name	Salary (%)	Bonus (%)	Other Benefits (%)	Directors Fees (S$)	Total (%)
$500,000 to below $750,000					
Mr Kwan Chee Seng*	76	19	5	–	100
Below $250,000					
Mr Teo Tong How	–	–	–	50,000	100
Mr Goh Lik Kok	–	–	–	35,000	100
Mr Mahtani Bhagwandas	–	–	–	35,000	100
Mr Peter Moe	–	–	–	30,000	100

* Please refer to Guideline 9.3.

Guideline 9.3 – Remuneration of Key Management Personnel

The total remuneration paid to the top 5 key management personnel (aside from the Executive Director) for FY2018 was $1,175,184.

The breakdown of remuneration of the Company's key executive officers (who are not Directors) for FY2018 are as follows:

Name	Position	Salary (%)	Bonus (%)	Other Benefits (%)	Total (%)
$250,000 to below $500,000					
Ms Iris Sim Yeow Tiang^	General Manager ("GM") (Hose & Marine)	70	15	15	100
Mr Kantilal s/o Champaklal Ramdas	Chief Financial Officer	69	17	14	100
Below $250,000					
Ms Lim Siok Lin	GM (Measuring Instruments)	44	39	17	100
Mr Kelvin Kwan Chee Hong	GM (Property)	50	16	34	100
Ms Peng Peck Yen	Financial Controller	67	17	16	100

^ Ms Iris Sim Yeow Tiang retired on 31 July 2018.

* For competitive reasons and in view of confidentiality of remuneration matters, the Board is of the opinion that it is in the best interests of the Group not to disclose the exact remuneration of key management personnel and believes that the information disclosed would be sufficient for the shareholders to have an adequate appreciation of the Group's remuneration policies and practices.

Guideline 9.4 – Employees Related to Directors or CEO

Save for the individuals listed below, there was no other employee of the Group who was an immediate family member of a Director or the CEO whose remuneration exceeds S$50,000.

Name (Below S$250,000)	Position	Salary (%)	Bonus (%)	Other Benefits (%)	Total (%)
Mr Kelvin Kwan Chee Hong[1]	GM (Property)	50	16	34	100

[1] Mr Kelvin Kwan is the General Manager of Starland Holdings Limited, a subsidiary of the Company with effect from 18 February 2016. Prior to this, he was the General Manager of the Property Division of the Company. Mr Kelvin Kwan is the brother of Mr Kwan Chee Seng, who is the Executive Director and substantial shareholder of GRP Limited, the ultimate holding company.

Additional note: Ms Kwan Yu Wen, the daughter of Mr Kwan Chee Seng who is the Executive Director and substantial shareholder of GRP Limited, is a Consultant of GRP Limited since 1 January 2017.

Guideline 9.5 – Employee Share Schemes

The Company's remuneration policy is one that seeks to attract, retain and motivate employees to achieve the Company's long-term growth and prosperity and to create value for our shareholders. The Company believes in aligning its level and structure of remuneration with the interest of shareholders to promote the long-term success of the Company. To initiate this, the GRP PSP has been adopted to link rewards to eligible employees and Directors, especially key executives based on corporate and individual performance and align their interests with those of shareholders.

GRP has adopted the Performance Share Plan known as the GRP PSP which has been approved at the extraordinary general meeting held on 4 July 2014. The details of the Plan can be found in the offer document of the Company dated 12 June 2014.

The GRP PSP serves to increase the Company's flexibility and effectiveness in its continuing efforts to reward, retain and motivate employees to improve their performance. The GRP PSP will provide eligible participants with an opportunity to participate in the equity of our Company and to motivate them towards better performance through increased dedication and loyalty. The GRP PSP forms an integral component of our compensation plan and is designed to primarily reward and retain Directors and employees whose services are vital to the growth and performance of our Company.

The GRP PSP is administered by the RC comprising 3 Directors, Mr Peter Moe, Mr Goh Lik Kok and Mr Mahtani Bhagwandas. The Chairman of the RC is Mr Peter Moe.

Since the commencement of the GRP PSP up to the date of this report, no shares were awarded under the GRP PSP.

Guideline 9.6 – Link between Remuneration and Performance

Performance Assessment of Executive Directors and Key Management

The overall remuneration packages comprise both fixed and variable components.

In determining the level of remuneration, the RC shall:

i. give due consideration to the Code's principles and guidance notes on the level and mix of remuneration so as to ensure that the level of remuneration is appropriate to attract, retain and motivate the Directors to run the Company successfully;
ii. ensure that a proportion of the remuneration is linked to corporate and individual's performance; and
iii. design remuneration packages in such manner as to align interest of Executive Director and key management personnel with those of shareholders.

For Executive Directors, the fixed component of the remuneration package includes base salary (inclusive of CPF) and other benefits such as medical allowance. The variable component of the remuneration package consists of cash incentives, such as variable bonus.

Annual review is carried out by the RC to ensure that the remuneration of the Executive Director and key management personnel commensurate with the Company's and their performances, giving due regard to the financial and commercial health and business needs of the Group.

The RC reviews the Company's obligations arising in the event of termination of the Executive Directors' and key management personnel's contracts of service, to ensure that such contracts of service contain fair and reasonable termination clauses which are not overly generous. The RC aims to be fair and avoids rewarding poor performance.

The Board has not engaged any external remuneration consultant to advice on remuneration matters.

Remuneration of Key Management Personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is determined by the Board. The remuneration received by the Executive Director and key management personnel takes into consideration his or her individual performance and contribution towards the overall performance of the Group for FY2018. Their remuneration is made up of fixed and variable compensations. The fixed compensation consists of an annual base salary, fixed allowance and annual wage supplement. The variable compensation is determined based on the level of achievement of corporate and individual performance objectives.

The performance bonus provides a variable level of remuneration dependent on short-term performance while the GRP PSP acts as a long-term incentive.

The following performance conditions were chosen for the Group to remain competitive and to motivate the Executive Directors and key management personnel to work in alignment with the goals of all stakeholders:

Performance Conditions	**Short-term Incentives** (such as performance bonus)	**Long-term Incentives** (such as the GRP PSP)
Qualitative	1. Leadership 2. People development 3. Commitment 4. Teamwork 5. Current market and industry practices	1. Commitment 2. Current market and industry practices
Quantitative	1. Relative financial performance of the Group to its industry peers.	1. Relative financial performance of the Group to its industry peers.

The RC is satisfied that the performance conditions were met in FY2018.

PRINCIPLE 10: ACCOUNTABILITY

Guideline 10.1 – Balanced & Understandable Assessment of the Company

It is the Board's priority to provide its shareholders a balanced and understandable assessment of the Group's performance, position and prospects. The contents of all announcements (such as the half-year and annual financial results) are approved by the Board before the Company Secretary publishes them on SGXNet. In addition, the Board ensures that all material information is fully disclosed in a timely manner to shareholders in compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements via SGXNet.

Based on the Executive Director's and CFO's confirmation that the financial statements present a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company, in line with the SGX-ST's requirements, negative assurance statements were issued by the Board to accompany the Group's half-yearly financial results announcements, confirming that to the best of its knowledge, nothing had come to its attention which would render the Group's half-yearly results false or misleading.

Guideline 10.2 – Compliance with Legislative & Regulatory Requirements

During FY2018, the Board was updated regularly on relevant changes to rules, regulations and accounting standards so that it can continue to monitor and ensure that the Group complies with the relevant regulatory requirements.

The independent Directors in consultation with management will request for management's consideration for the establishment of written policies for any particular matter that is deemed to be essential to form part of management control.

The Company received signed undertakings from all its Directors and executive officers based on the revised form of Appendix 7.7, pursuant to Rule 720(1) of the SGX-ST Listing Manual.

Guideline 10.3 – Management Accounts

Directors receive operational and financial reports regarding the Group's performance, which include key performance indicators, variance analysis, property updates, strategic and business highlights and key developments to enable them to keep abreast and make a balanced and informed assessment of the Company's performance, financial position and prospects. This is done on a half yearly basis to the Board to enable the Board to make a balanced and informed assessment of the Group's performance, position and prospects. As and when circumstances arise, the Board requests management to provide any necessary explanation and/or information on the management accounts of the Group.

PRINCIPLE 11: RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL CONTROLS

Guideline 11.1 – Risk Management & Internal Control

The Group recognises the importance of a robust risk management and internal control system to safeguard the Group's assets and Shareholders' interests. The Board has overall responsibility for the governance of risk management and internal controls.

The Board has the overall responsibility for providing leadership, setting the risk appetite and ensuring the compliance with GRP's risk governance framework. The Board is assisted by the RMC, which reports to the Board on material matters, findings and recommendations pertaining to risk management while the AC provides oversight of the financial reporting risk.

The Board regularly reviews and improves the Company's business and operational activities to identify areas of significant risks as well as take appropriate measures to control and mitigate these risks.

The identification and management of risks are delegated to GRP's management, who assumes day-to-day management of these risks. Management is responsible for executing risk management strategies, policies and processes while fulfilling business objectives within the risk appetite of GRP set by the Board.

Guideline 11.2 – Review of Risk Management & Internal Control Systems

Management highlights and discusses (if any) salient risk management matters to the Board on half-yearly basis. The management will propose countermeasures to the Board to allow the Board to bring the risks down to an acceptable level. The Company's risk management framework and internal control system covers financial, operational, compliance and information technology risks and internal controls.

Internal audit is outsourced to a third party professional firm. In FY2018, the Board reviewed reports submitted by the independent internal auditors on pre-selected areas of the operations of the Group and met with the independent internal auditors separately, without the presence of management. The selection process follows a cycle of a few years so that all key operations/units of the Group would be subject to an internal audit in a cycle.

In FY2018, GRP revised its Code of Conduct and Whistle-Blowing Policies.

Guideline 11.3 – Adequacy & Effectiveness of the Internal Control Systems

The Board, with the concurrence of both the AC and the RMC, is of the view that the internal controls, including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls, and risk management systems of the Group were adequate and effective as of 30 June 2018.

The Board has relied on the independent auditors' report as set out in this Annual Report as assurance that the financial records have been properly maintained and the financial statements give true and fair view of the Company's operations and finances.

The Board has additionally relied on internal auditors' report issued to the Company for FY2018 as assurance that the Company's risk management and internal control systems are effective. It is noted that any significant matters highlighted to the AC and key management personnel were appropriately addressed.

In addition, key management personnel regularly evaluate, monitor and report to the AC on material risks. Discussions were also held between the AC and auditors in the absence of the key management personnel to review and address any potential concerns.

The Board has received assurance from the Executive Director and CFO that for FY2018:

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

(b) the Company's risk management and internal control systems including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls, and risk management systems are effective.

Although the Board acknowledges that it is responsible for the overall internal control framework, it also recognises that no cost effective internal control system will preclude all errors and irregularities. A system is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives, and can provide only reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss. The Board will ensure that should any significant internal control failings or weaknesses arise, necessary remedial actions will be swiftly taken.

With that said, the Board, with the concurrence of the AC and the RMC, and having considered the above, is of the opinion that the Group has a robust and effective internal control system addressing financial, operations, compliance and information technology controls and risk management system that is adequate to meet the needs of the Group in its current business development.

Guideline 11.4 – Risk Management Committee

The AC is assisted by the RMC, which was formed in FY2014 as part of the Company efforts to strengthen its risk management processes and framework, in overseeing the formulation, update and maintenance of an adequate and effective risk management and internal control systems. The RMC is chaired by Mr Mahtani Bhagwandas and its members include Mr Goh Lik Kok and Mr Peter Moe.

The RMC is guided by key terms of reference as follows:

i. Review and recommend to the Board, the type and level of business risks that the Group undertakes on an integrated basis, to achieve its business objectives;
ii. Review and recommend the appropriate framework and policies for managing risks that are consistent with the Group's risk appetite;
iii. Review reports on any material breaches of risk limits and the adequacy of proposed action; and
iv. Consistently review the effectiveness of the Group's internal controls and risk management systems.

PRINCIPLE 12: AUDIT COMMITTEE

Guidelines 12.1 & 12.2 – Composition of the Audit Committee

The AC is chaired by Mr Goh Lik Kok and its members include Mr Mahtani Bhagwandas and Mr Peter Moe. All the members of the AC are non-executive and independent Directors.

The Board considers that Mr Goh Lik Kok, who has extensive and practical financial management knowledge and experience, is well qualified to chair the AC.

The Board is also of the view that the members of the AC, collectively, have expertise or experience in accounting and related financial management and are qualified to discharge the AC's responsibilities.

No former partner or Director of the Company's existing auditing firm or audit corporation is a member of the AC.

The AC has explicit authority to investigate any matter within its terms of reference. The AC also has full access to and full cooperation of management. It has direct access to GRP's internal and external auditors, and full discretion to invite any Director or executive officer to attend its meetings.

Guidelines 12.3 & 12.4 – Roles, Responsibilities and Authority of AC

In the FY2018, the AC carried out its roles and responsibilities as defined under its Terms of Reference summarised below:

i. Assisting the Board in discharge of its responsibilities on financial reporting matters;
ii. Reviewing with the external auditors and internal auditors the audit plans, scope of work, their evaluation of the system of internal accounting controls, their management letter and our management's response, and results of our audit compiled by the external auditors and internal auditors;
iii. Meeting with the internal and external auditors without the presence of management;
iv. Reviewing the interim and annual financial statements and results announcements before submission to the Board for approval, focusing in particular, on changes in accounting policies and practices, major risk areas, significant adjustments resulting from the audit, compliance with financial reporting standards as well as any other statutory/regulatory requirements;
v. Reviewing the effectiveness and adequacy of the Company's internal control and procedures, addressing financial, operational and compliance risks and ensure co-ordination between internal auditors and external auditors, and management, review the assistance given by management to the auditors, and discuss problems and concerns, if any, arising from the interim and final audits, and any matters which the auditors may wish to discuss (in the absence of management where necessary);
vi. Reviewing and discussing with any professional, including external auditors and internal auditors any suspected fraud or irregularity, or suspected infringement of any relevant laws, rules or regulations, which has or is likely to have a material impact on the Group's operating results or financial position, and management's response; and
vii. Reviewing interested person transactions in accordance with the requirements of the SGX-ST's Listing Manual.

In addition, the AC is responsible for evaluating the independence and objectivity of the external auditors, evaluating the cost effectiveness of the audits and the nature and extent of the non-audit services provided to ensure that the independence of the external auditors are not compromised. Based on the above, the AC makes recommendations to the Board on the appointment or re-appointment of the external auditors, which is subsequently submitted for shareholders' approval at the AGM.

Guideline 12.5 – Meeting with External & Internal Auditors without the presence of management

In FY2018, the AC met with the internal and external auditors, without the presence of management, to discuss the reasonableness of the financial reporting process, the system of internal controls, and the significant comments and recommendations by the auditors. Where relevant, the AC makes reference to best practices and guidance in the Guidebook for Audit Committee in Singapore including practice directions issued from time to time in relation to the Financial Reporting Surveillance Programme administered by the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority of Singapore. The AC is also continuously briefed and updated by the external auditors on the changes or amendments to the accounting standards which have a direct impact on the financial statements, if any.

Minutes of the AC meetings are routinely tabled at Board meetings for information. When considering the IPTs, Directors who are interested in the transactions had recused themselves from the deliberation and approval process in both the AC and Board meetings.

Guideline 12.6 – Independence of External Auditors

The Company's external auditor is Deloitte & Touche LLP. The Company confirms its compliance to Rules 712 and 715 of the SGX-ST Listing Manual in the appointment of its auditors.

The AC has reviewed the independence of the external auditors annually. The AC has conducted an annual review of the volume of non-audit services provided by the external auditors to satisfy the AC that the nature and extent of such services will not prejudice the independence of the external auditors. The AC is satisfied with the external auditors' confirmation of their independence.

The AC has reviewed the non-audit services provided by the external auditors and is satisfied that the nature and extent of such services would not prejudice the independence of the external auditors, and has recommended the re-appointment of the external auditors at the forthcoming AGM.

Fees Paid/Payable to the EA, Deloitte & Touche LLP for FY2018		
	$	**% of total**
Audit fees	148,400	86
Non-audit fees - Tax compliance	25,000	14
Total	173,400	100

Guideline 12.7 – Whistle Blowing Policy

The Company has in place a whistle-blowing policy that has been circulated to all staff. The Company's staff may and any other persons may, in confidence, raise concerns about possible improprieties in matters of financial reporting or other matters by submitting a whistle blowing report to the AC Chairman directly. The Policy details the mechanism for which submission of issues or concerns could be made and the means of communication including a dedicated email address, whistleblow@grp.com.sg and the personal emails and contact details of the AC Chairman.

The Policy aims to encourage the reporting of such matters in good faith, with the confidence that employees making such reports will be treated fairly, and to the extent possible, protected from reprisal. The AC has ensured that arrangements are in place for such concerns to be raised and independently investigated, and for appropriate follow-up action to be taken. The Company treats all information received confidentially and protects the identity and the interest of all whistle-blowers. Anonymous reporting will also be attended to and anonymity honoured.

All newly recruited employees are briefed of the existence of the Policy and a reminder is sent to all employees annually in the form of an Annual Declaration by the employees requiring them to disclose any instances of conflicts of interest or raising any issues or concerns of possible irregularities of the Company or the Group's affairs. A "nil" return is also required for the purpose.

It has also been a standard item in the agenda of the quarterly meeting of the AC to review any entries in the register of whistle-blowing incidents, and progress of investigation, if it remains outstanding.

During FY2018, there were no cases of whistleblowing reported to the management and the Board.

Guideline 12.8 – Summary of AC's Activities

The AC met twice during FY2018. The Executive Director, CFO, Company Secretary and external auditors attended all the scheduled meetings. The items discussed and reviewed during the AC meetings are detailed under Guidelines 12.1 & 12.2.

The AC is continuously kept abreast by the management, external and internal auditors on changes to accounting standards, stock exchange rules and other codes and regulations which could have an impact on the Group's business and financial statements.

Guideline 12.9 – Former Partner/Director of existing auditing firm

During FY2018, no former partner or Director of the Company's incumbent auditing firm or its member firms was a member of the AC.

PRINCIPLE 13: INTERNAL AUDIT

Guidelines 13.1 & 13.2 – Internal Auditors

The Company's internal audit function is outsourced to One e-Risk Services Pte Ltd, a certified public accounting firm that reports directly to the Chairman of the AC on audit matters, although the firm may report administratively to the Executive Director of GRP.

The appointment, removal, evaluation and compensation of One e-Risk Services Pte Ltd is determined by the AC. The internal auditor has unfettered access to all the company's documents, records, properties and personnel, including access to the AC.

Guidelines 13.3 & 13.4 – Internal Audit Function

The Company's internal audit function is independent of the external audit. One e-Risk Services is staffed with professionals with relevant qualifications and experience. The AC annually reviews the internal audit function and is satisfied that One e-Risk Services Pte Ltd is adequately qualified, resourced, and being aligned to the International Standards for the professional practice of Internal Auditing issued by the Institute of Internal Auditors, has the appropriate standing in the Company to discharge its duties effectively.

Every year, the AC reviews and approves the internal audit plan to ensure the adequacy of the scope of audit. An annual internal audit plan entails the review of selected functions or business units of the Group is developed and agreed by the AC. The audit plan has been devised in such a way that all the major functions or business units would be audited within an internal-audit cycle.

Guidelines 13.5 – Adequacy & Effectiveness of the Internal Audit Function

The AC has reviewed the internal audit reports and the evaluation of the system of internal controls, the audit findings and the management's response to those findings for FY2018. The AC is satisfied that the internal audit functions have been adequately carried out.

PRINCIPLE 14: SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS

Guideline 14.1 – Sufficient Information Rights

GRP respects the equal information rights of all shareholders and is committed to the practice of fair, transparent and timely disclosure. GRP actively ensures that all material and price sensitive information are disclosed on a comprehensive, accurate and timely basis via SGXNET, especially information pertaining to the Company's business development and financial performance which could have a material impact on the price or value of its shares, so as to enable shareholders to make informed decisions in respect of their investments in the Company.

A dedicated investor relations section on our corporate website provides shareholders and all stakeholders with pertinent financial and non-financial information including financial results announcements, presentation slides and press releases, publications such as circulars and annual reports, shares and dividend information, updates on business and operations, and other relevant information.

Guideline 14.2 – Participation & Vote at General Meetings

GRP promotes fair and equitable treatment to all shareholders. All shareholders enjoy specific rights under the Singapore Companies' Act and GRP's Constitution. These rights include, but are not limited to, the right to participate in dividends and the right to attend and vote at general meetings. Ordinary shareholders are entitled to attend and vote at the AGM by person or proxy.

During the meetings, PowerPoint presentations of results and business outlook are given to the shareholders. Shareholders are also given the opportunity to engage with the Board during the Question & Answer segment of the meetings.

Shareholders are informed of general meetings at least fourteen days in advance through reports/circulars/ letters or notices published in the newspapers, Company's announcements via SGXNet and the Company's website. General meetings are usually held at venues within the central business district and which are easily accessible by the shareholders. Resolutions tabled at general meetings are passed through a process of voting by poll which procedures are clearly explained by the scrutineers at the beginning of the voting in such general meetings.

Guideline 14.3 – Voting by Electronic Poll and Proxy

All shareholders are entitled to vote in accordance with the established voting rules and procedures. The Company conducts electronic poll voting for all resolutions tabled at the general meetings. An independent scrutineer, Intertrust Escrow Solutions Asia Pte Ltd, has been appointed to count and validate the votes for FY2018. The rules, including the voting process, are explained by the scrutineers at such general meetings.

Currently, the Constitution of the Company allows all shareholders (members) to appoint up to two proxies to attend general meeting and vote on their behalf.

On 3 January 2016, the legislation was amended, among 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.

PRINCIPLE 15: COMMUNICATION WITH SHAREHOLDERS

Guidelines 15.1 & 15.2 – Investor Relations

The Group recognises the importance and is committed to maintaining high standards of disclosure and corporate transparency, although the Group has not formalised this by way of a written policy.

The Group's financial results are released via SGXNET. These information include the half-year and full-year results which are also freely and publicly available on GRP's corporate website, www.grp.com.sg. All price-sensitive information is publicly released via SGXNET within the mandatory period prior to any discussions with individual investors and analysts. The Company will also make announcements from time to time to update investors and shareholders on developments that are of interest to them. The Company strives to supply shareholders with reliable and timely information so as to strengthen the relationship with its shareholders based on trust and accessibility.

Guidelines 15.3 & 15.4 – Maintaining Regular Dialogue with Shareholders

The Company engages in regular and effective communication with its shareholders. Feedback mechanisms are in place to solicit the views of shareholders and to address requests and concerns raised by shareholders outside of the AGM. Communication with shareholders is done by the Executive Director. Meeting with institutional and retail investors can be arranged upon request. All shareholders are welcome to get in touch with GRP through the Contact Us page on GRP's corporate website, www.grp.com.sg. Through this avenue, GRP maintains a close and active dialogue with its shareholders. Management also uses its meetings with investors and analysts to gather views of GRP.

Guideline 15.5 – GRP's Dividend Policy

The Company does not have a fixed dividend policy. The form, frequency and amount of dividends declared each year will take into consideration the Group's profit growth, cash position, projected capital requirements for business growth and other relevant factors as the Board may deem appropriate.

The Group is recommending a proposed final tax exempt dividend of $0.005 per ordinary share for FY2018. The dividend payment is subject to shareholders' approval at the Annual General Meeting.

PRINCIPLE 16: CONDUCT OF SHAREHOLDERS' MEETINGS

Guideline – Effective Participation in General Meetings

GRP strongly encourages and supports shareholder participation during the AGM. All shareholders are encouraged to put forth questions to the management throughout the meeting. Shareholders are informed of shareholders' meetings through notices contained in annual reports or circulars sent to all shareholders. These notices are also published in the Business Times and posted onto the SGXNET.

In order to provide ample time for the shareholders to review, the notice of AGM, together with the Annual Report, is dispatched to all shareholders at least 14 days before the scheduled AGM date. A registered shareholder who is unable to attend may choose to appoint not more than two proxies to attend and vote on his behalf.

Guideline 16.2 – Separate Resolutions on Separate Issues

GRP takes care to ensure separate resolutions on each substantially separate issue. GRP avoids "bundling" resolutions unless the resolutions are interdependent and linked so as to form one significant proposal. Detailed explanatory notes on each item of the agenda is also provided to the Notice of AGM in this Annual Report.

Guideline 16.3 – Attendance at General Meetings

The Company requires all Directors (including the respective Chairman of the Board Committees) to be present at all general meetings of shareholders, unless due to exigencies. This has been practiced over the past years. The external auditors are also required to be present to address shareholders' queries about the conduct of audit and the preparation and content of the independent auditor's report.

Guideline 16.4 – Results & Minutes of General Meetings

The detailed results showing the number of votes cast for and against each resolution and the respective percentages are announced on SGXNET after the conclusion of the general meeting on the same day.

The Company Secretary prepares minutes of general meetings which reflect responses from the Board and management to queries and comments from shareholders. The minutes are available to shareholders upon their request.

Guideline 16.5 – Vote by Poll

All resolutions are put to vote by poll electronically. Upon arrival at the AGM, the shareholders and proxies are required to register their presence for an electronic token to be issued to each of them. Before the polling begins, a video is played to show shareholders how to vote. The appointed scrutineer, who is an independent external party, will run tests polls for the voters to be familiarised with the system before proceeding with polling for each resolution. Detailed results showing the number of votes cast for and against each resolution and the respective percentages are shown after each poll. These detailed results are then released via SGXNET on the same day as the meeting.

OTHER MATTERS

Dealing in Securities

The Group has adopted the best practices stipulated in Listing Rules 1207(19)(b) and 1207(19)(c) of the SGX-ST Listing Manual with respect to the dealings in securities for the guidance of Directors and officers. In line with the guidelines, Directors and executive officers of the Group are not permitted to deal in the Company's shares on short-term considerations and during the period commencing one month before the announcement of the Company's financial results and ending on the date of the announcement of such financial results whilst they are in possession of unpublished material price sensitive information. In addition, the Directors and employees of the Group are discouraged from dealing in the Company's shares on short-term considerations. This has been made known to Directors, officers and staff of the Company and the Group. They are also reminded to observe the insider trading laws at all times even when dealing in securities within permitted trading period.

Related Party Transactions

GRP has policies and procedures governing Related Party Transactions (RPTs). The Board has established the procedure for approval of all related party transactions to ensure that these transactions are undertaken on an arm's length basis. The AC reviewed all material related party transactions and kept the Board informed of such transactions.

As per the RPT procedure, all the Directors having disclosed their interests in any RPTs shall abstain from any discussion and approval of the aforesaid transactions.

The details of all RPTs are disclosed on page 101 in the Notes to Financial Statements.

Material Contracts

The Company had announced on 1 August 2017 and 4 October 2017 that the Company had entered into a Subscription Agreement ("**Agreement**") dated 31 July 2017 with Energiser Enterprise Sdn Bhd ("**EESB**"), Chong Yin Peng, Chang Kok Kheong, Luminor Pacific Fund 2 Ltd and Luminor Harbour Fund 1 Pte Ltd for the proposed subscription by subscribers of an aggregate principal amount of RM20 million (or approximately $6.41 million) worth of redeemabe convertible preference shares ("RCPS") to be issued by EESB at the issue price of RM506.67 (or approximately $162.44) for each RCPS. The Company, being one of the subscribers, has agreed to subscribe for up to $2.5 million worth of RCPS.

The Company had announced on 10 October 2017 that Multiple Lodge Sdn Bhd ("**MLodge**"), a 51%-owned indirect subsidiary of the Company, will appoint Energiser Enterprise Sdn Bhd ("**EESB**") as the project manager for the development in Ipoh, Malaysia ("**Appointment**"). As announced by the Company on 1 August 2017 and 4 October 2017, the Company had subscribed for RM7.75 million (or approximately $2.5 million), and together with Luminor Pacific Fund 2 ("**LPF2**") and Luminor Harbour Fund 1 Pte Ltd ("**LHF1**") had subscribed for an aggregate principal amount of RM20 million worth of redeemable convertible preference shares issued by EESB. Luminor Capital Pte Ltd ("**LCPL**"), being the fund manager of LPF2 and LHF1, is the lead fund manager for the EESB subscription. LCPL charged fees of 2% on the investment amount and 20% on the returns pursuant to the EESB subscription. Mr Kwan Chee Seng and Dr Foo Fatt Kah are the Directors and shareholders of LCPL and Mr Kwan is also one of the investors of LHF1.

Interested Person Transactions (IPTs)

The Company has established a procedure for recording and reporting IPT. The provisions of the Listing Manual have been complied with. The AC has also reviewed all material IPTs and kept the Board informed of such transaction.

Name of Interested Person	Aggregate value of all interested person transactions during the financial year under review (excluding transactions less than $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 $100,000/-)
Luminor Capital Pte Ltd		
– Rental expenses recovered	245,316	–
ayondo Holding AG ("ayondo")		
– Interest income to GRP Limited	164,178	–
– Interest income to Starland Holdings Limited	76,889	–
Total interest income	241,067	–

The IPT with Luminor Capital Pte Ltd relates to the rental of office space in FY2018. Mr Kwan Chee Seng, Executive Director of the Company, is a Director and shareholder of Luminor Capital Pte Ltd.

The IPT with ayondo Holding AG refers to the settlement agreement with ayondo Holding AG as announced on 23 March 2018 and is an IPT due to Mr Kwan also being a shareholder and convertible bond holder of ayondo Holding AG.

The AC has reviewed the terms of the above transactions and is of the view that the transactions were conducted fairly and on an arm's length basis. The AC also confirmed that the transactions commensurate with prevailing market rates and are not prejudicial to the interests of the Company and its minority shareholders.

In relation to the Agreement and Appointment mentioned under the above heading Material Contracts, the Agreement and Appointment are IPT as GRP's Executive Director, Mr Kwan Chee Seng is a Director of Luminor Pacific Fund 2 Ltd and Luminor Harbour Fund 1 Pte Ltd.

Use of Proceeds from Rights Issue and Exercise of Warrants

As at 26 September 2018, the status of the use of net proceeds from the rights shares is as below.

Use of Net Proceeds	Allocation of Net Proceeds $'000	Net Proceeds utilised as at 26 September 2018	Balance of Net Proceeds as at 26 September 2018
2013 Rights Issues Proceeds from rights issue: – Proposed new business – General working capital	 28,000 5,000	 (28,000) (672)	 – 4,328
	33,000	(28,672)	4,328
Proceeds from exercise of warrants: – Proposed new business	 8,974	 (8,974)	 –
Total	**41,974**	**(37,646)**	**4,328**
Breakdown of general working capital is as follows: – Rental expenses – Professional fees – General administrative expenses		 (34) (125) (513)	
Total		**(672)**	
2016 Rights Issues Proceeds from rights issue: – Proposed new business – General working capital	 12,348 841	 (2,500) –	 9,848 841
	13,189	(2,500)	10,689
Proceeds from exercise of warrants: – Proposed new business	 6	 –	 6
Total	**13,195**	**(2,500)**	**10,695**
Cumulative Total	**55,169**	**(40,146)**	**15,023**

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

DISCLOSURE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

Relevant Guideline (Per the Code)	Page Reference in this Report
Guideline 1.3 Delegation of authority, by the Board to any board committee, to make decisions on certain board matters	Page 14
Guideline 1.4 The number of meetings of the Board and board committees held in the year, as well as the attendance of every board member at these meetings	Page 15
Guideline 1.5 The type of material transactions that require board approval under guidelines	Page 16
Guideline 1.6 The induction, orientation and training provided to new and existing Directors	Page 16-17
Guideline 2.3 The Board should identify in the company's Annual Report each Director it considers to be independent. Where the Board considers a Director to be independent in spite of the existence of a relationship as stated in the Code that would otherwise deem a Director not to be independent, the nature of the Director's relationship and the reasons for considering him as independent should be disclosed	Page 18
Guideline 2.4 Where the Board considers an independent Director, who has served on the Board for more than nine years from the date of his first appointment, to be independent, the reasons for considering him as independent should be disclosed.	Page 18
Guideline 3.1 Relationship between the Chairman and the CEO where they are immediate family members	Page 20
Guideline 4.1 Names of the members of the NC and the key terms of reference of the NC, explaining its role and the authority delegated to it by the Board	Page 21
Guideline 4.4 The maximum number of listed company board representations which Directors may hold should be disclosed	Page 22
Guideline 4.6 Process for the selection, appointment and re-appointment of new Directors to the Board, including the search and nomination process	Page 23
Guideline 4.7 Key information regarding Directors, including which Directors are executive, non-executive or considered by the NC to be independent	Page 23-24
Guideline 5.1 The Board should state in the company's Annual Report how assessment of the Board, its board committees and each Director has been conducted. If an external facilitator has been used, the Board should disclose in the company's Annual Report whether the external facilitator has any other connection with the company or any of its Directors. This assessment process should be disclosed in the company's Annual Report	Page 24

Relevant Guideline (Per the Code)	Page Reference in this Report
Guideline 7.1 Names of the members of the RC and the key terms of reference of the RC, explaining its role and the authority delegated to it by the Board	Page 27
Guideline 7.3 Names and firms of the remuneration consultants (if any) should be disclosed in the annual remuneration report, including a statement on whether the remuneration consultants have any relationships with the company	Page 28
Principle 9 Clear disclosure of remuneration policies, level and mix of remuneration, and procedure for setting remuneration	Page 29-32
Guideline 9.1 Remuneration of Directors, the CEO and at least the top five key management personnel (who are not also Directors or the CEO) of the company. The annual remuneration report should include the aggregate amount of any termination, retirement and postemployment benefits that may be granted to Directors, the CEO and the top five key management personnel (who are not Directors or the CEO)	Page 29
Guideline 9.2 Fully disclose the remuneration of each individual Director and the CEO on a named basis. There will be a breakdown (in percentage or dollar terms) of each Director's and the CEO's remuneration earned through base/fixed salary, variable or performance-related income/bonuses, benefits in kind, stock options granted, share-based incentives and awards, and other long-term incentives	Page 29
Guideline 9.3 Name and disclose the remuneration of at least the top five key management personnel (who are not Directors or the CEO) in bands of S$250,000. There will be a breakdown (in percentage or dollar terms) of each key management personnel's remuneration earned through base/fixed salary, variable or performance-related income/bonuses, benefits in kind, stock options granted, share-based incentives and awards, and other long-term incentives. In addition, the company should disclose in aggregate the total remuneration paid to the top five key management personnel (who are not Directors or the CEO). As best practice, companies are also encouraged to fully disclose the remuneration of the said top five key management personnel	Page 30
Guideline 9.4 Details of the remuneration of employees who are immediate family members of a Director or the CEO, and whose remuneration exceeds S$50,000 during the year. This will be done on a named basis with clear indication of the employee's relationship with the relevant Director or the CEO. Disclosure of remuneration should be in incremental bands of S$50,000	Page 30
Guideline 9.5 Details and important terms of employee share schemes	Page 31

Relevant Guideline (Per the Code)	Page Reference in this Report
Guideline 9.6 For greater transparency, companies should disclose more information on the link between remuneration paid to the executive Directors and key management personnel, and performance. The annual remuneration report should set out a description of performance conditions to which entitlement to short-term and long-term incentive schemes are subject, an explanation on why such performance conditions were chosen, and a statement of whether such performance conditions are met	Page 31-32
Guideline 11.3 The Board should comment on the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal controls, including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls, and risk management systems. The commentary should include information needed by stakeholders to make an informed assessment of the company's internal control and risk management systems. The Board should also comment on whether it has received assurance from the CEO and the CFO: (a) that the financial records have been properly maintained and the financial statements give true and fair view of the company's operations and finances; and (b) regarding the effectiveness of the company's risk management and internal control systems	Page 34-35
Guideline 12.1 Names of the members of the AC and the key terms of reference of the AC, explaining its role and the authority delegated to it by the Board	Page 35
Guideline 12.6 Aggregate amount of fees paid to the external auditors for that financial year, and breakdown of fees paid in total for audit and non-audit services respectively, or an appropriate negative statement	Page 37
Guideline 12.7 The existence of a whistle-blowing policy should be disclosed in the company's Annual Report	Page 37
Guideline 12.8 Summary of the AC's activities and measures taken to keep abreast of changes to accounting standards and issues which have a direct impact on financial statements	Page 38
Guideline 15.4 The steps the Board has taken to solicit and understand the views of the shareholders e.g. through analyst briefings, investor roadshows or Investors' Day briefings	Page 40
Guideline 15.5 Where dividends are not paid, companies should disclose their reasons.	Page 40

BOARD STATEMENT

The Board is pleased to present its second Sustainability Report of GRP Limited which has been prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative ("GRI") Standards, and includes the "Core" reporting requirements.

GRP LIMITED has 3 businesses involved in the Property, Hoses and Marine as well as Measuring Instruments. Our emphasis and priority is to focus towards ensuring that quality products are delivered to customers timely and at all times. We are committed to delivering value to our stakeholders and our business partners, through sustainable growth in all areas of our businesses, empowering the lives of our people and nurturing communities in wherever we operate.

GRP LIMITED upholds high standards of corporate governance to safeguard shareholders' interests, and adopts a proactive approach towards environmental, health and safety ("EHS") management. Policies and guidelines have been established to ensure a practice within our Group to ensure safety and respect for the well-being of people, in our Group and the community, and for the efficient use of energy, water and other resources.

GRP LIMITED's integrated human capital strategy aims to recruit, develop and motivate employees so that the employees can grow together with the Group. We believe that our employees are one of the core success factors in our business. The Company is committed to develop a motivated and competent workforce through its human resource strategy. The Company places emphasis on career development, employee welfare and employee engagement.

GRP LIMITED has not sought external assurance for this report but the Group will do so, when the need arises or when deemed appropriate.

OUR APPROACH AND STRATEGY

Sustainability Commitment

This report encapsulates our commitment to grow sustainably as a forward-looking corporate entity. Our Sustainability Report adheres to the SGX-ST Listing Rules – Sustainability Reporting Guide and responds as the Company's efforts in gearing towards the SGX mandated requirement for listed entities to report their sustainability performance.

Steps were taken towards our formal sustainability reporting journey since FY2017. The Senior Management of the Company has established a Sustainability Committee, and they have been tasked with the responsibility of overseeing the Company's sustainability agenda and performance. The Board oversees and assesses the conduct and efforts on Sustainability Management, which includes identifying the high impact areas which support our business strategy. In addition, we also assess our performance and identify for any improvements, if applicable.

We invite you to learn more about our sustainability management, and the measures we have taken to make the Group resilient and responsive to fulfil the international GRI Standards sustainability reporting framework, and to create value for the Group and our stakeholders. This report covers data and information from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 and discusses the Group's achievements and performance towards Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") issues.

Management and Staff Involvement

GRP LIMITED adheres to Singapore's Code of Corporate Governance. The Code provides the framework for controls, checks and accountability and requires the Board of Directors to consider sustainability issues in its business decisions. Accordingly, sustainability and risk management issues and concerns are emphasised in the evaluation of any investment opportunities.

GRP LIMITED's sustainability management comprises members of the Company's top management.

Board of Directors

Senior Management

Sustainability Committee

All Staff

The Sustainability Committee (the "**Committee**"), comprising the Executive Director, Chief Financial Officer, General Managers and the Financial Controller, lead the Company's sustainability efforts. The Committee is responsible for on-going communication with the Board in considering sustainability issues in its business decisions. Accordingly, sustainability and risk management are emphasised in the evaluation of any project or investment opportunities.

The Committee and the members, have on-going and regular review, assessment and feedback process in relation to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) topics in the various business and operations activities. The review is a continual process. Key to this is the annual Group-wide Risk and Control Self-Assessment exercise which entails the identification, assessment and documentation of material risks and corresponding internal controls. Such material risks include Environmental Health and Social (EHS) and human capital risks, which are ESG relevant.

Materiality

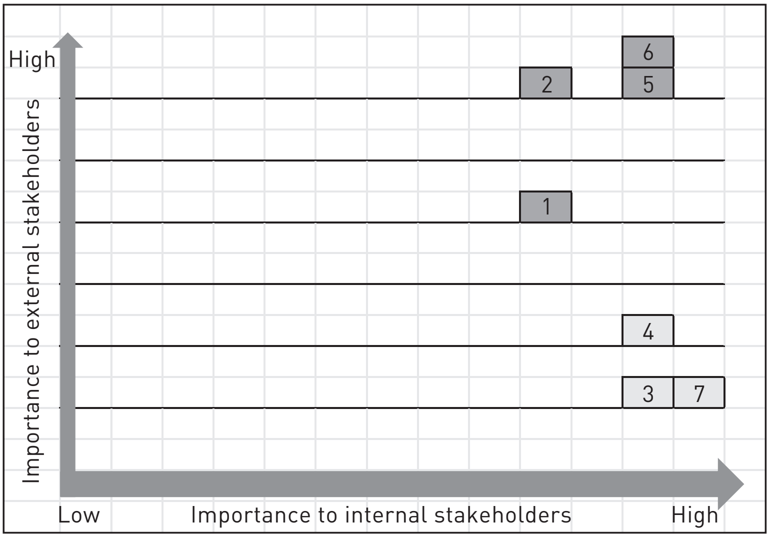
Based on a Group-wide materiality assessment, we have identified and outlined our strategic sustainability priorities through the following steps:

1. Define key issues which have impact on the execution of our business strategy.
2. Identify critical areas that affect our businesses and stakeholders.
3. Prioritise these critical factors and validate their importance internally.
4. Embed these validated critical factors within our business operation processes, where applicable.

The Committee identified the specific ESG factors which are material to the Group based on their knowledge of their respective business areas, the challenges faced by the industry we are involved with, and the corresponding implications for our business and operations.

The committee members also considered the insights they gained from their day-to-day engagement with various stakeholders to establish the direction for sustainability reporting. The committee members also engaged in regular dialogue and feedback sessions with the stakeholders. In addition, the key members of the Committee have regular management and board meetings where relevant business, operational and financial issues and performance are discussed.

The Sustainability Management have examined, identified the various ESG factors, and ranked their priority towards fulfilling the interest of the internal and external stakeholders. The following materiality matrix presents the identified material ESG factors. Our sustainability efforts and reporting are focused on these factors. The materiality assessment is endorsed by the Board and these priorities are reviewed on a yearly basis.



Material ESG Matters		Corresponding GRI Topic-specific Standards
1	Customer Satisfaction	GRI 102: General Disclosure
2	Economic Performance	GRI 201: Economic Performance
3	Human capital	GRI 401: Employment
4	Legal Compliance	GRI 102: General Disclosure
5	Anti-corruption and anti-fraud	GRI 205: Anti-corruption
6	Product quality and responsibility	No relevant GRI topic-specific standard on this
7	Market presence	GRI 202: Market Presence

Engaging Stakeholders

While we pursue and progress on our sustainability efforts, we are also cognisant that the efforts must align our business and operations activities to the interests of our stakeholders, both internal and external. Due care and consideration for their interests is important as they are the people who are impacted by our actions in the businesses and operational environment.

Having identified the various stakeholders, and assessing the relationship between our business and operational activity and how this will impact the interest of the stakeholders, we have to align for the interests of 6 key stakeholder groups. We believe that regular communication is the key to healthy stakeholder relations. Over the years, we have been engaging our stakeholders regularly to ensure that we identify and address the key material issues, and provide continual information updates through various engagement platforms. They are summarised as follows:

Stakeholders	**Key Issues**	**Engagement Platforms**
Suppliers	- Product quality assurance - Completion of project/delivery of products on time - Supply chain management	- Supplier's Code of Conduct - Regular supplier visits and meetings
Customers	- Customer satisfaction - Quality products and services - Available feedback platforms	- Regular dialogue and feedback with customers
Employees	- Employee engagement - Talent retention and attraction - Employee safety and well-being	- Regular dialogue with staff - Whistle-blowing policy - Employee Code of Conduct
Community	- Doing our part as a corporate citizen	- Organise work and feedback sessions to ensure proper disposal of all waste arising from business activities.
Investors	- Financial stability - Risk management & Compliance - Corporate governance - Sustainability efforts	- Investor relations website - Half-yearly financial results, Announcements & disclosures - Annual General Meeting
Regulators	- Compliance	- Maintain relationships and communication channels with the relevant government agencies and regulators

OUR FOCUS, COMMITMENTS AND TARGETS

Focus	Impact on Stakeholders	2018 performance	Commitments and targets
Supply Chain Management • Engaging our suppliers • Customer satisfaction	Property purchase is a significant investment for most individuals. Being a significant investment, quality of the property is of ultimate importance for our customers. Our hoses are supplied to the onshore, offshore, marine, pharmaceutical and petrochemical companies, where quality and safety of products is of vital importance. As for our measuring instruments segment, precision in the measuring instruments is of ultimate importance.	Hold regular dialogue and feedback sessions with customers and potential customers so as to address their concerns and areas for improvement. Organise regular dialogue and feedback sessions with key suppliers and principals to address customers and potential customers' concerns and areas for improvement.	Continue to enhance customer satisfaction level with improved product quality and service.
Corporate Governance • Corporate governance • Risk management	Compliance with legislation as well as corporate governance, anti-corruption, risk management, environmental, safety, product and social responsibility.	Results released on 12 February 2018 (First Half FY2018) and 16 August 2018 (Full Year FY2018)	Ensure compliance of all legislation and corporate governance requirement at all times.

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

GRP LIMITED proactively engages customers, suppliers and contractors on areas relating to quality of our work, products and our commitment to EHS.

GRP LIMITED also adopts a zero-tolerance approach towards corrupt business practices and regulatory non-compliance. We are steadfast in our commitment to maintain high standards of corporate governance – comprising anti-corruption, fraud prevention and for compliance with rules and regulations that safeguard the interests of our stakeholders. This commitment also hinges on establishing channels for monitoring and receiving feedback on non-compliance. Accordingly, we have established channels for all stakeholders, including third-party service providers and contractors to provide feedback via a dedicated whistle-blower email address, in addition to the regular feedback channels.

Product quality and responsibility

GRP LIMITED has 3 main activities, (a) Property development, (b) Hose and Marine and (c) Measuring instruments. We are committed to ensuring that quality products and services are delivered and that in the process we also comply with all regulatory, safety and quality requirement.

Customer satisfaction is an indication of our success as an organisation. Our future depends on having strong customer relationship, which we strive to reinforce by providing reliable services, possessing adequate product knowledge and supplying a good variety of quality products. All our customers have easy access to feedback platforms or make direct inquiries through our sales and marketing personnel and senior management.

We hold regular dialogue and feedback sessions with customers and potential customers. We continuously engage our customers to ensure that we receive their feedback, in order that we can at all times, continue to address their concerns and fulfil their requirements, and provide them with a high level of satisfaction when we supply our products and services to them.

Our suppliers are carefully selected based on their track records. In addition, our suppliers are also assessed on their ability to complement our commitment to deliver high quality products and services to our customers, and adhere to high standards of environmental and social practices, which are in line with the Company's governing principles.

We hold regular meetings with key suppliers and principals so as to understand their needs and challenges. We take on their feedback and formulate action plans where possible to enhance the sustainability of our partnership.

Our Business and our Market presence

In the property development business, we recognise that a property purchase is a significant investment decision for most individuals, and accordingly quality of the property is of ultimate importance to our customers. We are committed to be a responsible developer, and focused towards delivering a quality product so that our customers enjoy the use of their property, and this also hinges on the after-sales services and maintenance of the development. The failure to responsibly meet customers' demand on product quality will have significant impact on our reputation and future property sales. The Company is committed to provide quality property project developments.

GRP LIMITED has been in the Hose and Marine as well as Measuring Instruments businesses for more than 20 years. We enjoy a good reputation and we are committed to continue growing these 2 businesses, and to ensure that we meet the expectations of our customers at all times by delivering to them quality products and services, on a timely basis.

ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES

Environment, Health and Safety (EHS)

GRP LIMITED is committed to protecting the environment and upholding the occupational health and safety of its employees. Our Hose and Marine business is bizsafe certified. This certification shows that our management is committed to achieving workplace safety and health.

The management of our Property segment in Chongqing, PRC has been focusing on ensuring that renovation waste materials are properly disposed in designated areas.

LABOUR PRACTICES & CONDUCIVE WORKPLACE

Human capital

GRP LIMITED conducts a human capital strategy to recruit, develop and motivate employees. We treat all employees with respect and dignity and give fair treatment, irrespective of nationality, race or religion. We are committed to abide by labour laws and appropriate guidelines that promote fair employment practices, and we embrace the principles of fair employment. We also believe in the benefits of re-employing older workers to retain and tap into their wealth of experience.

Anti-corruption and anti-fraud

The Group takes corruption and fraud very seriously. Management has put in place effective monitoring and management control processes to detect bribery or fraud directly at the source. The Company has strict policies on Ethics and Business Conduct and established to promote ethical conduct in all our business and operation activities. We have also issued a Whistleblowing Policy, and have established a whistleblowing channel for direct reporting of complaints and grievances via email directly to the AC Chairman. Complaints and grievances can be lodged to our AC Chairman, by any employee, and including any other concerned stakeholders such as customers, suppliers, competitors and contractors.

By establishing this direct email channel, our stakeholders are assured that all reports or suspicions of potential breaches of our Code of Ethics are taken seriously by the Group. Our stakeholders can reach our AC Chairman, Mr Goh Lik Kok via his email at whistleblow@grp.com.sg.

COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS

GRP LIMITED takes pride in having established good corporate governance practices, and abiding by the Code of Corporate Governance 2012. We also diligently comply with the listing rules and regulations of the SGX-ST, the Securities and Futures Act, as well as all other applicable laws and regulations of the countries we operate in. This commitment has been established by the issue of various policies and codes of ethical conduct.

To further strengthen and ensure our compliance processes, we ensure that our employees are kept abreast of the dynamic regulatory landscape. We regularly receive or request updates or clarifications from our professional service providers, being our corporate secretaries, our external auditors and our lawyers.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

For more information on our Economic Performance, please refer to our Chairman's message.

INVESTORS AND MEDIA

GRP LIMITED being a SGX-listed company, has various policies and guidelines to ensure compliance and to dispense and disclose all material and/or price sensitive information and transaction. Such information is dispensed on the SGX website, and on a dedicated investor relations webpage where we publish materials related to our financial results and announcements. We are committed to ensuring that our stakeholders are informed fully and promptly and fulfilling the requirements stipulated by the SGX-ST.

GRI Content Index

General Standard Disclosure		Page, Reference and reasons for omission, if applicable
Organisation Profile		
102-1	Name of Organisation	Cover page
102-2	Activities, brands, products, and services	Page 1-3
102-3	Location of headquarters	IBC
102-4	Location of operations	Page 77
102-5	Ownership and legal form	Page 77
102-6	Markets served	Page 2-3
102-7	Scale of the organisation	Page 1-3
102-8	Information on employees and other workers	Page 51 & 54
102-9	Supply chain	Page 52-53
102-10	Significant changes to the organisation and its supply chain	N.A.
102-11	Precautionary principle or approach	N.A.
102-12	External initiatives	Page 48, GRP has not adopted any external initiatives.
102-13	Membership of associations	N.A.
Strategy		
102-14	Statement from senior decision-maker	Page 48
102-15	Key impacts, risks, and opportunities	Page 49-50
Ethics and Integrity		
102-16	Values, principles, standards and norms of behaviour.	Page 48-50
102-17	Mechanisms for advice and concerns about ethics	Page 54
Governance		
102-18	Governance structure	Page 13-47
102-19	Delegating authority	Page 49
102-20	Executive-level responsibility for economic, environmental	Page 49
102-21	Consulting stakeholders on economic, environmental, and social topics	Page 49-51
102-22	Composition of the highest governance body and its committees	Page 14
102-23	Chair of the highest governance body	Page 14
102-24	Nominating and selecting the highest governance body	Page 14, 21-22

General Standard Disclosure		Page, Reference and reasons for omission, if applicable
Governance		
102-25	Conflicts of interest	Page 42-43
102-26	Role of highest governance body in setting purpose, values, and strategy.	Page 14-36
102-27	Collective knowledge of highest governance body	Page 14, 18-19
102-28	Evaluating the highest governance body's performance	Page 24-25
102-29	Identifying and managing economic, environmental, and social impacts.	Page 49-52
102-30	Effectiveness of risk management processes	Page 33-35
102-31	Review of economic, environmental, and social topics	Page 48-54
102-32	Highest governance body's role in sustainability reporting	Page 48-49
102-33	Communicating critical concerns	N.A.
102-34	Nature and total number of critical concerns	N.A.
102-35	Remuneration policies	Page 29-32
102-36	Process for determining remuneration	Page 29-30
102-37	Stakeholders' involvement in remuneration	N.A.
102-38	Annual total compensation ratio	Page 29-30
102-39	Percentage increase in annual total compensation ratio	Not disclosed due to commercial sensitivity given the highly competitive human resource environment.
Stakeholder Engagement		
102-40	List of stakeholder groups	Page 51
102-41	Collective bargaining agreements	GRP has not adopted any collective bargaining agreement
102-42	Identifying and selecting stakeholders	Page 50
102-43	Approach to stakeholder engagement	Page 51
102-44	Key topics and concerns raised	Page 51
102-45	Entities included in the consolidated financial statements	Page 5
102-46	Defining report content and topic boundaries	Page 49-50
102-47	List of material topics	Page 50
102-48	Restatements of information	N.A.
102-49	Changes in reporting	N.A.
102-50	Reporting period	Page 48

General Standard Disclosure		Page, Reference and reasons for omission, if applicable
Stakeholder Engagement		
102-51	Date of most recent report	Page 48
102-52	Reporting cycle	Page 48
102-53	Contact point for questions	IBC
102-54	Claims for reporting in accordance with the GRI standards	Page 48
102-55	GRI content index	Page 55-58
102-56	External assurance	N.A.
Management approach		
103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its boundary	Page 49-50
103-2	The management approach and its components	Page 48
103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	N.A.
Specific Standard Disclosures		
Category: Economic		
Topic: Economic Performance		
201-1	Direct economic value generated and distributed	N.A.
201-2	Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change	N.A.
201-3	Defined benefit plan obligations and other retirement plans	Page 27-32
201-4	Financial assistance received from government	N.A.
Topic: Market Presence		
202-1	Ratios of standard entry level wage by gender compared to local minimum wage	N.A.
202-2	Proportion of senior management hired from the local community	Most senior managers are hired from the local community
Topic: Indirect Economic Impacts		
203-1	Infrastructure investments and services supported	N.A.
203-2	Significant indirect economic impacts	N.A.
Topic: Procurement Practices		
204-1	Proportion of spending on local suppliers	N.A.
Topic: Anti-corruption		
205-1	Operations assessed for risks related to corruption	Page 54
205-2	Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures.	Page 54
205-3	Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken	N.A.

General Standard Disclosure		Page, Reference and reasons for omission, if applicable
Topic: Anti-competitive Behaviour		
206-1	Legal actions for anti-competitive behaviour, anti-trust, and monopoly practices	N.A.
Topic: Effluents and Waste		
306-2	Waste by type and disposal method	Page 53-54
Topic: Supplier Environmental Assessment		
308-1	New suppliers that were screened using environmental criteria	N.A.
Topic: Employment and Labour Practices		
401-2	Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees	N.A.
Aspect: Customer Privacy		
418-1	Substantiated complaints concerning breaches of customer privacy and losses of customer data	There are no known incidents of complaints from our customers concerning breaches of privacy and loss of date

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The directors present their statement together with the audited consolidated financial statements of GRP Limited (the "company") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "group") and the statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the company for the financial year ended June 30, 2018.

In the opinion of the directors, the consolidated financial statements of the group and the statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the company as set out on pages 68 to 138 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 June 30, 2018, and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the group and changes in equity of the company for the financial year then ended and at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts when they fall due.

1 DIRECTORS

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

Teo Tong How
Kwan Chee Seng
Goh Lik Kok
Mahtani Bhagwandas
Peter Moe

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

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

3 DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES

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

Name of directors and company in which interests are held	**Shareholdings registered in the name of directors**	
	At beginning of year	**At end of year**
The company	**Ordinary shares**	
Teo Tong How	7,200,000	7,561,600
Kwan Chee Seng	61,073,940	64,064,440
Mahtani Bhagwandas	252,000	252,000

3 DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES (cont'd)

Name of directors and company in which interests are held	Shareholdings registered in the name of directors	
	At beginning of year	At end of year
	Warrants to subscribe for new ordinary shares	
The company		
Teo Tong How	1,285,600	–
Kwan Chee Seng	20,357,980	–
Mahtani Bhagwandas	84,000	–

By virtue of Section 7 of the Singapore Companies Act, Mr Kwan Chee Seng is deemed to have an interest in all the related corporations of the company.

The directors' interests in the shares and warrants of the company as at July 21, 2018 were the same as at June 30, 2018.

4 SHARE OPTIONS

a) All options granted to the employees under the GRP Limited Employees' Share Option Scheme (the "Scheme") have either been exercised or cancelled/lapsed since the end of the financial year ended June 30, 2007. No options were granted during the year under the Scheme and there is no option outstanding as at the beginning and end of the financial year.

The Scheme, which had been approved by the shareholders of the company, is administered by the Remuneration Committee. As at June 30, 2018, the members are:

Peter Moe (Chairman)
Goh Lik Kok
Mahtani Bhagwandas

b) In an Extraordinary General Meeting held on July 4, 2014, the shareholders approved the GRP Performance Share Plan (the "Share Plan"), under which awards of fully paid-up ordinary shares in the capital of the company, their equivalent cash value or combinations thereof will be granted, free of payment, to selected employees of the company and/or its subsidiaries, including the directors of the company, and other selected participants.

The directors of the company are authorised to grant awards in accordance with the provisions of the Share Plan and to allot and issue from time to time such number of fully paid-up shares as may be required to be allotted and issued pursuant to the vesting of awards under the Share Plan, provided the aggregate number of shares to be allocated and issued pursuant to the Share Plan shall not exceed 15% of the total issued capital from time to time.

4 SHARE OPTIONS (cont'd)

The Share Plan is administered by the Remuneration Committee and there were no shares issued under the Share Plan during the financial year.

c) During the financial year, no option to take up unissued shares of the company or any corporation in the group were granted and no shares of the company or any corporation in the group were issued by virtue of the exercise of an option to take up unissued shares.

d) There were no unissued shares of the company or any corporation in the group under option at the end of the financial year.

5 WARRANTS

On November 30, 2016, the company allotted 54,156,566 rights shares with 54,156,566 warrants at an issue price of $0.25 for each rights issue, on the basis of one rights share with one warrant for every two existing shares. Each warrant entitles the warrant holder to subscribe for one new ordinary share of the company at an exercise price of $0.25 per share. The exercise period for the warrants expired on November 29, 2017.

During the year ended June 30, 2018, no new ordinary shares were issued from the exercise of warrants.

6 AUDIT COMMITTEE

As at June 30, 2018, the Audit Committee consisted of three non-executive and independent directors:

Goh Lik Kok (Chairman)
Mahtani Bhagwandas
Peter Moe

The financial statements, accounting policies and system of internal accounting controls are the responsibility of the Board of Directors and is guided by recommendations made by the Audit Committee.

During the financial year, the company conducted two Audit Committee meetings. The Audit Committee met as necessary and performed the functions specified in the Singapore Companies Act. In performing its functions, the Audit Committee reviewed the overall scope of the internal and external audits. The Audit Committee met with the company's internal and external auditors to discuss the results of their respective audits. The Audit Committee reviewed the assistance given by the company's officers to the internal and external auditors. The Audit Committee has full access to and has the co-operation of management and has been given the resources required for it to discharge its function properly. The Audit Committee also considered the announcement of the company's and the group's half year and full year results prior to their release. The Audit Committee reviewed interested person transactions and potential conflicts of interest, if any. The Audit Committee also reviewed the statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the company and the consolidated financial statements of the group for the year ended June 30, 2018 as well as the auditor's report thereon prior to their submission to the Board of Directors for adoption.

6 AUDIT COMMITTEE (cont'd)

The Audit Committee recommended to the Board of Directors the nomination of Deloitte & Touche LLP as external auditors at the forthcoming annual general meeting of the company.

7 AUDITORS

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

ON BEHALF OF THE DIRECTORS

....
Teo Tong How

....
Kwan Chee Seng

September 28, 2018

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of GRP Limited (the "company") and its subsidiaries (the "group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position of the group and the statement of financial position of the company as at June 30, 2018, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows of the group and the statement of changes in equity of the company for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 68 to 138.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the group and the statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the 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 June 30, 2018, and of the consolidated financial performance, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the group and of the changes in equity of the company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ("SSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the group in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") *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.

Key Audit Matters (cont'd)

Key audit matters	How the matter was addressed in the audit
Valuation of Properties Held for Sale	
The group has significant completed properties held for sale in Chongqing, People's Republic of China ("PRC") and Singapore. As at June 30, 2018, the group's properties held for sale amounted to $23,142,000 (2017 : $31,250,000), which represented 21% (2017 : 27%) of the group's total assets. Properties held for sale are stated at the lower of their cost and their net realisable value. The estimation of the net realisable value of these completed properties is largely dependent upon the group's expectation of future selling prices, which is based on the group's experience from the past trends, and analysis of the valuation reports obtained from independent external experts and the market conditions in the real estate industry. The assessment involves significant judgement to be exercised by management. There is therefore a risk that the estimates of net realisable values exceed future selling prices, resulting in losses when properties are sold.	We assessed the reasonableness of the group's estimated future selling prices of the properties by comparing them to the most recent independent external valuation reports and recently transacted prices or prices of comparable properties located in the same vicinity of the development projects. Amongst others, we considered the competence, objectivity and capabilities of the external experts engaged by the group. We assessed the appropriateness of the valuation models, and property related data, including estimates used by the external real estate valuation experts. Further, we assessed the adequacy of the disclosures related to properties held for sale in Notes 3 and 13 to the financial statements.
Valuation of development properties	
As at June 30, 2018, the group's development properties amounted to $18,686,000 (2017 : $24,197,000), which represented 17% (2017 : 21%) of the group's total assets. These development properties relate to two development properties in Chongqing and Tangshan, PRC. The land at Chongqing was acquired for proposed development of high-end residential projects and the development property in Tangshan was acquired for proposed development of an integrated mixed development project. As at June 30, 2018, the group has not commenced construction work on these development properties. The carrying amount of development properties comprised largely actual land cost. The estimation of the net realisable value of the development properties is dependent upon the performance of the property markets in PRC and the group's business plans. Significant judgement and estimates are involved by management to ensure that the development properties are stated at the lower of costs and net realisable values by considering any decline in the carrying values derived from the analysis of the valuation reports obtained from independent external experts and the market conditions in the real estate industry.	We inquired with management on the business plans of these development properties. For the development property in Chongqing, PRC, we compared the carrying value of the development property (i.e. actual land cost) to the most recent independent external valuation report and recently transacted prices or prices of comparable properties located in the same vicinity of the development property. We considered the competence, objectivity and capabilities of the external expert engaged by the group. We assessed the appropriateness of the valuation model, and property related data, including estimates used by the external real estate valuation expert. For development property in Tangshan, PRC, we compared the carrying value of the development property (i.e. actual land cost) to the recently transacted prices of land in the same vicinity published on the PRC government's official websites and an indicative valuation performed by a government official in May 2018. Further, we assessed the adequacy of the disclosures related to development properties in Notes 3 and 14 to the financial statements.

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (cont'd)

(b) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the group's internal control.

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

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

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

(f) Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities 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 control that we identify during our audit.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Ms Seah Gek Choo.

Deloitte & Touche LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

September 28, 2018

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

June 30, 2018

		Group		Company	
	Note	2018	2017	2018	2017
		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash and bank balances	7	49,776	40,666	9,375	12,070
Trade receivables	8	2,400	4,177	–	–
Short term loan receivable	10	–	–	–	–
Other receivables and prepayments	10	1,475	1,304	96	181
Amount due from subsidiaries	11	–	–	59,839	56,755
Available-for-sale investment	15	935	428	326	428
Properties held for sale	13	23,142	31,250	–	–
Development properties	14	18,686	24,197	–	–
Inventories	12	4,088	4,367	–	–
Total current assets		100,502	106,389	69,636	69,434
Non-current assets					
Other receivables	10	5,908	5,827	–	–
Available-for-sale investment	15	2,500	–	2,500	–
Property, plant and equipment	19	1,136	1,138	172	225
Intangible asset	17	25	25	25	25
Subsidiaries	16	–	–	7,051	7,051
Deferred tax assets	18	166	148	–	–
Total non-current assets		9,735	7,138	9,748	7,301
Total assets		110,237	113,527	79,384	76,735
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
Current liabilities					
Loans and borrowings	22	5,160	8,236	–	–
Trade payables	20	812	1,245	410	452
Provision for reinstatement obligation	21	450	450	150	450
Other payables	21	4,868	5,778	1,377	1,093
Income tax payable		9,744	7,770	49	49
Total current liabilities		21,034	23,479	1,986	2,044
Non-current liability					
Deferred tax liability	18	6,590	9,323	–	–

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
June 30, 2018

	Note	Group 2018 $'000	Group 2017 $'000	Company 2018 $'000	Company 2017 $'000
Capital, reserves and non-controlling interests					
Share capital	23	72,502	72,502	72,502	72,502
Asset revaluation reserve		3,090	3,411	2,740	3,061
Currency translation reserve		(3,812)	(4,660)	–	–
Statutory reserve	24	119	97	–	–
Accumulated profits (losses)		4,546	3,695	2,156	(872)
Equity attributable to owners of the company		76,445	75,045	77,398	74,691
Non-controlling interests		6,168	5,680	–	–
Total equity		82,613	80,725	77,398	74,691
Total liabilities and equity		110,237	113,527	79,384	76,735

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended June 30, 2018

	Note	Group 2018 $'000	Group 2017 $'000
Revenue	25	29,624	34,387
Cost of sales		(24,916)	(29,093)
Gross profit		4,708	5,294
Other losses	26	(269)	(3,484)
Other operating income	27	2,639	521
Distribution costs		(2,016)	(1,819)
Administrative expenses		(3,861)	(12,166)
Finance costs		(291)	(325)
Profit (Loss) before income tax		910	(11,979)
Income tax	28	413	2,425
Profit (Loss) for the year	29	1,323	(9,554)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Fair value loss on available-for-sale investment	15	(321)	–
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		848	(93)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of tax		527	(93)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		1,850	(9,647)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended June 30, 2018

	Note	Group 2018 $'000	Group 2017 $'000
Profit (Loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the company		873	(9,574)
Non-controlling interests		450	20
		1,323	(9,554)
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the company		1,400	(9,667)
Non-controlling interests		450	20
		1,850	(9,647)
Earnings (Loss) per ordinary share (cents):			
– Basic	30	0.45	(5.59)
– Fully diluted	30	0.45	(5.59)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
Year ended June 30, 2018

	Note	Share capital $'000	Asset revaluation reserve $'000	Currency translation reserve $'000	Statutory reserve $'000	Accumulated profits $'000	Attributable owners of of company $'000	Non-controlling interests $'000	Total $'000
Group									
Balance at July 1, 2016		59,250	3,411	(4,567)	52	18,912	77,058	62	77,120
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year									
Loss for the year		–	–	–	–	(9,574)	(9,574)	20	(9,554)
Other comprehensive loss for the year		–	–	(93)	–	–	(93)	–	(93)
Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity									
Issue of dividend in-specie	16	–	–	–	–	(5,598)	(5,598)	–	(5,598)
Issues of shares	23	13,252	–	–	–	–	13,252	–	13,252
Non-controlling interests upon issue of dividend in-specie	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,598	5,598
Transfer to statutory reserve	24	–	–	–	45	(45)	–	–	–
Balance at June 30, 2017		72,502	3,411	(4,660)	97	3,695	75,045	5,680	80,725

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
Year ended June 30, 2018

	Note	Share capital $'000	Asset revaluation reserve $'000	Currency translation reserve $'000	Statutory reserve $'000	Accumulated profits $'000	Attributable owners of of company $'000	Non-controlling interests $'000	Total $'000
Group (cont'd)									
Balance at July 1, 2017		72,502	3,411	(4,660)	97	3,695	75,045	5,680	80,725
Total comprehensive income for the year									
Profit for the year		–	–	–	–	873	873	450	1,323
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year		–	(321)	848	–	–	527	–	527
Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity									
Dividend paid		–	–	–	–	–	–	(120)	(120)
Non-controlling interests arising from acquisition of subsidiary		–	–	–	–	–	–	158	158
Transfer to statutory reserve	24	–	–	–	22	(22)	–	–	–
Balance at June 30, 2018		72,502	3,090	(3,812)	119	4,546	76,445	6,168	82,613

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended June 30, 2018

	Note	Share capital $'000	Asset revaluation reserve $'000	Accumulated profits $'000	Total $'000
Company					
Balance at July 1, 2016		59,250	3,061	6,064	68,375
Total comprehensive loss for the year, represented by loss for the year		–	–	(1,338)	(1,338)
Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity					
Issues of shares	23	13,252	–	–	13,252
Issue of dividend in-specie	16	–	–	(5,598)	(5,598)
Balance at June 30, 2017		72,502	3,061	(872)	74,691
Total comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year		–	–	3,028	3,028
Other comprehensive loss for the year		–	(321)	–	(321)
Balance at June 30, 2018		72,502	2,740	2,156	77,398

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
Year ended June 30, 2018

	Group	
	2018	2017
	$'000	$'000
Operating activities		
Profit (Loss) before income tax	910	(11,979)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	231	451
Impairment loss on available-for-sale investment	–	275
Interest income	(700)	(289)
Interest expenses	248	235
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(170)	(118)
Gain on disposal of available-for-sale investment	(812)	(33)
Writeback of allowance for doubtful trade receivables	(1)	(45)
Allowance for inventories	92	272
Writeoff of inventories	27	–
Allowance for doubtful non-trade receivables	1,161	3,129
Writeback of allowance for doubtful non-trade receivables	(3,226)	(155)
Impairment loss on properties held for sale	–	3,209
Unrealised foreign exchange loss	718	331
Non-cash portion of other income (Note A)	(621)	–
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	(2,143)	(4,717)
Trade receivables	1,778	(1,244)
Other receivables and prepayments	895	(576)
Inventories	148	726
Properties held for sale	13,907	17,731
Development properties	(368)	(171)
Trade payables	(433)	(124)
Provision for reinstatement obligation	–	450
Other payables	(911)	(946)
Cash generated from operations	12,873	11,129
Income tax paid	(456)	(7,275)
Net cash from operating activities	12,417	3,854
Investing activities		
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	215	118
Proceeds from disposal of available-for-sale investment	591	111
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(153)	(284)
Investment in long term available-for-sale investment	(2,500)	–
Short term loan issued	(1,161)	(2,100)
Collection of short term loan	2,100	–
Interest received	700	289
Net cash used in investing activities	(208)	(1,866)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
Year ended June 30, 2018

	Group	
	2018	2017
	$'000	$'000
Financing activities		
Net proceeds from issue of shares	–	13,252
Interest paid	(248)	(235)
Dividends paid	(120)	–
Repayment of bank loans	(4,032)	(2,916)
Proceeds from drawdown of bank loan	841	3,977
Contribution by non-controlling interests	158	–
Decrease (Increase) in pledged deposit	5,075	(5,279)
Net cash from financing activities	1,674	8,799
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	13,883	10,787
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	32,567	21,864
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on the balance of cash held in foreign currencies	302	(84)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 7)	46,752	32,567

Note A: This pertains to the recovery of expenses previously incurred by Starland Holdings Limited in relation to expenses incurred for the potential acquisition of ayondo Holding AG ("ayondo"). The recovery takes the form of 6.5 million shares in ayondo, amounting to $1,702,000, which is partially offset by the impairment loss of $1,081,000.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

1 GENERAL

The company (Registration No. 197701449C) is incorporated in the Republic of Singapore with its principal place of business and registered office at 8 Marina Boulevard, #13-02 Marina Bay Financial Centre, Tower 1, Singapore 018981. The company is listed on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited. The financial statements are expressed in Singapore dollars.

The principal activities of the company is that of investment holding and rental of property.

The principal activities of the subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements of the group and statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the company for the year ended June 30, 2018 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on September 28, 2018.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost basis, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below, and are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS").

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability which market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of FRS 102 *Share-based Payment*, leasing transactions that are within the scope of FRS 17 *Leases*, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in FRS 2 *Inventories* or value in use in FRS 36 *Impairment of Assets*.

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

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

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS - On July 1, 2017, the group adopted all the new and revised FRSs and Interpretations of FRS ("INT FRSs") that are relevant to its operations. The adoption of these new/revised FRSs and INT FRSs did not result in changes to the group's and the company's accounting policies and has no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior years.

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following FRSs and amendments/improvements to FRS that are relevant to the group and the company were issued but not effective:

- FRS 109 *Financial Instruments* [1]
- FRS 115 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* [1]
- FRS 116 *Leases* [2]
- Improvements to FRSs (December 2016) [1]

[1] Applies to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early application permitted.

[2] Applies to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early application permitted if FRS 115 is adopted.

Management anticipates that the adoption of the above FRSs and amendments/improvements to FRS issued but only effective in future periods will not have a material impact on the financial statements of the group and of the company in the period of their initial adoption except for the following:

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 classification and measurement of financial instruments, a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets, and new general hedge accounting requirements. The group anticipates that the initial application of the new FRS 109 will result in changes in accounting policies relating to impairment provision of financial assets. Based on preliminary assessment, the group is expected to apply the simplified approach to recognize lifetime expected credit losses for its trade and other receivables. Management has performed an analysis of the new accounting requirements, and determined that there will be no material adjustments expected from the initial application, other than additional enhanced disclosures.

FRS 115 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

FRS 115 was issued in November 2014 and establishes a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under FRS 115 revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The principles in FRS 115 provide a more structured approach to measuring and recognising revenue. The new revenue standard is applicable to all entities and will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under FRS. Either a full or modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with early adoption permitted. Management has performed an analysis of the new accounting requirements, and determined that there will be no material adjustments expected from the initial application, other than additional enhanced disclosures.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

FRS 116 *Leases*

FRS 116 requires lessees to recognise most leases on statements of financial position to reflect the rights to use the leased assets and the associated obligations for lease payments as well as the corresponding interest expense and depreciation charges. The standard includes two recognition exemption for lessees – leases of 'low value' assets and short-term leases. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Management has performed a preliminary analysis of the relevant pronouncements, and does not expect material adjustments to arise in the period of initial application, other than the change in the accounting for leases as a lessee under SFRS(I) 16.

IFRS convergence in 2018

Singapore incorporated companies listed on the SGX will be required to apply a new Singapore financial reporting framework that is identical to the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The group will be adopting the new framework for the first time for financial year ending June 30, 2019. Management has performed an analysis of the transition options and other requirements of SFRS(I) 1 *First-time Adoption of Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (International)*, and has determined that there will be no change to the group's current accounting policies or material adjustments on the initial transition to the new framework on date of transition, other than those that may arise from implementing the new/revised requirements of pronouncements effective at the same time, and the election of certain transition options available under SFRS(I) 1. Management will be electing the following transition option that will result in material adjustments on transition to the new framework: Option to reset the translation reserve from $4,660,000 to $Nil as at the date of transition.

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

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

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

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

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

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

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

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

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

Changes in the group's ownership interests in existing subsidiaries

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

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

When the group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable FRSs). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under FRS 39, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

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

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

Where applicable, the consideration for the acquisition includes any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, measured at its acquisition-date fair value. Subsequent changes in such fair values are adjusted against the cost of acquisition where they qualify as measurement period adjustments (see below). The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or a liability is remeasured at subsequent reporting dates in accordance with FRS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, or FRS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, as appropriate, with the corresponding gain or loss being recognised in profit or loss.

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

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

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

- deferred tax assets or liabilities and liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with FRS 12 *Income Taxes* and FRS 19 *Employee Benefits* respectively;

- liabilities or equity instruments related to the replacement by the group of an acquiree's share-based payment awards are measured in accordance with FRS 102 *Share-based Payment*; and

- assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with FRS 105 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* are measured in accordance with that Standard.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or, when applicable, on the basis specified in another FRS.

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

The measurement period is the period from the date of acquisition to the date the group obtains complete information about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date and is subject to a maximum of one year from acquisition date.

The policy described above is applied to all business combinations that take place on or after January 1, 2010.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the group's statement of financial position when the group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

<u>Effective interest method</u>

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

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Financial assets

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, less pledged cash placed with a bank, and are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Receivables

Trade and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as "loans and receivables". Loans and receivables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest method, except for short-term receivables when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Available-for-sale investments

Certain shares held by the group are classified as being available-for-sale and are stated at fair value. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 4. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income with the exception of impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary assets which are recognised directly in profit or loss. Where the investment is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the group's right to receive payments is established. The fair value of available-for-sale monetary assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at end of the reporting period. The change in fair value attributable to translation differences that result from a change in amortised cost of the asset is recognised in profit or loss, and other changes are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Certain shares held by the group are classified as being available-for-share and are stated at cost. After initial recognition, these investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost.

Impairment of financial assets

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

For available-for-sale equity instruments, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

For all other financial assets, objective evidence of impairment could include:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- It becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organisation.

For certain categories of financial asset, such as trade receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are, in addition, assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the group's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

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

For financial assets that are carried at cost, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment loss will not be reversed in subsequent periods.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is directly reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade and other receivables where the carrying amount of the receivables is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the financial asset at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

When an available-for-sale financial asset is considered to be impaired, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

In respect of available-for-sale equity instruments, impairment losses previously recognised in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss. Any subsequent increase in fair value after an impairment loss is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of asset revaluation reserve.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Derecognition of financial assets

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

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

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

Equity instruments

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

Financial liabilities

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

Interest-bearing bank loans and overdrafts are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method. Interest expense calculated using the effective interest method is recognised over the term of the borrowings in accordance with the group's accounting policy for borrowing costs.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The group derecognises financial liabilities, when, and only when, the group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

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

The group as lessee

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

The group as lessor

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which use benefit derived from the leased asset is diminished. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

INVENTORIES - Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is calculated using the weighted average method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs to completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

PROPERTIES HELD FOR SALE - Completed properties held for sale are stated at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined by apportionment of the total land cost, development costs and borrowing costs capitalised to the unsold properties with such apportionment based on floor area.

Net realisable value is determined by reference to sale proceeds of properties sold in the ordinary course of business less all estimated selling expenses; or estimated by management in the absence of comparable transactions taking into consideration prevailing market conditions.

DEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES - Development properties are properties acquired or being constructed for sale in the ordinary course of business, rather than to be held for the group's own use, rental or capital appreciation.

Development properties are held as inventories and are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Non-refundable commissions paid to sales or marketing agents on the sale of real estate units are expensed when incurred.

Net realisable value takes into account the price ultimately expected to be realised and the anticipated costs to completion. Cost of development properties comprises land cost, development costs and borrowing costs capitalised during the development period. When completed, the units held for sale are classified as completed properties held for sale.

The costs of development properties recognised in profit or loss on disposal are determined with reference to the specific costs incurred on the property sold and an allocation of any non-specific costs based on the relative size of the property sold.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - Land and buildings held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the statement of financial position at their revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at the end of the reporting period.

Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is credited to the asset revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss, in which case the increase is credited to profit or loss to the extent of the decrease previously charged to profit or loss. A decrease in carrying amount arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is charged to profit or loss to the extent that it exceeds any past revaluation gains of the same asset held in the asset revaluation reserve.

Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

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

Freehold building	–	50 years
Leasehold building	–	over term of lease of 30 and 50 years
Leasehold improvements	–	5 years
Furniture, fittings and office equipment	–	3 to 10 years
Plant and machinery	–	6 to 10 years
Motor vehicles	–	3 to 10 years
Fenders	–	3 years

No depreciation is provided on freehold land.

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

The gain or loss arising on disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss. On the subsequent sale or retirement of a revalued property, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the asset revaluation reserve is transferred directly to accumulated profits. No transfer is made from the asset revaluation reserve to accumulated profits except when an asset is derecognised.

Fully depreciated assets still in use are retained in the financial statements.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

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

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

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

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

INTANGIBLE ASSET - Intangible asset comprises corporate club membership held on a long-term basis, and is stated at purchase cost less any accumulated impairment loss.

IMPAIRMENT OF TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS - At the end of each reporting period, the group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

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

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

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

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

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

<u>Sale of goods</u>

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the group has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- the group retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entities; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Sale of development properties

Revenue from properties developed for sale is recognised when the risks and rewards of ownership of units have been transferred to the buyer either upon the issue of completion certificate or handing over of keys to the buyers, whichever is later. Payments received from buyers prior to this stage are recorded as advances from customers for sales of properties.

Rendering of services

Property management fee income and service income are recognised over the period when services are rendered.

Rental income

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

Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount.

Dividend income

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

RETIREMENT BENEFIT COSTS - Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are charged as an expense when employees have rendered the services entitling them to the contributions. Payments made to state-managed retirement benefit schemes, such as the Singapore Central Provident Fund, are dealt with as payments to defined contribution plans where the group's obligations under the plans are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit plan.

Pursuant to the relevant regulations of the PRC government, the PRC Subsidiaries of the group ("PRC Subsidiaries") have participated in central pension schemes ("the Schemes") operated by local municipal governments whereby the PRC Subsidiaries are required to contribute a certain percentage of the basic salaries of their employees to the Schemes to fund their retirement benefits. The local municipal governments undertake to assume the retirement benefit obligations of all existing and future retired employees of the PRC Subsidiaries. The only obligation of the PRC Subsidiaries with respect to the Schemes is to pay the ongoing required contributions under the Schemes mentioned above. Contributions under the Schemes are charged as an expense when incurred.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

BORROWING COSTS - Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

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

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

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are not taxable or tax deductible. The group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted in countries where the company and its subsidiaries operate by the end of the reporting period.

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

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

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

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset realised based on the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

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

Current and deferred tax are recognised as an expense or income in profit or loss, except when they relate to items credited or debited outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity), in which case the tax is also recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively), or where they arise from the initial accounting for a business combination. In the case of a business combination, the tax effect is taken into account in calculating goodwill or determining the excess of the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over cost.

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

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

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

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

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the group's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation), all of the accumulated exchange differences in respect of that operation attributable to the group are reclassified to profit or loss. Any exchange differences that have previously been attributed to non-controlling interests are derecognised, but they are not reclassified to profit or loss.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

In the case of a partial disposal (i.e. no loss of control) of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences are re-attributed to non-controlling interests and are not recognised in profit or loss.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign entities (including monetary items that, in substance, form part of the net investment in foreign entities), and of borrowings, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity under the header of currency translation reserve.

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

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

Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

In the process of applying the group's accounting policies, management is of the opinion that there are no instances of application of judgements or the use of estimation techniques which may have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements other than those involving the use of accounting estimates.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

Estimation of net realisable value of properties held for sale and development properties

Properties held for sale and development properties in the course of development are stated at lower of cost and estimated net realisable value, assessed on an individual property basis. When it is probable that the total development costs will exceed the total projected revenue, the amount in excess of net realisable value is recognised as an expense immediately.

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES (cont'd) OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The process of evaluating the net realisable value of each property is subject to management judgement and the effect of assumptions in respect of development plans, timing of sale and the prevailing market conditions. Management performs cost studies for each property, taking into account the costs incurred to date, the development status and costs to complete each development property. Any future variation in plans, assumptions and estimates can potentially impact the carrying amounts of the respective properties.

During the year, an allowance for impairment in value of $Nil (2017 : $3,209,000) was made on properties held for sale based on management's best estimate on net realisable value of the properties, taking into consideration its current status and reference to past sales.

The carrying amount of properties held for sale and development properties are disclosed in Notes 13 and 14 respectively. Allowance for impairment is recognised as "other losses" in profit or loss and disclosed in Note 26 to the financial statements.

Taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax provisions already recorded. The group establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective countries in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the relevant tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective group company's domicile.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses and land appreciation tax to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits.

The carrying amount of income tax payable and deferred tax are disclosed on the statements of financial position and Note 18 to the financial statements.

Allowance for doubtful receivables

Allowance for doubtful receivables is based on an evaluation of the collectability of receivables. A considerable amount of judgement is required in assessing the ultimate realisation of these receivables, including the current creditworthiness, past collection history of each customer, ongoing dealings with them and the value of collateral obtained, if any. If the financial conditions of the customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowance may be required. The carrying amounts of the group's and the company's receivables and further information are disclosed in Notes 8 to 10 to the financial statements.

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES (cont'd) OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Recoverability of amounts due from subsidiaries and investments in subsidiaries in the company's financial statements

Amounts due from subsidiaries and investments in subsidiaries are tested for impairment whenever there is any objective evidence or indication that these assets may be impaired. Based on the assessment, management is of view that no additional impairment is necessary as at the end of the reporting period.

The carrying amounts of amounts due from subsidiaries and investments in subsidiaries are disclosed in Notes 11 and 16 to the financial statements respectively.

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

(a) Categories of financial instruments

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

	Group		Company	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial assets				
Receivables:				
Cash and bank balances	49,766	40,666	9,375	12,070
Trade receivables	2,362	4,134	–	–
Amount due from subsidiaries	–	–	59,839	56,755
Other receivables	967	955	94	94
Available-for-sale investment	3,435	428	2,826	428
Total	56,530	46,183	72,134	69,347
Financial liabilities				
Amortised cost:				
Trade payables	768	1,182	366	411
Other payables	2,997	3,229	1,377	1,093
Loans and borrowings	5,160	8,236	–	–
Total	8,925	12,647	1,743	1,504

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

(b) Financial risk management policies and objectives

The group's overall financial risk management policies seek to minimise potential adverse effects of financial performance of the group arising from market risk (including foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. Such policies are reviewed regularly by the management to ensure that they remain pertinent to the group's operations.

There has been no change to the group's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk. Market risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analysis indicated below.

(i) Foreign exchange risk management

The group operates primarily in Singapore, the People Republic of China ("PRC") and Malaysia and as a result, is exposed to foreign exchange risk from transactions denominated in foreign currencies, arising from its normal business activities.

The currencies giving rise to this risk are primarily Japanese Yen and United States Dollars. Exposures to foreign currency risks are managed as far as possible by natural hedges of matching assets and liabilities.

The group does not enter into derivative foreign exchange contracts and foreign currency borrowings to hedge against foreign currency risk.

At the end of reporting period, the material carrying amounts of monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in currencies other than the respective group entities' functional currencies are as follows:

	Group				Company			
	Liabilities		Assets		Liabilities		Assets	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Japanese yen	502	349	274	325	–	–	–	–
United States dollars	–	162	806	533	–	–	490	219

Based on above, management is of the view that any expense is not expected to be material and hence, no sensitivity analysis is presented.

The company has a number of investments in foreign subsidiaries, whose net assets are exposed to currency translation risk. The group does not currently designate its foreign currency denominated debt as a hedging instrument for the purpose of hedging the translation of its foreign operations.

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

(b) Financial risk management policies and objectives (cont'd)

(ii) Interest rate risk management

Summary quantitative data of the group's interest-bearing financial instruments can be found in Section (iv) of this Note.

Management has assessed that the group's and the company's profit or loss will not be significantly affected by possible changes in interest rates.

(iii) Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparties may default on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the group. The group has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The group's exposure and the creditworthiness of its counterparties are continuously monitored. Credit exposure is controlled by the counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by management at least annually.

The group and the company do not have any significant concentration of credit risk exposure in any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics except the trade receivables of the company are from its subsidiaries.

The group's policy is to maintain cash equivalents with reputable financial institutions that have strong financial ratings.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, grossed up for any allowances for losses, represents the group's maximum exposure to credit risk. Management has considered the credit quality of the loans and receivables and determined that the amounts are considered recoverable except as disclosed in Notes 8 and 10 to the financial statements.

Further details of credit risks on trade receivables, other receivables and amounts due from subsidiaries are disclosed in Notes 8 to 11 to the financial statements.

(iv) Liquidity risk management

The group maintains sufficient cash and cash equivalents to finance its activities as well as to provide resources for any business expansion into real estate activities.

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

(b) Financial risk management policies and objectives (cont'd)

(iv) Liquidity risk management (cont'd)

Liquidity and interest risk analyses

Financial assets

The following table details the expected maturity for non-derivative financial assets. The inclusion of information on non-derivative financial assets is necessary in order to understand the group's liquidity risk management as the group's liquidity risk is managed on a net asset and liability basis. The tables below have been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial assets including interest that will be earned on those assets except where the group and the company anticipates that the cash flow will occur in a different period. The adjustment column represents the possible future cash flows attributable to the instrument included in the maturity analysis which are not included in the carrying amount of the financial asset on the statement of financial position.

	Weighted average effective interest rate	On demand or within 1 year	Adjustment	Total
	%	$'000	$'000	$'000
Group				
2018				
Non-interest bearing	–	45,483	–	45,483
Fixed interest rate instruments	2.54	11,328	(281)	11,047
		56,811	(281)	56,530
2017				
Non-interest bearing	–	25,142	–	25,142
Fixed interest rate instruments	2.17	21,498	(457)	21,041
		46,640	(457)	46,183
Company				
2018				
Non-interest bearing	–	66,170	–	66,170
Fixed interest rate instruments	1.0	6,024	(60)	5,964
		72,194	(60)	72,134
2017				
Non-interest bearing	–	58,436	–	58,436
Fixed interest rate instruments	1.0	11,020	(109)	10,911
		69,456	(109)	69,347

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

(b) Financial risk management policies and objectives (cont'd)

(iv) Liquidity risk management (cont'd)

Financial liabilities

The following tables detail the remaining contractual maturity for non-derivative financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the group and the company can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows. The adjustment column represents the possible future cash flows attributable to the instrument included in the maturity analysis which is not included in the carrying amount of the financial liability on the statement of financial position.

	Weighted average effective interest rate	On demand or within 1 year	Adjustment	Total
	%	$'000	$'000	$'000
Group				
2018				
Non-interest bearing	–	3,765	–	3,765
Variable interest rate instruments	3.70	5,351	(191)	5,160
		9,116	(191)	8,925
2017				
Non-interest bearing	–	4,411	–	4,411
Variable interest rate instruments	2.85	8,471	(235)	8,236
		12,882	(235)	12,647

Company

All categories of financial liabilities listed in Note 4(a) do not bear interest and are repayable on demand or within one year.

4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

(b) Financial risk management policies and objectives (cont'd)

(v) Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

The carrying amounts of all categories of financial assets and liabilities approximate their respective fair values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments. The available-for-sale investments which are carried at either fair value or at cost are disclosed in Note 15 to the financial statements.

As disclosed in Note 2, the group classifies fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

The fair value hierarchy adopted in fair value measurements of the group's and the company's available-for-sale investment (Note 15) is Level 1 as the fair value is based on quoted market price, except for the redeemable convertible preference shares which is carried at cost.

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy during the year ended June 30, 2018 and 2017.

(vi) Capital management policies and objectives

The capital structure of the group comprises issued capital, asset revaluation reserve, statutory reserve, currency translation reserve and accumulated profits.

Management reviews the capital structure to ensure that the group will be able to continue as a going concern and to further its business plans.

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

5 RELATED COMPANY TRANSACTIONS

Related companies in these financial statements refer to subsidiaries of the company. Some of the company's transactions and arrangements are between members of the group and the effect of these on the basis determined between the parties are reflected in these financial statements. The intercompany balances are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand unless otherwise stated.

6 OTHER RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Some of the group's and the company's transactions and arrangements are with related parties and the effect of these on the basis determined between the parties are reflected in these financial statements. The balances are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

	Group	
	2018	2017
	$'000	$'000
Rental expenses recovered from a related party in which a director has interests	(245)	(229)
Interest income recovered from a loan to a related party	(241)	(37)

Compensation of directors and key management personnel

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

	Group	
	2018	2017
	$'000	$'000
Short-term benefits	2,078	2,008
Post-employment benefits (Defined contribution plans)	69	61
	2,147	2,069

The remuneration of the directors and key management is determined by the Remuneration Committee having regard to the performance of individuals and market trend.

7 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	Group		Company	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Cash at bank	38,729	19,625	3,411	1,159
Fixed deposits	11,047	21,041	5,964	10,911
Cash and bank balances	49,776	40,666	9,375	12,070
Less: Deposits pledged	(3,024)	(8,099)	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	46,752	32,567	9,375	12,070

As at June 30, 2018, fixed deposits earned interest at rates ranging from 0.63% to 2.10% (2017 : 0.25% to 2.17%) per annum. The tenure of fixed deposits at year end ranged from 60 days to 2 years (2017 : 60 days to 2 years).

As at June 30, 2018, fixed deposits of $3,009,000 (2017 : $8,085,000) are pledged with the banks to secure bank loans as disclosed in Note 22 to the financial statements.

As at June 30, 2018, deposits of $15,000 (2017 : $14,000) is pledged with a bank in the PRC to secure bank guarantees.

8 TRADE RECEIVABLES

	Group		Company	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Outside parties	2,367	4,139	5	5
Less: Allowance for doubtful receivables	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
	2,362	4,134	–	–
Net GST receivables	38	43	–	–
	2,400	4,177	–	–

The credit period on sale of goods/rendering of services is between 7 to 90 days (2017 : 7 to 90 days). No interest is charged on overdue trade receivables.

Additional information on trade receivables are provided in Note 9 to the financial statements.

The allowance for doubtful receivables of $5,000 (2017 : $5,000) relate to trade receivables which are past due for more than 120 days and have not responded satisfactorily to repayment demands.

9 ANALYSIS OF RECEIVABLES

The table below is an analysis of amounts receivable from outside parties (Note 8), other receivables (Note 10) and amount due from subsidiaries (Notes 11 and 16) as at the respective reporting period.

	Group		Company	
	2018 $'000	2017 $'000	2018 $'000	2017 $'000
Not past due and not impaired [i]	3,579	4,126	899	1,984
Past due but not impaired [i] & [ii]	296	1,355	59,036	54,952
Impaired receivables	1,983	4,106	6,099	7,230
Less: Allowance for impairment	(1,983)	(4,106)	(6,099)	(7,230)
	3,875	5,481	59,935	56,936
Trade receivables due from:				
Outside parties (Note 8)	2,400	4,177	–	–
Subsidiaries (Note 11)	–	–	5,260	4,620
Non-trade receivable due from				
Subsidiaries (Note 11)	–	–	54,579	52,135
Other receivables due from:				
Outside parties (Note 10)	1,475	1,304	96	181
Subsidiaries (Note 16)	–	–	–	–
	3,875	5,481	59,935	56,936

Movements in the allowance for impairment are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2018 $'000	2017 $'000	2018 $'000	2017 $'000
Balance at beginning of the year	4,106	1,177	7,230	5,293
Currency realignment	(58)	(45)	(58)	(45)
Increase in allowance	1,161	3,129	1,161	2,137
Writeback of allowance	(3,226)	(155)	(2,234)	(155)
Balance at end of the year	1,983	4,106	6,099	7,230

[i] The group and the company have not recognised an allowance for doubtful receivables for these balances as there has not been a significant change in credit quality and the amounts are still considered recoverable.

9 ANALYSIS OF RECEIVABLES (cont'd)

[ii] Aging of receivables that are past due but not impaired:

	Group		Company	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
<3 months	190	1,139	541	166
3 months to 6 months	106	216	67	316
>6 months to 12 months	–	–	5,783	–
>12 months	–	–	52,645	54,470
	296	1,355	59,036	54,952

Before accepting any new customer, the group assesses the potential customer's credit quality. The group's trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are due from creditworthy counterparties with good track record of credit history.

In determining the recoverability of a receivable, the group considers any change in the credit quality of the receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the reporting date.

10 OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS

	Group		Company	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Deposits for property projects	817	1,056	817	1,056
Prepayments	487	246	2	3
Other deposits	409	355	84	81
Advance to suppliers	21	19	–	–
Sundry receivables	558	600	10	13
	2,292	2,276	913	1,153
Less: Allowance for impairment [i]	(817)	(972)	(817)	(972)
	1,475	1,304	96	181
Amount due from ayondo [ii]	–	1,029	–	37
Less: Allowance for amount due due from ayondo	–	(1,029)	–	(37)
Short term loan receivable [ii]	1,161	2,100	1,161	2,100
Less: Allowance for short term loan receivable	(1,161)	(2,100)	(1,161)	(2,100)
Current	1,475	1,304	96	181
Advance payment (non-current) [iii]	5,908	5,827	–	–
Total	7,383	7,131	96	181

10 OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS (cont'd)

(i) Allowance for impairment was relating to the deposits for property projects. A reversal of $155,000 (2017 : $155,000) is made resulting from payment received under instalment arrangement during the year.

(ii) Amounts as at June 30, 2017 related to a loan given to ayondo in relation to the "Reverse-Take-Over" project of $2.1 million and reimbursement of related project expenses of $1.029 million. With the termination of the project, a full allowance was recognised in profit or loss for the year ended June 30, 2017, but reversed subsequently due to recovery of the amount during the year ended June 30, 2018.

Amounts as at June 30, 2018 relate to a loan given to a non-related party of $1.161 million. As the non-related party did not repay the loan as scheduled and management has served a demand notice to recover the loan, a full allowance is recognised in profit or loss for the year ended June 30, 2018.

(iii) Amount relates to part of advance payment in accordance with agreement entered with the People's Government of Kaiping District as disclosed in Note 31.

11 AMOUNT DUE FROM SUBSIDIARIES

	Company	
	2018	2017
	$'000	$'000
Amount due from subsidiaries (Notes 5 and 16):		
Trade	5,260	4,620
Non-trade	54,579	52,135
	59,839	56,755

The credit period on rendering of services is 7 to 30 days (2017 : 7 to 30 days). No interest is charged on the overdue receivables.

12 INVENTORIES

	Group		Company	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Finished goods	4,088	4,367	–	–

Inventories are stated net of allowance of $2,730,000 (2017 : $2,625,000) to state inventories at the lower of cost and estimated net realisable values.

12 INVENTORIES (cont'd)

Movements in allowance for inventories

	Group 2018 $'000	Group 2017 $'000
Balance at beginning of year	2,625	2,364
Increase in allowance recognised in profit or loss	92	272
Exchange realignment	13	(11)
Balance at end of year	2,730	2,625

13 PROPERTIES HELD FOR SALE

	Group 2018 $'000	Group 2017 $'000
Cost (net of allowance)	23,142	31,250

Properties held for sale as at the end of reporting period are as follows:

Location (Chongqing, PRC)	Description	Gross floor area (sq. meters) 2018	Gross floor area (sq. meters) 2017	Group's effective interest
89 Julong Avenue Lidu, Fuling District (University Town)	Commercial units and carpark units	4,940	5,158	83.17%
8 Wubao Road Fuling District (Singapore Garden)	Residential units, commercial units and carpark units	15,242	26,946	83.17%
8 Jalan Nipah, Singapore [1]	Residential units	700	700	83.17%

[1] Property is mortgaged to a bank as security for borrowings as disclosed in Note 22 and is transferred from development properties (Note 14) to properties held for sale during the year.

Properties held for sale are stated net of allowance of $13,432,000 (2017 : $13,432,000) to state the properties at the lower of cost and estimated net realisable values.

14 DEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES

	Group 2018 $'000	Group 2017 $'000
Land costs	18,852	24,240
Development cost	617	609
Impairment of a development property	(443)	(443)
Amortisation of land use rights	(290)	(227)
Currency realignment	(50)	18
	18,686	24,197

Development properties as at the end of reporting period are as follows:

Location	Carrying amount ($'000) 2018	Carrying amount ($'000) 2017	Gross floor area (sq. meters)	Group's effective interest
Dianyi Residential Committee Fuling District, Chongqing PRC	6,709	6,772	25,560	83.17%
Xin Hua Dong Dao, Tangshan Shi, Hebei Sheng PRC [1]	11,829	11,607	110,000	100%
Multiple Lodge Sdn. Bhd., Perak, Malaysia	148	–	–	51%
8 Jalan Nipah, Singapore	–	5,818	700	83.17%

[1] In 2016, the group had successfully tendered for a portion of the lands with an area of 110,000 sqm. The price paid by the group for the tender is RMB57.17 million (equivalent to $11.8 million). In addition, the group had advanced RMB28.5 million (equivalent to $5.8 million) as compensation to the farmers of the land use rights. This sum of RMB28.5 million is applied against the RMB85 million advance that the group is required to pay to the Kaiping Government in accordance with the agreement as disclosed in Note 31.

Development properties are stated net of allowance of $443,000 (2017 : $443,000) to state the development properties at the lower of cost and estimated realisable value.

15 AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENT

	Group		Company	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Investment in quoted equity shares at cost	2,515	2,038	813	2,038
Fair value and impairment adjustments	(1,580)	(1,610)	(487)	(1,610)
Quoted equity shares, at fair value (current)	935	428	326	428
Investment in redeemable convertible preference shares at cost (non-current)	2,500	–	2,500	–
<u>Movement in the fair value and impairment adjustment</u>				
Balance at beginning of the year	1,610	1,482	1,610	1,482
Movement due to disposal of shares	(1,444)	(147)	(1,444)	(147)
Decrease in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income	321	–	321	–
Impairment loss recognised in profit or loss	1,081	275	–	275
Currency realignment	12	–	–	–
Balance at end of the year	1,580	1,610	487	1,610

The investment comprises three components:

a) $326,000 (2017 : $428,100) relates to the investment in the quoted equity shares of an Australian gold mining company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. The fair value of the securities is based on the quoted closing market price on the last trading day of the financial year.

b) $609,000 (2017 : $Nil) relates to the investment in equity securities held in ayondo arising from the receipt of approximately 6.5 million shares in ayondo as settlement of expenses incurred on behalf in the previous year.

c) $2,500,000 (2017 : $Nil) relates to the aggregate principal amount for the subscription of 15,250 redeemable convertible preference shares ("RCPS") issued by Energiser Enterprise Sdn Bhd ("EESB"). The fair value of the RCPS is based on its purchase price.

16 SUBSIDIARIES

	Company 2018 $'000	Company 2017 $'000
Unquoted equity shares, at cost	12,640	12,640
Impairment loss	(5,589)	(5,589)
	7,051	7,051
Non-trade, non-current receivables from a subsidiary (Note 5)	4,116	4,116
Less: Allowances for doubtful receivables	(4,116)	(4,116)
	–	–
Total balance	7,051	7,051

Movement in the allowance for doubtful receivables:

Balance at beginning and end of the year	4,116	4,116

Details of the company's subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation (or registration) and operations	Proportion of ownership interest 2018 %	Proportion of ownership interest 2017 %	Proportion of voting power held 2018 %	Proportion of voting power held 2017 %	Principal activities
Held by the company						
GRP Pte Ltd	Singapore	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Supply and servicing of industrial/marine hoses, fittings and related products
Region Suppliers Pte Ltd	Singapore	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Trading of measuring instruments and scientific apparatus
Region Suppliers Sdn Bhd [1]	Malaysia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Trading of measuring instruments and scientific apparatus
GRP Land Pte Ltd	Singapore	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Investment holding
GRP (China) Pte Ltd	Singapore	63.5	63.5	63.5	63.5	Dormant

16 SUBSIDIARIES (cont'd)

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation (or registration) and operations	Proportion of ownership interest		Proportion of voting power held		Principal activities
		2018 %	2017 %	2018 %	2017 %	
Held by GRP Land Pte Ltd						
GRP Development Pte Ltd	Singapore	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Investment holding
GRP Projects Pte Ltd	Singapore	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Investment holding
GRP Chongqing Land Pte Ltd	Singapore	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Investment holding
GRP Dormitories Pte Ltd (i)	Singapore	100.0	–	100.0	–	Development and management of dormitories
Held by GRP Projects Pte Ltd						
GRP Services Myanmar Co., Ltd (2)	Myanmar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Management of property projects
GRP Developments Sdn Bhd (1) & (i)	Malaysia	100.0	–	100.0	–	Development and management of properties
Held by GRP Development Pte Ltd						
Tangshan GRP Trading Co Ltd (3)	PRC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Trading activities
Held by GRP Chongqing Land Pte Ltd						
Starland Holdings Ltd (4) (iii)	Singapore	83.17	83.17	83.17	83.17	Investment holding

16 SUBSIDIARIES (cont'd)

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation (or registration) and operations	Proportion of ownership interest		Proportion of voting power held		Principal activities
		2018	2017	2018	2017	
		%	%	%	%	
Held by GRP Dormitories Pte Ltd						
GRP Project Management Sdn Bhd [(1) & (i)]	Malaysia	100.0	–	100.0	–	Development and management of properties
Held by GRP Developments Sdn Bhd						
Multiple Lodge Sdn Bhd [(1), (i) & (ii)]	Malaysia	51.0	–	51.0	–	Property development
Held by Starland Holdings Limited						
Starland Axis Pte. Ltd. [(4)]	Singapore	83.17	83.17	83.17	83.17	Property development
Starland Commercial Trading Pte Ltd. [(4)]	Singapore	83.17	83.17	83.17	83.17	Investment holding
Held by Starland Commercial Trading Pte. Ltd.						
Xiamen Starland Trading Limited [(5)]	PRC	83.17	83.17	83.17	83.17	Wholesale, import and export of chemical product, office furniture and clothing; consultancy on the enterprise management and business information

16 SUBSIDIARIES (cont'd)

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation (or registration) and operations	Proportion of ownership interest		Proportion of voting power held		Principal activities
		2018	2017	2018	2017	
		%	%	%	%	
Held by Xiamen Starland Trading Limited						
Chongqing Starland Property Service Co., Ltd. [6]	PRC	83.17	83.17	83.17	83.17	Property management service
Held by Chongqing Starland Property Service Co., Ltd.						
Chongqing Gangyuan Property Development Co., Ltd. [6]	PRC	83.17	83.17	83.17	83.17	Property development, marketing planning of property; sales of construction material, decoration material and low voltage electronic apparatus
Chongqing Tianhu Land Co., Ltd. [6]	PRC	83.17	83.17	83.17	83.17	Property development, marketing planning of property; sales of construction material, decoration material and low voltage electronic apparatus

(i) These entities are newly incorporated/invested during the year ended June 30, 2018.

(ii) The acquisition of Multiple Lodge Sdn Bhd is not material in management's view, hence there are no further disclosures.

(iii) On October 7, 2016, the company issued dividend in-specie of 23,718,245 shares of Starland Holdings Limited ("Starland") held by GRP Chonqing Land Pte Ltd to the shareholders of GRP Limited on the basis of 0.17 Starland share for each share held by shareholders as at October 3, 2016. Consequently, the company's ownership interest in Starland reduced from 99.56% in 2016 to 83.17%.

16 SUBSIDIARIES (cont'd)

All entities in the group are audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, Singapore except for subsidiaries that are indicated as follows:

[1] Audited by overseas practice of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited.

[2] Not audited as the subsidiaries are considered to be insignificant for the purpose of consolidation.

[3] Audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, Singapore for group consolidation purposes.

[4] Audited by Ernst & Young LLP, Singapore.

[5] No audit is required by the law of its country of incorporation.

[6] Audited by member firm of Ernst & Young Global in China for group consolidation purposes.

Wholly-owned subsidiaries

Information about the composition of wholly-owned subsidiaries of the group as at June 30, 2018 is as follows:

Principal activity	Country of incorporsation and operation	Number of wholly-owned subsidiaries 2018	2017
Investment holdings	Singapore	4	4
Supply and servicing of industrial/ marine hoses, fittings and related products	Singapore	1	1
Trading of measuring instruments and scientific apparatus and other trading activities	Singapore, Malaysia and PRC	3	3
Management of property projects	Myanmar	1	1
Development and management of dormitories	Singapore	1	–
Development and management of properties	Malaysia	2	–

16 SUBSIDIARIES (cont'd)

Non-wholly owned subsidiaries

Information about the composition of non-wholly owned subsidiaries of the group as at June 30, 2018 is as follows:

Principal activity	Country of incorporsation and operation	Number of non-wholly owned subsidiaries 2018	2017
Investment holdings/Dormant	Singapore	3	3
Property development and management service, marketing planning of property	Singapore, Malaysia and PRC	5	4
Wholesale, import and export of chemical product, office furniture and clothing	PRC	1	1

Name of subsidiary	Place of incorporation and principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interests and voting rights held by non-controlling interest 2018 %	2017 %	Profit (loss) allocated to non-controlling interests 2018 $'000	2017 $'000
Starland Holdings Ltd	Singapore	16.83	16.83	477	(6)
Immaterial subsidiary with non-controlling interests					
– GRP (China) Pte Ltd	Singapore	36.5	36.5	(18)	26
– Multiple Lodge Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	49.0	–	(9)	20
				450	40

16 SUBSIDIARIES (cont'd)

Name of subsidiary	Accumulated non-controlling interests 2018 $'000	2017 $'000
Starland Holdings Ltd	6,185	5,828
GRP (China) Pte Ltd	(166)	(148)
Multiple Lodge Sdn Bhd	149	–
	6,168	5,680

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

	Starland Holdings Ltd 2018 $'000	2017 $'000
Current asset	53,762	50,038
Non-current asset	186	189
Current liabilities	(19,401)	(16,971)
Non-current liabilities	(516)	(1,817)
Equity attributable to owners of the company	(40,216)	(37,267)
Non-controlling interests	6,185	5,828

16 SUBSIDIARIES (cont'd)

	Starland Holdings Ltd 2018 $'000	Starland Holdings Ltd 2017 $'000
Sales	12,695	16,612
Cost of sales	(8,258)	(11,453)
Expenses	(3,382)	(5,405)
Other expenses	(313)	(293)
Other income	3,148	269
Tax	(1,058)	(632)
Profit (Loss) for the year, representing total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	2,832	(902)
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:		
Owners of the company	2,355	(896)
Non-controlling interests	477	(6)
	2,832	(902)
Dividend in-specie issued to non-controlling interests	–	5,598
Net cash inflow from operating activities	4,529	3,150
Net cash outflow from investing activities	–	(2)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	291	(4,480)
Net cash inflow (outflow)	4,820	(1,332)

17 INTANGIBLE ASSET

	Club membership $'000
Group and Company	
Cost and carrying amount:	
At July 1, 2016, June 30, 2017 and 2018	25

18 DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (LIABILITIES)

Certain deferred tax assets and liabilities have been offset in accordance with the group and the company's accounting policy. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for statement of financial position purposes:

	Group		Company	
	2018 $'000	2017 $'000	2018 $'000	2017 $'000
Deferred tax liabilities	6,590	9,323	–	–
Deferred tax assets	(166)	(148)	–	–
	6,424	9,175	–	–

The movements for the year were as follows:

	Revaluation gains on properties $'000	Accelerated tax over book depreciation $'000	Provisions $'000	Undistributed retained profits $'000	Pre-levied land appreciation tax ("LAT") $'000	Tax losses $'000	Total $'000
Group							
At July 1, 2016	(11,119)	(49)	304	(1,975)	(353)	143	(13,049)
Exchange differences	(2)	–	–	–	–	–	(2)
Credited to profit or loss for the year (Note 28)	2,336	49	92	558	704	137	3,876
At June 30, 2017	(8,785)	–	396	(1,417)	351	280	(9,175)
Exchange differences	–	–	–	(27)	–	–	(27)
Credited to profit or loss for the year (Note 28)	1,415	–	–	1,080	(44)	327	2,778
At June 30, 2018	(7,370)	–	396	(364)	307	607	(6,424)

18 DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (LIABILITIES) (cont'd)

Temporary differences relating to investment in subsidiaries

In accordance with the PRC tax circular (Guoshuihan [2008] 112) effective from January 1, 2008, PRC withholding income tax at the rate of 10% is applicable to dividends payable by the PRC subsidiaries based on the profits generated from January 1, 2008 onwards to its "non-resident" investors who do not have an establishment or place of business in the PRC.

In accordance with Announcement of the State Administration of Taxation [2012] No.30, the group has obtained approval for preferential withholding tax rate of 5% for the dividends payable by the PRC subsidiaries.

Temporary differences relating to pre-levied LAT

In the PRC, LAT is pre-levied based on certain percentage of pre-sale proceeds, which is stipulated by the local taxation bureau. According to "Notice on Adjustment of Pre-levying Rate of LAT" issued by local tax bureau, LAT pre-levying rate for ordinary residential properties is 2% while non-ordinary residential properties is 3.5%.

19 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold land and building $'000	Leasehold building $'000	Leasehold improvements $'000	Furniture, fittings and office equipment $'000	Plant and machinery $'000	Motor vehicles $'000	Fenders $'000	Total $'000
Group								
Cost or valuation:								
At July 1, 2016	603	820	596	1,149	960	625	286	5,039
Exchange differences	(26)	–	(2)	(9)	(1)	–	–	(38)
Additions	–	–	17	60	141	24	42	284
Disposals	–	–	(20)	(99)	(163)	(75)	(122)	(479)
At June 30, 2017	577	820	591	1,101	937	574	206	4,806
Exchange differences	31	–	3	10	–	5	–	49
Additions	–	–	16	11	–	98	28	153
Disposals	–	–	–	(16)	–	(85)	(180)	(281)
At June 30, 2018	608	820	610	1,106	937	592	54	4,727
Comprising:								
At cost	–	–	591	1,101	937	574	206	3,409
At valuation	577	820	–	–	–	–	–	1,397
At June 30, 2017	577	820	591	1,101	937	574	206	4,806
At cost	–	–	610	1,106	937	592	54	3,299
At valuation	608	820	–	–	–	–	–	1,428
At June 30, 2018	608	820	610	1,106	937	592	54	4,727

19 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (cont'd)

	Freehold land and building $'000	Leasehold building $'000	Leasehold improvements $'000	Furniture, fittings and office equipment $'000	Plant and machinery $'000	Motor vehicles $'000	Fenders $'000	Total $'000
Group								
Accumulated depreciation:								
At July 1, 2016	–	615	410	987	945	524	286	3,767
Exchange differences	–	–	(2)	(7)	(1)	–	–	(10)
Depreciation	6	205	40	52	11	67	9	390
Disposals	–	–	(20)	(53)	(208)	(75)	(123)	(479)
At June 30, 2017	6	820	428	979	747	516	172	3,668
Exchange differences	–	–	1	8	1	4	–	14
Adjustments	–	–	–	–	–	(23)	–	(23)
Depreciation	6	–	43	4	72	34	9	168
Disposals	–	–	–	(16)	–	(53)	(167)	(236)
At June 30, 2018	12	820	472	975	820	478	14	3,591
Carrying amount:								
At June 30, 2017	571	–	163	122	190	58	34	1,138
At June 30, 2018	596	–	138	131	117	114	40	1,136
Carrying amount of assets that would have been included in the financial statements had the assets been carried at cost less depreciation :								
At June 30, 2017	381	–	163	122	190	58	34	948
At June 30, 2018	367	–	140	131	116	114	39	907

19 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (cont'd)

Fair value measurement of the group's land and buildings

The freehold land and building (a three-storey shop house) in Malaysia was acquired by a subsidiary at RM1,200,000 in prior years. The property was revalued at RM1,800,000(2017 : RM1,800,000) in a valuation report dated June 30, 2016. The fair value of the building was determined using the direct comparison method. The directors are of the view that there are no material changes in the fair value of the land and building during the financial year.

Leasehold building held by the group and the company refers to a property located at 11 Tanjong Penjuru Crescent, Singapore 608974 with an unexpired leasehold tenure of approximately 4 months (2017 : 16 months). The property had previously revalued at June 30, 2015 to amount of $820,000 based on a valuation report dated June 30, 2015 provided by an independent valuer who has appropriate qualifications and experience in the fair value measurement of the properties in Singapore. The fair value was determined by income capitalisation method. At June 30, 2018, the leasehold building has been carried at last valuation amount of $820,000 (2017 : $820,000) less depreciation of $820,000 (2017 : $820,000) recognised in profit or loss representing management's estimate of the fair value considering the expiring of the lease term.

The group classified fair value measurement using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the nature and complexity of the significant inputs used in making the measurement. All fair valuations of properties fall within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable input(s)	Sensitivity
Freehold land and building in Malaysia	2016 : Direct comparison approach	Price per square feet using a range of RM856 to RM7,000 (equivalent to $274 to $2,000)	An isolated increase in the price per square feet used would result in an increase in fair value, and vice versa.
Leasehold building in Singapore	2015 : Income capitalisation approach	Capitalisation rate, taking into account the capitalisation of rental income potential, nature of the property, and prevailing market condition, of 8.5% to 9.0% Monthly market rent, taking into account the differences in location, and individual factors, such as frontage and size, between the comparables and the property, at a range of $1.50 to $1.90 per square foot per month	An isolated increase in the price per square feet used would result in an increase in fair value, and vice versa.

19 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (cont'd)

	Leasehold building $'000	Leasehold improvements $'000	Furniture, fittings and office equipment $'000	Plant and machinery $'000	Motor vehicles $'000	Total $'000
Company						
Cost or valuation:						
At July 1, 2016	820	432	540	766	75	2,633
Additions	–	5	33	–	–	38
Disposals	–	–	(45)	(163)	(75)	(283)
At June 30, 2017	820	437	528	603	–	2,388
Additions	–	–	4	–	–	4
At June 30, 2018	820	437	532	603	–	2,392
Comprising:						
At cost	–	437	528	603	–	1,568
At valuation	820	–	–	–	–	820
At June 30, 2017	820	437	528	603	–	2,388
At cost	–	437	532	603	–	1,572
At valuation	820	–	–	–	–	820
At June 30, 2018	820	437	532	603	–	2,392

19 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (cont'd)

	Leasehold building $'000	Leasehold improvements $'000	Furniture, fittings and office equipment $'000	Plant and machinery $'000	Motor vehicles $'000	Total $'000
Company						
Accumulated depreciation:						
At July 1, 2016	615	260	471	766	75	2,187
Depreciation	205	37	17	–	–	259
Disposals	–	–	–	(208)	(75)	(283)
At June 30, 2017	820	297	488	558	–	2,163
Depreciation	–	38	–	19	–	57
At June 30, 2018	820	335	488	577	–	2,220
Carrying amount:						
At June 30, 2017	–	140	40	45	–	225
At June 30, 2018	–	102	44	26	–	172
Carrying amount of assets that would have been included in the financial statements had the assets been carried at cost less depreciation :						
At June 30, 2017	–	140	40	45	–	225
At June 30, 2018	–	102	44	26	–	172

20 TRADE PAYABLES

	Group		Company	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Outside parties	768	1,163	5	32
Net GST payable	44	63	44	41
Deposits from:				
Outside parties	–	19	–	18
Subsidiaries (Notes 5 and 16)	–	–	361	361
	812	1,245	410	452

The credit period on purchases of goods range from 30 to 90 days (2017 : 30 to 90 days).

21 OTHER PAYABLES

	Group		Company	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Relating to:				
Employee benefits	1,411	1,266	1,031	784
Operating expenses	735	1,093	339	309
Trade deposits from contractors	227	521	–	–
Rental deposits	126	173	–	–
Advance receipts from the sale of properties	1,871	2,549	–	–
Other current liabilities	498	176	7	–
Others	–	–	–	–
	4,868	5,778	1,377	1,093
Provision for reinstatement obligation	450	450	150	450
	5,318	6,228	1,527	1,543

22 LOANS AND BORROWINGS

	Group		Company	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Bank loan				
– land and construction loan	3,360	3,360	–	–
– revolving credit facility	–	3,976	–	–
– money market loan	1,800	900	–	–
	5,160	8,236	–	–

Land and Construction Loan

The group has a land loan facility (the "facility") for a property development project in Singapore.

Interest is charged at 2.50% per annum over the bank's cost of funds or 2.50% per annum over the applicable SWAP Offer Rate as determined by the bank on the day of transaction, whichever is the higher or at such other rate at the sole discretion of the bank for an interest period of 3 months. The loan is repayable by November 30, 2018 (2017: November 30, 2017).

The facility is secured and guaranteed by the following:

a) First legal mortgage over the acquired property in Singapore and the proposed development to be erected thereon;

b) Fixed deposit of $778,000 (2017 : $778,000) pledged with the bank;

c) Existing legal assignment of all rights, title and interests in the construction contract, insurance policies, performance bonds (if any), tenancy agreements and sale and purchase agreements in respect of the proposed development; and

d) Corporate guarantee for $4,128,000 (2017 : $4,128,000) by Starland.

22 LOANS AND BORROWINGS (cont'd)

Money Market Loan

The group has also obtained a Money Market Loan (the "MML") for general working capital purposes. The group has drawn down $1,800,000 (2017 : $900,000) as at June 30, 2018.

Interest is charged at 0.70% per annum over the Singapore Inter Bank Offer Rate ("SIBOR") prevailing as determined by the bank on the date of transaction, or at such other rate at the sole discretion of the bank. The tenure for the drawdown is 1 month (2017 : 1 to 6 months).

The MML is secured and guaranteed by the following:

a) Standby Letter of Credit ("SBLC") for not less than RMB10,000,000 (approximately $2,059,000) issued by United Overseas Bank (China) Limited, Chengdu Branch;

b) Fixed deposit of RMB 10,839,000 (2017 : RMB10,839,000) (approximately $2,231,000) pledged with the bank; and

c) A corporate guarantee for $1,800,000 (2017 : $1,800,000) by Starland.

Revolving Credit Facility

The group had a revolving credit facility (the "RCF") of $4,050,000 for general working capital purposes. The group had an outstanding balance of $Nil (2017: $3,976,000) as at June 30, 2018.

The RCF was secured and guaranteed by the following:

d) Standby Letter of Credit ("SBLC") for not less than RMB25,000,000 (approximately $5,076,000) issued by United Overseas Bank (China) Limited, Chengdu Branch; and

e) Fixed deposit of RMB25,225,000 (approximately $5,121,000) pledged with the bank.

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

	July 1, 2017 $'000	Financing cash flows [i] $'000	Other changes [ii] $'000	June 30, 2018 $'000
Bank loans (Note 22)	8,236	(3,191)	115	5,160
	8,236	(3,191)	115	5,160

[i] The cash flows make up the net amount of proceeds from borrowings and repayments of borrowings in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

[ii] Other changes include interest accruals and payments.

23 SHARE CAPITAL

Group and Company

	2018	2017	2018	2017
	Number of ordinary shares		$'000	$'000
Issued and paid up capital:				
At beginning of the year	193,701,610	139,520,044	72,502	59,250
Issue of rights shares	–	54,156,566	–	13,539
Rights issue expenses	–	–	–	(293)
Exercise of warrants	–	25,000	–	6
At the end of the year	193,701,610	193,701,610	72,502	72,502

Fully paid ordinary shares, carry one vote per share and a fixed right to dividends as and when declared by the company.

On November 30, 2016, the company allotted 54,156,566 rights shares with 54,156,566 warrants at an issue price of $0.25 for each rights issue, on the basis of one rights share with one warrant for every two existing shares. Each warrant entitles the warrant holder to subscribe for one new ordinary share of the company at an exercise price of $0.25 per share. The exercise period for the warrants expired on November 29, 2017. During the year ended June 30, 2018, no (2017 : 25,000) new ordinary shares were issued from the exercise of warrants. As at June 30, 2018, the outstanding number of warrants was Nil (2017 : 54,131,566).

24 STATUTORY RESERVE

In accordance with the Foreign Enterprise Law applicable to the subsidiaries in the PRC, the subsidiary is required to make appropriation to a Statutory Reserve Fund (SRF). At least 10% of the statutory profits after tax as determined in accordance with the applicable PRC accounting standards and regulations must be allocated to the SRF until the cumulative total of the SRF reaches 50% of the subsidiary's registered capital. Subject to approval from the relevant PRC authorities, the SRF may be used to offset any accumulated losses or increase the registered capital of the subsidiary. The SRF is not available for dividend distribution to shareholders.

25 REVENUE

	Group	
	2018	2017
	$'000	$'000
Sale of goods	16,179	16,807
Rental of fenders	23	67
Income from sale of properties	13,422	17,513
	29,624	34,387

26 OTHER LOSSES

	Group	
	2018	2017
	$'000	$'000
Impairment loss on properties held for sale	–	(3,209)
Impairment loss on available-for-sale investment (Note 15)	(1,081)	(275)
Gain on sale of available-for-sale investment (Note 15)	812	–
	(269)	(3,484)

27 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	Group	
	2018	2017
	$'000	$'000
Rental and related service income	99	143
Interest income	700	289
Others [1]	1,840	89
	2,639	521

(1) Amount includes $1,702,000 (2017 : $Nil) pertaining to the recovery of expenses relating to a proposed acquisition of the equity interest of ayondo.

28 INCOME TAX

	Group 2018 $'000	Group 2017 $'000
Current – Singapore	94	138
– Foreign	2,529	1,319
Deferred – Singapore	–	(137)
– Foreign	(2,778)	(1,733)
Over provision in prior years		
Current	(258)	(3)
Deferred	–	(631)
	(413)	(1,047)
Deferred tax income relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	–	(1,378)
	(413)	(2,425)

Singapore income tax is calculated at 17% (2017 : 17%) of the estimated assessable profit for the year. Taxation for other jurisdictions is calculated at the rates prevailing in the relevant jurisdictions.

On March 16, 2007, the PRC promulgated the Law of the PRC on Enterprise Income Tax ("New Law") by Order No.63 of the President of the PRC, with an effective date of January 1, 2008. On December 28, 2007, the State Council of the PRC issued Implementation Regulations of the New Law. Due to the New Law and Implementation Regulations, the PRC subsidiaries will be subject to 25% Enterprise Income Tax, commencing January 1, 2008. Accordingly, taxation arising in the PRC is calculated at the prevailing rate of 25% (2017 : 25%) for subsidiaries in the PRC.

The group is subject to land appreciation tax ("LAT") in the PRC which has been included in the income tax expense of the group. The PRC LAT is levied at progressive rates ranging on the appreciation of land value, being the proceeds of sales of properties less deductible expenditures including sales charges, borrowing costs and all property development expenditures in accordance with the PRC tax laws and regulations.

28 INCOME TAX (cont'd)

The income tax varied from the amount of income tax determined by applying the Singapore income tax rate of 17% (2017 : 17%) to (loss) profit before income tax as a result of the following differences:

	Group	
	2018	2017
	$'000	$'000
Profit (Loss) before income tax	910	(11,979)
Tax at the domestic income tax rate of 17% (2017 : 17%)	155	(2,036)
Effects of non-taxable (income) expenses	(55)	811
Overprovision in prior years	(258)	(3)
Exempt income	–	(46)
Tax concessions	(392)	–
Effect of land appreciation tax	44	(704)
Overprovision of withholding tax on undistributed profits	–	(558)
Deferred tax utilised	(266)	–
Effect of different tax rates of foreign operations	359	111
	(413)	(2,425)

29 PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR

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

	Group	
	2018	2017
	$'000	$'000
Employee benefits expense (inclusive of directors' remuneration)	5,162	5,132
Cost of defined contribution plans included in employee benefits expense	343	326
Audit fees paid/payable to auditors:		
– Auditors of the company	134	138
– Other auditors	262	304
Non-audit fees paid to auditors:		
– Auditors of the company	25	25
– Other auditors	27	20
Directors' remuneration of the company	596	618
Directors' fees:		
– Provision for the year	274	271
Cost of completed properties for sale included in cost of sales	14,290	18,014
Cost of inventories included in cost of sales	10,498	10,798
Allowance for inventories	92	272
Depreciation and amortisation	231	451
Writeback of doubtful trade receivables	(1)	(45)
Net foreign currency exchange adjustment loss	114	(485)
Allowance for doubtful non-trade receivables	1,161	3,129
Writeback of allowance for doubtful non-trade receivables	(3,226)	(155)
Impairment loss on available-for-sale investment	–	275

30 EARNINGS (LOSS) PER ORDINARY SHARE

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

	Group	
	2018	2017
	$'000	$'000
Net profit (loss) attributable to owners of the company	873	(9,574)

	2018	2017
	Number of shares	
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for purpose of basic earnings per share	193,701,610	171,134,424
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for purpose of diluted earnings per share (*)	193,701,610	171,134,424

* The outstanding number of warrants (Note 23) had no dilutive effect on the calculation.

31 COMMITMENTS

	Group		Company	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Performance guarantees given to a bank for credit facilities given to a subsidiary (unsecured)	–	–	600	600
Capital contribution for investment in a subsidiary	–	–	5,735	5,735

The group entered an agreement with the People's Government of Kaiping District ("Kaiping Government"), Tangshan City, PRC, which gives the group first right of refusal to participate in an integrated mixed development project along Xinghua Dong Dao of Tangshan City ("Land") and render the necessary assistance to the group in connection thereto should it become a successful tenderer of the Land. Pursuant to the agreement and subject to further negotiation of terms and conditions, the group will advance a sum of RMB85 million, approximately $18.4 million ("Advance") to Kaiping Government to facilitate land clearance and other incidental processes in order to enable the Land to be ready for public tender.

As at June 30, 2018, the group had disbursed RMB28.5 million (approximately $5.7 million) as part of the RMB85 million advance.

32 OPERATING LEASE EXPENSE AND COMMITMENTS

	Group		Company	
	2018	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Minimum lease payments under operating leases included in profit or loss	455	455	296	297

At the end of the reporting period, the commitments in respect of non-cancellable operating leases were as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2018	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Future minimum lease payments payable:				
Within one year	588	824	197	703
In the second to fifth year inclusive	723	955	–	585
Total	1,311	1,779	197	1,288

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the group and the company for office premises and warehouses. Leases are for terms ranging from 3 to 16 years and rentals are fixed for periods ranging from 1 to 3 years.

33 SEGMENT INFORMATION

Management organises the group into three major operating divisions - hose and marine, measuring instruments/metrology and property. These segments, focusing on the category of goods and services provided by the group, reflect how information is reported to the group's chief operating decision maker for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

The hose and marine division supplies and services industrial/marine hoses, fittings, marine safety equipment and related products. The production facilities are located in Singapore while the products are mainly distributed to markets mainly in Singapore and Indonesia.

The activities of the property division include acquisition, holding of property-related assets, development of properties and trading in properties.

The measuring instruments/metrology division deals in measuring instruments and scientific apparatus and the products are mainly distributed to Singapore and Malaysia.

(a) Analysis By Segments

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the group's accounting policies described in Note 2. Segment profit represents the profit earned by each segment without allocation of corporate expenses and directors' fees. This is the measure reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

Segment revenue and expense: Segment revenue and expense are the operating revenue and expense reported in the group's profit or loss that are directly attributable to a segment and the relevant portion of such revenue and expense that can be allocated on a reasonable basis to a segment.

Segment assets and liabilities: Segment assets include all operating assets used by a segment and consist principally of the carrying amount of operating receivables, inventories and property, plant and equipment. Capital expenditure include the total cost incurred to acquire property, plant and equipment directly attributable to the segment. Segment liabilities include all operating liabilities and consist principally of trade payable and accrued expenses.

33 SEGMENT INFORMATION (cont'd)

(a) Analysis by Segments

	Hose and marine		Measuring instruments/ metrology		Property		Inter segment elimination		Group	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Revenue										
External sales	2,869	3,978	13,333	12,896	13,422	17,513	–	–	29,624	34,387
Result										
Segment gross contribution	1,373	1,863	4,203	3,932	(868)	(501)	–	–	4,708	5,294
Other gains and losses	–	–	–	–	(269)	(3,484)	–	–	(269)	(3,484)
Other operating income	16	24	55	27	2,568	470	–	–	2,639	521
Direct expenses	(1,076)	(832)	(2,172)	(1,997)	(2,703)	(5,707)	–	–	(5,951)	(8,536)
Segment net contribution	313	1,055	2,086	1,962	(1,272)	(9,222)	–	–	1,127	(6,205)
Corporate expenses									(217)	(5,774)
Profit (Loss) before income tax									910	(11,979)
Income tax									413	2,425
Profit (Loss) for the year									1,323	(9,554)
Other information										
Segment assets	4,191	6,184	9,267	8,981	84,288	85,432	–	–	97,746	100,597
Inter-segment assets	361	361	–	–	–	–	(361)	(361)	–	–
Unallocated corporate assets									12,491	12,930
Consolidated total assets									110,237	113,527
Segment liabilities	546	302	782	1,176	24,672	29,642	–	–	26,000	31,120
Inter-segment liabilities	4,801	5,211	7,623	7,623	48,023	48,023	(60,447)	(60,857)	–	–
Unallocated corporate liabilities									1,624	1,682
Consolidated total liabilities									27,624	32,802

33 SEGMENT INFORMATION (cont'd)

(a) Analysis by Segments (cont'd)

	Hose and marine		Measuring instruments/ metrology		Property		Inter segment elimination		Group	
	2018 $'000	2017 $'000	2018 $'000	2017 $'000	2018 $'000	2017 $'000	2018 $'000	2017 $'000	2018 $'000	2017 $'000
Capital expenditure	48	191	94	50	11	43	–	–	153	284
Depreciation and amortisation	40	24	49	57	142	370	–	–	231	451
Alowance for doubtful non-trade receivables	–	–	–	–	–	992	–	–	–	992
Corporate expenses – allowance for doubtful non-trade receivables	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,161	2,137
Writeback of allowance for doubtful non-trade receivables	–	–	–	–	–	(155)	–	–	(3,226)	(155)
Writeback of allowance for trade receivables	–	(45)	(1)	–	–	–	–	–	(1)	(45)
Allowance for inventories	185	134	(66)	138	–	–	–	–	119	272
Impairment loss on unallocated assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	275
Impairment loss on properties held for sale	–	–	–	–	–	3,209	–	–	–	3,209

33 SEGMENT INFORMATION (cont'd)

(b) Analysis by Geographical Segments

Segment revenue: Segment revenue is analysed based on the location of customers regardless of where the goods are produced.

Segment assets: Segment assets (non-current assets) are analysed based on the location of those assets.

	Revenue	
	2018	**2017**
	$'000	**$'000**
Singapore	8,563	8,974
Malaysia	6,005	5,573
Myanmar	38	33
Indonesia	1,094	1,362
Other ASEAN countries	106	89
Middle Eastern countries	3	31
People's Republic of China	13,433	17,573
Other Asia countries	207	449
Others	175	303
	29,624	34,387

	Non-current assets	
	2018	**2017**
	$'000	**$'000**
Singapore	2,969	471
Malaysia	668	646
People's Republic of China	6,098	5,873
	9,735	6,990

(c) Information about major customers

In 2018 and 2017, no single customer contributed to more than 10% of the group's total revenue.

34 DIVIDENDS

In respect of the current year, the directors proposed that a dividend of $0.005 to be paid to shareholders. This dividend is subject to approval by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting and has not been included as a liability in these financial statements. The total estimated dividend to be paid is $969,000.

35 SUBSEQUENT EVENT

The company, through its indirect wholly-owned subsidiary, GRP Project Management Sdn. Bhd., has incorporated a joint-venture company in Malaysia, namely Rumah Kami Sdn. Bhd., with a paid-up share capital of 2 ordinary shares of Malaysian Ringgit ("MYR") 1 each on September 3, 2018. The company holds 50% shareholding in the joint venture company.

STATISTICS OF SHAREHOLDINGS

As at September 21, 2018

Issued share capital	:	S$73,147,114.54
Number of shares	:	193,701,610
Class of shares	:	Ordinary Shares
Voting rights	:	One vote per share

Distribution of Shareholdings

Size of Shareholdings	No. of Shareholders	Percentage	No. of Shares Held	Percentage
1 – 99	148	5.38%	3,618	0.00%
100 – 1,000	774	28.15%	507,983	0.26%
1,001 – 10,000	1,087	39.53%	4,705,627	2.43%
10,001 – 1,000,000	720	26.18%	51,461,667	26.57%
1,000,001 and above	21	0.76%	137,022,715	70.74%
TOTAL	2,750	100.00%	193,701,610	100.00%

Based on information available to the Company as at September 21, 2018, approximately 61.65% of the issued ordinary shares of the Company is held by the public and, therefore, Rule 723 of the Listing Manual issued by the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited is complied with.

Top Twenty Shareholders as at September 21, 2018

No.	Name	No. of Shares	Percentage
1	CITIBANK NOMINEES SINGAPORE PTE LTD	61,074,140	31.53%
2	CHENG LIM KONG	9,669,450	4.99%
3	UNITED OVERSEAS BANK NOMINEES PTE LTD	8,710,785	4.50%
4	TAN KOOI JIN	6,980,820	3.60%
5	ANG CHENG LAM	6,843,340	3.53%
6	HASSAN ISSA YAUNIS	5,600,000	2.89%
7	OCBC SECURITIES PRIVATE LTD	5,343,450	2.76%
8	DBS VICKERS SECURITIES (S) PTE LTD	4,783,200	2.47%
9	MAYBANK KIM ENG SECURITIES PTE LTD	3,264,640	1.69%
10	SIM SIEW TIN CAROL (SHENXIUZHEN CAROL)	3,240,000	1.67%
11	HL BANK NOMINEES (S) PTE LTD	3,233,700	1.67%
12	KWAN CHEE SENG	2,990,500	1.54%
13	STF INVESTMENTS LTD	2,764,780	1.43%
14	ONG GIM LOO	1,973,400	1.02%
15	LIM SEE YONG	1,880,800	0.97%
16	MORPH INVESTMENTS LTD	1,683,900	0.87%
17	PHILLIP SECURITIES PTE LTD	1,549,442	0.80%
18	CHIK CHOOI WAH	1,500,000	0.77%
19	TAN KAY TOH OR YU HEA RYEONG	1,409,880	0.73%
20	KANTILAL S/O CHAMPAKLAL RAMDAS	1,292,900	0.67%
		135,789,127	70.10%

Substantial Shareholders

As shown in the Register of Substantial Shareholders

	No of Shares	
Name of Shareholder	**Direct Interest**	**Deemed Interest**
Kwan Chee Seng	64,064,440[1]	–

(1) 61,073,940 ordinary shares are registered in the name of Citibank Nominees Singapore Pte Ltd which is holding the said shares as bare trustee.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Annual General Meeting of GRP Limited will be held at Esplanade Room 2, Level 3 of Singapore Recreation Club, B Connaught Drive, Singapore 179682 on Friday, 26 October 2018 at 10.00 a.m. for the following purposes:

AS ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To receive and adopt the Audited Financial Statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2018 together with the Directors' Statement and Auditor's Report thereon. **Resolution 1**

2. To declare a final tax-exempt dividend of 0.5 cent per ordinary share for the financial year ended 30 June 2018 (FY2017 : Nil). **Resolution 2**

3. To approve the payment of Directors' fees of $150,000.00 for the financial year ended 30 June 2018 (FY2017 : $150,000.00). **Resolution 3**

4. To re-elect the following Directors retiring pursuant to the Company's Constitution:

   (i) Mr Teo Tong How (pursuant to Regulation 89) **Resolution 4**
   (ii) Mr Kwan Chee Seng (pursuant to Regulation 89) **Resolution 5**

5. To re-appoint Messrs Deloitte & Touche LLP, Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants as auditors of the Company and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration. **Resolution 6**

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

AS SPECIAL BUSINESS

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

7. Authority to allot and issue shares

   THAT pursuant to Section 161 of the Companies Act, Cap. 50 and in accordance with Rule 806 of the Listing Manual of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("SGX-ST"), authority be and is hereby given to the Directors of the Company to:-

   (a) (i) allot and issue shares in the Company ("Shares") whether by way of right, 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 of the Company may in their absolute discretion, deem fit; and

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

(i) 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 does not exceed 50 per cent. (50%) of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings) in the capital of the Company (as calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (ii) below), of which the aggregate number of shares to be issued other than on a pro rata basis to existing shareholders of the Company does not exceed 20 per cent. (20%) of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings) in the capital of the Company (as calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (ii) below);

(ii) (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 (i) above, the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings) shall be based on the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings) in the capital of the Company at the time this Resolution is passed, after adjusting for: -

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

b. new shares arising from exercising share options or vesting of share awards which are outstanding or subsisting at the time this Resolution is passed provided the options or awards were granted in compliance with Part VIII of Chapter 8 of the Listing Manual of SGX-ST; and

c. any subsequent bonus issue, consolidation or subdivision of shares.

(iii) the 50 per cent. (50%) limit in sub-paragraph (i) above may be increased to 100 per cent. (100%) for issue of Units and/or Instruments by way of a renounceable rights issue where shareholders of the Company are entitled to participate in the same on a pro-rata basis ("Enhanced Rights Issue Limit")

(iv) in exercising the authority conferred by this Resolution, the Company shall comply with the provisions of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST as amended from time to time being in force (unless such compliance has been waived by the SGX-ST) and the Constitution for the time being of the Company; and

(v) unless revoked or varied by the Company in general meeting, the authority conferred by this Resolution shall continue in force until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company or the date by which the next Annual General Meeting of the Company is required by law to be held, whichever is the earlier.
[See Explanatory Note] **Resolution 7**

8. Authority to allot and issue shares under the GRP Performance Share Plan (the "Share Plan")

THAT authority be and is hereby given to the Directors of the Company to allot and issue from time to time such number of fully paid-up shares as may be required to be allotted and issued pursuant to the vesting of awards under the Share Plan, provided that the aggregate number of shares to be allotted and issued pursuant to the Share Plan shall not exceed 15% of the total number of issued shares in the capital of the Company from time to time.
(See Explanatory Note) **Resolution 8**

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

TAN CHENG SIEW
SECRETARY

Date: October 9, 2018
SINGAPORE

Notes :

(i) A Member is entitled to appoint up to two proxies to attend and vote in his place. A proxy need not be a Member of the Company. Members wishing to vote by proxy at the meeting may use the proxy form enclosed. The completed proxy form must be lodged at the Registered Office of the Company at 8 Marina Boulevard, #13-02 Marina Bay Financial Centre Tower 1 Singapore 018981 not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the Meeting.

(ii) 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 and vote at the Annual General Meeting. 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 license 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.

(iii) The Board of Directors, in consultation with the Nominating Committee, recommends to members the re-election of Mr Teo Tong How and Mr Kwan Chee Seng.

(iv) The Ordinary Resolution 7 proposed in item 7, if passed, will empower the Directors of the Company from the date of the above Meeting until the date of the next Annual General Meeting, or such authority is varied or revoked by the Company in a general meeting, whichever is earlier, to allot and issue new shares, make or grant Instruments convertible into shares and to issue shares pursuant to such Instruments, up to a number not exceeding, in total, 50 per cent. (50%) of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares and subsidiary holdings) in the capital of the Company, of which up to 20 per cent. (20%) may be issued other than on a pro rata basis to shareholders.

<u>Enhanced Rights Issue Limit</u>

With regard to item 7(b)(iii), the mandate for the issue of shares pursuant to a pro rata renounceable rights issue is subject to conditions set out in Practice Note 8.3 dated 13 March 2017. The Company will release immediate announcements on the use of the proceeds as and when the funds are materially disbursed and provide a status report on the use of proceeds in its annual report. The Board is of the view that the Enhanced Rights Issue Limit is in the interests of the Company and its shareholders.

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

(v) The Ordinary Resolution 8 proposed in item 8, if passed, will empower the Directors of the Company from the date of the above Meeting until the date of the next Annual General Meeting, to allot and issue new shares in the Company pursuant to the vesting of awards under the GRP Performance Share Plan. This authority will, unless previously revoked or varied at a general meeting, expire at the next Annual General Meeting of the Company.

PERSONAL DATA PRIVACY

Where a member of the Company submits an instrument appointing a proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) to attend, speak and vote at the Annual General Meeting and/or any adjournment thereof, a member of the Company (i) consents to the collection, use and disclosure of the member's personal data by the Company (or its agents) for the purpose of the processing and administration by the Company (or its agents) of proxies and representatives appointed for the Annual General Meeting (including any adjournment thereof) and the preparation and compilation of the attendance lists, proxy lists, minutes and other documents relating to the Annual General Meeting (including any adjournment thereof), and in order for the Company (or its agents) to comply with any applicable laws, listing rules, regulations and/or guidelines (collectively, the "Purposes"); (ii) warrants that where the member discloses the personal data of the member's proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) to the Company (or its agents), the member has obtained the prior consent of such proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) for the collection, use and disclosure by the Company (or its agents) of the personal data of such proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) for the Purposes.

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PROXY FORM

GRP LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

IMPORTANT:-

1. A relevant intermediary may appoint more than two proxies to attend the Annual General Meeting and vote (please see Note 3 for the definition of "relevant intermediary").
2. For investors who have used their CPF monies to buy GRP LIMITED shares, 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. Please read the notes to the Proxy Form.

I/We ______________________________ of ______________________________

being a member/members of the above-mentioned Company, hereby appoint:-

Name	Address	NRIC/ Passport No.	Proportion of Shareholdings (%)
And/or (delete as appropriate)			

as my/our proxy/proxies to attend and to vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held at Esplanade Room 2, Level 3 of Singapore Recreation Club, B Connaught Drive, Singapore 179682 on Friday, 26th October 2018 at 10.00 a.m. and at any adjournment thereof. I/We direct my/our proxy to vote for or against the Resolutions to be proposed at the Meeting as hereunder indicated.

Note: The chairman of the meeting will be exercising his right under Regulation 58 (a) of the Constitution of the Company to demand a poll in respect of the resolutions.

No.	Ordinary Resolutions	No of Votes For*	No of Votes Against*
	Ordinary Business		
1.	To adopt the Directors' Statement and Audited Financial Statements.		
2.	To declare a final tax-exempt dividend of 0.5 cent per ordinary share.		
3.	To approve the payment of Directors' Fees.		
4.	To re-elect Mr Teo Tong How as a Director pursuant to Regulation 89.		
5.	To re-elect Mr Kwan Chee Seng as a Director pursuant to Regulation 89.		
6.	To re-appoint Messrs Deloitte & Touche LLP as the Company's Auditors and authorise Directors to fix their remuneration.		
	Special Business		
7.	Authority to allot and issue shares.		
8.	Authority to allot and issue shares under the GRP Performance Share Plan.		

* If you wish to exercise all your votes "For" or "Against", please tick (√) within the box provided. Otherwise, please indicate the number of votes as appropriate.

Dated this ____________ day of ____________ 2018.

No. of Shares Held

____

Signature(s) of member(s) or Common Seal

IMPORTANT: PLEASE READ NOTES OVERLEAF

Notes to the Proxy Form:

1. Please insert the total number of shares held by you. If you have shares entered against your name in the Depository Register, you should insert that number of shares. If you have shares registered in your name in the Register of Members, you should insert that number of shares. If you have shares entered against your name in the Depository Register and shares registered in your name in the Register of Members, you should insert the aggregate number of shares entered against your name in the Depository Register and registered in your name in the Register of Members. If no number is inserted, the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies shall be deemed to relate to all the shares held by you.

2. A member of the Company who is not a relevant intermediary entitled to attend and vote at a meeting of the Company is entitled to appoint not more than two proxies to attend and vote in his stead. Where a member appoints two proxies, he shall specify the percentage of his shares to be represented by each proxy and if no percentage is specified, the first named proxy shall be deemed to represent 100 per cent of his shareholding and the second named proxy shall be deemed to be an alternate to the first named.

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 and vote at the meeting. 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 license 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. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

5. This instrument appointing a proxy or proxies together with the letter of power of attorney, if any, under which it is signed or a duly certified copy thereof, must be deposited at the registered office of the Company at 8 Marina Boulevard, #13-02 Marina Bay Financial Centre Tower 1 Singapore 018981 at least 48 hours before the time fixed for the Annual General Meeting.

6. A corporation which is a member may authorise by resolution of its directors or other governing body such a person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at the Annual General Meeting, in accordance with Section 179 of the Companies Act, Chapter 50.

7. Please indicate with a "√" or the number of votes as appropriate in the spaces provided whether you wish your vote(s) to be for or against the Resolutions as set out in the Notice of Annual General Meeting. In the absence of specific directions, the proxy/ proxies will vote or abstain as he/they may think fit, as he/they will on any other matter arising at the Annual General Meeting.

8. The Company shall be entitled to reject this instrument of proxy if it is incomplete or illegible or where the true intentions of the appointor are not ascertainable from the instructions of the appointor specified in this instrument of proxy. In addition, in the case of a member whose Ordinary Shares are entered in the Depository Register, the Company shall be entitled to reject this instrument of proxy which has been lodged if such member is not shown to have Ordinary Shares entered in his name in the Depository Register as at 72 hours before the time fixed for holding the Annual General Meeting as certified by The Central Depository (Pte) Limited to the Company.

PERSONAL DATA PRIVACY

By submitting an instrument appointing a proxy(ies) and/or representative(s), the member accepts and agrees to the personal data privacy terms set out in the Notice of Annual General Meeting dated 9 October 2018.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Board of Directors

Mr Teo Tong How
Independent Non-Executive Director
and Chairman

Mr Kwan Chee Seng
Executive Director

Mr Goh Lik Kok
Independent Non-Executive Director

Mr Mahtani Bhagwandas
Independent Non-Executive Director

Mr Peter Moe
Independent Non-Executive Director

Company Secretary
Ms Tan Cheng Siew

Registered Office
8 Marina Boulevard #13-02
Marina Bay Financial Centre
Tower 1, Singapore 018981
Tel: 6636 6050
Fax: 6509 8455

Share Registrar
Intertrust Singapore Corporate
Services Pte. Ltd.
77 Robinson Road
#13-00 Robinson 77
Singapore 068896
Tel : 6532 3488
Fax: 6438 6221

Auditors
Deloitte & Touche LLP
6 Shenton Way
OUE Downtown 2
#33-00
Singapore 068809
Tel : 6224 8288
Fax: 6538 6166

Audit Partner
Ms Seah Gek Choo
(Appointed with effect from
the financial year ended
30 June 2015)

Principal Banker
DBS Bank Ltd

Investor Relations
investor@grp.com.sg

GRP LIMITED

GRP LIMITED
(Company Registration No: 197701449C)

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